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# The Indian Police Journal

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PROMOTING GOOD PRACTICES & STANDARDS

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## Editorial

We are celebrating 61<sup>st</sup> Independence Day. There are many issues related to policing and internal security that are staring at us, urgently begging for solution. Foremost among these are long-awaited Police Reform, modernization of Police forces and long-term as well short-term strategy to tackle terrorism. Capacity building of security forces commensurate with the challenges before them is the need of the hour.

However, we must not forget to remember and pay our homage to those martyrs who have laid their life to win Freedom and the glory of our Motherland. The obliged Nation would never forget those heroes who have made supreme sacrifice so that we could enjoy the fruit of Freedom. We need to dedicate ourselves to protect this hard-earned freedom and nourish it with our utmost commitment to keep it in our heart in consistent with the spirit of our Constitution.

**Shri R. Thilagaraj and M. Priyamvada** in their paper titled as **“Examining Impact of Official Intervention and Delinquent Persistence among Released Juveniles from Correctional Institution”**, maintain that “harder the official intervention, greater is the damage done to the Juveniles. The effects of official intervention is that “(it) making (es) a Juvenile into delinquent by tagging, defining, identifying, segregating, describing,.....” The paper calls for deinstitutionalization of correctional process, sentencing juveniles to the Special Homes and alternative programmes such as community based corrections to achieve the avowed goals of correctional administration.

In the article, **“An International comparison of Juvenile Justice Systems”**, **Dr. Tapan Chakraborty** presents a comparative study of Juvenile systems existing in the indifferent countries of world. It provides very useful information about comparison of procedural and institutional similarities and differences between the countries, and Juvenile justice models existing respectively.

**Shri R.P. Singh, IPS**, in his path-breaking paper titled as **“Crime Review–A Critical Approach”** raises some pertinent questions regarding crime review. He contends that comparison-based review of crime is not empirical and scientific as crime is determined by indeterminate factors such as urbanization, migration, increasing economic disparity, etc. which are uncertain, inconsistent and fluctuating.

**Dr. Rajesh Mishra, IPS, Dr. B.P. Maithil, Dr. M.K. Verma, and Dr. Piyush Kant Pandey**, in their well-researched paper **“Trends of Illicit Narcotic Drug Trading in Chhattisgarh State: A Data Base Study”** maintain that narcotics trade in Indian State of Chhattisgarh is growing, despite the fact that cases registered are small in number but the quantity of seized contraband is quite significant. They suggest that law enforcement agencies in the state should not be concerned only with seizure of drugs and arrests, but with socio-economic factors behind these and their practical solutions as well in order to eradicate this social problem.

## Promoting Good Practices and Standards

## Editorial

The article titled as **“Informer Helped in Detection of Kodiya Dacoity Case”** by **Dr. Zakir Husain Husainy** underlines the vital importance of informer in cracking of high profile case like Kodiya Dacoity Case.

**Dr. R. Dakshina Murthy**, in his article **“Community Involvement in Corrections”** underscores the importance of community involvement in corrections. The involvement of community in correction is more effective than conventional forms of imprisonment, as offenders have to cope with and adjust to the real world, not to the ‘artificial milieu of an isolated institution’ such as prison. Apart from it, as crime has its origin in community or because of community, its involvement is warranted in corrections.

**Shri Jayanto N. Chaudhary, IPS**, in his article **“Police Leadership : Building Capabilities Top”** emphasizes the significance of leadership at top level. He maintains that “the fellowship of police leaders can play a major role in providing peer recognition for outstanding leadership,” and reach out beyond the police community for partnership in innovative solutions to contemporary policing problem and support for reform.

**Shri A.P.Maheshwari, IPS**, in his very innovative article **“Risk Analysis for CRPF”** seeks to "locate the true vectors of ‘risk’ for CRPF on the counter-insurgency". As CRPF is the main counter- insurgency force of the Central Government, deployed in different terrorism or insurgency affected states, and ‘policing being state subject,’ its risk analysis will lead to better result and optimal use of the force in future.

The article, **“Police Boys' Clubs in Chennai City : An Empirical Study”**, authored by **Shri S. Ramdoss and S.M. Mahendra Simha Karna** provides an insight regarding crime prevention through establishment of Police Boys' Clubs in slums and other breeding areas of crime.

We hope that this issue will be of interest to our esteemed readers. We also solicit their valuable freedom to improve upon the contents of this Journal. We also regret the delay in bringing out this issue due to certain unavoidable reasons.



**Gopal K.N. Chowdhary**  
Editor

## Promoting Good Practices and Standards

## Abstracts & Key Words

### Examining Impact of Official Intervention and Delinquent Persistence among Released Juveniles from Correctional Institution

*R. Thilagaraj and M. Priyamvadha*

#### Key Words

Delinquent Persistence, Juvenile Justice System, Deviance, Reintegration, Service, Relapse, Recidivist.

#### Abstract

A Study was undertaken to estimate the proportion of delinquent persistence among the population of interest and to find out the impacts of official intervention on delinquent persistence on released juveniles. Data were collected from 58 juveniles released from the Special Home, Tamil Nadu since 2000 under the age group of 14-22 years.

This paper has examined the impact of official intervention on the life course of individuals by addressing some of the aspects like delinquent persistence among released juveniles. It has attempted to include the most commonly experienced official intervention; police intervention, which has frequently been overlooked by many other studies (Paternoster and Iovanni, 1989). One important limitation of the study is that it includes only males, a limitation that must be addressed in future research. Overall, the official intervention has important effects on the attitudinal change in the families of the released juveniles; stigmatization in the society which resulted in subsequent delinquent persistence. The significant outcome of the study is that it attests to the viability of the labelling approach in terms of Indian context for explaining delinquent persistence and points to the processes that would account for the impact of official intervention on subsequent delinquent behaviour.

### An International Comparison of Juvenile Justice Systems

*Dr. Tapan Chakraborty*

#### Key Words

Juvenile Justice System, Delinquency, Procedural Similarities, Statistical Similarities, Juvenile Justice Models, Beijing Rules, Comparative Studies, Unilinear Model, Comparative Research, Welfare Model, Modified Justice Model, Corporatist.

#### Abstract

By comparing procedural and statistical similarities and differences between the countries and juvenile justice models, readers will hopefully be able to draw some conclusions that will further help them to understand the strengths and weakness of each system.

This paper makes no direct attempt to answer any of the comparative issues directly. Rather, comparisons are left to the readers. Part of the challenge is for readers to remain objective in their approach and guard against social and cultural biases when drawing conclusions.

### Crime Review - A Critical Appraisal

*R.P. Singh, IPS*

#### Key Words

Crime Reviews, Statistics, Dangerous Implications, Comparison with TA / QA, Complexities, Causative Factors of Crime, Indeterminate, Inconsistent, Diametrically Opposite, Proper Perspective, Sensationalising, Frivolous Charge-sheets, Criminal Justice System, Performance of Officer In-charge, Suppression of Cases, Minimizing Offences, 'Flight' Syndrome, Basic Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, State Indiscretion, Preventive Measures, Sustainable Models for Crime

Prevention, Crime Forecasts, Super Computers, Crime Investigation Audit, Federal Crime.

### Abstract

Crime statistics appear quite innocuous but have dangerously potent implications, particularly the manner in which these are used to justify fluctuations in crime at important forums. In crime reviews, crime figures of the current month/year are compared with those of the previous month/year and triennial average (TA) or quinquennial average (QA). But such comparison is not rationale or empirical.

The officer-in-charge is usually judged by percentage of increase or decrease in crime in his jurisdiction without giving him any concession due to various factors most of which are beyond his control which increases his stress level and he opts for various short cut methods like non registration of crime, minimizing crime including treating cognizable cases as non-cognizable, resorting to various tricks to inflate the percentage of detection as well as recovery etc. which are the manifestation of the “fight” syndrome.

The existing system of crime review is outdated, archaic and bereft of any utility and should be jettisoned and substituted by detailed crime review of each case.

Serving field level police officers have neither the time nor requisite knowledge and expertise to make out intelligent and reliable crime trends and hence experts sociologists and criminologists of proven expertise and integrity should be permanently appointed to study crime trends. Similarly, experts should be appointed permanently in each district to study the crime trend and suggest suitable crime preventive measures, since the field level officers presently are too hard-pressed in maintaining public order and VIP security duties to devote any considerable amount of time and energy on devising crime preventive measures.

### Trends of Illicit Narcotic Drug Trading in Chhattisgarh State: A Data Base Study

*Dr. Rajesh Mishra, IPS, Dr. B.P. Maithil, Dr. M.K. Verma, and Dr. Piyush Kant Pandey*

### Key Words

Narcotic Drug, Illicit, Cannabis, Comparative Study, Analytical Approach, Psychoactive Substance, NDPS Act, Distribution Network

### Abstract

Drug abuse is defined as “excessive or inappropriate use of a psychoactive substance by a person; such use being considered or judged to be illegal (immoral) by the culture and resulting in harm to the person or society”. Drug abuse is a global phenomenon. Although its dimensions and characteristics vary from country to country, almost all the countries in the world are affected from narcotic drugs. In the past few decades, drug abuse among the youth has shown a serious increase. The high level of drug abuse has brought problems such as increase in violence and crime, increase in HIV/AIDS diseases, and collapse in the social structure. Although statistics reveal that some parts of the society use drugs more extensively, drug addiction can come out from any part of the society. Drug of abuse poses a significant threat to the health, social and economic fabric of families, communities and nations. The situation of drug abuse varies from region to region and from country to country. According to the World Drug Report published by the UNDCP, a total of 180 million people abuse drugs worldwide. Globally cannabis is probably the most widespread and commonly used illicit drug with 141 million users. That figure corresponds to 2.25% of the world population. Prevalence rates of cannabis use among young people in the United States have continued to rise since the early 1990s. In western European countries, data suggest that rates of cannabis use are generally lower than those reported in the United States, Australia and Canada. Reported prevalence rates of cannabis use in some

northern European countries are lower. Cannabis use is reported at lower levels in developing countries, although data from many developing countries is limited. Studies in India have shown lifetime prevalence of cannabis use of 3%. Lifetime prevalence of cannabis use in Rajasthan (India) among males was higher (7.2%). WHO has recently reviewed and summarized knowledge about cannabis use and health effects.

### **Informer Helped in Detection of Kodiya Dacoity Case**

*Dr. Zakir Husain Husainy*

#### **Key Words**

Abuse, Aggressors, Crackers, Crime, Criminal Tribe, Dacoits, gang Informers, Investigation, IPC, KNIFE, LATHIS, MODUS OPERANDI, Offenders, Passage, Recovery, Revengeful, Scene of Crime, Strangers, Stolen Properties, Zigzag

#### **Abstract**

In this communication an investigation of a crime of dacoity has been reported in which informers helped in detection. In the intervening night of 23/24-4-1980 at 00.30 hrs, eight accused committed a dacoity in Judu Nishad's house located in a village of Kodiya, police station Khairagarh, district Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh state.

The dacoits looted Rs. 3900.00 hard cash, 1955 gms silver and 520 gms of gold ornaments worth nearly half a lakh rupees. The modus operandi with which this dacoity was committed suggested that it was a misdeed either of a tribe or of a 'very hardened group of criminals, Minute investigation ruled out this possibility and gave an inference that one or two criminals hailed from around the scene of crime who had enmity with the victim. For this task, informers were appointed who brought such information which on analysis helped identification of a right person who later proved to be one of the members of the gang of dacoits. It was found that Ramadhin Gadariya and

Gendram Rawat's extravagant expenses on bad habits resulted in losing to Judu Nishad, all of their ornaments by taking money loans on interest through mortgage. They, in connivance with other six, committed this dacoity to regain their lost wealth. Subsequent investigation resulted in the arrest of all the dacoits and those who assisted in this crime and complete recovery of stolen properties. It is emphasized that the role of informers cannot be taken over by any of the newer techniques or invention or machine.

### **Community Involvement in Corrections**

*Dr. R. Dakshina Murthy*

#### **Key Words**

Prison Visitors, Voluntary Probation System, Prisoners Colony, Community Correction, Prisoners Aid Society

#### **Abstract**

Community involvement in correction is a novel method of refashioning the modus vi-vendi of prisoners. It helps the prisoners to reintegrate with the society and resurrect their relationship with family and the society without any stigma.

### **Police Leadership : Building Capabilities at Top**

*Jayanto N. Choudhury*

#### **Key Words**

Leadership as the 'X' Factor, Failure of Leadership, Systematic Studies of Successful Police Leadership, Military, Corporate Type Leadership, Making of a Leader, Leadership skills, Greater Public-Private Partnership in Policing and Security.

#### **Abstract**

Leadership is the 'X' Factor needed to resolve a crisis. Incompetence, rigidity or when the leader is self-opinionated or lacking integrity are reasons for a failure of leadership. India has had many exceptional police



leaders, but there have been few systematic studies of successful police leadership. Successful leaders in all fields have some common skills; these are ability to assess a situation, focus energy and resources on decisive areas, courage to innovate and the ability to choose the right man for the right job. Some may be born leaders, but most individuals can become better leaders to deal with crises by imbibing leadership qualities. In addition, there has to be general acceptance that higher leadership has a separate role and requires different skills and attitudes. The fellowship of police leaders can play a major role in providing peer recognition for outstanding leadership, and reach out beyond the police community for partnership in innovative solutions to contemporary policing problem and support for reform.

### **Risk Analysis For CRPF**

*A.P. Maheshwari, IPS*

#### **Key Words**

Risk, Response Capability Deficit, Organic Character, Incongruencies, Skill Degeneration, Inner Drive, Leadership gaps, Sub-optimal, Pragmatic Solutions, Autonomous, Response, Synergetic Response, Surgical Interventions, Security grids, Utilization Domains, Numerical Multiplier, Technologically Exported global Terror, Innovation, Proaction, Low Cost-High Impact Options, Counter Technology, Technical Spectrum, HRD Efforts, Conducive Work Environment, Compensation, Packages, Opportunity Cost.

#### **Abstract**

As a preliminary definition, we can define the risk for CRPF as a gap between desired preparedness and the actual response capabilities. We must see it purely in terms of 'response capability deficit'. Facing militancy

and terrorism is a part of the job profile and its normal work environment and hence not a threat or a 'risk'. Any factor that affects its 'capability' creates this 'response capability deficit'

### **Police Boys' Clubs in Chennai City : An Empirical Study**

*S. Ramdoss and M. Mahendra Simha Karna*

#### **Key Words**

Police Boys' Clubs, Juvenile Delinquency, Personnel Perception, Programmes, Impact.

#### **Abstract**

In cities and towns the police boys' clubs are very important to deal with young boys in a slum. They are usually located in delinquent or crime prone areas of urban slums with the local community support. In this institution, boys from underprivileged section of the community get together and are provided opportunities for indoor and outdoor games, as well as opportunities for self-expression in creative arts under the guidance and supervision of Scout Master, Teacher and Police Officers. Since this being a pioneering effort of crime prevention, there arises a need to understand the basic programmes and their impact on the member of the Police Boys' Clubs i.e., the children. The present study was conducted in Chennai City. 106 children from the 9 Police Boys' Clubs were selected from 3 zones of Chennai City namely, North, South, and Central Zones. The personnel associated with these Boys' Clubs were also interviewed. The semi structure interview schedules were used to collect the primary data from respondents. The results indicated that programmes of the Police Boys' Clubs made a positive impact on the members such as physical fitness (59%) and sports activities (24%).



# EXAMINING IMPACT OF OFFICIAL INTERVENTION AND DELINQUENT PERSISTENCE AMONG RELEASED JUVENILES FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

R. Thilagaraj\* and  
M. Priyamvadha\*\*

## Key Words

Delinquent Persistence

Juvenile Justice

System

Deviance

Reintegration

Service

Relapse

Recidivist

## Introduction

Criminologists place a great deal of importance on the idea of delinquent persistence and found the relationship between official intervention and secondary deviance. Delinquent persistence refers to continuation of delinquent activities among those who have already committed an offence, arrested and treated for the offence in the past (Priyamvadha, 2005). Further, the official intervention according to the present study refers to the intervention of Juvenile Justice System with special reference to police intervention. The official intervention increases the probability of involvement in subsequent delinquency and deviance because intervention triggers exclusionary processes that have negative consequences. In the late sixties and seventies, criminologists like Lemert originally presented the idea of labelling and discussed about primary and secondary deviance (Becker, 1963, Lemert 1967). The

labelling theory predicts that the official intervention in juveniles increases involvement in crime in adolescent and adulthood due to the negative effect of intervention (Lemert, 1967). According to this theory, deviance is not a quality of the act the person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an offender. This perspective argues that official intervention can be a stepping stone in the development of a criminal career among the juveniles. The Juvenile Justice System as an institutionalized means of social reaction officially labels a person as a delinquent. Deviant labelling conferred by official intervention in particular, is seen as transitional event that can substantially alter the life course by reducing the opportunities for a conventional life (Becker; 1963; Link et al., 1989). Thus, labelling is seen as being indirectly related to subsequent behaviour through its negative impact on conventional opportunities. Sampson and Laub

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(1997) suggest that labelling is one factor that leads to cumulative disadvantage in future life chances and thereby increases the probability of involvement in delinquency and deviance during adulthood. The crime producing consequence of stigma in the tradition bound Indian society is very severe and in some cases the entire family of the released juveniles is ostracized from the main stream of the society. The severity of stigmatization in the society due to official intervention paves way for the released juveniles to relapse into criminality (Priyamvada, 2005). This empirical study has made an attempt to evaluate the impact of official intervention on the released juveniles in the process of reintegration into society.

### Juvenile Justice System in India

In India, the idea of separate treatment to be adapted to the juveniles were started after the enactment of the Apprentice Act, 1850. The Apprentice Act, 1850 dealt with young people between the ages of 10 and 18 who were either destitute or petty offenders. Later, the concept of reformatory schools for delinquent children came into force with the passage of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 which dealt solely with the treatment and rehabilitation of the young offenders. The Indian Jail Reforms Committee (1919-1920) brought to the fore the vital need for better treatment of young offenders. Its recommendations prompted the enactment of the Children Act, in

Madras in 1920. This was followed by Bengal and Bombay Acts in 1922 and 1924 respectively. To address the increase in neglected and delinquent children as a result of partition of the country into Pakistan and India from the control of the British rule, in the post Independence period (after 1947) the Indian government passed a Central Children's Act in 1960. This Act provided for the care, protection, and treatment of juveniles and made it applicable in the territories under direct central government rule. Thereafter, Juvenile Courts, Observation Homes and Certified / Approved schools were started in various districts of the States. In states where there were no Observation Homes, the delinquent children were remanded first in police lock-ups. Under the Children's Act, 1960 no provisions were made for ensuring the implementation and maintenance of standards in homes meant for children. A very serious lacuna was that majority of the states had no homes and the delinquent children were incarcerated in the jails along with the adult offenders.

In 1986, Sheela Barse, a social activist, filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court against the Union of India and prayed for the release of children below 18 years from jails. This petition was heard by the Chief Justice and he directed all the District Judges to furnish the relevant information and also directed all District Judges to visit jails in their jurisdiction at least once in every 2 months. From the reports submitted

### Abstract

A Study was undertaken to estimate the proportion of delinquent persistence among the population of interest and to find out the impacts of official intervention on delinquent persistence on released juveniles. Data were collected from 58 juveniles released from the Special Home, Tamil Nadu since 2000 under the age group of 14-22 years.

This paper has examined the impact of official intervention on the life course of individuals by addressing some of the aspects like delinquent



persistence among released juveniles. It has attempted to include the most commonly experienced official intervention; police intervention, which has frequently been overlooked by many other studies (Paternoster and Iovanni, 1989). One important limitation of the study is that it includes only males, a limitation that must be addressed in future research. Overall, the official intervention has important effects on the attitudinal change in the families of the released juveniles; stigmatization in the society

by the District judges, it was found that there were at least 1,400 children lodged in various jails of the country, as there were no Children's Homes. Further, the conditions of the jailed children were pathetic. In conclusion, the judges suggested for a uniform single legislation. Thus, the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 came into force. This Act introduced a uniform juvenile justice system throughout India as it extends to the whole of the country. India has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992. As a result, it became obligatory for the Indian government to amend the act pertaining to children in line with international standards. Hence, the Government of India enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The present Act provides for the care, protection and treatment of the child in need of care and protection and for the juveniles in conflict with law by adopting a child-friendly approach. According to the present Act, in each state Special Homes are established for the reception, care, treatment and rehabilitation of children in conflict with law (juvenile delinquents) who have been directed by the Juvenile Justice Board (Juvenile Court) to

undergo institutional training for their activities against law.

### Objectives of Study

A study was, therefore, undertaken :-

- To estimate the proportion of delinquent among the population of interest; and
- To find out the impact of official intervention on delinquent persistence on released juveniles.

The respondents of the present study were the ex-inmates of the Special Home of Tamil Nadu.

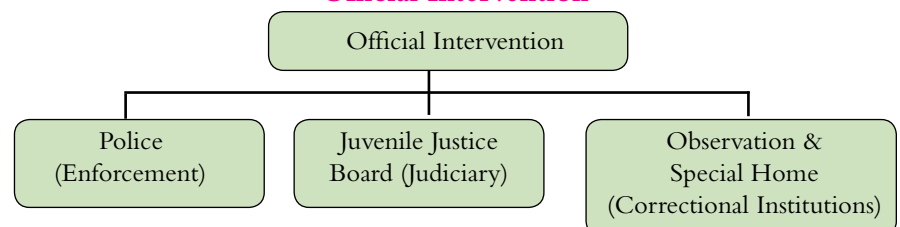
### Major Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference between the demographic details and the official intervention.
- There is no significant difference between the impact of delinquent persistence and the official intervention.

### Methodology

To examine the effects of official intervention on juveniles, data were collected from 58 juveniles who were released from the Special

Chart-1  
Official Intervention





Home, Tamil Nadu. The study was conducted in the districts of Tamil Nadu. The complete universe of the present study includes the delinquent boys who were released from Special Home since 2000. Hence the respondents fall under the age category of 14-22 years. Case studies were also included to substantiate the quantitative data to probe in-depth and to gain maximum information about the released juveniles.

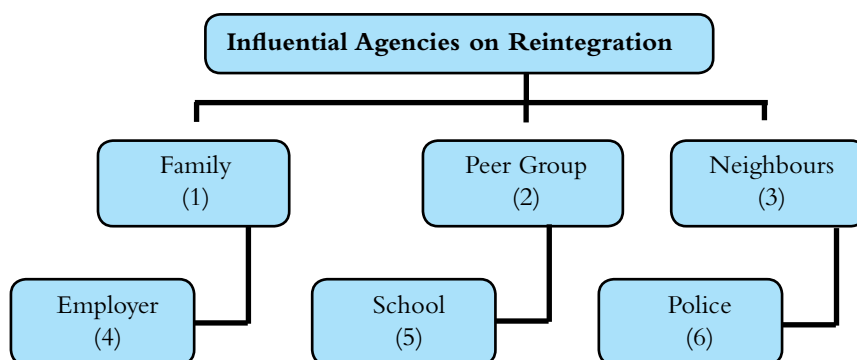
Official intervention in juveniles, according to the present study, refers to juveniles, who were arrested by police, sent to observation home, underwent a trial by juvenile justice board and sent to special home for treatment. The juveniles who have contacted the juvenile justice system for various crimes like murder, theft, burglary, etc. and have spent considerable period of time in the special home were interviewed and hence, the present study has focused only upon male juveniles who have experienced official intervention and were conferred with official deviant labelling.

### Role of Influential Agencies on Reintegration

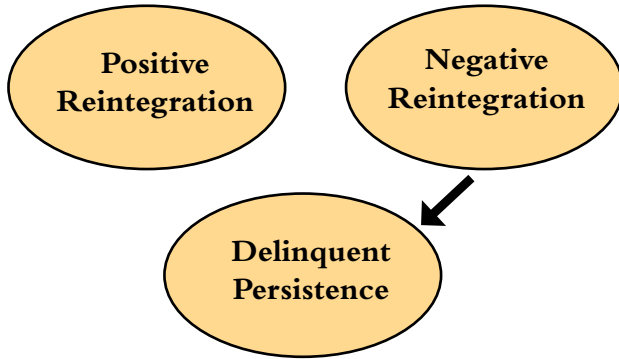
The official intervention in juveniles during early days of their life time would make tremendous effect on their adolescence and early adulthood life. They encounter with various problems such as strained relationship with their family, stigmatization by the society, etc. The official labelling prior to the labelling in the society would have greater effect in tarnishing the self-image of the juveniles. The other social institutions of the society like neighborhood and peer group also have some negative contributions in damaging the self-respect of the released juveniles. The effects of official intervention is the process of making a juvenile into delinquent by tagging, defining, identifying, segregating, describing, emphasizing, making conscious and self-conscious; it becomes a way of stimulating, suggesting, intervention emphasizing, and evoking the very traits that are complained of. The

which resulted in subsequent delinquent persistence. The significant outcome of the study is that it attests to the viability of the labelling approach in terms of Indian context for explaining delinquent persistence and points to the processes that would account for the impact of official intervention on subsequent delinquent behaviour.

**Chart-2**  
**Influential Agencies on Reintegration**



**Chart-3**  
**Reintegration Structure**



person becomes the thing he is described as being. Hence, the harder the official intervention, the greater is the damage done to the juveniles.

"Reintegration" is the correctional philosophy that stresses reintroducing the inmate into the community after spending the period of sentence in the correctional institution. The readjustment or resettlement of a released delinquent as self-dependent and self-reliant socially useful citizen in the society is termed as reintegration. An illegal act initially evokes community disapproval but then is followed by attempts to reintegrate the offender back into the community of law-abiding or respectable citizens through words or gestures of forgiveness or ceremonies to decertify the offender as deviant (Braithwaite, 1989). He also distinguished positive

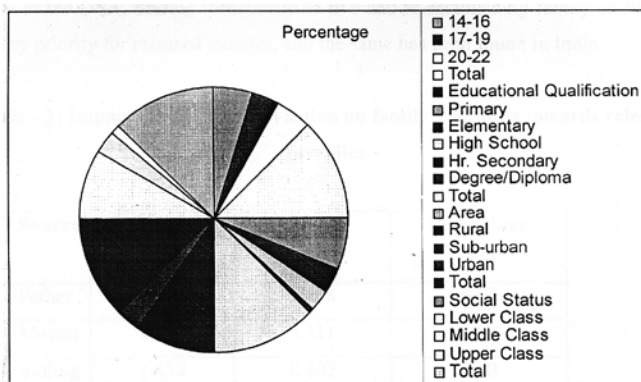
reintegration as reintegrative shaming and negative reintegration as disintegrative shaming.

It is evident that 38% of the juveniles are in the age group of 14-16 years. 51.7% of the respondents have studied upto primary level. 50% of them are from rural area and 69% of them belonged to the lower class group. Majority of the respondents from rural areas belonged to lower class. Hence, it is extremely difficult for these youth to get into a good school or to attain decent employment because of various reasons like poor seasonal rains or low market for agricultural products.

**Released Juvenile's Families and Resettlement**

A number of recent research publications have reiterated that family plays an important role in the successful reintegration of released juveniles. Families may experience social stigma and hostility, and sometimes they also experience verbal and physical harassment and aggression because of societal negative reaction (Davies 1980; Fishman 1988). As a result of early official intervention in their child's life, parents encounter with emotional and behavioural problems which led to show indifferent attitude towards their child who is released from the correctional institution. The released juvenile is less prepared for life on the outside world with less or no assistance in their reintegration. Encouraging the offenders' families to play a role in resettlement is clearly important for some inmates (Codd, 2007). As Patricia O'Brien (2001) found in her research in the USA, finding somewhere to live and re-establishing family relationships was a key priority for released inmates, and the same has been found in India.

**Chart-4**  
**Demographic details**



**Table 1: Impact of official intervention on family's attitude towards released juveniles.**

Source	Mean	S.D	Percentage (%)
Father	7.977	3.738	60.7
Mother	4.898	3.311	48.0
Sibling	1.438	0.802	70.0

According to the above table, the source family has three constituent parts viz father, mother and siblings, in other words these constituent parts may be named as sub-sources of problems. As the number of items under each source varied, the mean values of the problems through these sources have been converted into percentages in order to facilitate comparison between the sources. From the above table, it is evident that the problems faced by the released juveniles through siblings is high (70%) when compared to others like father or mother.

In the family, the released juveniles face more problems from siblings and siblings are always being a troubleshooter for the respondents. The released delinquent always wants to be recognized and be given a proper place and status in the family. But, in turn, they are compared with their siblings by their family members. This kind of comparison has caused frustration among the respondents and their siblings. As the respondents are labelled as delinquents in the community, it is very difficult for some of the parents to get their other sons and daughters married. This situation arouses a sense of dissatisfaction and dejection in the minds of the respondent's siblings. Hence, the siblings ill-treat the respondents. In some villages, mothers of the released juveniles has disowned their own sons by giving a written statement in the police station stating that there is no relationship between the released juvenile and the rest of the family members. The reason given by the mother for giving such statement is that the frequent police enquiry about the son would affect the morale of the family. Hence, official intervention, especially police intervention has serious negative effects on the reintegration of released juveniles.

**Case No 25 :** *My brother says I feel ashamed to address you as my brother and we will be happy without you. My sister always curse & me for being born in their family. I really do not know how to alter this kind of situation. My brothers and sisters are always making me angry and in return I beat them. Nobody loves me and cares for me.*

**Case No 36 :** *My sister is always cursing me that only because of me she could not get herself married in a decent*

*family. I don't like my sister. Sometimes she aggravates my anger and I feel like killing her.*

**Table 2 : Impact of official intervention on neighbours' attitude towards released juveniles.**

Disadvantaged neighbourhood for reintegration		Total
Yes	No	
66	34	100

Table 2 reveals that majority of the respondents opined that the community in which they re-enter after their release is not conducive enough for positive reintegration. Neighbourhood plays an important role in ensuring the offenders' chances for successful reintegration into the society. Distrust of the society on the released juveniles would pave the way to relapse and become recidivist. The problem of distrust affects the released juveniles' reintegration into the mainstream as it is considered a great obstacle to have good neighborhood relationship. The impact of official intervention in rural India is very different from the other parts of the world. As the rural villages in India are tradition bound and conservative in nature, the people are very adamant in their values and hence, the seeds of modern reintegration techniques could not be sown in these areas. Hence, they pave their own way of treating delinquents with inhuman attitude. The study found that some of the released juveniles were ostracized from the society in rural areas. Ostracizing a person or a family from the community is a peculiar problem pertinent to India. Here the ostracized juveniles are prevented from entering the residential areas of the mainstream of the community. In certain cases, the released juveniles and their family members are not allowed to talk to other members of the community. Lilly et al (1995) are of the view that banishing the offenders from the mainstream would not help in any way for the process of reintegration. Further, the observations of the researcher reveal that the released juveniles are condemned by the society, and if any member of the particular community comes forward to rescue them, it is considered as contempt of the villager's

verdict. The villagers consider them incorrigible outcasts who must be separated from the right-thinking members of the society. If a person commits an offence knowingly or unknowingly, he is neglected by the society. Lemert (1972) has commented that the society foresees the released juveniles to behave as a confirmed offender afterwards, and no one would believe that they had become a law-abiding person. As a result, the society has placed a label on the juvenile, which provokes them to become delinquents, as others believe them to be. For some of the released juveniles, the name calling or labelling was very severe and insulting. The present study has found that some of the released juveniles are labelled as delinquents even after spending many years in the community, after their release from the special home.

**Case No 41:** *I am alone in this world with my family. My neighbours avoid contacting my family members and me. We are leading an isolated life. My neighbours are not allowing us to take water from the common well. If anybody helps us, they will be punished. We are totally ostracized from the community.*

**Case No.19:** *My neighbours had ostracized me and I am living alone with my grand I mother. After my release from special home I started to earn money by doing weaving job. But my neighbours did not allow me to do the job in that area and they denied selling threads for weaving as because I was in the special home. My neighbours were preventing me from getting any jobs from that area.*

**Table 3 : One Way Analysis of Variance between police intervention and the age of the released juveniles.**

Source	14-16 (1)		17-19 (2)		20-22 (3)		F- Ratio	P- Value	Groups
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D.			
Police	5.18	4.13	4.93	3.97	2.10	3.66	3.771	0.029	(3&2), (3&1)

The mean score of the problems faced by the released juveniles through police intervention is found to be high (5.18) for the 14-16 age group and the

same is low (2.10 for the 20-22 age group. The F-ratio calculated for total mean score in respect of the problems of the released juveniles through police intervention is significant at 0.03 level. Hence, there is no evidence to say that there is no difference between the 3 age groups in respect of the source police. This calls for further comparison of the groups within the category of the age groups. So, a multiple range comparison analysis was performed to test further significant difference among the age groups. For this purpose, Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference method was adopted. Its results reveal that the official intervention of police showed that the 20-22 age group has significantly lower level of problems than those of 17-19 and 20-22 age groups; whereas 14-16 age group did not differ significantly from 20-22 age group.

### Police Intervention and Labelling

The police intervention in the life of the juveniles plays a significant negative role. Affixing a deviant label could be a momentous occurrence in a juvenile's life. But thereafter they are suspected and watched vigilantly by police. Their every mis-step is used as an evidence to prove their delinquent, nature. Once they are officially labelled as delinquent they are excluded more and more from legitimate activities. Hence, they are designed and dealt with as delinquents and they are finding it very difficult to move into law-abiding path even if they could overcome their own belligerent reaction and self-image, and tried hard to do so. Some of the case studies clearly indicate that the very image of police is immaterial whether the intervention of police is positive or negative, it has adverse effects on the juveniles career. Some of the younger age group released delinquents complained that they faced more problems when compared to higher-level age group juveniles from police. The findings of Kristine (2003) reveal that crime tends to rise and peak in the mid to late teens and early twenties then declines with age. As perceived by many researchers, even the juvenile chronic offenders as they become old would reduce the possibility of committing crime. Hence, the younger age juveniles are more prone for suspicion by police.



**Case study 22:** *Whenever any unwanted things happen in my area, the police immediately target me. Police arrests me and files false cases against me. I am so dejected and feel that, I could better be in jail to avoid these kinds of harassments.*

At the time of release of the juveniles, the officials of the correctional institution enquire about the location of the address in a nearby police station of the respondent's area. In some cases, the police are taking advantage and arrest the juveniles and charge them for other offences, which was not committed by them. The lower age group respondents are more prone for police harassment than the higher age group. Police are taking advantage of the 'younger age' of the respondents to file false complaints against them.

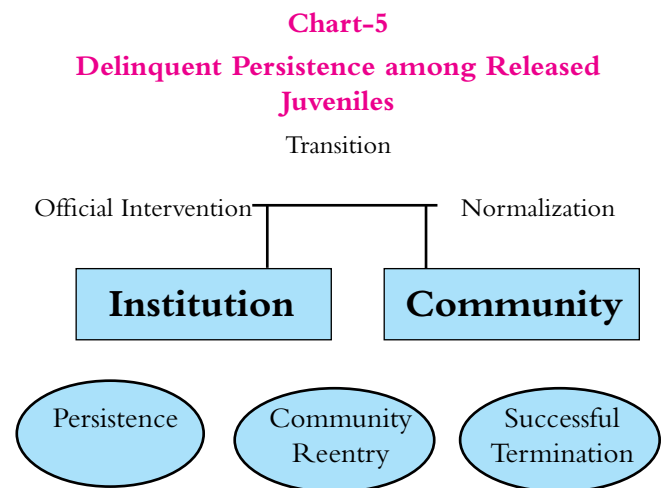
**Case Study No 27 :** *I know tailoring but I am working as lorry cleaner, because when the police in my area know that I am in town, immediately they would enquire me and arrest me for no reason. To escape from the clutches of police I prefer to take up on-tour jobs. I do not know till how many years I will have to live this kind of nomadic life.*

Apart from the negative perception of the juveniles towards police, there is a societal reaction which confirms the delinquent label on the juveniles who are frequently contacted by the police. Hence, the chance for de-labelling a juvenile is very limited if he has a prolonged police intervention. Some of the researchers have also viewed that frequent police intervention will have a deterrent effect on the juveniles and will protect them from reverting back to delinquency. But as per the analysis of the present study, police intervention on juveniles would block the legitimate opportunities and ultimately end up in secondary deviance by the juveniles. According to the present scenario, the police-public relationship is not very conducive enough in some of the rural areas of Tamil Nadu to accept even some of the good intentions of police interventions, and they are viewed as hindrances which affects the livelihood of the juveniles on a greater extent.

**Table 4 : Delinquent Persistence among Released Juveniles.**

Delinquent Persistence	Percentage
Yes	72.4
No	27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that (72.4%) of the juveniles have relapsed and they indulge in delinquent activities. Many researchers have devised methods for more fully describing the pattern of offence over time by incorporating additional information that is available in many criminological data sets on the timing or frequency of criminal events within a fixed period of time into statistical models of offending (Maltz, 1984; Blumstein et al., 1985; Schmidt and Witte, 1988; Blumstein et al., 1988a, 1988b; Rowe, Osgood, and Nicewander, 1990; Greenberg, 1991; Laub, Nagin and Sampson, 1998. Patmoster et al., 2001; Bushway et al., 2003). Methods emphasizing the frequency at which events occur typically rely on event count models. In each case, the fundamental parameter of interest is the rate at which events occur during the follow-up period. Even though many models were devised by various researchers, the rate of delinquent persistence was measured in the present study by the self-reported responses of the released juveniles. There is no



official statistical information available in India on the post-release arrests and convictions of the released juveniles.

Nearly three-fourth of the released juveniles are re-arrested and sent to the correctional institutions. The offender re-entry raises questions about public safety, about how corrections systems should manage the volume of releases, and about how communities can absorb and reintegrate returning offenders (Lynch and Sabol, 2001). When released inmates leave the correctional institution and return home, they face a number of pressing challenges including finding the love and affection of their family members, securing admission in regular schools, receiving cordial treatment from the neighbours, securing employment and complying with the terms of release ((Kubrin et al 2006). The indifferent attitude of the society towards the released juveniles causes adverse harm on their reintegration and results in delinquent persistence (Priyamvada, 2005).

**Table 5: Delinquent Persistence and Type of Offence**

Response	Type of Offence				Total
	Theft	Drug	Hurt	Murder	
Yes	33	4	4	1	42
No	11	1	0	4	16
Total	44	5	4	5	58

From the above table, it could be inferred that 42 respondents has habituated to delinquent persistence. Majority of the juveniles, who has committed petty thefts for the first time, has continued to commit delinquent activities. Certain types of offences are more likely than others to be repeated by recidivists (Clarke, 1985 and Lattimore, 1995). Thus theft, burglary, pick pocketing are often cited as being the most recidivistic crimes while murder, grievous hurt are offences not likely to be repeated. Oregon Crime Analysis Center (1984) had also found out from a study that there is a general tendency for offenders to be returned to prison for the same category of offence for which they had last been admitted: i.e., property offenders are the most likely to be readmitted as property offenders. According to Lilly et al (1995) the process of reformation that is initiated inside the correctional institution and the

society outside remains suspicious about them and does not easily recognize the tender sprouts of reformation that might have already developed on them. The predetermined attitude of the society and the stigma attached to the juvenile due to his early official intervention prove disastrous for them to reintegrate into the society.

### Official Intervention Leads to Delinquent Persistence

Official intervention by way of labelling of delinquent behaviour leads to delinquent persistence. Individuals who violate the law and are arrested by police and tried in juvenile justice board have their altered conceptions and started thinking themselves as delinquents. Court appearances have been called "Status degradation ceremonies" in which people accused of violating the law are recast as unworthy persons (Garfinle, 1956). These people then reject other people and become hostile to society. Once the juveniles are labelled as delinquents by the police, the juvenile justice boards, and the correctional institutions, they continue to behave as delinquents. The labelling perspective suggests that the first time a juvenile engage in minor offence like petty theft, they think they have done something drastically wrong and that perhaps they are unworthy people. As a result, they begin to associate with others who have also been labelled as trouble-makers, and this leads them into more serious delinquency. The present study has found that the number of juveniles has serious inclination towards delinquent persistence due to official intervention and labelling.

### Recommendations

The system of juvenile justice and its official intervention on juveniles has resulted into various problems of labelling and stigmatization. Hence, the label-producing processes of the juvenile justice system should be discarded. More emphasis has to be given for the diversion of juvenile delinquents from sentencing them in the Special Home to alternative programmes like community based corrections. The correctional process must be thoroughly deinstitutionalized. Pre-release counselling for the juveniles and their family members, creating public awareness towards societal change in line with modern techniques of reintegration, establishing transit schools for

the released juveniles before entering the regular schools and revamping the after-care-programmes are some of the aspects, which has to be given immediate priority to eradicate stigmatization through official intervention, and to control delinquent persistence among the released juveniles.

### Conclusion

This paper has examined the impact of official intervention on the life course of individuals by addressing some of the aspects like delinquent persistence among released juvenile. Our study has attempted to include the most commonly experienced official intervention; police intervention, which has frequently been overlooked by many other studies (Paternoster and Iovanni, 1989). One important limitation of the study is that it includes only males, a limitation that must be addressed in future research. Overall, the official intervention has important effects on the attitudinal change in the families of the released juveniles; stigmatization in the society which resulted into subsequent delinquent persistence. The significant outcome of the study is that it attests to the viability of the labelling approach in terms of Indian context for explaining delinquent persistence, and points to the processes that would account for the impact of official intervention on subsequent delinquent behaviour.

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# AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

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## Introduction

Delinquency, or youth crime, is perhaps of greater concern in all over the world. But, as reflected few societies appear to have escaped this growing phenomenon. It is seen that the rates and patterns of delinquency can vary dramatically from one country to another as well as over time.

By comparing procedural and statistical similarities and differences between the countries and juvenile justice models, readers will hopefully be able to draw some conclusions that will further help them to understand the strengths and weakness of each system.

Other questions or concerns that might be explored include: How do different countries define the concept of "juvenile delinquency", and what do they consider to be the causes of delinquency? How do they respond to youth crime? What are their respective concerns? What measures are being undertaken or being considered? What kind of current or future actions are being taken to ensure that the Beijing Rules, designed to protect youth from exploitation, are being addressed? Can these issues be realistically compared?

This paper makes no direct attempt to answer any of the comparative issues directly. Rather, comparisons are left to the readers. Part of the challenge is for readers to remain objective in their approach and guard against social and/or cultural biases when drawing conclusions.

## Rationale for Comparative Studies

While the vast majority of criminological and sociological literature on crime has been based on a unilinear model - "focused within countries and without pretense to being general" - this has begun to change in recent years (Teune, 1992, P. 35). The interest in comparative research would seem closely aligned to macro global changes as well as advances in technology. As a result of the great depression many researchers turned inwards, while in the aftermath of World War II, many researchers felt the necessity of doing comparative research as a necessary part of decentralizing world order. Although the process emerged rather slowly, especially with respect to crime, there is a dramatic shift towards the attitude of researchers.

## Key Words

Juvenile Justice System  
Delinquency  
Procedural Similarities  
Statistical Similarities  
Juvenile Justice Models  
Beijing Rules  
Comparative Studies  
Unilinear Model  
Comparative Research  
Welfare Model  
Modified Justice Model  
Corporatist.

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At the Ninth U.N. Congress, it was reported that youth crime was increasing around the world - especially in the countries experiencing transition (Table 1). It was also noted that the average age of onset of criminal behaviour was

dropping. The fact "that by the year 2000 more than 50% of the world population will be under the age of 15" serves to further "highlight the seriousness of the problem of juvenile delinquency and youth Crime". (United Nations, 1995).

**Table 1 : Countrywise Profiles of Juvenile Delinquency.**

S. No.	Country	Maximum-Minimum age	Justice conditions	Justice Model
1.	Egypt	?-18	Youth are segregated by age: 12 & under, 12-15 & 15-18. Under 15 required to attend school and over 15 receive vocational skills. Judge aided in deliberation by 2 (appointed) experts - one must be female.	Corporatism
2.	Singapore	7-12	Islamic law set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at puberty.	Welfare Justice Model
3.	Cuba	6-16	The Castro regime in 1959 introduced a progressive welfare based model for "children with conduct problems".	Welfare Model
4.	United States	7-15+	The upper age limit can range up to 20 in some States; for most it is 17.	Crime control
5.	India	18		Welfare - Justice
6.	Philippines	9-15	Youth offenders, 15-18 suspended sentences. 18-20 criminally responsible but entitled to leniency.	Welfare justice Model
7.	Australia	10-16/17	Two jurisdictions have lower minimum age	Welfare Model
8.	Canada	12-18		Modified Justice Model
9.	England	12-18		Corporatist
10.	The Netherlands	12-18		Modified Justice Model

### Abstract

By comparing procedural and statistical similarities and differences between the countries and juvenile justice models, readers will hopefully be able to draw some conclusions that will further help them to understand the strengths and weakness of each system.

This paper makes no direct attempt to answer any of the comparative issues directly. Rather, comparisons are left to the readers. Part of the challenge is for readers to remain objective in their approach



11.	France	13-18	Problem youth are addressed under the Ordinance No. 45-174 of Feb.2, 1945, Modified 1958 and 1970. Specially trained Children's judges/magistrates and social services for educational help are used. Compared to most Western European countries rate of increase among the lowest (2% from 1992 through 1993.	Welfare (Social defence system)
12.	Israel	13-16	13-16 for boys and 18 for girls in 1977, boy's maximum age also raised to 18. Juvenile Offenders Section (JSO), 1959. The ethical code of JSO personnel goes beyond the limits established by the Youth Act stressing protection.	Corporatist
13.	Poland	13-17	Responsibility based on mental and moral ability. 16-17 years old can be held criminally responsible.	Justice
14.	New Zealand	14-17	Criminal responsibility begins at age ten but unless ' <i>means rea</i> ' can be proven, till the age of 14 they are not convicted. Exception to the rule is murder or manslaughter.	Welfare
15.	Germany	14-17	18-20 may be transferred to juvenile.	Justice
16.	Hungary	14-18	No separate juvenile legislation.	Crime Control
17.	China	14-25	Partially responsible officially till 18. Law requires limited punishment. Between 1977 and 1991 steady increase and proportionate cases are young offenders.	Participatory
18.	Italy	14-18		Legalistic
19.	Japan	14-20		Participatory

and guard against social and/or cultural biases when drawing conclusions.

20.	Norway	14-18	In 1990 the minimum age was raised to 15, 18 years old are the most frequently represented, recidivism rate continued to climb-41% among young offenders.	Welfare-modified Justice
21.	Russia	14-18		Justice Model
22.	Austria	14-19	Juvenile Justice Act, 1988, amended 1993. Between 1981-91 youth rates dropped - 1799 to 763.	Modified Justice Model
23.	Sweden	15-20	Known as "Juvenile Criminals". Youth between ages 15-17 given special consideration.	Justice Model
24.	Finland	15-21	Have three important age limits: 15, 18, & 21. Under 15 are not liable to be punished under the Penal Code. Those under 18 are recommended lighter sentences - "child", under "Juvenile". 1991 proposal to lower limit to 14 in response to increase in youth crime.	Justice Model
25.	Switzerland	15-18	7-15 are considered children, 15-18 are considered adolescent, and 18-25 are considered young adults and treated less severely.	
26.	Argentina	16-18	Their legal system for juveniles was described as being similar to that of Italy (Devoto, 1996). Youth regulated under the Penal Regulations for Youth Law 22, 778, 1980. Very little work on youth crime. Only one study was carried out in 1994. Robbery and theft are most common crimes and approx. 68% of crimes are committed in "groups".	Legalistic
27.	Scotland	-16--	Or 18 if already under supervision.	Welfare
28.	Hong Kong	16-20	Juveniles	Corporatist Model

**Note Regarding Source**

- Information for this Table has been obtained primarily through contacting foreign embassies and/or relevant juvenile departments.
- A 1985 United Nations report noted that some countries do not recognize a minimum age of criminal responsibility. Hence, for some countries no age is given. The Napoleonic Code in 1804 in France was among the first codes to prescribe limited responsibility to youth under the age of 16.
- Five Countries still practise capital punishment for juvenile offenders - Bangladesh, Barbados, Iran, Pakistan and the United States (Souryal, 1992).
- Models are only provided for countries in which sufficient information was not available to attempt a description of their juvenile practices.



At the Seventh UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Beijing, China, from 14 to 18 May, 1984 the United Nations endorsed

the "Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice." These standards are commonly referred to as "Beijing Rules".

### Highlights of "the Beijing Rule" (1984)

<b>Fundamental perspectives :</b>	<b>1.1</b> To further the well-being of the juvenile and her or his family; <b>1.2 To develop conditions that will ensure a meaningful life in the community for the Juvenile; 1.4 Administration of Juvenile Justice should represent an integral part of the natural development process of each country.</b>
<b>Age of responsibility :</b>	<b>4.1</b> The beginning age shall not be fixed at too low an age level, bearing in mind the facts of emotional, mental, and intellectual maturity.
<b>Aim of Juvenile Justice :</b>	<b>5.1</b> To emphasize the well-being of the juvenile and ensure that any reaction to juvenile offenders shall always be in proportion to the circumstance of both the offender and the offence.
<b>Scope of discretion:</b>	<b>6.2</b> Efforts shall be made to ensure sufficient accountability at all stages and levels in the exercise of any such discretion.
<b>Protection of privacy :</b>	<b>8.1</b> Right to privacy shall be respected at all stages in order to avoid harm being caused by undue publicity or by the process of labelling. <b>8.2 No information that may lead to the identification of a juvenile offender shall be published (UN, 1986).</b>

These rules are perhaps the most important guidelines for improving the quality of juvenile justice around the world.

The *Beijing Rules* have subsequently been incorporated into the *Implementation Handbook for the Correction on the Rights of the Child* in 1998 which was prepared by UNICEF. Three specific Articles (i.e. 37, 39 and 40) deal with the treatment of young persons' rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, as well as the administration of juvenile justice. For example, Article 37 provides the child with the right to be protected from:

❖ Torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

- ❖ Capital punishment;
- ❖ Life imprisonment without possibility or release; and
- ❖ Unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In article 40, the Committee acknowledges the rules and guidelines relating to juvenile, justice as defined by the UN. Article 40, also recognizes the legal rights of Children. Article 40 recommends that all countries should:

- Establish a minimum age of criminal responsibility;
- Not take any action against a young person unless there are provisions within the law;

- Presume a youth is innocent until proven guilty;
- Not compel a youth to give testimony, or to confess;
- Ensure that all persons have access to legal counsel; and
- Provide a variety of alternative dispositions to incarceration and/or institutional care.

**Table 2** shows how countries vary in their definition of what legally constitutes a juvenile or young offender. The variation affects different cultural, historical, political and social difference than can make comparison challenging.

Not only are there variations between countries but even within countries. In Canada, for example, the current Young Offenders Act defines the minimum age of responsibility as 12 and the upper limit at 18. However, because the provinces are responsible for administering the Act, there is considerable variation between the provinces in their sentencing transfer to adult court practices and their respective interpretation of the Act. By contrast, countries like Norway and Sweden have no special act regarding juvenile delinquency. However, the General Civil Penal Code (Section 46) of Norway states that criminal responsibility begins at age 15 and section 55 makes special provisions for the sentencing of Young Offenders (Askim and Berg, 1996). Their neighbour to the east, Sweden, has no direct equivalent in their language for the English concept of juvenile delinquent. Rather, they speak of juvenile criminality that does not include status offences (i.e. acts declared by statute to be an offence but only when committed by a juvenile). In Sweden, juvenile criminal responsibility begins at age 15 and the upper limit is 20. However, like Norway, Sweden has special provisions for young criminals between the ages of 15 and 17. By contrast, in Denmark, there are no special courts for minors. Therefore, for cases where a child shows a likelihood of becoming delinquent needs help. The youth is, again, likely to be referred to a social worker. Only for

serious offences such as murder or assault are juvenile offenders directed through the legal system.

Although countries have legally prescribed has upper limits of Criminal responsibility for youth, however, there are, in many instances, situational factors that enable exceptions to the law. For example, Reichel (1994) found that in China and Romania, while 16 is the preferred lower limit, it can be dropped to 14 if the offences are very serious or if the youth is capable of understanding right from wrong (Romania). Even within Europe, although nine countries have some common approaches (i.e. welfare-justice model) when dealing with young offenders, each country's system is slightly different and that a satisfactory solution has not been found anywhere. For example, Denmark and Scotland have specialized courts for minors but their respective authority and reorganization differ.

Besides, Juvenile Justice System of different countries collected are summarized and placed below :

### Singapore

The Republic of Singapore is a City/Nation with a population of around 3 million. Although Singapore's legal system is adversarial in nature and modelled after the British judicial system, the existing Malay customary law and Muslim law sets the age of accountability at puberty - which is legally defined as being between 14 to 16 years of age. The Children and Young Persons Act of 1949 created the Juvenile Court. The courts recognize differences in children and their differing maturation periods and do not allow the public to attend any proceedings. Following a welfare type model of juvenile justice, male offenders are sent to approval schools while female delinquents are sent to approval homes. In spite of its harsh penal code, juvenile crime increased 30 percent from 1988 to 1993 (Wiechman, 1994). In the aftermath of the highly publicized case involving the caning of the American Michael Fay in 1996, Western media has been quite critical of their justice process. For an

interesting account of these ideas, simply type in Fay's name into any search engine and you will get a list of sites that offer varying comments on (youth) justice in Singapore.

### Sweden

In Sweden, the responsibility for handling young people is shared by the social authorities and the judicial system. In the Swedish language, there is no equivalent concept for 'juvenile delinquent.' Instead they speak of juvenile criminality. This system does not formally recognize status offences. Such behaviours are dealt with through Social Welfare measures. All juvenile crimes fall under the Swedish Penal Code of 1990. By law juveniles receive special consideration when found committing a crime. Social authorities, rather than the police, handle youth under the age of 15. Criminal responsibility begins at the age of 15. Over 80% of all juvenile crimes are not prosecuted but dealt with informally, such as by cautioning. However, its use varies considerably throughout the country (Granath, 2000). *Nearly 50% are resolved through the use of day fines (approx. Can. \$30) without a trial procedure being used.* Fewer than 10% of delinquent youth are placed on probation. The Swedish model is more treatment-oriented than most Western countries. But, in recent years, the model has been subjected to substantial criticism, as youth crime in Sweden has been on the increase and there does not appear to be any empirical support for the treatment-oriented programme (Sarnecki, 1996).

### Australia

Australia is unique in that it is an island as well as a continent, with some 19 million inhabitants spread out over 7,682,292 sq. km. Their government is based on the British Westminster system and is a Commonwealth parliamentary system. Although their juvenile justice system can be described as a welfare model, some question the extent to which social control and/or due process play major roles

in the administration of juvenile justice. This discrepancy lies in the fact that each state and territory is responsible for administering and legislating its own youth justice. As in North America, Australia's Aboriginal youth are disproportionately represented. However, compared to its North American counterparts, youth crime is not as extensive. Starting in the early 1990s, a number of regions began to introduce **the Family Group Conferencing** (i.e. restorative justice) first established in New Zealand (Atkinson, 1997).

### France

France, like most Western European countries, seems to share a contradiction when trying to administer juvenile justice. The French attempt to find a balance between punishing youth who have committed a crime and treating and rehabilitating them so that they can become productive members of society (Furbish, 1999). Although their concerns appear similar to those of a number of other countries covered in this text, the French approach to penal law was influenced by Roman law, which recognized that minors must be treated differently ("excuse minorite") than adults for similar offences. Juvenile courts were established in 1912, and separate juvenile law was first established in 1945 with revisions in 1953 and then again in 1970. Age of responsibility is 13 to 18 years of age with exceptions for youths between the ages of 16 to 21. Below the age of 16 the welfare approach is emphasized, while for those youth over 16 a crime control approach is more common. Juvenile Court emphasizes three areas of responsibility; criminal behaviour, educational help, and supervisory power. Punishment ideally is accompanied with a (re)educative approach. France, along with Belgium and The Netherlands has been actively developing restorative justice initiatives since the late 1980s. Former President Mitterand was instrumental in implementing a nation-wide social crime prevention initiative that encourages coordination between youth services, youth social workers, and local authorities.

## Bulgaria

Bulgaria is a small country surrounded by Romania to the north, the former Yugoslavia to the west, Greece and Turkey to the south, and nestled against the Black Sea in the east. In accordance with Bulgaria's Constitution, established in 1991, the parliamentary republic operates *under Roman Civil and Criminal law*. Not unlike many Western countries, all court proceedings are open to the public unless the proceeding is deemed unfair to the youth or a possible threat to national security. The National Investigative Service works directly with the police and review police evidence before making recommendations to the prosecutor's office. *Once a youth has been formally arrested, he is referred to the Local Commission for Combating Juvenile Delinquency.* This group consists of a panel of individuals from the community, appointed annually (Allen and Carper, 1999). Their juvenile justice model could be described as being a modified welfare/justice model.

## New Zealand

In 1989, New Zealand introduced new legislation for the handling of juveniles: The Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act. Under the Act, criminal responsibility begins at age 10 but under section 22 of the Crimes Act (1961), youth between ages 10-14 cannot be convicted unless *mens rea* has been proven. However, under the 1989 Act, youth between ages 10 to 13 can be prosecuted for murder and manslaughter. Initial preliminary hearings take place in Youth Court, but should the case go to trial then the process involves a jury trial in the High Court. Youths age 14 to 17 can be charged. with criminal offences-summary (less serious) others are handled in Youth Court. The New Zealand model can best be described as a Welfare Model (Saxon, 1996). As in Australia, Canada, and the United States, the indigenous people of New Zealand, the Maori, are over-represented in the criminal justice system and suffer from many of the same ailments - social oppression, high unemployment, and limited access to quality education. A recent admission of injustice and a 133-year old

land claim settlement may bear promise for the Maori (Louisian, 1996).

## Cuba

According to a UNICEF report (n.d.), Cuba's experience with juvenile offenders is more evolved than that of most Latin American and Caribbean countries. Cuba emphasizes education as a preventative measure. From 1953 to 1988, the percent of youth between 6 and 14 years of age who were enrolled at school rose from 55.6% to 98.5%. Prior to the Cuban revolution in 1959, problem youth received minimal treatment. Instead, many were used as a cheap labour source. The Castro regime did away with corporal punishment and inhuman treatment of youth and replaced it with resocialization programme through special school and social integration programme. The legal principles were formally drawn up in Decree 64, dated September 30, 1982.

The decree is directed to youth "with conduct problems" from age 6 to 16. The causes of their anti-social behaviour are seen to be multi-faceted and multi-variable in nature with an emphasis on home life, living conditions, and mental capacity. Anti-social youth are categorized into one of three classifications based on the gravity of their problem and on their conduct. In addition to re-education through schooling, treatment also involves family programme and social and other popular organizations. The UNICEF report states that the problem of anti-social youth is very low with only 0.4% of youth between ages 6-16 being so classified. Petty theft and robbery are the most prevalent crimes, although black marketeering is also a problem. Conceptually, Decree 64 could be described as promoting a welfare model of juvenile justice. However, given limited resources and qualified staff, its implementation and actualization is an area of concern.

## Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania became an independent sovereign African state on 9<sup>th</sup> December,

1961. It has a population of approximately 28 million and covers a land mass of 945.087 sq. km. Although a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, at the time of preparing this section, the country had not legally defined the term "juvenile delinquency." The Ministry for Community Development of Women's Affairs and Children has been established to oversee the safeguards and welfare of children and to promote their development. Yet, when a youth is found guilty of an offence, he or she may be flogged at the court premises, as opposed to in a prison (Masanche, 1998). When a young person is apprehended for an offence one or more of the following legislations may be used to deal with the youth: the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, the Corporal Punishment Act and the Minimum Sentence Act. At this point it is not feasible to describe the model of justice being applied but it appears that legislators are trying to embrace a welfare approach.

Given the problems of access to adequate education and employment, Judge Joseph Masanche (1998: 15) notes how the country is trying to grapple with this growing problem. 'As of 1996, with the assistance of the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, the country established a special Juvenile Court to deal with young offenders. However, the country does not have a process for dealing with juvenile offences. Although official crime data is limited, Masanche observes that delinquency among young males and females tends to parallel many of the Western nations. As Masanche reveals in his paper, juvenile justice in Tanzania requires considerable attention in the light of its growing presence. Judges and practitioners are sensitive to the problem and are striving to treat juvenile offenders in more humane ways.

### Barbados

Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands, with a population of just over one-quarter million inhabitants. Their parliamentary system and criminal justice system is modelled closely

after that of the British who ruled over the island until 1966, when it gained independence within the Commonwealth. With the passing of the Juvenile Offender Act in 1932, separate legislation for adjudicating young offenders was introduced. The act resembles a **corporatist model**. The act authorized the establishment of the juvenile court and juvenile probation. Juveniles are legally defined as seven to 16 years. As the usual first contact for young offenders, police cautioning is a formalized procedure, but it seems somewhat ineffectual since many of those who end up in court are "graduates" from diversion initiatives. Joseph (2000) reports that juvenile crime increased marginally through the early 90s. The islands has two industrial schools in which youth can be detained from between three to five years. Under the act, prevention programme are favoured over detention. The main programme include: the Juvenile Liaison Scheme which involves police trying to identify youth at risk of being involved in delinquency, a School Attendance Officer Programme, and a School Liaison Programme. In her account of the juvenile justice system in Barbados, Joseph (2000) considers the lower age limit to be too harsh. She also argues that the act also inappropriately enforces status offences, that there is a general lack of cooperation between vested agencies, and that there is "little research and evaluation of the juvenile justice system and its programmes".

### Jamaica

The Juvenile Justice System in Jamaica is in a state of transition. As a former British Colony, Jamaica possessed a rudimentary approach to dealing with juvenile offenders until independence in 1962. The common law of the United Kingdom had fixed the age of criminal responsibility at seven years of age. Juveniles between the age of seven and 14 were treated as adults and were subject to the same penalties and punishment as an adult.

It was not until 1951 that separate treatment was provided by legislation for dealing with juveniles. In

**Table 2 : Key Factors of Models used in different Countries**

	<b>Participatory Model</b>	<b>Welfare Model</b>	<b>Corporatism Model</b>	<b>Modified Justice Model</b>	<b>Justice Model</b>	<b>Crime Model</b>
Countries	<b>Japan</b>	<b>Austria, The Netherlands, India, South Korea, Italy, Scotland, Belgium</b>	<b>England/ Wales, Hongkong</b>	<b>Canada, South Africa</b>	<b>Germany, Russia, China, Namibia</b>	<b>USA, Hungary</b>
Objectives	Intervention... through education	Respond to individual needs/ rehabilitation	Implementation of Policy	Respect individual rights/ respond to "special" needs	Respect individual rights/ punish	Order maintenance
General Features	Informality Minimal formal intervention Resocialization	Informality, Generic referrals individualized sentencing, Indeterminate sentences	Administrative, Decision-making offending	Due process informality Criminal offences, Bifurcation; soft offenders diverted, hard offenders punished	Due Process; Criminal offences, least restrictive alternative/ sanction/ educational concerns	Due process/ discretion offending/ status offences punishment/ retribution, Determinate sentences
Key Personnel	Educators	Child care experts	Juvenile Justice specialists	Lawyers/ childcare experts	Lawyers	Lawyers/ Criminal Justice actors
Key Agency	Community agencies/citizens School and Community agencies	Social Work	Inter agency structure	Law/Social work	Law	Law
Tasks	Help and education team	Diagnosis	System intervention	Diagnosis/ punishment	Punishment	Incarceration /punishment
Understanding of Client Behaviour	People basically good	Pathology/ environmentally determined	Unsocialized	Diminished individual responsibility	Individual responsibility	Responsibility/ accountability
Purpose of Intervention	Re-education	Provide treatment (Parens Patriae)	Retrain	Sanction behaviour/ provide treatment	Sanction behaviour	Protection of society/ retribution deterrence

addition to special Courts to hear juvenile cases, there was the Juvenile Authority, responsible for administrative matters and for approving reformatory schools for the housing and rehabilitation of juveniles.

The modern or post-independence period has been marked by a more holistic approach in dealing with juveniles. Although the existing legislation had not yet been repealed, this period marked a number of administrative changes which emphasized the need for rehabilitation and special treatment for young offenders. The role of NGOs has also supported in great measure the advances made by the state.

Jamaica is a signatory to all major international treaties which impact on children and, as such has embarked on a comprehensive legislative and administrative review in this regard. The new legislation, which was approved in 2001, provides a special regime which enhances the treatment of juveniles from arrest through the court process to their eventual sentence, which reflects a more enlightened approach in keeping with international norms.

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## CRIME REVIEW - A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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### Key Words

Crime Reviews  
Dangerous Implications  
Comparison with TA / QA  
Complexities  
Causative factors  
Indeterminate  
Inconsistent  
Proper Perspective  
Sensationalising  
Charge-sheets  
Criminal Justice System  
Suppression

### Introduction

Someone has aptly said 'words don't kill', but he did not care to say or perhaps did not know that statistics can and sometimes do kill, if not by its lethal sting then by its dangerously potent implications. This perception is most aptly applicable to the manner in which crime figures are being used in crime reviews by the Indian Police, and most importantly to justify fluctuations in crime at important forum like the Legislative Assemblies in the States as well as Parliament at the Centre.

Seen in isolation crime statistics are as innocuous as it could be, but these seemingly harmless data turn lethal due to the way these are used or rather abused to justify highly subjective conclusions and deriving various implications where none exist.

### Irrational Comparison

In most crime reviews major IPC crimes are taken under heads - total cognizable cases, murder, dacoity, robbery, theft, rioting, rape, molestation, cheating, etc. - not necessarily in that order - and certain minor heads. So far, so good. But the problem begins when the crime figures of the current month are compared with those of the previous

month, with the corresponding month of the previous year, and the triennial average (Average of three years or TA) or Quinquennial average (Average of five years or QA). The crux of the problem is - such comparison is not rationale or empirical because, unlike in manufacturing industries or such other areas where the inputs are known, quantifiable, and controlled to the minutest detail leading to rational projections about the output, crimes are like the Indian rain-fed agriculture--much dependent upon the vagaries of nature or in other words on many indeterminate factors like shifting population, increase / decrease in population, urbanization, industrialization, increasing economic disparity, growing aspirations of people leading to various complexities, etc., - the list could be endless - and the most important factor being human psyche which determines motive behind a crime, and which is the most complex, complicated and indeterminate of all causative factors of crime and hence not predictable in the strictest sense of the term.

All the contributory factors of crime listed above and many others which have been left out, perhaps because those are not determinate enough to be listed,

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clearly show that not even one of them is quantifiable i.e. it can not be measured in concrete terms about its specific role in the commission of a crime/crimes and the percentage of its contribution to the same.

### Indeterminate Factors

When most of the causative factors of crime are indeterminate and inconsistent how rationale is it to show fluctuations in crime in percentage terms and compare it with the crimes reported during a particular period in the past? **First**, such comparison is odious as the inputs or causative factors of crime of the same ilk may also vary from case to case and it may not be entirely unlikely that two crimes under the same head resulted due to diametrically opposite factors. **Second**, more often than not such comparisons, particularly increase or decrease take ridiculous proportions. For example, it may so happen that a particular crime—say murder—increased during a particular period by a particular number and a fraction – say 2.33% in comparison to the crime reported during the same period of the previous year or TA/QA. Can one say that 2.33% more persons were victims to the crime? How does one account for 0.33% of number of victims? Should one draw a conclusion that a few victims were partly murdered or only 0.33% of a victims was murdered? But for the severity of the crime such data would look hilarious.

### Ridiculous Projections

The same analogy may be applicable to most other crimes like dacoity, robbery, rape, burglary, rioting, etc. **Third**, comparison also leads to ridiculous projections sometimes, particularly in terms of percentage. For example, reporting of one case under a head against “NIL” crime of the period being compared with will show an increase of the crime by 100%. If not seen in proper perspective, and when used with a cluster of other data, such increase certainly appears outrageous. It should not surprise many that such frivolous data are used by many unscrupulous persons to work into a frenzy targeting their adversaries. It is another matter that the so called ‘victims’ of such mindless sensationalising resort to the same mean tactics when on the other side of the fence.

**Fourth**, a significant number of cases are charge-sheeted without adequate evidences on record just to inflate the percentage of charge-sheet. The authorities who lack time as well as perseverance to delve deep into the case diaries feel satisfied with such feat. Needless to say such frivolous charge-sheets put undue strain on the already over-stretched criminal justice system and cause undue drain of scarce resources of a developing country like ours.

**Fifth**, more often than not unscrupulous officers manipulate to achieve high percentage of recovery

### Abstract

Crime statistics appear quite innocuous but have dangerously potent implications, particularly the manner in which these are used to justify fluctuations in crime at important forums. In crime reviews, crime figures of the current month / year are compared with those of the previous month/year and triennial average (TA) or quinquennial average (QA). But such comparison is not rationale or empirical.

The officer-in-charge is usually judged by percentage of increase or decrease in crime in his jurisdiction without giving him any concession



due to various factors most of which are beyond his control, which increases his stress level and he opts for various short cut methods like non registration of crime, minimizing crime including treating cognizable cases as non-cognizable, resorting to various tricks to inflate the percentage of detection as well as recovery etc. which are the manifestations of the "fight" syndrome.

The existing system of crime review is outdated, archaic and bereft of any utility and should be jettisoned, and substituted by detailed crime review of each case.

of stolen properties only to cover up their deficiencies. For example, if recovery of stolen properties is worth Rs.1,000/- only against properties stolen worth Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only) some smart alec would arrange to recover a stolen truck worth Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten lakhs only) abandoned conveniently a few kilometers away and obtain an overwhelming figure of 91% under head "recovery of stolen properties". Unfortunately, such dirty tricks are far more in vogue than thought previously.

**Sixth**, even in many property offence cases charge-sheets are filed without any recovery by cooking up evidences against innocent persons just to keep the percentage of charge-sheet high. It should be no consolation that the person sent up happens to be a small-time criminal or a habitual offender.

#### Faulty TA/QA

Since we tend to judge the performance of the officer-in-charge (OIC) of a police station by the increase or decrease in crime in comparison to the crime reported during the corresponding period of the previous year and TA/QA, percentage of charge-sheet submitted, percentage of recovery of stolen properties etc. without ever being willing to give any concession to him due to various causative factors, most of which are beyond his control, it certainly increases his stress-level exponentially.

Psychologists have proved beyond doubt that a person under stress is like a cornered wild animal that has only two options - fight or flight. Since the officer-in-charge does not have the first option due to his relatively low position, being almost at the bottom of the pyramid in the hierarchy, as well as the 'Mai Baap' culture inherited from the past, he opts for the second option.

Thus, suppression or non-registration of cases or burking on various pretexts, minimizing the offence including treating cognizable cases as non-cognizable, resorting to various tricks to inflate the percentage of detection as well as recovery of stolen properties, and submitting charge-sheets even when there is insufficient evidence, or based on cooked-up evidences, and propped up by 'professional' witnesses are a few manifestations of the 'flight' syndrome.

#### Violation of Human Rights

It would not be out of place to mention here that non-registration of a case or burking and minimizing an offence including treating a cognizable case as non-cognizable by the OIC amount to gross violation of basic human rights of the victims which are *sine qua non* for a healthy democracy; resorting to jugglery to inflate the percentage of detection as well as charge-sheet by some smart alecs and tacit approval of their superior officers for the same would blatantly encourage such black sheep at the cost of 'good' officers ushering

in patronizing and 'you scratch my back - I scratch yours' culture in the organization; submitting 'sham' charge-sheets grossly violates basic human rights, and in some cases, even fundamental rights of the accused persons so assiduously guaranteed in our Constitution. Thus, such practices act not only against the victims of crime but also against conscientious officers, and sometimes make the accused persons also victims of state indiscretion, if not outright oppression.

Having discussed the pitfalls of using crime data so mechanically and trying to make a sense of dark and ugly crimes in decimals and fractions, a very pertinent question arises - do crime reviews based on routine comparison of crime of a particular period with that of the corresponding period of the previous year and so on and so forth serve any meaningful purpose? To my mind it serves no purpose except complicating the matter and confounding one and all. That having said another question arises - If we do not compare the crime of a particular period with that of the corresponding period of the pervious year, what will be the bench-mark for assessing the trend of crime?

### Why Benchmark ?

Now, why should there be a benchmark to assess fluctuations in crime, more so when seen in light of perils of such comparison. Rather, we should see crimes 'unalloyed' and only in absolute number; register and investigate each case on merit without having to worry about criticism from any quarter attributed to the alleged failure of preventive measures and abnormal increase in comparison to the TA/QA etc.; review it on the basis of actual, tangible evidences gathered rather than in percentages and fractions and satisfy ourselves that crimes are being registered freely, investigated into fairly and charge-sheeted only on merit. Thus, by removing those factors that induce the "flight" syndrome amongst the OsIC it will be reasonably ensured that people in general get justice and are not denied their rights at the first doorstep of criminal justice system. Thus, the changed system will take away the luxury of

crime review based on decimal system from those who prefer the easier option of data-crunching and selective interpretation of the same to support their distorted as well as lopsided view points.

As healthy departure from the existing practice we should see each crime on its merit, without comparing it with the figures of any corresponding period, and certainly not against the TA/QA. Similarly, comparing crime reported per lakh of population or comparing crimes of two different States and drawing sweeping conclusions are too simplistic to be of any use.

### Sustainable Models

Some people may put forth the argument that such comparisons are essential for evolving crime preventive measures. In this regard one can safely say that crime data of the past or TA/QA can hardly act as roadmaps or beacon lights for future crime-prevention. On the other hand, it is possible to develop sustainable 'models' for crime prevention provided we are willing to spare good deal of money and time; after all it has now become feasible to forecast cyclones, bad weather etc. and also explore oil and natural gas etc. by using super-computers which can process multitudes of data using highly complex parameters which would normally be beyond the realm of human capability.

However, we must first honestly admit that all crimes are not preventable, despite availability of highly sophisticated equipments. For example, a murder committed on an impulse on a grave and sudden provocation is certainly not preventable; certain types of property offences can not be altogether eliminated; cases of rioting will always take place irrespective of the level of our material progress and spiritual enlightenment. However, if we have the required resources - money, skilled man-power, and machine - it is certainly possible to develop suitable 'models' to prevent the types of crimes which are preventable. Without going into the intricacies of developing such models, which in any case is not the objective of this article, it would suffice to

say that it will be worth the time and money spent on developing crime preventive models and implementing them in the field than trying to figure out nuances of crime in inane numbers.

### Conclusion

To conclude, the existing system of crime review is outdated, archaic and bereft of any utility and should be jettisoned at the earliest for the betterment of all, and should be substituted by subjective, detailed crime review containing details of each important case. The Circle Officer or Sub Divisional Officer should conduct detailed crime review at Circle / Sub Division level and Superintendent of Police at the District level. Detailed crime reviews can be posted on the Website of the District for perusal of superior officers. However, a copy of such review need not be sent, exception being very special cases, to the State Police Headquarters/State C.L.D., since it will not be feasible for them to peruse such voluminous documents minutely. Rather, the State C.L.D., C.B., should take up “crime investigation audit” of a few cases periodically by selection or on random basis in each District. They should have highly trained as well as dedicated “Audit officers” for the purpose.

**Second**, compilation of crime figures at the National level is meaningless. Since there is no federal crime in our country unlike in the US, and also since ‘police’ is a state subject, this practice should be discontinued.

**Third**, contrary to the claim of conventional police wisdom that existing practice of crime reviews help

in studying the crime trend in particular geographical regions, serving field level police officers have neither the time nor the requisite knowledge and expertise to make-out intelligent and reliable crime trends from them. This aspect should better be left to be dealt by experts. Sociologists and Criminologists of proven expertise and integrity should be permanently appointed in each district, and preferably in each Sub-Division, to study crime trends and give meaningful feedback to the field level police officers for necessary follow up action.

**Fourth**, the analogy as discussed in the preceding paragraph is applicable to crime preventive measures as well. Sociologists, Criminologists and serving / retired police officers having proven ability and integrity should be appointed permanently in each district (or Sub-Division) to study the crime trend and suggest suitable crime preventive measures.

We must admit that presently the field level officers are too hard- pressed in maintaining public order and VVIP/VIP security duties, which figure much higher in priority, to devote any considerable amount of time and energy on devising suitable crime preventive measures and rather perform these functions based on their sixth sense and prayer on their lips.

**Fifth**, the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) at the State level and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the National level or any such agency earmarked by the respective governments can be assigned the responsibility to coordinate the work of the experts discussed in the preceding paragraphs.



# TRENDS OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUG TRADING IN CHHATTISGARH STATE A DATA BASE STUDY

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## Introduction

Drug characterization studies can provide information useful for drug law enforcement authorities, the chemical links between samples can be established, and material from different seizures can be classified into groups of related samples. Consequently, and most useful for law enforcement authorities, specific links for instance between suppliers and users can be established, drug distribution patterns/networks can be built up, and the source, including the geographic origin of drug samples may be identified. The exact purpose of any comparative study determines the analytical approach. The present work of study based on the Cannabis and its by-products, which are abundantly seized by the law enforcement agencies in Chhattisgarh state. The present work includes source, route, type, means of transportation, persons involved, way of packing and the microscopic characterizations of seized Ganja from different origins their specific microscopic features and thereafter try to establish its origin by both way. Law enforcement authorities

often require evidence to link drug dealers and users; or they may want information on local distribution networks. By identifying similarities and differences between Ganja samples, the information generated by drug characterization studies can be used to help answer the following questions:

- ♦ Are two or more drug samples connected?
- ♦ Does this relationship provide a link between, a drug dealer and a user?
- ♦ Does the relationship between samples provide any useful information relating to local, national, regional or international drug supply and distribution networks or any information as to the extent of such networks?
- ♦ Where does the sample come from (e.g., geographic origin, laboratory source)?

From an investigative point of view, sample characterization studies can, therefore, be carried out either for evidential or for intelligence

## Key Words

Narcotic Drug

Illicit

Cannabis

Comparative Study

Analytical Approach

Psychoactive

Substance

NDPS Act

Distribution Network

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## Abstract

Drug abuse is defined as “excessive or inappropriate use of a psychoactive substance by a person; such use being considered or judged to be illegal (immoral) by the culture and resulting in harm to the person or society”. Drug abuse is a global phenomenon. Although its dimensions and characteristics vary from country to country, almost all the countries in the world are affected from narcotic drugs. In the past few decades, drug abuse among the youth has shown a serious increase. The high level of

purposes. They may, thus, be used either to help to confirm a connection between two (or more) samples in, for example, drug supply cases for prosecution purposes. Or they may be used to provide more general intelligence information such as the identification of local, regional or international distribution networks and sources of drug supply, in support of law enforcement investigations.

Depending on the nature of the drug sample investigated, the information generated through drug characterization studies may be used to identify from where, how, and to what extent the drug has been distributed. It may be used to provide background intelligence on the number of sources of drugs, or whether those are within a country or are “internationally” based, and on points of drug distribution and drug distribution networks.

## Material and Method

The following materials and methods were used for data base source corresponding to the studies of narcotic drugs:

1. **Geographical Location of Working Place:** Raipur is situated between 21.16° North latitude and 81.36° East longitudes with an attitude of 289.56 meters above the sea level.
2. **Climate:** The climate of Raipur is dry sub-humid to semi arid, with an average annual rainfall of 1280 mm mainly

concentrated from middle of June to September with occasional showers in winter. The maximum temperature goes as high as 46° C during summer and minimum as low as 6° C during winter.

3. **Procurement of Data:** The 770 narcotic case data of last three years i.e. 2002, 2003 and 2004 have been considered. The details and relevant information about the registered cases under NDPS Act at various police stations of the state of Chhattisgarh were collected. The relevant information such as name of police station, crime number, name and number of accused person/ persons, their locality, mode of seizure, quantity of the drug seized means of transportation, places of origination and destination were collected by going through case diaries and interrogation. The examination details of all the reported cases were collected from state forensic science laboratory, Raipur.
4. **Procurement and Collection of Cannabis Samples:** For the procurement and collection of cannabis samples, the office of Director, State Forensic Science Laboratory Raipur, Chhattisgarh was contacted for supplying the samples received from various police stations of various districts of Chhattisgarh state, belonging to three regions such as:



- **Northern Region:** Sarguja, Koriya, Jashpur and Raigarh.
- **Middle Region:** Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Raipur, Kawardha, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Dhamtari and Mahasamund.
- **Southern Region:** Kanker, Bastar and Dantewara

5. **Equipments and Other Materials:** Whenever required, the glassware and chemicals of standard trade mark were used during the course of work.

The following equipments and materials were used in the present studies:

- (i) Computer with a digital Camera.
- (ii) Compound microscope
- (iii) Phase contrast
- (iv) Autoclave for sterilization
- (v) Hot air oven for glassware sterilization
- (vi) Forceps, needles, slides; slide covers, glass disc, beaker and test tube
- (vii) Sprit lamp
- (viii) Nitric acid
- (ix) Double distilled water

6. **Cleaning and Sterilization of Materials:** Prior to use, all the glassware were cleaned with detergent powder and finally washed with tap water and then with distilled water. The dried glassware was sterilized in hot air oven at 180°C for two hours. Dipping in alcohol and

heating the sterilized forceps over the flame was done before use.

7. **Morphological Studies :** The samples of 500 cases from the seized narcotic drugs were collected for making chemical, botanical and instrumental database work. The dried samples were photographed with digital camera attached to the computer. A part of each sample was dipped in water to make the dried sample wet, and then observed and photographed at 40 and 100 times magnification with a Leica microscope with CCD camera attached to a computer. Plant parts observed after wetting the dried sample included the leaf, fruit, stem and glands. Simultaneously plant parts were dipped in concentrated Nitric acid for 24 hours and then the plant parts remaining undigested were observed and photographed at 40, 100, 400 and 1000 times magnification plant parts observed after acid treatment included the leaf surface, hairs, glands, xylem and embryo.

### Results and Discussion

The narcotics trade in Chhattisgarh state is growing. The number of cases registered appear to be small (Table 1) but the quantity of contraband seized is high (Table 2). The total seizure of cannabis (ganja) and cannabis plant for three years

drug abuse has brought problems such as increase in violence and crime, increase in HIV/AIDS diseases, and collapse in the social structure. Although statistics reveal that some parts of the society use drugs more extensively, drug addiction can come out from any part of the society. Drug of abuse poses a significant threat to the health, social and economic fabric of families, communities and nations. The situation of drug abuse varies from region to region and from country to country. According to the World Drug Report published by the UNDCP, a total of 180 million people abuse drugs worldwide.



Globally cannabis is probably the most widespread and commonly used illicit drug with 141 million users. That figure corresponds to 2.25% of the world population. Prevalence rates of cannabis use among young people in the United States have continued to rise since the early 1990s. In western European countries, data suggest that rates of cannabis use are generally lower than those reported in the United States, Australia and Canada. Reported prevalence rates of cannabis use in some northern European countries are lower. Cannabis use is reported at lower

were respectively 6580.55 kg and 1707 plants, which is large enough to be a matter of concern for a small state like Chhattisgarh.

As far as the trafficking pattern is concerned, it was observed that a good number of females were also involved in the process (Table 3).

**Table 1: Cases registered under NDPS Act during 2002-2004 in the State of Chhattisgarh**

Year	Cannabis	Cannabis Plant	Opium	Morphine injection	Brown sugar	Total
2002	238	09	--	02	03	252
2003	242	12	01	--	05	260
2004	231	15	--	--	12	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>770</b>

**Table 2 : Quantity of seized narcotics in Chhattisgarh**

Type of Drug	2002		2003		2004		Total	
	Cases	Quantity	Cases	Quantity	Cases	Quantity	Cases	Quantity
Cannabis (Kg)	238	1621	242	2329.43	231	2630.1	711	6580.55
Cannabis plant (No.)	9	469	12	686	15	552	36	1707
Opium (Kg)	-	-	1	4.0	-	-	1	4.0
Morphine Injection	2	179	-	-	-	-	2	179
Amphetamine Brown Sugar (gm)	3	12.5	5	11.65	12	1655.28	20	1679.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>258</b>		<b>770</b>	

**Table 3 : Gender details of the traffickers**

Sex	2002	2003	2004	Total
Male	244	242	261	747
Female	36	40	22	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>845</b>

As far as the geographical origin of traffickers is concerned it is clear from the Table 4 that the states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

are the major sources of narcotics in Chhattisgarh. The total number of persons who were arrested in connection with illicit drug





trafficking is 845 in which 98 were females. 186 persons were from outside Chhattisgarh state out of which 116 persons arrested in drug trafficking of ganja were residents of Orissa state. In one case, 6 persons in a group were arrested for drug trafficking u/s N.D.P.S. Act.

the quantity of seized cannabis (Ganja) was found more than 100 Kg. In a single case of P.S., the quantity recovered was 349 Kg from the possession of the suspect. There was no case registered for narcotic drug in Balrampur district. About three fourth quantity of total seizure

**Table 4 : Geographical origin of the traffickers**

S. No	State	2002	2003	2004
1	Andhra Pradesh	04	10	12
2	Bihar	12	07	04
3	Chhattisgarh	216	217	226
4	Jharkhand	01	01	---
5	Madhya Pradesh	04	05	04
6	Orissa	41	42	33
7	Uttar Pradesh	02	---	04

In 423 cases of narcotic drug, cannabis was seized from the possession of the suspect, and in 147 and 113 cases, respectively during the transportation by road and by train. There were 12 cases in which

in the state has been found in the five districts (Table 5). No case has been reported in Balrampur district. Korba has been found with lowest quantity of seizure i.e. only 550 gms of cannabis.

**Table 5: Quantities and location details of major seizures of Cannabis in Chhattisgarh**

No.	District	Cases	Quantity (Kg)	Percentage of cases	Total Quantity
01	Raipur	114	127.938	16.03%	19.31%
02	Bastar	113	1192.880	15.89%	18.13%
03	Dantewara	24	909.960	03.37%	13.83%
04	Durg	55	773.610	07.74%	11.76%
05	Bilaspur	76	764.403	10.69%	11.62%
<b>Total</b>		<b>382</b>	<b>4911.79</b>	<b>53.72%</b>	<b>74.65%</b>

levels in developing countries, although data from many developing countries is limited. Studies in India have shown lifetime prevalence of cannabis use of 3%. Lifetime prevalence of cannabis use in Rajasthan (India) among males was higher (7.2%). WHO has recently reviewed and summarized knowledge about cannabis use and health effects.

Brown sugar is deacetylation product of Morphine and commercially it is named as Heroin. It is generally found as granular lump but sometimes grounded into powder. It varies in colour from light brown to dark grey. There were 20 cases registered for brown sugar in the Chhattisgarh state in the considered period. Brown sugar was seized in three districts only viz Surguja, Bilaspur and Koriya. Like other parts of India, *ganja* constitutes the majority of seizures of illicit drugs in volume terms in Chhattisgarh state. The cannabis plant grows wild and also cultivated illegally in certain part of Chhattisgarh. Due to geographical situation it is trafficked from surrounding states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and visa versa. Geographical location of state contributes significantly to illicit transit trafficking in the region comprising Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, which are acknowledged source of cannabis.

### Conducive Climate

Climate of Chhattisgarh is also conducive for cultivation of cannabis. During the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 illicit cultivation of cannabis is identified at various districts in the state. The northern and central regions of the state have been found with larger number of cultivation cases. whereas southern region have few cases. No case for cultivation was registered in some districts like Bastar, Dantewara, Janjgir-Champa, Korba and Jashpur. The preliminary physical examination of the seized *ganja* is found in different sizes of flowering top, varying from 0.5 inches to 6.0 inches, and colour ranges from greenish to brown. The small flowering tops from 0.5 to 3 inches are called as “*Mirchi Ganja*” in local communication and generally trafficking is done from northern region of the Chhattisgarh (Figure 1). The flowering tops above 3 inches have been trafficking from southern part of Chhattisgarh.

The form of *ganja* transportation is also very interesting. It is transported in different forms as:

- Dried flowering and fruiting top.
- Dried flowering and fruiting top with leaves.

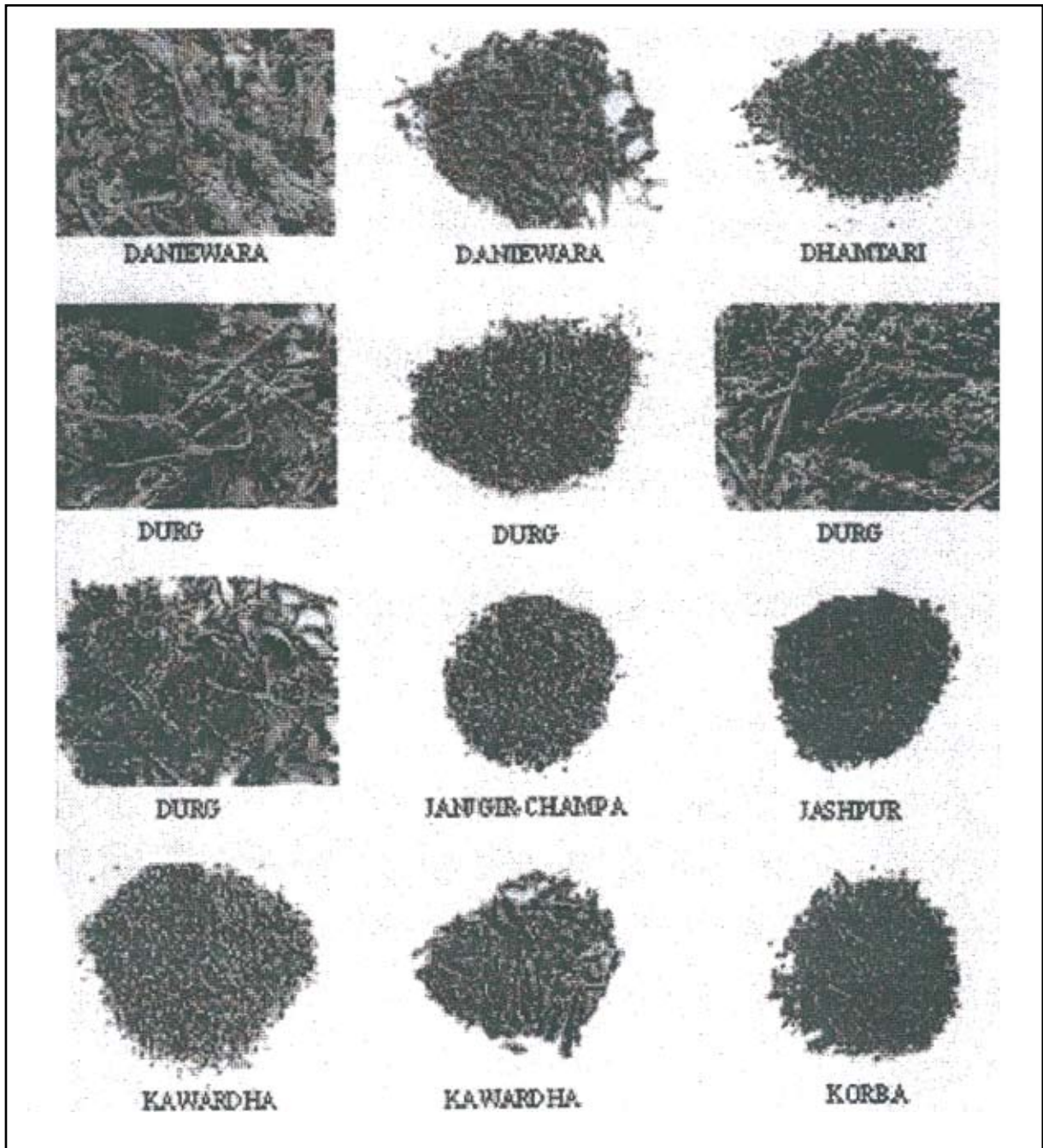
- Flowering and fruiting top and leaves soaked in water in wet condition.
- Flowering and fruiting top and leaves soaked in water and compressed in brick form.
- Flowering and fruiting top and leaves in crushed/powder form.
- Flowering and fruiting top and leaves in bundle form.
- Flowering and fruiting top and leaves in rope form.
- Flowering and fruiting top and leaves in small and medium size pudiya.

The *ganja* soaked in water is generally used in trafficking of large quantity in order to prevent smell of ganja to come out and is compressed in brick form to accommodate bulk quantity in small shape. The wet ganja generally is transported with vegetables. It is mostly seized in the southern part of Chhattisgarh. The dried flowering and fruiting tops with leaves are commonly seized from northern region of Chhattisgarh. Opposed to it the small pudiya is seized from users and medium size pudiya from mediators. The packing materials used for transportation is gunny bag, khad bag, newspaper, brown paper, air tight polythene bag (to prevent smell), suit case, air bags etc.

As far as the efficacy of law enforcement agencies in Chhattisgarh is concerned it was found that the cases booked under NPDS Act are limited only to the seizure of drugs and arrest. However the socio-economic reasons and methods of the amelioration of problem are generally overlooked. Secondly the narcotics are considered to be a problem of police only. This approach is not able to curb the menace. Therefore it is necessary that the other governmental departments such as revenue, forest and state excise may also play major role in the problem solving. This should include the cultivation check also.

The transportation routes play an important role in the trafficking of the cannabis. Hence all modes of

Figure 1. Photograph of the seized cannabis from various parts of Chhattisgarh state.



transport on the state border should be checked. It is also felt during this work that an electronic database should be maintained. This database should provide the details of regular offenders and this information be updated regularly. A system of quick monetary reward is also needed for better control. Strict enforcement and better co-ordination between forensics and police and agencies viz. CBN, NCB, State Excise and Revenue department is highly needed. The following are the critical needs for the state of Chhattisgarh:-

- Laws for Asset forfeiture of culprits
- Prohibition and Crop control
- Education and treatment of addicts
- Legalization of desired medical prescriptions and decriminalization
- Source provenance studies with better chemical and morphological inputs are also needed for scientific management of the problem.

### Conclusion

This paper reports for the first time about the situation of narcotics trade in the Chhattisgarh state. Based on the analysis of cases, it appears that the cannabis is the major narcotics consumed or transiting through the state of Chhattisgarh. Total numbers of cases apprehended are rising and what

is more alarming is the quantity of material seized which is very high for a small state like Chhattisgarh. The law enforcement agencies in Chhattisgarh are concerned only for the seizure of drugs and arrest. However, the socio-economic reasons and methods of the amelioration of problem are generally overlooked. This calls for a holistic approach towards the problem and there is an urgent need for better co-ordination among all concerned agencies of government and stricter implementation.

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## INFORMER HELPED IN DETECTION OF KODIYA DACOITY CASE

Dr. Zakir Husain Husainy\*

### Incidence

At 00.30 hrs. of the intervening night of 23/24.4.1980, one Judu Nishad, resident of Village of Kodiya, police station Khairagarh, district of Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh state was sleeping alone in his open plant nursery. His deep sleep was vanished when he experienced that he was being beaten by *lathis* and hands mercilessly by unknown aggressors. One of the assailants handcuffed him at his back by a rope, while another inserted a cloth in his mouth so tightly that he could not cry for help. One of the extortioner snatched his gold ear rings, while yet another was abusing him badly and dispossessed his loin cloth making him nude. Frightened Judu Nishad saw in the dark of the night that the assailants numbered seven and three of them had veiled their faces by cloths. Their tortures were full with anger and abuse.

The gang then took Judu Nishad to the rear door of his house by a zigzag passage going through his neighbours' courtyards, and jumping several fences in between and entered in the house, and exploded three crackers which. resulted in the disruption of sleeps and outcries of family members consisting wife and

three daughters present in the back room. The offenders tortured them and snatched the ornaments worn by these ladies. The assailants were not satisfied with the recovery and asked more from Judu Nishad who in the beginning did not disclose location of the other jewellerys on which the felons inflicted knife injuries and beaten him black and blue. Perceiving the peril, Judu Nishad turned informant of all his possessions that he had buried in the first floor. Hearing this one of the assaulter sprinted to the spot and excavated all of the savings concealed there. After accumulating all the booty, the gang confined Judu Nishad and all the ladies in a room and locked the doors, and escaped through the same zigzag way. All of this episode was completed in an action packed manner within 45 minutes time.

After half an hour of exile of gang, Judu Nishad cried for help to his neighbour Sadaram who accompanied with others rushed to Judu Nishad's front door but found it latched. He released the latches but found it locked from inside. He asked Judu Nishad to open it. Judu Nishad asked them to come from the postern door. Accordingly they

### Key Words

Abuse  
Aggressors  
Crackers  
Crime  
Criminal Tribe  
Dacoits  
Informers  
Modus Operandi  
Offenders  
Passage  
Stolen Properties

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## Abstract

In this communication an investigation of a crime of dacoity has been reported in which informers helped in detection. In the intervening night of 23/24-4-1980 at 00.30 hrs, eight accused committed a dacoity in Judu Nishad's house located in a village of Kодиya, police station Khairagarh, district Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh state.

The dacoits looted Rs.3900.00 hard cash, 1955 gms of silver and 520 gms of gold ornaments worth nearly half a lakh rupees. The modus

all entered in through the rear door. Judu Nishad then told the entire incident to them. The time was around 02.30 hrs. They continued talking till the dawn.

## Registration of Crime

In the morning, village watchman Samaylal and Judu Nishad went to police station Khairagarh and on his report Cr.No. 57/80,u/s 395 IPC was registered and taken under investigation. The property which was looted consisted of silver ornaments weighing 1955 gms worth Rs. 4472.00; gold ornaments of 520 gms worth Rs. 47375.00, and a cash of Rs. 3900.00. In those days I was posted as Deputy Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh state. Police station Khairagarh fell in my jurisdiction. On receipt of the special report I reached the spot, i.e., village Kодиya on 24/4/1980 at 14.00 hrs.

## Investigation

I made a minute examination of the house of Judu Nishad and the nursery where he was sleeping in the night. I also studied the route through which Judu Nishad was carried by the criminals to his house. I found that the dacoits had used crackers, knife and *lathis* to scare the victims. The *modus operandi* in this crime was of the same style as used by the criminal tribes or hardened criminals.

After this I inspected the open ground lying between the house of Judu Nishad and the road going to Khairagarh. At one place which was about a quarter of a kilometre away from the village, I found an empty bottle of country liquor *Dobara* lying on a piece of newspaper having brownish spots of catechu (*Katha*) indicating that the piece of paper was surely used for enveloping the beetles (*Paans*). On the ground, pieces of snacks (*Bhajia*) were also scattered. Since the empty bottle of the wine fell on the piece of paper, so it could not be carried away by the winds of night. I returned to my village camp at Kодиya and cut an equal piece of newspaper and asked the local *Paanwala* as to how many *Paans* can be tied together in this piece of paper. He tried and told me that seven *Paans* can be enveloped in it. Since Judu Nishad and other witnesses had told the number of dacoits as seven, I suspected that a group of people, perhaps dacoits, must have spent some time on that spot drinking the liquor and eating the snacks and finally taking a *Paan* and watching the arrival of a safe moment before leaving the place. I asked the head constable to keep these articles for future use in the investigation, if any.

Investigation so far suggested to me that it was committed by using weapons, veiling the faces and in a precise manner in least possible time. I felt that it was the misdeed perhaps of a gang either of a criminal tribe or of a hardened and experienced criminals of outside area.



### Screening Outside Criminals

Thus, to study the role of outside criminals and to trace the route of entry and escape of the dacoits, I and the Circle Inspector made extensive road patrolling in the night from village Kodiya to Dhamdha, a neighbouring police station of district of Durg and returned via village Ataria - Khairagarh to Kodiya back. We screened the movements of bad characters; previous convicts and strangers but all of these efforts proved fruitless.

Next day on 25/4/1980, we made a patrolling on another road from Kodiya to Jalbandha and returned via Durg - Rajnandgaon - Khairagarh - Kodiya - a very strenuous road journey but we got nothing in return except tiredness. On 26/4/1980, I summoned all of the eight village watchmen and leading men of neighbouring villages located in a radius of five kms. of village Kodiya and inquired from them whether any suspect had come to their village on or before the day of incident, but they did not reveal any significant information.

During these queries, one of the woman told me that in the intervening night of Wednesday at about 02.00 or 03.00 hrs., she saw a jeep going from village Kodiya to Durg side. Getting the clue that this may be the vehicle used by the dacoits for escaping from the scene of crime, I at once went to Durg via Jalbandha and on way asked every

man I met, about the movements of the aforesaid jeep. At Jalbandha one of the hotel keeper told us that at about 22.00 hrs. he saw a jeep going to Kodiya-Khairagarh side on which a few persons were sitting. The vehicle halted near the hotel and people inside drank water. Having the suspicion that they might be the dacoits who after committing the offence might be returning at 02.00 hrs. as told by the lady earlier, I went to Durg again and scanned the area of Chaoni-Supela, the famous dumping ground of hardened criminals but in vain. I returned to Kodiya in the late night.

Next day on 27/4/1980, I went to police station Khairagarh and had a look of all village crime note books of police station area villages. I found an entry of a dacoity committed in Kodiya in 1978 by a few culprits working in the BNC Mills at Rajnandgaon but on confirmation I found that it had nothing to do with the present crime. I also examined the movements of strangers noted in the village watchmen's note books but none of these efforts gave any clue of the criminals I was searching. During the patrolling, I visited all the jails and met previous conviction detectives at Khairagarh, Durg and Rajnandgaon to know if any hardened criminal habitual of committing dacoity was released from their prisons a week or so before the occurrence of Kodiya dacoity. But all replies were negative. All these scannings and negative

operandi with which this dacoity was committed suggested that it was a misdeed either of a tribe or of a 'very hardened group of criminals. Minute investigation ruled out this possibility and gave an inference that one or two criminals hailed from around the scene of crime who had enmity with the victim. For this task, informers were appointed who brought such information which on analysis helped identification of a right person, who later proved to be one of the members of the gang of dacoits. It was found that Ramadhin Gadariya and Gendram Rawat's extravagant



expenses on bad habits resulted in losing to Judu Nishad, all of their ornaments by taking money loans on interest through mortgage. They, in connivance with other six, committed this dacoity to regain their lost wealth. Subsequent investigation resulted in the arrest of all the dacoits and those who assisted in this crime, and complete recovery of stolen properties. It is emphasized that the role of informers can not be taken over by any of the newer techniques or invention or machine.

results suggested me that either one or more of the accused may be residing around the place of incident.

### Element of Crimes

I now returned to village Kodiya and analysed the facts and figures of my investigation through which six major factors had emerged so far, viz., (a) Selection of Judu Nishad's house for dacoity although many rich persons lived in the village; (b) Veiling of the faces by three dacoites; (c) Reaching the doors of Judu Nishad's house by one dacoit without any guidance; (d) Going of the gang to nursery and in a revengeful manner beating, abusing and making Judu naked, (e) Usurping of Judu Nishad from his nursery to back door of his house by a difficult zigzag way, and, (f) Repeated demand of disclosure of more gold ornaments, etc.

These exactitude of the gang confirmed upon me that at least one or more of them was fully aware of Judu Nishad's life and wealth, and belonged to village Kodiya and had enmity with Judu Nishad. It appeared to me that for taking back all ornaments from Judu Nishad, he invited some outsiders and together they designed this criminal scandal against Judu Nishad.

### Application of Informers

I, therefore, decided to look each family of Kodiya village who visited during last week—any guest or strangers or any old resident. A few

men and women of Kodiya were appointed very secretly as informers. They were advised to meet me when I am alone. They were only asked to enquire whether any stranger or guest or any old resident visited any family of Kodiya and also to find out if any man had been absent from village since the incident.

### Breakthrough

This campaign proved successful as one of the informer revealed that one Gendram Rawat, formerly a resident of Kodiya, now living in a village Chui Khadan, and is working there in a hotel, was seen in Kodiya several times before the occurrence of dacoity. Every time he went to his village, he met Patel Ramadhin Gadariya. It was also noted that due to intensive police screening since 24/4/80, the village Patel Ramadhin Gadariya was slightly scared and over cautious and was watching all activities of the police party. Next day on 28/4/80, another informer informed me that two days before the incident, i.e., on 21/4/80, he saw Gendram Rawat and Sardar Khemsingh Kharati both resident of Chui Khadan in the Paan shop of village Saloni. I conveyed these informations to informers with a request to inform if any body had seen them in Kodiya. A few hours later, one lady informer told me that in the night of Tuesday, 22/4/80 when she had been to Gendram Rawat's house to bring some fire, she saw one Sardar staying there. I was utterly surprised with the presence of Sardar Kharati in Gendram Rawat's house. When



this information was conveyed to the father of Gendram, he said that this was a false allegation. At this time Judu disclosed to me that Gendram had mortgaged many of his gold ornaments to him for money, which he did not return in time and he lost his ornaments to him, and was not in talking terms with him. This revelation and denial of Gendram's father brought a smile on my tired face, and I perceived many rays of hopes in those darkest hours of mystery. By now, I had identified the cognizant of Judu Nishad's life and property, one of the member of the criminal gang.

### Arrest of Criminals

A police party headed by the Circle Inspector was sent to village Chui Khadan, who brought Gendram Rawat and Sardar Khemsingh Kharati to police station Khairagarh where they were interrogated on their journeys and stays in villages of Saloni and Kodiya. They could not assign any satisfactory reasons of their movements in these villages. And a thorough interrogation resulted in their confession that they and six others committed the dacoity. I arrested Khemsingh Kharati and Gendram Rawat at once.

### Recovery of Stolen Property

I then planned to recover the stolen property as early as possible: On revelation by Khemsingh, Rs. 500.00 from Malaram Juneja, brother-in-law of Khemsingh, were recovered from his house in Chui Khadan. On disclosure by Gendram Rawat, we seized from Bhujlal Rawat some of gold and all silver ornaments which he had buried in banks of a pond in village Kurrai, a kilometre away from Chui Khadan.

Khemsingh Kharati further disclosed that two of the accomplices were inhabitants of village Ghota of police station Dhamdha, district Durg. I, along with the Circle Inspector, one head constable and a constable went to village Ghota. We stopped our vehicle 10 kms ahead of the village, took off our uniforms and wore the clothes of traders and walked to village Ghota. While talking to village men about purchase of rice, Khemsingh pointed out Lekhrum Rawat and Gannulal Lodhi who were

arrested and we seized Rs. 400.00 from them, being their share of the booty.

On more prying, Khemsingh spoke that Lallaram Brahmin, 23 year old resident of village Ruha, police station Dhamdha was another abetter in this crime. Village Ruha was only 5 kms away from Ghota. So we continued our journey and reached the village Ruha where Khemsingh led us to the house of Lallaram Brahmin who perhaps identified us despite our rural outlook. He was a servile of police station Dhamdha and was tried for several offences of dacoities. On interrogation he conceded his guilt but he said that he had spent his share of Rs. 370.00. For authentication, I put one informer who later disclosed me that Lallaram had purchased goats and sheeps worth Rs. 1000.00 in recent past and was spending lavishly on feasts and drinks since one week. I asked Khemsingh about the portion given to Lallaram but he endorsed the version of Lallaram. On further interrogation, Lallaram divulged that Itwarilal son of village watchman was also a partner in this crime but a search revealed his journey to Raipur. I sent two head constables to Raipur to bring Itwarilal to Khairagarh.

### Assessment of Recovered Property

The police party, Khemsingh, Lallaram and I returned to village Ghota where I tallied the recovery with the robbed property. I found that much was still to be recovered from the criminals. The cash distribution, i.e., @ Rs. 370.00 from seven members amounted Rs. 2590.00. In addition, Rs. 55.00 each were given to Ramesh Lodhi, resident of Ghota and Ramadhin Gadariya village Patel Kodiya, However this disbursement was silent on the remainder of Rs. 1200.00 since the total cash was Rs. 3900.00. The silver ornaments were given to Gendram Rawat. However, gold ornaments excavated from upstairs of Judu's house were missing which I thought might be either with Itwari or with Dindayal who were still absconding. Khemsingh, however, told that the two absconders received Rs. 370.00 each as their share.

In order to solve the quiz of the missing property, I scrutinized the statement of Judu Nishad which depicted that the cash and all gold ornaments were buried in the first storey which dacoits dug out and took away. On enquiry, all of them told that Lallaram had gone to the first storey and he had brought only 2700.00 cash and gave it to Khemsingh. I at once concluded that Lallaram is in the knowledge of remainder Rs.1200.00 and the missing gold ornaments.

I made fresh interrogation with Lallaram and soon he admitted his guilt. In fact, while digging he stole the gold ornaments and part of hard cash and hurriedly kept them inside his pocket, and on coming down gave only the remainder of money to Khemsingh. Later, on counting they proved to be Rs. 2700.00. Lallaram told that the gold ornaments were in his house so we at once rushed to village Ruha where we recovered the gold ornaments from beneath the brick oven in the kitchen. Lallaram was nervous for the cheating he did with his other gang partners by swindling Rs.1200.00 and the ornaments. This money was spent on the purchase of goats and, sheep and on the drinks and feasts. I realised that the informer gave me the correct information on the extravagant expenses of Lallaram in the past one week.

We returned to Ghota where one of the informer told me that the absconding dacoit Dindayal *alias* Konda was hiding in his house. I at once surrounded his house by policeinen and very carefully raided on a big hay pile and arrested Dindayal *alias* Konda who was hiding in it. He was a thin tall figure with a very ugly face but very swift and fast. It was difficult to control him but with the help of more men I kept him under proper custody. Dindayal admitted his guilt soon and got recovered from a tin container buried inside his house floor, Rs.280.00, the amount he received as his share.

At Ghota village we came to know that Ramesh Lodhi helped in the dacoity by giving cycles, torches and crackers and he took Rs. 50.00 as a share in the booty. On interrogation Ramesh Lodhi admitted his guilt and got recovered Rs. 50.00 and other articles he gave for dacoity. He was also arrested.

Since the investigation in the field was almost complete we now returned to police station Khairagarh. I now arrested Ramadhin Gadariya, the main hero of this crime. The police party sent to Raipur brought Itwarilal to Khairagarh. He was arrested. By now all the secrets of this crime were deciphered. The total property as reported in the F.I.R. was recovered and all of the culprits were arrested.

### Planning and Preparation of Crime

The following story emerged at the end of the investigation.

In the late 1970's, Ramadhin Gadariya and Gendram Rawat, residents of village Kodiya were facing increasing financial hardships due to their extravagant expenses on drinks and gambling and other vices. Most of their gold and silver ornaments were mortgaged and lost to Judu Nishad. As against this, Judu Nishad was a hard worker and a man of character free from all bad habits. Good income from cultivation and saving was making him more and more prosperous and he was giving loans by keeping gold and silver ornaments on mortgage. Ramadhin Gadariya and Gendram Rawat, therefore, was jealous of Judu Nishad on his prosperity. Gendram had to leave village Kodiya in quest of a living but he continued envying Judu Nishad.

During March, 1980, Ramadhin Gadariya had gone to Chui Khadan where he met Gendram Rawat. In their meeting they expressed their worries on their financial hardships. They wanted return of ornaments they had lost to Judu Nishad. When they could not find any solution they met Sardar Khemsingh Kharati. Together they designed a dacoity since Khemsingh expected a rich booty in Judu Nishad's house. Khemsingh was earning his livelihood by selling cloth in areas around villages Ghota-Ruha-Kodiya. He had friendship with Ramesh Lodhi and Lallaram residents respectively of villages of Ghota and Ruha. One day they met Ramesh Lodhi at Ghota, and sought his cooperation in dacoity on which the latter agreed. He also made agree his servant Konda and friends Lekhram Rawat and Gannufal Lodhi to join

the gang. Khemsingh Kharati and Gendram Rawat then met Lallaram and his friend Itwarilal at village Ruha for help in dacoity who gave their consent. Thus a gang of eight men was formed, viz., Ramadhin Gadariya, Gendram Rawat, Khemsingh Kharati, Lallaram, Dindayal alias Konda, Lekhi Ram, Gannulal, and Itwarilal, so as to commit dacoity in Judu's house. Ramadhin Gadariya was the promoter of this crime and gave them Rs. 20.00 for expenses on tea and snacks.

### Attempt to Crime

Since its formation, the gang attempted to commit the crime three times but was not successful. The night of 23/4/1980, Wednesday was perhaps the most ill-fated for Judu Nishad as the dacoits in this attempt were successful.

As per plan, all the seven partners gathered in village Jalbandha on 23/4/1980 at 4 p.m. Five of them who were coming from village Ghota were provided with four cycles, one torch and three crackers by Ramesh Lodhi, while Khemsingh and Gendram moved on cycles from Chui Khadan were given Rs. 20.00 by Ramadhin Gadariya for wine and snacks. Wednesday is a weekly market day in village Jalbandha. Khemsingh purchased a bottle of country liquor Dobarra and some snacks (Bhajia) for use of the gang from a small village hotel. I recollected the recovery of an empty bottle of Dobarra country liquor, a piece of newspaper and scattered pieces of Bhajia from grounds of village Kodiya.

From Jalbandha the gang proceeded on cycles to Kodiya. Enroute they halted at village Somni for a while where Khemsingh Kharati purchased seven Paans from village watchman's Paan shop. Later village watchman of Somni confirmed that he sold seven Paans to Khemsingh Kharati.

From Somni, they went to Kodiya. The gang stopped about quarter of a kilometre head of village Kodiya and

spent some time in a paddy field for consuming the liquor, the snacks and the Paans. Ramadhin Gadariya came from his home walking and also joined the group. And just around midnight, Gendram Rawat was first sent to have a round of the village as well as of the home of Judu Nishad. When he returned and indicated existence of a befitting situation, Itwarilal first veiled his beard face with a white cloth while Gendram, Khemsing and Ramadhin concealed their faces and features with towels as they were known to Judu Nishad and his family members and were thus afraid of being identified by any of them. They all moved through a street and reached in front of Judu Nishad's house and latched the door. One accused was left on this door. Gendram Rawat then led the rest of the gang (7) to a distant plant nursery where Judu Nishad was sleeping. On reaching there, the gang committed the offence in the manner already described in the opening part of this communication.

The challan of this crime was submitted in the sessions' court of district Rajnandgaon and at the end of trial, the session's court convicted Lallaram and all of his gang members by seven years rigorous imprisonment each. The court also ordered to return the money and ornaments to Judu Nishad.

### Inference

The informers play an important role in the investigation of a crime as evident in this story and numerous others. This is mainly because they are part and parcel of local life and collection of specific intelligence is easy for them in comparison to police. Never mind how many new inventions we make, the role of informers can never be taken over by any method or machine. Although the informers were illiterate men and women in this case, they completed the assigned task very intelligently and the culprits were brought to books in a very short time. The investigating officers must always use the services of informers in solving the mystery of the crimes.



## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTIONS

Dr. R. Dakshina Murthy\*

### Key Words

Prison Visitors

Voluntary Probation System

Prisoners' colony

Community

Correction

Prisoners Aid Society

### Introduction

Community involvement is a current cry in corrections. It stems from the belief that offenders must learn to cope with and adjust to the real world and not to the artificial milieu of an isolated institution. It is proposed as an alternative to conventional forms of imprisonment for those convicted offenders who do not require drastic sanction. This new strategy is preferred to imprisonment and other forms of custodial treatment for variety of reasons. Particularly, it is felt that correctional agencies alone are powerless to correct the offender, because the roots of the crime are deeply entrenched in social causes. Secondly, as crime originates in the community, the community has an important role to play in the rehabilitation of the offenders. So, the community can not be absolved of its responsibility in the corrections and rehabilitative ventures.

Community involvement in treatment of offenders is an attempt to mobilise the resources of the community in an effort to prevent and treat crime and delinquency. It is a package of preventive, corrective and rehabilitative devices away from

the use of institutional measures of crime and delinquency prevention and control and non-institutional methods, and techniques of bringing out convicted offenders for correction and rehabilitation through the use of community resources.

In India, community participation has been an inadequate area of rehabilitation of the offenders to date. However, there are agencies engaged in a limited way in this aspect. Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies, Borstal Associations, After-care Homes, Rescue Shelters, etc are a few to mention. On the whole, the organisational structure of the After-care institutions and its linkages with the agencies of the Criminal Justice System is still puny and need to be strengthened.

### Volunteer Probation System

The most significant development in the correctional system is the use of volunteers as an agent of direct services. In some instances, the volunteers may even be more effective than the professional workers, because they are identified as peers of the offenders than the representative of the authority

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which has sentenced them. Also well concerned programmes of the volunteers can be helpful in gaining public understanding of corrections which as a system has failed to convince the community that it is an essential public service. Thus, the potential value of the use of volunteers in the correctional field is widely recognised and they are called upon either to supplement the services carried out by the Correctional Institutions or provide supportive services for the Discharged Prisoners, Probationers and Parolees.

The old tradition of involving volunteer probation is a fast expanding venture in the globe for helping the convicted prisoner towards maintaining his social and emotional moorings during incarceration. Albeit the probation system has been in use in most of the states in India, the use of volunteer probation system is nowhere practiced at present. Therefore, part-time voluntary workers among the teachers, lawyers and social workers should be appointed and proper orientation on probation also be given to interpret rehabilitative philosophy to the offender.

The correctional activities in India, though have a long history, have not been so effective in reintegrating the offenders in the community. This inadequacy can be overwhelmed by effective co-operation and co-ordination between the government agencies responsible for correctional

administration and various Non-Governmental Organisations and community groups. So, co-operation is a very important factor in the process of correction which involves the mutual consent of the agencies. The co-operation between the agencies working in the community can be established by maintaining affinity between them either on functional and geographical basis or both.

The formations of co-ordination councils consisting of representatives of various agencies in the community also can channelise the co-operation for the reintegration of the released prisoners. Another important step towards maintaining the co-operation is involving offenders in community groups and activities as well as improving the knowledge, use of attitudes of the offenders and public towards community. Training the functionaries of Criminal Justice System and the members of various agencies on correction will facilitate the process of co-operation among the community organizations.

### Prison Visitors

In the arena of community correction, the prison visitors, both official and non-official, are the powerful pressure groups. These prison visitors are now trying to open the heavy steel gates of traditional penal institutions for public participation, in a big way. The prison visitors who are usually renowned persons in the

### Abstract

Community involvement in correction is a novel method of refashioning the **modus vi-vendi** of prisoners. It helps the prisoners to reintegrate with the society and resurrect their relationship with family and the society without any stigma.

community are found to be contented from the point of rendering moral and spiritual services. As the visitors are permitted into the prison after having examined their antecedents thoroughly by Crime Branch, entry of dubious character who could cause security problems by breaching the rules in relation to the bringing in or taking out the unauthorized material will be totally thwarted.

One of the major difficulties with incarceration is loss of contact between the offender and his family and community. Now, it is considered that the ties with the family and the outside world not only be maintained but also to be made as strong as possible to ensure the reformation of prisoners. So, the frequent visits from friends and relations and exchange of letters are encouraged also by granting leave to the prisoners satisfying certain conditions to visit their family at times of heartache as well during sowing and harvesting. It helps not only in keeping up family ties but also keeps the prisoners alive to his responsibility towards his family. Moreover, this provides an opportunity for the offender to remain in the community to maintain family and community ties, and to utilize the family and the community in the rehabilitative ties.

The level of community involvement in the correctional process can be achieved by organizing a separate liaison service with the community for educating the public regarding the function of the prison and for developing and encouraging constructive contacts between the prisoners and the members of the community. In Uttar Pradesh to improve the community contacts, films depicting activities of prisons have been prepared and shown to the public occasionally. The impact of all such activities on the public will ease the stigma attached to the improvement and will lead to the acceptance in the community. Further, witnessing dramatic performances organised in prisons such as, 'Ram Lila', musical entertainments, sports, games, matches with outside teams and conducting exhibitions in the Jail premises, by the public will enable the prisoners to bring them nearer to the society as far as possible. In one of the open camps of U.P, community dinner was arranged

on the eve of Independence Day with the help of villagers in the neighbourhood. Employment of prisoners in open conditions under minimum watch and ward on works of public utility is one of the milestones in the Penal Reform Movement as this system has brought about integration between prison, their prisoner, their family and the village community.

### Community Correction

In a number of states in India, many organisations have been established in order to help the prisoners on their release from the penal institutions. For instance, the state of Uttar Pradesh has a well established Crime Prevention society which helps the ex-prisoners in their re-socialization. The society has its branches in almost every district.

Prisoners' colony in Rajasthan is a creditable community programme extended for the prisoners. It has been set up out of the prison walls. Here, prisoners are made to settle down with their family and allowed to do any occupational activity of their interest without any security hitch in the outside world. This helps the prisoners to get back into the fold of community life.

In Tamil Nadu, there are also voluntary organisations which help the prisoners on their release. The Tamil Nadu Government has undertaken massive projects for the rehabilitation of the habitual offenders, through the Police department, by forming Industrial Colonies in selected areas. The Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies in various districts and Nationalised Banks also play their parts in extending financial assistance to the ex-prisoners and others.

In Maharashtra, the establishment at Nava Jivan Mandals (Released Prisoners Aid Society) is a fine example of community participation. The Bombay Presidency Released prisoners Aid Society is arranging financial assistance and jobs to the prisoners through their Probation Officers by visiting and collecting the particulars of the prisoners to be released regularly. Prisoners in search of job or not having any means

for livelihood are offered boarding and lodging at the Society's Home at Agripada, Mumbai.

### Conclusion

In the correctional scenario, the existing practical reality is that on his release each prisoner has to face the society from which he was cut off for a long period. In this readjustment process, he faces a host of difficulties and is usually forced to repeat crime and find his way back to prison unless there is someone to help him. In such a situation, the quality of community based corrections comes as the best and suitable alternatives to custodial corrections. Resocialisation of prisoners can be achieved in a better way with the help of community based corrections where the public is also involved and interacting in the correctional process. The public also come to understand and identify its role in the rehabilitation of deviants, making the correctional process for offenders a wholesome venture.

In India, community based corrections are yet to get ignited with vigour and velocity for which it is aimed. For this, the community need to be educated at all levels about the importance of reformation of prisoners which will boost the morale of the voluntary agencies also and activate them further in their tasks towards rehabilitation of prisoners. Adequate statewide, districtwise organizational set-up and infrastructure is

required to drive this correctional effort to reach the community. Provisions for better co-ordination with the Governmental organs and personnel also need to be arranged to make the community participation stronger in the correctional process.

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## POLICE LEADERSHIP BUILDING CAPABILITIES AT TOP

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### Key Words

Leadership as

'X' Factor

Failure of Leadership

Systematic Studies

of Successful Police leadership

Making of a Leader

Military

Corporate

Type Leadership

Leadership Skills

Greater Public-Private Cooperation

Partnership in Policing

and Security

### 'X' Factor

Historically, bureaucracies have underrated the value addition of leadership and not considered it a key factor in determining the effectiveness of a government organization. A commonly expressed view is that it makes little difference whether an 'ass' or a 'horse' is at the helm. Bureaucratic structures and a rigid framework of rules are expected to limit the difference (or damage!) that any single individual can make, more so where tenures at the top are uncertain. Besides, since real power has moved beyond official hierarchies, the police chief of today is being increasingly perceived as a puppet who had better dance to the current political tune.

Leadership may be unimportant in undemanding times when the situation is stable and organizations appear to function on auto-pilot. These are times when it seems that anyone can do the job – the only skill the top cop needs is to be a good administrator or 'yes-man'. Time-and-again, this has proved wrong in crisis situations when leadership is the 'X' factor that transforms chaos into a resolution.

This article discusses QRs of top police leadership, particularly at times of crisis, and begins by identifying a few situations (only illustrative) when competent and prepared police leadership can make a difference.

### Exceptional Situations

#### *Ground-Zero Conditions*

This situation occurs when there is a breakdown in governance as experienced in Assam or Punjab in the 80's. Even today there are states (fortunately only a few) where criminal gangs or militant groups get away with murder, abduction and systematic extortion, browbeating the government machinery and terrorizing civil society. Police leadership is caught between the Scylla of a collapse of institutions, and the Charybdis of abdicating responsibility to the army. The problem is sometimes complicated by hidden or open political patronage. In such circumstances, laymen often think that only a no-holds-barred campaign is the only answer. Yet police leaders today can not ignore the possibility of enquiries into humanrights violations or criminal charges once the threat is contained, or worse, greater alienation of the people from government.

\*IPS (1978) : Assam-Meghalaya





**Police Unrest:** In the 1970's there was widespread unrest in both central organizations and states' police. Some grievances were genuine and there was a growing and unaddressed trend of indiscipline and neglect. Prolonged and arduous deployment, poor work and living conditions and a gulf between the leaders and rank and file were responsible. In some states, police leaders had to learn to work with alternative power structures like unions. In other cases, they had to make the gut-wrenching decision to call in other forces to disarm their own men. Greater orientation towards welfare and better working conditions has reduced the possibility of such extensive disaffection. However, the potential for indiscipline and breakdown of morale remains, as revealed in attacks on superiors, suicides, over-reaction and abuse of authority.

**Loss of the Leader :** The top leader is killed or worse, deserts the scene at a critical time. The force is rudderless and its morale is shattered. Such conditions demand the most inspiring leadership. Unfortunately, police organizations are usually one-man shows and the next level is unprepared to take over. The Number 2 in police organizations generally has almost as much seniority and experience, but lacks a defined leadership role.

**Disasters & Riots :** Experiences like the 2004 Tsunami demonstrates that the police are often the first responders to reach the scene of

a natural disaster. Likewise in the case of major incidents like a plane crash or railway accidents, the police are the most visible force of government presence. In the midst of death and destruction, the police are expected to rescue survivors and cremate the dead, help provide relief, or restore order. Similarly, extensive riots, particularly in urban conglomerations, have called for exceptional leadership skills. Especially when the state machinery goes into a state of paralysis or worse adopts a partisan role.

**Culture Quagmires :** It can happen that corruption becomes so endemic that there is little difference between those who break the law and those expected to enforce it. Ordinary citizens find it futile to approach the police for redressal. Sometimes, the police become so dysfunctional as to be mere spectators, ineffective in carrying out even the basic functions needed to maintain the rule of law. In such conditions, police personnel cease to think of themselves as accountable and look upon their authority as a means for personal gain; in effect "goondas in uniform". In militancy-affected areas, an over-defensive culture can result in a 'bunker' mentality, with personnel concerned solely with 'force protection' and avoiding casualties. Or perhaps the police become politicized to a degree that even legitimate responsibilities whether investigation of serious crime or dealing with riots, are carried out only on the say-so of a political boss.

## Abstract

Leadership is the 'X' Factor needed to resolve a crisis. Incompetence, rigidity or when the leader is self-opinionated or lacking integrity are reasons for a failure of leadership. India has had many exceptional police leaders, but there have been few systematic studies of successful police leadership. Successful leaders in all fields have some common skills; these are ability to assess a situation, focus energy and resources on decisive areas, courage to innovate and the ability to choose the right man for the right job. Some may be born



leaders, but most individuals can become better leaders to deal with crises by imbibing leadership qualities. In addition, there has to be general acceptance that higher leadership has a separate role and requires different skills and attitudes. The fellowship of police leaders can play a major role in providing peer recognition for outstanding leadership, and reach out beyond the police community for partnership in innovative solutions to contemporary policing problem and support for reform.

### Why Leadership fails?

Having outlined some extraordinary situations where leadership is a key ingredient to crisis resolution, a question arises as to why leadership fails.

**Incompetence** : The most common reason is that the leader is incompetent to lead, having achieved the highest rank by seniority alone or connections. Or top leadership is unprepared for its role, and instead gets involved with the nuts-and-bolts of field-level operations and the minutiae of the policing process – ‘rearranging deck-chairs on the sinking Titanic’. Sometimes, such leaders remain engaged in reporting to and looking for directions from above. These are leaders who substitute activity for achievement, expending all their energy and time rushing from meeting to meeting and needlessly interfering with functions which could be better done at subordinate levels.

**Self-serving** : It could be that the leadership is too weak or self-serving. Given the reality of political supremacy, some police leaders may find it personally inconvenient to question orders even of dubious legitimacy, or advantageous to ‘just follow orders’ even when aberrant. Overlooking the accountability to law or even basic morality some argue that police are merely an instrument of the government, officials can not question directions from elected leaders. Moreover, top leadership has a responsibility

to ensure that lower-levels are not given orders that may later make them culpable to prosecution.

**Rigidity** : A crisis situation is usually fluid and seldom one is exactly like another. There are those who insist on ‘fighting the last war’ regardless of changes in the situation, or obstinately persist in a given course even when there is ample evidence of its futility. If top leadership can not take account of dynamic circumstances to modify plans or priorities, resources will not be deployed at decisive points and, the organization could end up exhausting limited resources in striving towards wrong objectives.

**Self-opinionated** : Self opinionated leaders abound in uniformed organizations where ‘wisdom’ is a function of rank and seniority. These egotistical leaders ‘know-it-all’, and are affronted, if a subordinate has a better plan of action or a different insight rejecting or ignoring information that differs from their preconceptions and often underestimating the task of adversary. They are the ‘Mohammed bin Tughlaks’ of policing with grandiose visions, lacking objective reality of either the organization’s capabilities or the operating environment.

This is not to suggest a Panchayati Raj; in crisis situations the buck of decision-making stops with the boss and lower ranks feel reassured when the top leader projects an image of confidence and clarity. Nonetheless, failing to

assess the insight and experience available within the organization or discouraging dissenting views could lead to setbacks.

**Lack of Integrity** : It is claimed that ethics are irrelevant to efficiency; only results matter. This may be true at lower and middle levels of leadership, but not at the top. In a crisis, subordinates laying their lives on the line need to believe that a core set of principles drives the higher leadership and the reassurance that the leader will not disown orders if things go wrong. They are unlikely to give total commitment, if they feel that the top are influenced by unethical factors, whether personal ambition or greed and can sacrifice subordinates toward these ends. Equally important is for subordinates to believe that the highest leadership is not influenced by factors like caste and religion.

### Exceptional Leaders

What then are those qualities that have marked exceptional police leaders of whom there have been no dearth in Independent India? KF Rustomjee, JF Ribeiro, KPS Gill, MK Narayanan, Chaman Lal, Gurbachan Jagat or A. Ali are just a few 'super-cops' remembered for transformational leadership whether in central organizations like the IB, BSF and NPA, or state police in places as dispersed as Punjab, J&K and Nagaland. All these leaders were not gung-ho types ; what they did provide was outstanding direction: articulating clear objectives in crisis situations, identifying and motivating subordinates with potential, and ensuring needed political support and resources.

Unfortunately, systematic studies of successful police leadership are rare. Many believe that policing begins and ends with the 'thanedar' and the SP, since it is primarily a local function. In fact, 'bash-on-regardless' SPs are often mediocre at higher levels perhaps because the 'heroic' style of leadership is important at one level, but not where more indirect leadership is exercised over a wider arena, and there are multifaceted factors. Those unprepared for higher-level leadership respond to crisis situations simply by 'rushing to the spot', holding

endless meetings, looking to see what the boss's want, or hectoring subordinates in true 'Hari Sadu' style!

Failures at the highest-level have led the police to be pilloried by the public and media, and even other institutions like the judiciary. Worse, there has been large-scale loss of life and decrease of public confidence in governance. Yet, there has not been enough thought as to what constitutes effective police leadership at the highest level and how to ensure that this is developed. Since rule of law and security of life and property are axiomatic to national progress, isn't it myopic to ignore the leadership factor in enhancing police capabilities?

The importance of leadership has been recognized in other fields as a key factor to better organizational performance. The military honours victorious generals studying their campaigns and leadership style for generations. Successful corporate leaders become icons; their experience is formatted into case studies in business schools. Even fields like politics or social work hold exceptional leaders in esteem. Their role in influencing the destiny of a people or taking up some social cause becomes part of history. Streets and cities are named after them and they are sometimes revered globally.

### DNA of Crisis-leadership

Some of the skills that police leaders need to deal with crises are common to fields like the military or the corporate world. A few of these are:-

- ❑ **Assessment** : Being able to survey a situation ('appreciation') and then identify key objectives and determinants, is the first quality. Opportunity for detailed and leisurely analyses by learned committees is seldom available. At the same time, contradictory and sometimes an information overload swamp the leader. His skill is the capacity to evaluate uncertain and conflicting information and decide among multiple alternatives for action; each advocated as the only solution. Yet, he cannot become a victim of 'analysis paralysis' and delay action till information or conditions are perfect.

In the chaos of a crisis, experience is necessary to 'see' the situation, but not sufficient. Too many who have reached the top by seniority alone and whose 30 years of service is merely 'one year repeated thirty times!' The real skill is to remain composed amidst turmoil and be able to reduce the situation to its basic components, anticipating the impact of individual decisions on the 'bigger' picture.

- ❑ **Focus** : The ability to focus resources and energy on key decision areas is the second quality. Bureaucratic leaders play safe by trying to cover all bases and deploying available resources across the board even if thinly spread. This may satisfy future commissions of enquiry, but is rarely a solution – "he who tries to defend everything defends nothing". Competent leaders have the confidence to think strategically, define clear objectives and boldly decide to concentrate effort and resources on the decisive points needed to achieve these.
- ❑ **Innovation** : Understanding the organization's capabilities and constraints is the third quality. And then having the courage to modify processes, endorse a radically different plan of action, or try a new technology as needed. In crises, the leader seldom has the luxury of time or all the data he needs, nor know *a priori* whether a certain decision is right. He has to 'thin slice' available information and go ahead, aware that the situation will not stand still and that he may be wrong.
- ❑ **People** : The ability to choose 'the right man for the right job' is the fourth quality. And the capacity to articulate clear goals to those selected, ensuring first that they have the capabilities and resources required and then the independence to act free of micro-management. All transformational leaders have the ability to inspire and motivate their subordinates to reach beyond their ordinary potential. Also important is the ability to weild diverse individuals into a cohesive team and to achieve empathy with the rank-and-file.
- ❑ **Political Skills** : No organization works in a political vacuum. The ability to win the confidence of

political masters, the administrative ministry, other organizations like the army, or even institutions like the media, is important for the police leader, so that he is not becoming a puppet of these separate power centres. At the same time especially in state policing, he has to be able to inspire public confidence and ensure that diverse elements in his own organization function cohesively towards common goals. Getting required resources, taking actions that have political risk or just getting the best coordination from other agencies all depend on the political skills of the top leaders. Getting the public (at least opinion makers) to accept tough action depends on whether the police chief is seen as free of an 'us versus them' worldview, as someone who sees harsh measures as a last resort, and never an instrument to out-terrorize the public.

### How are Leaders made?

Having identified the basic skills needed, how are these developed over the career of a police leader? Every war is different from other, yet the military spends huge resources and considerable time in preparing top leaders to command in battle through higher command training, simulations like war games and studies of past wars. Yet, many in the police hierarchy still view training of senior levels as a luxury to be treated as a break from everyday routine. Moreover, personal experience is claimed as the only way to hone leadership skills and individual traits as the sole basis of good leaders.

This view limits development of higher leadership, since any single individual's experience is bound to be limited in both time and space. Furthermore, research has shown that while some may be born leaders, most individuals can become better leaders by well-conceived training and reflection. Professional reviews that critically examine what has worked or failed not just within the country but even globally, impart lessons for the future. Recognition of successful police leaders, both by the public and professional peers will give leadership its deserved respect as a key determinant in effective handling of crises.

## Training

**Simulations** : Combat simulation is used the world over to prepare armies for war. Soldiers undergo 'battle-inoculation' with live ammunition, and generals participate in field exercises and war games designed to develop decision-making ability in war. With contemporary advances in IT, software experts play as important a role as military specialists in creating simulated computer models of different military situations, and the consequences of specific actions. Computer modelling has also been used to simulate major disasters.

Contemporary digital technology, and satellite imagery data should make it possible to simulate the environment of a real city or region and then recreate 3-D 'virtual or augmented reality' scenarios of a major riot, terrorist attack or natural disaster that has actually taken place. Teams of senior police officers can take adversarial roles in such situations to get a feel of the challenges and options that existed, and the alternatives possible if they arise in the future. Software algorithms can be developed that indicate the possible outcomes and consequences of alternative decision paths.

Critics question the utility of such simulations pointing out that it is impossible to incorporate the infinite variables involved in any crisis situation, and that the environment simulated is, therefore, artificial. Moreover, they say that unlike the army where a general may never get the opportunity to command in actual battle, most police leaders deal with real crises on an on-going basis. Hence, training with such artificial scenarios –sand-model exercises–is redundant.

These arguments have validity but what other methods are there? Most leaders who have dealt with critical situations would admit to deciding some or all issues differently if a replay were possible. Moreover, modelling crisis situations for specific cities, states and circumstances could help in pinpointing weaknesses in the response system, even basic but critical issues such as ambiguous jurisdiction or incompatibility of communications systems used by different agencies.

**Case Studies** : Case studies are narratives of actual events or situations designed to serve as the basis for discussion during training. Cases present ambiguous situations in which there may not be any single right answer. The aim is to identify the main issues relevant for a decision in that specific situation, and then stimulate a structured discussion on the alternative plans of action possible with given resources and constraints. The idea is not to second-guess the actual decisions taken (or not taken). What such discussion-based learning achieves is preparation for the complexities in which top leadership has to function in critical situations.

Thus, case studies of major riots and disturbances could help police leaders to understand why events took a particular course, and whether a different approach could have led to an outcome with less loss of life or quicker containment or deflection of the violence. Similarly, key investigations that have had major impact could be broken down into separate components and actions taken at each stage discussed to study optimal decision paths.

## Higher Leadership Skills

Can higher police leadership be trained to deal with crises simply by playing sophisticated computer games or doing a postmortem of past situations? That is as absurd as claiming that physical movements like drill are all that is needed to enhance group cohesion in armed formations through a process of 'muscular bonding'.

Much more is needed. First, there has to be a general acceptance of the separate role and skills required of higher leadership. The transition from middle to higher level leadership requires a quantum change in both mental-maps and leadership skills. To break the 'leadership barrier' between middle and high level leadership is neither easy nor simply a matter of wearing higher rank badges. The awareness of having reached the top of the career-ladder has to evoke a feeling of professional self-assurance, when interacting with the highest echelons of government. –“the fault...

lies not in our stars, but in ourselves that we remain underlings.”

The CPF chiefs lead very large, geographically dispersed organizations with huge budgets. In megacities, CPs head departments that provide policing and security services in a highly complex milieu to millions packed into urban agglomerations. State DGPs have to deal with political and administrative leaders to achieve goals by influence, not authority. They are expected to respond to violence not by counter-violence, but a deft application of force and an understanding of social dynamics. Operating in intricate networks of often competing constituencies, they need good interpersonal skills to enlist support in power centres.

The multifaceted national security environment today requires an in-depth understanding of political, economic and social forces, as well as elements of national and global factors. Neighbouring countries can not be ignored while formulating strategies for internal security and control of major crimes. Top leaders have to develop a future focus, even as they respond to day-to-day issues. They need to be aware of cutting-edge developments in technology that may have police applications, and be comfortable with management tools.

Continuous development needs to be the goal of training. Any comparison of existing courses designed for the higher-leadership of the police with (say) the NDC for higher defence command or similar courses run by IIPA for the civil services and even the international Higher Command Course in Bramshill (UK) will reveal the need to re-perceive development of higher leadership skills for the police.

**Recognition** : The government has recognized extraordinary police leadership by conferring Padma awards on a few top leaders, though the PPM for distinguished service remains the highest official recognition for police leadership, usually awarded after the 25<sup>th</sup> year of service. There is no systemic recognition for exceptional leadership at the highest level.

It may not be necessary (or desirable) to replicate the system of PVSM and AVSM in the defence services.

Nor the host of ‘national’ awards by NGOs to recognize leadership in fields like business, social work or politics. What can be done is to promote a system of peer-acknowledgement within the police fellowship itself. Some years ago, AIS associations, in some states, had identified the ‘most corrupt’ officers in their cadres. Why not consider giving a positive twist to this concept? Effective innovations introduced under the top leadership of a CPF or state police should be publicized all over the country on a systematic basis, giving a face and name to ‘best leadership practices’. Vertical interaction courses could discuss within defined parameters and with professional rigour, real-life examples of outstanding leadership at the highest level.

### Can Police Leadership make a difference?

The IP officers, though often not highly educated, had an image of integrity and competence. They left a legacy designed for a different era but that has still not completely unraveled. Yet its inadequacies to meet modern conditions is increasingly apparent, and there is a desperate need to transform policing systems to meet contemporary challenges.

Today’s police leadership may not be as elitist as its precursor, but is more highly educated and interfaces with a far wider spectrum of Indian society. Why is it then that this abundance of talent, experience and networks is not recognized as a leadership resource not just for the police but society as a whole? Why are there so few well-researched insights and systematically reasoned options on issues related to policing and security?

The public sector is expending huge resources for security in sectors like airports and oil-pipelines and the expanding corporate sector is spending vast sums for private security. Knowing that a sense of security is essential to India’s economic leap forward, the government has increased manifold expenditure on policing and security. Global experience in the fields like academia and the media can be useful resources for informed dialogue on new concepts, and can become staunch supporters of innovations in policing. It is

only by accepting the need for greater public-private-partnerships in policing and security can critical areas like police reforms excite interest in the wider world outside the police.

It would be a grave error for police leadership in India to consider themselves as an exclusive fellowship like the Jedi Knights, shouldering alone the job of battling the Dark Forces! But they do have 'light-sabers' of intellect, experience and public contact, and can play a historical role in facilitating developments in policing to match rapid changes in other fields, whether technology or economics. Also, in mobilizing broader-based support for police reform. Why then remain content to be spectators in the transformation taking place in 21st century India?

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## Key Words

Risk  
Response capability  
deficit  
Organic Character  
Incongruencies  
Skill Degeneration  
Inner Drive  
Leadership Gaps  
Sub-Optimal  
Pragmatic Solutions  
Autonomous  
Synergetic Response  
Surgical Interventions

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# RISK ANALYSIS FOR CRPF

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## Introduction

The CRPF, being the lead Counter Insurgency force of the Govt. of India, goes in aid of the state authorities where local forces are not able to contain the conflicts and the violence. As a preliminary definition, we can define the risk for CRPF as a gap between desired preparedness and the actual response capabilities. We must see it purely in terms of 'response capability deficit'. Facing militancy and terrorism is a part of the job profile and its normal work environment, and hence not a threat or a 'risk'. Any factor that affects its 'capability' creates this 'response capability deficit'

Hence going by the definition of risk as 'response capability deficit', we must define the deficit factors in terms of :

- ❖ Well defined area of operation and corresponding professional autonomy.
- ❖ Capable manpower in terms of skills and stress-free blissful force.
- ❖ Technologically enriched equipment profile.
- ❖ Logistical support systems.
- ❖ Welfare-oriented work and family environment.

- ❖ Motivational modules to keep the 'organic' character alive.

Judged on the above criterion, the risk factors for CRPF are very high. The critical factors can be seen as follows :

- (a) CRPF's functionality as an armed force of the Union is bound by the constitutional limitations of "policing being state subject", and hence, work within the parameters imposed by State authorities. The incongruencies with respect to lack of clear area of responsibility, scattered deployments, inadequate state police response, lack of local data base, lack of policing powers, etc. all add up to create a risk zone for CRPF as they tend to generate response capability deficit.
- (b) Continued deployment for long period in hard areas (for past 15 years) without proper rest and recuperation, non-availability of force for "on the job" or periodical training, thin spreading of trained human resource owing to sudden expansion on large scale from 133 to 201 Bns within a short span of five years (beyond





normal manageable limits) add up to skill degeneration.

- (c) Delay in adopting latest technologies to counter sophistication of target groups, owing to lack of appreciation or procedural delays, enhances the risk factor.
- (d) Dependence on States for logistics and prevalent inhuman living conditions owing to latter's apathy slowly asphyxiates the Jawans. It lowers his self esteem and holds back his inner drive to excel, and thus, reduces response capabilities.
- (e) A large force, widely deployed and over stressed due to sudden expansions resulting into leadership gaps at various operational levels, when it tries to cope up, faces a situation of inequitable career growth, little or no psychological support system and deprivation of all such service benefits, which otherwise tend to create a conducive work environment. Jawans deployed in hard areas, deprived of family life for ten months in a year, crave for the well being of distantly located families, and this concern always looming large on their heads makes them feel lost somewhere in between. Lack of compact and well, looked after family establishments add to the woe.

The response capability deficit increases due to these factors

as we cannot undermine the 'man' behind the performance.

- (f) Lack of insurance, risk allowance, adequate post-death benefits, disability compensation, post retirement care, etc. dampen the 'organic' character of the human work force on which it thrives.

### Response Capability Deficit

The risk factor in terms of 'response capability deficit' for CRPF appears to be very potent as can be perceived from above windows. If we are convinced about it, there remains no need to draw any numerical quotients.

It is a matter of serious concern for all us to optimize the performance of various forces working under the federal structure, where policing patterns are also eclipsed by sub-optimal political considerations.

Amidst the systemic limitations, the plausible pragmatic solutions tend to fall in the domain of managerial vectors. Through the Armed Forces Special Power Act, though the Central Force are empowered with certain police powers which enhances their autonomous response capability but still the fact remains that any superstructure over a weak base can not thrive for long and the local initiative and synergetic response remain the key issues for effective performance. For successful surgical interventions by armed forces, the importance of diagnostic exercise can not be undermined

Risk Capability Deficit

Security Grids

Utilization, Domains

Numerical Multiplier

Technologically Exported

Global Terror, Innovation

Proaction

Low cost – High Impact

Counter Technology

Technical Spectrum

HRD Efforts

Conducive Work Environment

Compensation Packages

Opportunity Cost



## Abstract

As a preliminary definition, we can define the risk for CRPF as a gap between desired preparedness and the actual response capabilities. We must see it purely in terms of 'response capability deficit'. Facing militancy and terrorism is a part of the job profile and its normal work environment and hence not a threat or a 'risk'. Any factor that affects its 'capability' creates this 'response capability deficit'

which is primarily the responsibility of state authorities.

### Managerial Vectors

Central armed forces can not suo motto take over the security role in totality lest it should indirectly amount to superimposition of central dominance over state's autonomy. Hence, managerially, system of unified command under the chairmanship of State's Chief Executive is resorted to for maintaining well, integrated security grids where Central forces merge and operate for synergetic results. Where these systems are weak or lacking, the effectiveness of the forces also comes down. At this juncture, a conflicting situation emerges as central forces are asked to give explanation for 'response capability deficit' whereas deployment and utilization domains are often manipulated by the states authorities. In many conflict zones, besides special power act being inoperative, compact and contiguous deployment with independent area of responsibility for central forces remains casualty. Central force, here, is used for auxiliary investigation work or guarding police stations or as a numerical multiplier to local police, all adding up to a situation of mismanagement.

### Local Capacity Building

Lately, therefore, much emphasis is being laid on 'local capacity building on part of state police as the central force model is proving to be a too costly experiment. There is an anecdote of crippled and

a blind person as to how they attain perfect synergy. One cannot walk and one cannot see. But both together traverse a long distance helping each other. Illustration may be taken for the purpose of understanding the managerial strategy and not for any misunderstanding on count of role-playing.

### Upgradation of Tactical Skill

There can be no difference of opinion that tactical skills have to be constantly upgraded and modified in view of technologically exported global terror and the fatal tactics of terror modules. Innovation and proaction is the key. CRPF suffers on this count as deployment quotient exceeds 90% leaving not enough time for new learnings and 'on the job training' 6-week annual refresher course is also not possible as operational Coys rotated for such type of training are often diverted for emergent short-term deployments to the extent of 70 to 80 per cent.

The situation is further aggravated by huge number of vacancies diverted to raise new Battalions under massive recruitment plan (augmenting CRPF strength from 133 to 201 Bns) and lead time in generating supervisory cadres as they are not fully on direct market recruitment, much less the time taken by selection commissions for large intakes. All add up to the risk profile. Hence, options of decentralized restructuring; reserve for rest, recuperation and training; more avenues for skill generation

etc., need to be considered to mitigate the response capability deficit in this zone.

### Counter-Technology

Numerical growth could not and can not ever counter the low cost – high impact options of terror groups which are technologically driven. It is not one to one direct fight but a guerilla like warfare using improvised explosive devices for mass casualties. Though any technology is subversive in itself, it has to be faced with ‘counter-technology’ as a viable option. Speed and precision of attacks or counter attacks are beyond human control without the use of counter-techniques devised from same technical spectrum. The configuration of low intensity war modules having changed, the technological multipliers are needed to optimize the performance of the force.

### Fear of Default

Financial constraints and procedural blocks often leave the force bewildered during its drive towards technological upgradation. By the time the procedures are completed (12 – 18 months) force lands up with obsolete technology, obsolescence being very fast. The competitive advantage is lost again; forget about matching the HRD efforts to cope with the technological requirements. Given the lack of power of discretion to take path-breaking decisions even when there is the will, risk bearing capacity in work situation and with provision of recovery for damages, court of enquiry procedures etc., the force personnel are not even breaking the inertia to try their hands on new equipments. “Fear of default”, a psychological block, needs to be addressed simultaneously.

The CRPF, because of its constitution and nature of deployment, needs to be nurtured well. Poor living conditions, besides lack of privacy and helplessness in the matter, have not only destroyed the self respect but also the pride in the job. Organic character in the body of ‘bone and flesh’ is lost since the mind can not trace the logic and heart cannot bear the suffocation of such a plight. It is an irony that force of the centre on which

centre also pays money to states under SRE (security related expenses) for upkeep of the logistics, at times, remains a helpless victim of state’s apathy.

### Direct Funding

Hence, direct funding of CRPF’s logistics by centre can create a happy situation for CRPF or atleast the portion of SRE could be earmarked for the purpose. It is an important aspect of man management to provide good living and working conditions. “Our whole psyche gets distorted since morning if we don’t get a place to do our essential morning chores. How do you expect us to harness our response capabilities thereafter?” commented a soldier at a meeting (sammelan). For one or two days one can tolerate but not for months and years. Hence, modern prefab huts, generators, water boring systems should be easily made available along with defence material to create a space for minimum acceptable living anywhere. Theoretically, all agree with the concept but when it comes to procurements or sanctions, probably procedures take precedence over human requirements and operational perspectives are lost.

We should not forget that ‘there is a human being’ underneath fiercely looking uniforms and gadgetries. He has his aspirations and sentiments. There are aspirations for a conducive work environment and scope to succeed besides sentiments to live for the happiness of his own people ‘back home’.

### Conducive Environment

Conducive work environment includes favourable service conditions, well-defined work which has intrinsic contents, good command and leadership, good team to work with, sufficient support of equipments and systems to perform effectively, good motivational and relearning modules and so on. These are the essentials which retain response capabilities in vibrant mode. Similarly, CRPF jawan who is away from his family for 10 months and moving all across the country in a year deserves settlement of his family in safe, compact, self-contained townships with all facilities of health

care, education, banking, shopping and entertainment, etc. Systems should be in place to facilitate smooth living for separated families. Thirdly, job related stress needs “on the job” relaxation in terms of games, sports, outing, get together etc. Hence, lower the presence of these factors higher the stress and, therefore, greater the ‘risk’.

### Compensation Packages

Last, but not the least, various types of good compensation packages for extreme contingencies of death and disability which may range from accident insurance, hardship allowance, post-death family benefits, post-retirement engagements, post-disability settlement and earnings, etc. to various types of ex-gratia payments, are a must to sustain the response capabilities at desirable level.

To conclude, for a counter insurgency force, the perception of risk must go beyond the nature of job. It must be viewed from the other end (bottom to the top) in terms of lack of response capabilities. Hence ‘response capability deficit’ (RCD) is a better index to assess the risk seen from various angles. The risk profile is seemingly very high for CRPF as RCD is significantly vast. However, the RCD factor is manageable in many ways as indicated above. Let us manage them well and manage them soon or else the opportunity cost of not managing the risks would be drastic.

### Conclusion

To sum up, following are the critical thoughts that emerge from the write up:

- The incongruencies with respect to lack of clear area of responsibility, scattered deployments, inadequate state police response, lack of local data base, lack of policing powers etc. all add up to create a risk zone for CRPF as they tend to generate response capability deficit.
- Jawans deployed in hard areas, deprived of family life for ten months in a year, crave for the well being of distantly located families and this concern always looming large on their heads makes them feel lost somewhere in between. Lack of compact and well-looked after family establishments add to the woe.
- Lack of insurance, risk allowance, adequate post-death benefits, disability compensation, post-retirement care etc. dampen the ‘organic’ character of the human work force on which it thrives.
- For successful surgical interventions by armed forces, the importance of diagnostic exercise can not be undermined which is primarily the responsibility of state authorities.
- At this juncture, a conflicting situation emerges as central forces are asked to give explanation for ‘response capability deficit’ whereas deployment and utilization domains are often manipulated by the states authorities. In many conflict zones, besides special power act being inoperative, compact and contiguous deployment with independent area of responsibility for central forces remains a casualty.
- Much emphasis is being laid on ‘local capacity building’ on part of state police as the central force model is proving to be too costly an experiment.
- There can be no difference of opinion that tactical skills have to be constantly upgraded and modified in view of technologically exported global terror and the fatal tactics of terror modules. Innovation and proaction is the key.
- Hence, options of decentralized restructuring; reserve for rest, recuperation and training; more avenues for skill generation etc., need to be considered to mitigate the response capability deficit in this zone.
- Speed and precision of attacks or counter attacks are beyond human control without the use of counter-techniques devised from same technical spectrum.

- CRPF, because of its constitution and nature of deployment, needs to be nurtured well. Poor living conditions, besides lack of privacy and helplessness in the matter, have not only destroyed the self-respect but also the pride in the job. Organic character in the body of 'bone and flesh' is lost since the mind can not trace the logic and heart can not bear the suffocation of such a plight.
- The perception of risk must go beyond the nature of job. It must be viewed from the other end (bottom to the top) in terms of lack of response capabilities. Hence, 'response capability deficit' (RCD) is a better index to assess the risk seen from various angles. The risk profile is seemingly very high for CRPF as RCD is significantly vast. However, the RCD factor is manageable in many ways as indicated above. Let us manage them well and manage them soon or else the opportunity cost of not managing the risks would be drastic.



# POLICE BOYS' CLUBS IN CHENNAI CITY AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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## Key Words

Police Boys' Clubs  
Juvenile Delinquency  
Personnel  
Perception  
Programmes

## Introduction

The Police Boys' Clubs are playing a significant role in preventing juvenile delinquency. Studies conducted on the effectiveness of the Police Boys' Clubs established that the Police Boys' Club contributed significantly in reducing the juvenile delinquency rate. In this context, the police boys' club assumes a greater significance. It is universally accepted dictum that prevention is always better than cure. Therefore, it is relatively easy to prevent juvenile crimes than to prevent adult crimes because juvenile delinquent today may become hardened criminal tomorrow.

## History

The first Boys' Club in the United States was founded in Hartford, Connecticut in 1860. The formation of other boys' clubs soon followed. In Boston, in 1906, fifty-three clubs decided to affiliate to form the federated Boys' Club (later called the Boys' Club federation). In 1931, the Federation changed its name to the Boys' Club of America and in 1990 to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America. The

first clubhouse of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Boston (BGCB) was founded in Charlestown in 1893 with help from prominent members of the community, Frank S. Mason, a businessman from Charlestown, established the Bunker Hill Boys' Club of Charlestown, modelling it after the Boys' Club in New York City's East Side. The club was meant to be a refuge and alternative space for young boys whose home life and education were not conducive to their development into productive citizens. Mason, who became the club's first superintendent, founded the Charlestown Clubhouse with 38 members. Within six months of opening, the club had increased its membership threefold and established a waiting list (Carrol, 1982).

In 1986, the BGCB commissioned an independent study on the effectiveness of the BGCB's city-wide services. One outcome was a discussion of the benefit increased programming or a new clubhouse would bring to the Roxbury/Dorchester area. As a result, the Roxbury Clubhouse extended its outreach and created a satellite programme in the Franklin

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Field Housing Development in partnership with the Boston Housing Authority. By 1988, the BGCB determined that the Roxbury Clubhouse should remain focused on the neighbourhood it already served and that a new, fully equipped and staffed clubhouse in North Dorchester was needed. In 1991, the City of Boston reached an agreement with the BGCB, the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) and the Massachusetts Legislature to build a new clubhouse at the site of an MDC rink on Blue Hill Avenue. The George Robert White Fund agreed to build the facility and contract with the BGCB to manage the property and deliver programme. The clubhouse was opened in 1995. It was seen as one step in the revitalization of the Blue Hill Corridor ([www.bgch.org](http://www.bgch.org)).

### Coordinated Approach

The Chelsea Clubhouse started as a satellite BGCB facility in the Innes Housing Development in 1993. The creation of the satellite was the result of the city of Chelsea having been selected as a national Weed & Seed site. The Weed & Seed programme is a multi-disciplinary approach to oppose violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in high crime neighborhoods; the goal is to “weed out” violence and drug activity and then “seed” the site with crime and drug prevention programme, human service resources, and neighborhood restoration activities. The programme emphasizes a coordinated approach, bringing

together Federal, State and local government, the community, and the private sector to form a partnership.

In 2005, over a century since the first clubhouse was founded, the BGCB serves more than 8,000 urban youths, largely from disadvantaged circumstances, in its five clubhouses in Charlestown, Chelsea, Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston. More than half of BGCB members come from minority groups. The mission of the BGCB is to aid in the development of youth ages six to eighteen, through programme in six core areas: the arts; education; leadership and character development; life skills; sports, fitness and recreation; and technology. The programme activities and support services are designed to assist in the overall educational, emotional, physical and social development of participants, without regard to social, racial, ethnic, or religious background ([www.bgca.org](http://www.bgca.org)).

### Tamil Nadu Police Boys' Club

Boys' clubs were started in Tamil Nadu during the 2nd Five Year Plan. Three Boys' clubs were started in Chennai and one in each district. The aim was to channelise the energy of children in economically backward areas, especially in slums. But in due course, the clubs became defunct. During 2003, the concept was revived and rejuvenated with the Chief Minister sanctioning 64 clubs - 25 in Chennai city alone. Public spirited organizations like

### Abstract

In cities and towns the police boys' clubs are very important to deal with young boys in a slum. They are usually located in delinquent or crime prone areas of urban slums with the local community support. In this institution, boys from under-privileged section of the community get together and are provided opportunities for indoor and outdoor games, as well as opportunities for self-expression in creative arts under the guidance and supervision of Scout Master, Teacher and Police Officers. Since this



being a pioneering effort of crime prevention, there arises a need to understand the basic programmes and their impact on the member of the Police Boys' Clubs i.e., the children. The present study was conducted in Chennai City. 106 children from the 9 Police Boys' Clubs were selected from 3 zones of Chennai City namely, North, South, and Central Zones. The personnel associated with these Boys' Clubs were also interviewed. The semi-structured interview schedules were used to collect the primary data from respondents. The results

the Lions Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Round Table and big industrial business houses like Touchtel, TVS etc., have come forward to sponsor 53 clubs. In Chennai City, Police, all the 86 Police Stations have one club each. The emphasis of Boys Club's activities will span literacy and sports. Rehabilitation of dropouts, Child labourers, vocational training, and adult literacy are well within its scope. While the Library will impart knowledge to these boys, Gym, Volleyball, Cricket, Football, Badminton and indoor games take care of their physical activity. The boys are groomed as epitomes of responsible conduct and taught to look at the law enforcer as a friend. A beneficial spin-off of Boys' Clubs could be curtailment of crime, by encouraging the boys to become law abiding self-reliant citizens ([www.chennaicitypolice.org](http://www.chennaicitypolice.org)).

### Empowering Youth

The aim of these Police Boys' Clubs is to inculcate good values in children living in slums and backward areas and channeling their energies in a constructive manner. The Chief Minister also announced that a scout master would be appointed for each club and each club would consist of 100 children. The club would impart education besides providing sports and literary facilities. The local police inspector would be the coordinator.

The motto is "to empower impressionable young mind" in the lower segment of the society. The main theme of the police boys'

club" is to bring children under the age of 18 closer to the society" and "use their free time (after school hour) in some constructive and creative activities, so that they don't go astray" (Meera, 2004).

### Girls' Club

Besides boys' clubs, the girls' clubs are also started in several parts of Chennai city. At present, there are 11 girls club in various parts of the city. Each consists of around 40 girls, who are primarily from the slums. The clubs are at Vadapalani, Seven Wells, Royapuram, Triplicane, Egmore, Kumaran Nagar, Chintandripet, Arumbakkam, Thiru Vi Ka Nagar, Guindy and Tiruvottriyur (Josephine, 2007).

Providing intensive support and services to keep the high-risk youths out of trouble: High-risk youths and their families were required to connect with services that help youths keep away from drugs, stay in school, or get a job. Streetwise mentors did intensive outreach to ensure that youths got the support and services they needed to stay out of gangs and trouble (Christeson and Newman, 2000). Similar to the one mentioned above the police boys' clubs at Chennai city are also rendering the services (Christeson and Newman, 2000).

The police boys' clubs are not a new phenomenon and several such clubs were formed in yesteryears which remained non-functional for most of the years. While forming





the new clubs, the government as well as the police should analyze the reasons for their failure in the past and should take appropriate remedial measures for its effective functioning in future. Any good scheme would become ineffective if it was not planned well. The participation of service organizations like Rotary Club, Lions Club and Round Table Organization would definitely contribute towards its effective functioning.

### Earlier Studies

In this part of the article several studies pertaining to the police boys club are reviewed and presented.

Meera (2004) found in his study that out of 100 respondents (members of the police boys clubs in Chennai) 97 per cent of them did not indulge in any delinquent activities after attending the programme of the boys' clubs. Further, he reported that the majority of the boys experienced a positive change in their behaviour after attending the programme of the police boys' clubs.

Denno (1980) assessed the influences of a Youth Service Center in two South Philadelphia police districts and two pairs of selected comparison districts, using Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the Youth Center's caseload arrest data. UCR data indicate a slight change in arrest rates within the selected target districts and fluctuating rates within comparison districts. Data for Youth Center Clients show a 26% decrease

in arrests during a one year period, particularly for white youths.

Lyn (2002) reported that violence costs the United States an estimated \$425B in direct and indirect costs each year. This includes \$170B on lost productivity and quality of life and annual costs to victims of roughly \$178B. In New York, although the majority of youth offenders are boys, 20% of offenders upto the age of 18 are girls. Yet, girls comprise more than half (57%) of the crimes known as status offenses, as compared to making up only seven, four and 12 percent of violent crimes, drug offenses, and crimes against persons, respectively. Girls comprise 69% of runaway cases, 58% of truancy, and 51 % of incorrigibility cases. 80% of juvenile crimes take place between 3 and 8 pm, when youth would be in after-school programmes, if they existed.

Lyn (2002) further reported that in order to reduce these figures, prevention and intervention programmes focusing on youth are critical to deter them from a future life of crime. A study by P.W. Greenwood demonstrates the cost-effectiveness of youth-focused prevention and intervention programmes as compared to "get tough" laws and incarceration policies in place for violent criminals. Community-based strategies affect youth violence at the grass roots level; one such strategy is positive youth development programmes. Evaluations of Boys'

indicated that programmes of the Police Boys' Clubs made a positive impact on the members such as physical fitness (59%) and sports activities (24%).

and Girls' Clubs have shown reductions in vandalism, drug trafficking, and youth crimes. An evaluation of a Canadian after-school programme demonstrated large reductions in arrests. A Washington study demonstrates that society gains a net benefit of \$.50 for every \$1.00 spent on youth violence prevention by community based programmes. Based on this research, the LESGC proposes that it will save \$8.9M (2001 \$USD) in costs to NY taxpayers with violence prevention programme for the approximately 400 girls it will serve each year. This is in the first year alone of this programme. Savings in 2005 are projected to be \$21M as the girls club expands its operations.

### Monitoring & Peer Counselling

Through monitoring and peer counselling, the Omega Boys' Club targets African-American youth at high risk for violence. The foremost mission of the group is to keep kids "safe and free" (out of prison).

Rather than allow gangs to serve as surrogate families, the Omega Boys' Club seeks to provide an extended family to the young African-American boys and girls it recruits.

Troubled youngsters who join the group take a pledge to avoid violence, and are paired with a mentor who provides academic as well as personal counselling. The organization also raises money to help troubled kids pay for college and to help them succeed there.

To replace gang codes and provide a constructive outlook, counsellors working for this group teach the young people the following "four rules for living":

- Understanding that there is nothing more precious than a person's life.
- Redefining "friend" to denote, firstly, "someone who would never lead you into trouble".
- Developing self-respect by doing the right thing - not seeking "respect" by demonstrating to others one's ability to harm another.

- Learning to change one's situation by having the self-discipline to change oneself (<http://www.street-soldiers.org>).

### After-School Activities

Several studies have demonstrated that after school activities designed to increase students' cognitive or social skills and provide opportunities for community service are effective at preventing delinquency (Lipsey, 1992; Sherman et al., 1997; Tolan and Guerra, 1994). In examining the effect of these activities and the types of boys who participated in them, LINC found that good kids were not significantly more likely to participate in these activities than boys in the other delinquency categories. LINC also found, however, that boys involved in these clubs reported fewer delinquent acts, with participants committing, on average, approximately five times fewer property crimes and six times fewer delinquent acts. Boys involved in these activities also reported committing fewer assaults on average, but participation was not found to be a statistically significant factor in such lower rates of assault ([www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojdp/2000\\_03](http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojdp/2000_03)).

Although studies in other cities suggest that boys commit more crimes when they belong to gangs (Thornberry and Burch, 1997), this study found that boys who were still gang members at the time of their interviews committed essentially the same number of assaults and other crimes in the weeks immediately before the interview as did non-gang members.

### Decline in Delinquency

The delinquency rates for white boys in three areas of Louisville, Kentucky, were compared by Brown and Dodson (1959) for the period 1944-1954. These areas were selected because they were similar in certain ecological characteristics. The delinquency rates decreased steadily over an eight-year period in the area where there was a Boys' Club. The delinquency rates in the two other areas with no youth-serving agencies increased over the same period of time.

Some discussion is devoted to the limited nature of any conclusions that can be derived from a statistical study of this type in which several factors cannot be controlled. The study indicated that the existence of the Boys' Club was probably one important factor for the decline in delinquency in an area of a city whereas delinquency was increasing in other sections.

The review of the studies revealed that the rate of juvenile delinquency is reduced in areas where the police boys' clubs were established which kept the juveniles engaged through various programmes of the police boys clubs.

### Present Study

The present study was an empirical one in nature and it was carried out in Chennai city with the following objectives:

### Objectives

The following are the objectives of the present study:

- ❑ To study the characteristics of the members of the Police Boys' Clubs in Chennai City.
- ❑ To study the various programmes of the Police Boys' Clubs in Chennai City.
- ❑ To find out the impact of Police Boys' Clubs and their programmes on the members of the Police Boys' Clubs in Chennai City.
- ❑ To understand the perception of the personnel associated with the Police Boys' Clubs towards the rate of juvenile delinquency in their localities.

### Methodology

The methodology of the present research is comprised of the universe of the study, samples and sampling design, research tools and primary data collection.

### Universe of Study

The universe of the present study comprised of the members of all the Police Boys' Clubs located

in Chennai city. At present, there are around 117 police boys' clubs in Tamil Nadu and around 25 police boys' clubs in Chennai city.

### Samples

The children, who were members of the Police Boys' Clubs located in Chennai city served as samples for the present study. A total of 106 children were chosen from the 9 Police Boys' Clubs located at Chennai city. Besides the members of the police boys' clubs, the personnel associated with these clubs were also chosen. The personnel such as 9 police officers (Inspector of Police), 9 scout masters and 9 teachers were interviewed from the 9 police boys' clubs selected for the present study.

### Sampling Design

The sampling design adopted in the present research work includes the Simple random sampling method and convenient sampling method. The simple random sampling method is otherwise known as the lottery method. Chennai city is divided into 3 zones viz., North, South and Central zones. Each zone has around 10 Police Boys' Clubs. The lottery method has been employed to choose the number of Police Boys' Clubs from each zone. Three police boys' clubs have been chosen from the North zone, 3 from South and 3 from the Central zone.

Forty one children were selected from the 4 Police boys' clubs chosen from the North zone of Chennai city. Similarly, 29 children were selected from the South zone. 36 children were selected from the police boys clubs located at Central zone. Convenient sampling method has been adopted to choose these children from the selected police boys clubs from the three zones.

The personnel associated with the police boys' clubs such as police officers, scout masters, and teachers have been chosen from the police boys clubs selected for the present research work. 27 personnel have been chosen from the police boys clubs have been which include 9 police officers, 9 scout masters and 9 teachers.

## Research Tools

Two research tools have been used in the present study—one for the members of the police boys' clubs and another for the personnel associated with these police boys' clubs. Both the tools are semi-structured interview schedules. The tools consist of items pertaining to the objectives of the present study. The tools have both closed and open ended items related to the study.

## Primary Data Collection

The primary data were collected from the members and the personnel associated with the police boys' clubs chosen for the study. The tools constructed by the researchers for the present research work were employed to collect the primary data from the respondents. The

respective tools were used to obtain primary data from the members of the police boys' clubs and the personnel associated with them.

## Results

The primary data collected were codified and then analyzed using simple statistics like percentage analysis or frequency analysis. The results of the analyses are presented here along with discussion.

The personal profile of the respondents revealed that 55 per cent of the boys were in the age group of 13-15 years. Only one per cent of the respondents was working and rest of them were students. Out of the students 55 per cent of them were pursuing their high school education. With regard to the religion

**Table 1 : Personal profile of the Respondents**

Variables	Attributes	Frequency (N=106)	Percentage
Age	13 - 15	58	55%
	16 - 18	48	45%
Present Status	Student	105	99%
	Working	1	1%
Education	Middle	31	29%
	High	58	55%
	Higher Secondary	17	16%
Religion	Hindu	87	82%
	Muslim	6	6%
	Christian	13	13%
Community	BC	23	22%
	MBC	33	31%
	SC	50	47%
Nativity	Chennai	84	79%
	Out of Chennai	22	21%

and community of the respondents, 82 per cent were Hindus and 47 per cent belonged to Scheduled Caste. The majority of the respondents hailed from Chennai City (79%). The teen age is vulnerable to delinquent acts if not properly intervened. The police boys clubs are intervening in regulating the behaviour of the boys in urban slums otherwise there is a greater probability that these juveniles may indulge in delinquent acts. This is obvious from the results depicted in Table 1 that all the respondents were in the teens.

**Table 2 : Place of residence of the Respondents**

Place	Frequency	Percentage
North Chennai	41	39%
Central Chennai	36	34%
South Chennai	29	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

The respondents of the study hailed from different parts of Chennai City. Among them considerable percentages (39%) were from North Chennai. The remaining 34% and 27% of the respondents hailed from Central and South Chennai respectively.

**Table 3 : Various programmes of the Boys' Club**

Programmes	Frequency	Percentage
Sports activities	73	69%
Education	11	10%
Outing	8	8%
Sports meet (Tournaments)	14	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table (Table 3) shows the various programmes offered in the boys' club. Sixty nine per cent of the respondents said that the boys club mainly concentrated on sports activities.

The other programmes offered by the boys' clubs are sports meet/tournament, education and outing. Thirteen percent of the respondents said that sports meet was organized by the boys clubs periodically in which members from all the police boys clubs took part. Besides the sports activities, educational and outing programmes were also offered to the members of the boys' clubs.

**Table 4 : Various sports activities of the Boys' Club**

Sports activities	Frequency	Percentage
Basket Ball	8	7%
Volley Ball	21	20%
Kabadi	27	26%
Foot Ball	11	10%
Carrom Board	39	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

The various sports activities of the police boys' clubs are depicted in Table 4. A significant per cent of respondents were interested in playing carrom board. Twenty six percent of the respondents were interested in playing kabadi followed by volley ball (20%), foot ball (10%) and basket ball (10%). It is observed from the above results that the members of the police boys clubs were engaged in several sports activities after the school hours in the evening. This will certainly prevent the formation of peer group with an intention to indulge in delinquent activities.

**Table 5 : Impact of Sports activities of the Boys' Club on the Respondents.**

Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Physical fit	63	59%
Participated in School Sports meet	25	24%
Feel happy	18	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

The kind of impact the sports activities of the boys' clubs had on the respondents is presented in Table 5. The majority of the respondents felt that they were physically fit because of the sports activities of the boys' clubs (59%). Twenty four percent of the respondents said that they participated in several sports activities in their schools because of the programmes of the boys' clubs. Seventeen percent of the respondents said that they feel happy because of the various programmes of the boys clubs?

**Table 6 : Police Officers encourage the Members of the Boys' Clubs.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	72	68%
No	34	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6 reveals whether the police officers associated with the boys clubs were encouraging the respondents. The majority of the respondents said that they were encouraged by the police officers to take part in various activities of the boys clubs (68%). However, a significant per cent of the respondents said the police officers did not regularly visit the boys' clubs and also did not encourage them to take part in various programmes of the boys clubs. From the results, it may be established that because of the over load of work the police officers associated with the boys clubs may not regularly visit the boys clubs and encourage the members. Despite the over work load, the police officers associated with boys clubs are expected to visit and encourage the members since the very purpose of the boys clubs is to prevent juvenile delinquency.

**Table 7: The activities of the respondents in the absence of Police Boys' Club.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Going out with peers	56	53%
Watching Television	45	42%
Reading Books	5	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>

In the absence of police boys' clubs, the majority of respondents said that they would spend their time by going out with their peers (53%). 42% said that they would watch television and 5 per cent of the respondents said that they would read books in the absence of police boys' clubs. From these findings, it can be predicted that those who said that going out with peers in the absence of boys clubs would probably become juvenile delinquents. The influence of the peer group in juvenile delinquency is well established by several researchers like Cohen, Sutherland, Shaw and Mckay, Cloward & Ohlin, Sykes, Matza and Thornberry & Burch.

**Table 8 : Perception of the personnel towards the rate of juvenile delinquency**

Personnel	Perception (N=27)	
	Increased	Decreased
Police Officers	2 (7%)	7 (26%)
Scout Masters	1 (4%)	8 (30%)
Teachers	2 (7%)	7 (26%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 (18%)</b>	<b>22 (82%)</b>

Table 8 reveals the perception of the personnel towards the rate of juvenile delinquency in their jurisdictions. The great majority of the respondents perceived that the rate of juvenile delinquency had decreased in their jurisdictions to a great extent (82%). Out of 82% of the respondents who perceived that the delinquency rate had decreased, 30% of them were scout masters, 26% were police officers and 26% were teachers of the boys' clubs. Only 18 per cent of the respondents perceived that juvenile delinquency rate had increased. It is established from the results that the police boys' clubs played a significant role in reducing the rate of juvenile delinquency in the . localities. The findings of the present study confirm the results of the

previous studies by Brown and Dodson (1959); Denno (1980); Lyn (2002); and Meera (2004).

**Table 9 : Measures suggested by the Respondents**

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Proper Play Ground	60	57%
More Teachers/Scout masters	14	13%
More Sports equipments	32	30%
<b>Total</b>	106	100%

The measures suggested by the respondents to enhance the functioning of the police boys' clubs are presented in the above table. Significant per cent of the respondents suggested to provide proper play ground (57%). A sizable per cent of the respondents suggested that more sports equipments should be provided to the police boys' clubs. Thirteen percent of the respondents suggested for more number of teachers and scout masters. Since the police boys' clubs are playing an important role in preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency, the boys' clubs should be provided with all the requirements to achieve their objectives.

### Conclusions

Based on the results of the present study certain conclusions have been drawn. They are :

- The Police Boys' Clubs have played a significant role in imparting skills to the members of the Police Boys' Club through the various programmes of the boys' club.
- The programmes of the Police Boys' Clubs include Educational Programmes, Sports and Outdoor Games like Carrom, Chess, and Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Foot Ball, Cricket and Kabadi.
- The members of the Boys' Clubs had won several medals and prizes on the various sports and games mentioned.

- The Police Boys' Clubs have contributed a lot in the personality development of the members of the clubs through various programmes. In the absence of Police Boys' and such programmes, there is a greater probability that these boys could have embraced the path of deviance.
- Further, it is established that Police Boys' Clubs are playing an important role in preventing juvenile crime and reducing the rate of juvenile delinquency in Chennai City. Moreover, the personnel associated with the management of the Police Boys' Clubs such as Inspectors of Police, Scout Masters/Coaches and Teachers also perceived that the activities of the Police Boys Clubs have reduced delinquency rate in the City of Chennai.
- The personal characteristics of the members of the Police Boys' Clubs are that significant per cent (55%) of the respondents are in the age group of 13-15 years.

### Suggestions

The following measures are suggested based on the findings of the present research work :

- Proper play grounds should be provided to the members of the police boys' clubs to keep them engaged in different sports activities.
- More sports equipments may be provided to the Police Boys' Clubs. This could enhance the performance of the members of the Police Boys' Clubs.
- The activities of the Police Boys' Clubs need to be assessed annually so as to achieve the objectives of the establishment of Police Boys' Clubs.
- The police officers associated with the boys' clubs should visit the boys' clubs regularly and they can also encourage the members to excel in their studies and sports as well.
- At present, Police Boys' Clubs have been established only in urban slums; this can be extended to rural areas as well.

As part of the educational programmes the Police Boys' Clubs may attempt to offer training in computers to the members.

- ❖ The Police Boys' Club may arrange for special counselling to the members who are studying in classes 10 and 12. Further, proper guidance may also be provided to choose the right course.
- ❖ Members of the Police Boys' Clubs can be involved in community crime prevention programmes such as providing information to the police about the activities of anti-social elements like rowdies, traffickers and drug addicts, etc.
- ❖ The Police department may attempt to secure suitable employment/placement for the deserving members of the Police Boys' Clubs.

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## FROM DESK OF DIRECTOR (R&D) BPR&D Data on Police Organization in India

R.C. Arora, IPS

The BPR&D collects and compiles information from all the States/UTs and CPFs in terms of their status in manpower and infrastructure. The information so collected is analyzed against different parameters statewise and on all India basis. It depicts the specific details of individual police organizations in States/UTs and its relative position vis-à-vis other states in the country. This document is published annually under the title of '**Data on Police Organization in India**'.

We have been able to collect, compile and analyze this data from all the States/UTs for the period upto 1.1.2007. This has since been published and circulated among all the States.

### Notable highlights

- ❖ Sanctioned strength of State Police Forces as on 1.1.2007 was **16.33 lakhs**. Out of total police force in the entire country **12.11 lakhs** was civil police including District Armed Police and the remaining **4.22 lakhs** was State Armed Police.
- ❖ There were **52,723** women police personnel on 1.1.2007 in India.
- ❖ There were **12,833** police stations, out of which **8175 (63.7%)** were located in **rural** and **4229 (33.0%)** were in **urban** area and the remaining **429 (3.3%)** were the Government **Railway Police Stations**.
- ❖ **Total Police-Population Ratio** :- A total of **145** sanctioned number of police personnel were available per lakh (one hundred thousand) of state population in the country as on 1.1.2007.
- ❖ Total number of family quarters available to State/UT Police forces were **4,91,197** (excluding Bihar) as on 1.1.2007 for over **16 lakhs** of police personnel in the country.
- ❖ The national average level of **satisfaction** of family accommodation as on 1.1.2007, for the **Gazetted Officer** (GOs) was **59.5%**, for the **Upper Subordinates** 26.2% and for the **Lower Subordinates** it was 30.3%.
- ❖ Total expenditure on State Police Forces was **22,717** crores in 2006-07. During the same period police training expenditure was **273** crores which is about 1.20% of total police expenditure.
- ❖ The per capita expenditure during 2006-07 works out to be **Rs.1,06,214/-** (at 2000-01 prices as base year = 100) per policeman in India.

A slightly abridged version of this document has also been posted on the BPR&D website **www.bprd.gov.in**. Our esteemed readers are also invited to visit our website and send their valuable feedback to us.



## **PRESIDENT'S GALLANTRY POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDED ON OCCASION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY-2008**

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Addl. Director General  
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2. Shri Santosh Mehra,  
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Anti-Corruption Bureau,  
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh,
3. Shri N. Suryanarayana,  
Asst. IGP (L&O), Hyderabad,  
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4. Shri B Sreenivasulu,  
DCP,  
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5. Shri P. Srinivasulu,  
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6. Shri Chenna Reddy Nageshwara Rao,  
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8. Shri Saride Venkata Ramana Murthy,  
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10. Shri Kasu Veera Reddy,  
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12. Shri P. Sudharshan,  
DSP, HGO Telangana,  
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
13. Shri T. Appa Rao,  
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Visakhapatnam,  
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SI Cell, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
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18. Mr. Syed Salauddin Ahmed,  
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SI, Intelligence Zone,  
Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh.

President's Gallantry Police Medal for  
Meritorious service awarded on Occasion  
of Independence Day-2008

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SI, CI Cell, Intelligence,  
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21. Shri Golla Ramulu,  
SI, Secunderabad,  
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22. Mr. Challa Rama Chandra Rao,  
SI, Vijayawada City Zone,  
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24. Shri B. Upender,  
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Andhra Pradesh.
25. Shri K. Yellappa,  
Head Constable, Guntakal,  
Andhra Pradesh.
26. Shri J. Sadhu Rao,  
Head Constable, 3rd Bn, APSP,  
Andhra Pradesh.
27. Shri G. P. Singh,  
Dy. IGP, Guwahati, Assam.
28. Dr. L.ajja Ram Bishnoi,  
Dy. IGP, Jorhat, Assam.
29. Shri Satyendra Narayan Singh,  
Dy. IGP, Tezpur, Assam.
30. Shri Amarendra Borgohain,  
Commandant,  
9th AP Bn, Berhampur, Assam.
31. Shri Munindra Kumar Choudhury,  
Inspector, Guwahati, Assam.
32. Shri Bijoy Changkakati,  
ASI (Opr), Longboi Repeater Station,  
Nagaon, Assam.
33. Shri Nirmal Borah,  
ASI(F/E), Diphu  
Police Radio Station, Assam.
34. Shri Bhubaneswar Pathak,  
ASI, V&AC, Guwahati, Assam.
35. Shri Hardon Sah,  
Constable, Tinsukia District, Assam.
36. Shri Praveen Vashista,  
Dy. IGP, Gaya, Bihar.
37. Shri Krishna Mohan Lal,  
SP, Special Branch, Bihar.
38. Mr. Anwar Hussain,  
SP, North Gandhi Maidan,  
Patna, Bihar.
39. Shri Gajendra Prasad Singh,  
Dy. SP, Special Branch,  
Old Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.
40. Mr. Syed Rafat Kamal,  
Sub Inspector, CID,  
Old Secretariat,  
Patna, Bihar.
41. Shri Narendra Kumar Verma,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police,  
SIB, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh.
42. Shri Narendra Kumar Sakkewal,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, CID (QD) PHQ,  
Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
43. Shri Babu Lal Netam, Constable,  
PS. Korar Distt., Kanker, Chhattisgarh.
44. Shri Jagdish Prasad Dubey,  
Inspector (M), I.G. Office Raipur,  
Chhattisgarh.
45. Shri Maninder Singh Sandhu,  
Jt. Commissioner of Police,  
(Prov. & Logistics), Delhi.
46. Shri Virender Singh,  
Addl. Commissioner of Police (Trg.),  
Jharoda Kalan, Delhi.
47. Shri Sunil Garg,  
Addl. Commissioner of Police,  
Security, (PM) Delhi

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48. Shri Ashok Kumar Dhawan,  
Inspector (Exe),  
7th Bn DAP,  
Delhi High Court, Delhi.
49. Shri Raj Singh,  
Inspector (Exe),  
Riot Cell, Delhi.
50. Shri Awinash Chandra Dwivedi,  
Inspector (Exe),  
SHO/Parliament Street, Delhi.
51. Shri Diwan Lal,  
Sub-Inspector,  
Special Cell(CSS), Delhi.
52. Shri Satya Pal Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, Traffic (New Delhi),  
Delhi.
53. Shri Ramesh Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, Special Cell, Delhi.
54. Shri Bhagwan Singh,  
ASI (Exe),  
Security, Delhi.
55. Shri Ishwar Singh,  
ACP, Kamla Market, Central Distt., Delhi.
56. Shri Gundu Gopai Naik,  
Sub-Divisional Police Officer,  
Mapusa-II, Porvorim,  
Porvorim Bardez, Goa.
57. Shri Dineshkumar Barvaliya,  
Dy. SP, Ahmedabad City, Gujarat.
58. Shri Dansanji Solanki,  
Police Inspector, SOG Mehsana, Gujarat.
59. Shri Pravinsinh Jadeja,  
Police Inspector, Prevention of Crime Branch,  
Ahmedabad City, Gujarat.
60. Shri Kantilal Kapadia,  
Police Sub Inspector,  
Vigilance Br., Office of the DG & IG of Police,  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
61. Shri Madhubhai Gavitt,  
Armed Police Sub Inspector,  
SRP Gr. XIV Kevadia, Gujarat.
62. Shri Bismilakhan Chauhan,  
Unarmed ASI, Dy. SP,  
HQ Office, Palanpur, Gujarat.
63. Shri Suthar Arvindbhai Chandubhai,  
ASI, SRPF Gr.II Vav(Surat), Gujarat.
64. Shri Natubha Jadeja,  
Unarmed Head Constable,  
Kalol City P. S., Gandhinagar Gujarat.
65. Shri Makawana Vinodbhai Keshavlal,  
Armed Head Constable, SRPF Gr. II,  
Vav (Surat), Gujarat.
66. Shri Rambhai Kanani,  
Armed Police Constable,  
SRPF Gr. XIII Ghanteshwar, Gujarat.
67. Shri Mohan Jha,  
IG Police,  
Junagadh Range, Gujarat.
68. Shri Sheel Madhur,  
IGP/CPT&R,  
Bhondsi (GGN), Haryana.
69. Shri Om Prakash Singh,  
DIG/Crime, Panchkula, Haryana.
70. Shri Ajay Singhal, DIG/SVB,  
Panchkula, Haryana.
71. Shri Arun Singh,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, PSO to CM, Haryana.
72. Shri Jai Pal,  
Inspector, CIA-I Panipat, Haryana.
73. Shri Mohinder Singh,  
Inspector, SHO P.S. Parao, Haryana.
74. Shri Bhopinder Singh,  
SP, Crime & Rlys. Jammu,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
75. Shri Rajnish Pran Sharma,  
Jt. Director (Ops), SSG (Hq),  
Jammu and Kashmir.
76. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Khan,  
Chief Prosecuting Officer,  
DPO Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir.

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77. Shri Hari Krishan Nazar,  
Dy. SP, Vigilance Org. (Prk),  
Jammu and Kashmir.
78. Mr. Mohammad Yousuf Bhat,  
Dy. SP, PHQ, Jammu and Kashmir.
79. Mr. Qudus Abid Khan,  
Deputy SP, Srinagar,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
80. Shri Bhawani Singh,  
Inspector (Steno), CID HQ J&K, Jammu,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
81. Mr. Gh. Rasool Bhat,  
Inspector, CID SB Kashmir,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
82. Mr. Ab. Rehman Wani,  
Asstt. Sub Inspector,  
PCR Srinagar,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
83. Mr. Mohammad Saleem Mori,  
Asstt. Sub Inspector, CID HQ J&K, Jammu,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
84. Mr. Syed Kifayat Haider,  
SP/Principal, STC Sheeri,  
Baramulla,  
Jammu and Kashmir.
85. Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Pradhan,  
IGP, Chhotanagpur Zone,  
Bokaro, Jharkhand.
86. Shri Upendra Kumar,  
Addl. SP, Special Branch,  
Ranchi, Jharkhand.
87. Shri Deo Bihari Sharma,  
SP, Simdega, Jharkhand.
88. Shri Ashok Kumar Roy,  
Sub Divisional Police Officer,  
Khunti, Jharkhand.
89. Shri Subodh Kumar,  
Dy. SP, PTC, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.
90. Shri Panchanan Singh,  
Inspector, Special Branch,  
(Legal Cell) Ranchi, Jharkhand.
91. Shri Prakash Chandra Jha,  
Inspector, Police HQ,  
Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
92. Shri Sushil Pathak,  
Inspector, Special Branch,  
Ranchi, Jharkhand.
93. Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh,  
SI, Police Headquarters,  
DR PD Bldg. Ranchi, Jharkhand.
94. Shri Harka Bahadur Thapa,  
Havildar, JAP-1,  
Ranchi, Jharkhand.
95. Shri Akhileshwar Pandey,  
Constable, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
96. Shri Bhaskar Rao,  
Dy. IGP/Adm, Bangalore, Karnataka.
97. Shri Sunil Agarwal,  
Dy. IGP/Trg, Bangalore, Karnataka.
98. Shri N. Shivakumar,  
Dy. IGP, Bangalore, Karnataka.
99. Shri Prashant Kumar Thakur,  
Managing Director, KSTDC,  
Bangalore, Karnataka.
100. Shri A.S.N. Murthy,  
Dy. IGP, HQ-2, Chief Office,  
Bangalore, Karnataka.
101. Shri Ramesh Chandra Nagaraja Rao,  
Assistant Commissioner of Police,  
H&B Squad, CCB Bangalore City, Karnataka.
102. Shri P. Venkataswamy,  
Deputy SP, Nanjangud Sub-Division,  
Mysore District, Karnataka.
103. Shri Rudrappa Hanumanthappa,  
Deputy SP, Hassan Sub Division, Karnataka.
104. Shri Narayana Reddy Linga Reddy,  
Deputy SP, Harapanahalli,  
Davanagere Dist., Karnataka.
105. Mr. George Joy D' Souza,  
Deputy SP, Cyber Crime Police Station,  
Bangalore, Karnataka.

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106. Smt. Andal Raju Iyengar Baliganahally,  
Supdt. of Police,  
COD Bangalore, Karnataka.
107. Shri Deenadayalu Sanmugam,  
Deputy SP, Intelligence, Bangalore, Karnataka.
108. Shri Sri Bolikoppada Parameshwarappa,  
Deputy SP, Karnataka Lokayukta, Karnataka.
109. Shri R. Venkatesh,  
Inspector (Wireless), Bangalore, Karnataka.
110. Shri Honnegowda Vaddarahalli Eregowda,  
Head Constable,  
IV Bn, KSRP, Bangalore, Karnataka.
111. Shri P.G. Ashok Kumar,  
SP, Railways, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
112. Shri M. Rajan,  
SP, Intelligence, SBCID, HQ,  
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
113. Shri S. Somanathan Pillai,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Thiruvananthapuram City, Kerala.
114. Shri C.M. Pradip Kumar,  
Assistant Commissioner of Police,  
North Kozhikode City, Kerala.
115. Shri K. Ramachandran,  
Assistant Commissioner of Police,  
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
116. Mr. C. S. Majeed,  
Deputy SP, Thrissur, Kerala.
117. Shri V.V. Shashikumar,  
Deputy SP, Irinjalakuda,  
Thrissur, Kerala.
118. Shri P. Raju,  
Deputy SP, SBCID, Malappuram, Kerala.
119. Shri C. Mohanan,  
Head Constable,  
Vanchiyoor PS,  
Thiruvananthapuram City, Kerala.
120. Shri D.S. Sengar,  
IGP, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
121. Shri G.R. Meena,  
Dy. IGP, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
122. Smt Anuradha Shankar,  
Dy. IGP, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
123. Smt. Sushma Singh,  
Dy. IGP, Police HQ, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
124. Shri Shashi Kumar Nayak,  
Dy. IGP, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
125. Shri Varun Kapoor,  
Dy. IGP, Ratlam Range, Bhopal,  
Madhya Pradesh.
126. Shri Upendra Kumar Jain,  
Dy. Transport Commissioner,  
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
127. Shri Girja Kishor Pathak,  
Addl SP, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
128. Shri Bhoopendra Singh,  
Reserve Inspector, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
129. Shri Vinod Shrivastav,  
Coy Comdr,  
10th Bn, SAF, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.
130. Shri Manoj Kumar Khatri,  
Reserve Inspector,  
Katni, Madhya Pradesh.
131. Mr. Razaullah Sheikh,  
SI, 7th Bn SAF, Bhopal,  
Madhya Pradesh.
132. Shri Om Prakash Yadav,  
Head Constable,  
Datia, Madhya Pradesh.
133. Shri Dhanendra Kumar Shukla,  
Head Constable,  
Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh.
134. Shri Vijay Kumar Kumud,  
Inspector (M) SB Police HQ,  
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
135. Shri Om Prakash Pamnani,  
Inspector (M), Bhopal,  
Madhya Pradesh.

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136. Shri Chandrashekhar Gopinath Daithankar,  
Dy. Commissioner of Police,  
Pune City, Maharashtra.
137. Shri Bajirao Babarao Shinde,  
Inspector,  
Pune, Maharashtra.
138. Shri Sharnappa Shidhappa Tokare,  
Armed Police Inspector,  
SRPF GR VIII Mumbai, Maharashtra.
139. Shri Shivdas Harisingh Ruhilan,  
Armed Police Inspector, SRPF Gr. IX, Amravati,  
Maharashtra.
140. Shri Janardan Dashrath Thokal,  
Reserve Police Inspector,  
Naigaon Police HQ,  
Mumbai, Maharashtra.
141. Shri Ramrao Bapurao Deshmukh,  
Police Inspector, DTS Nashik, Maharashtra.
142. Shri Suresh Gopichand Mate,  
Reserve Police Inspector,  
HQ Gadchiroli, Maharashtra.
143. Shri Anil Narayan Gaikwad,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector, Pachod P. S.  
Aurangabad Rural, Maharashtra.
144. Shri Ramchandra Krishna Bhalekar,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
Police HQ, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
145. Shri Anant Dharmaji Tambadkar,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector, Traffic Branch,  
Mumbai, Maharashtra.
146. Shri Tukaram Yashwant Bhalekar,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
DSB Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
147. Shri Harishchandra Gopala Kale,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector, SRPF Gr. VII,  
Daund, Maharashtra.
148. Shri Anant Ramchandra Pawaskar,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
Police HQ, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra.
149. Shri Ramkishan Sonuba Badar,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector (Mt Supervisor),  
SRPF Gr. XII, Hingoli, Maharashtra.
150. Shri Pandurang Babu Narvekar,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
Tardeo P. S. Mumbai City, Maharashtra.
151. Shri Dilip Bhaskar Ghag,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
Anti Terrorism Squad, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
152. Shri Anandrao Krishna Pawar,  
Armed Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
SRPF Gr XI, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra.
153. Shri Shivram Laxman Karvanje,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector, Traffic Control,  
Mumbai City, Maharashtra.
154. Shri Yashwant Ganu Khatate,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
Borivali P. S. Mumbai City, Maharashtra.
155. Mr. Inus Dagdubhai Shaikh,  
Asst. Police Sub-Inspector/DVR,  
Mt Osmanabad, Maharashtra.
156. Shri Parmeshwar Janardan Pawar,  
Armed Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
SRPF Gr. V, Daund, Maharashtra.
157. Shri Dharmaraj Narayan Latpate,  
Armed Asst. Police Sub-Inspector,  
SRPF Gr. VII, Daund, Maharashtra.
158. Mr. Gayasuddin Ismail Shaikh,  
Intelligence Officer, SID Mumbai, Maharashtra.
159. Shri Vilas Champatrao Bhutnar,  
Head Constable, Reader Office Hingoli Dist.,  
Maharashtra.
160. Shri Kashiram Motiram Sawant,  
Head Constable, ACB, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
161. Shri Dattatraya Shankarrao Nikam,  
Head Constable, Hadapsar P. S. Pune City,  
Maharashtra.
162. Shri Anil Mahadeo Lote,  
Police Head Constable/Dvr,  
Highway Safety Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

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163. Shri Shivappa Irappa Morti,  
Police Head Constable, Jaisinghpur P. S.,  
Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
164. Shri Machindra Sudam Bamhane,  
Police Head Constable,  
Byculla P. S. Mumbai City, Maharashtra.
165. Shri Kailas Gangaram Akule,  
Police Head Constable,  
Mehunbare P. S. Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
166. Shri Balasaheb Bapu Mali,  
Police Head Constable,  
Police HQ, Sangli, Maharashtra.
167. Shri Suresh Vaman Pawar,  
Police Head Constable,  
LCB Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
168. Shri Sanjay Keshav Patil,  
Police Head Constable, Anti Terrorism Squad,  
Mumbai, Maharashtra.
169. Shri Laxmi Prasad Chhetry,  
Commandant,  
6th IRB, Pangei, Imphal/East, Manipur.
170. Shri Elangbam Priyokumar Singh,  
Commandant, 1st Bn,  
Manipur Rifles, Imphal, Manipur.
171. Shri L. Ishwarlal Sharma,  
Assistant Commandant,  
2nd Bn Manipur Rifles, Manipur.
172. Shri M.R. Vijay Kumar,  
Inspector General of Police (L&O),  
Camp Tura, Meghalaya.
173. Shri Lalhruaia,  
SP, Saiha District, Mizoram.
174. Shri B. Lalvura,  
Sub-Inspector, Security Unit,  
PO & Dist., Aizawl,, Mizoram.
175. Shri Yitsutu Pochury,  
Armed Branch Sub-Inspector,  
11 (IR) CMD, Nagaland.
176. Shri Bishnu Charan Pradhan,  
Assistant Commandant,  
Home Guards, Puri, Orissa.
177. Shri Gyana Ranjan Mohanty,  
Inspector, Vigilance Cell, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
178. Shri Sarat Kumar Mohapatra,  
Inspector, CID, CB Cuttack, Orissa.
179. Shri Narsingha Mahakur,  
SI, Kishinda P.S., Sambalpur, Orissa.
180. Shri Sarangdhar Sethi,  
Deputy Subedar,  
OSAP 4th Bn, Rourkela, Orissa.
181. Shri Jatadhari Jena,  
Asst. Sub-Inspector, Vigilance Directorate,  
Cuttack, Orissa.
182. Shri Sikandar Das,  
Havildar, OSAP, 7th Bn,  
Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
183. Shri Brijinder Kumar Uppal,  
DIG/Crime, Chandigarh, Punjab.
184. Shri Rajinder Prashad Mittal,  
DIG/Ferozepur Range, Ferozepur, Punjab.
185. Shri Gurdeep Singh,  
SP/CID, Ludhiana, Punjab.
186. Shri Dilbagh Singh,  
Sr. Supdt. of Police,  
Vig. Bureau, Jalandhar, Punjab.
187. Shri Balbir Singh Khaira,  
Supdt. of Police, Gurdaspur., Punjab.
188. Shri Shiv Kumar,  
Sr. Supdt. of Police,  
VB. FS-II Patiala, Punjab.
189. Shri Sardari Lal,  
Dy. SP., PPA/Phillaur, Punjab.
190. Shri Sohan Singh,  
Inspector, CID Unit, Chandigarh, Punjab.
191. Shri Harpal Singh,  
Inspector, PPA/Phillaur, Punjab.
192. Shri Bhupinder Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, PPA/Phillaur, Punjab.



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193. Shri Des Raj,  
SI/Head Clerk, DPO/Ropar, Punjab.
194. Shri Harvinder Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, CID/HQ Chandigarh, Punjab.
195. Shri Jaswinder Singh,  
Asst. Sub-Inspector, PS. Samrala, Punjab.
196. Shri Madan Mohan Singh,  
Asst. Sub-Inspector, DPO/Ludhiana, Punjab.
197. Shri Saurabh Srivastava,  
Dy. IGP, CB, CID, Jaipur Rajasthan.
198. Shri Sanjay Kumar Agrawal,  
Dy. IGP (Pers), Jaipur, Rajasthan.
199. Shri Om Prakash Sharma,  
Addl. SP, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan.
200. Shri Ramphool Meena,  
Addl. SP,  
District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.
201. Shri Nathu Singh Rajput,  
Coy. Comdr., Ist Bn RAC,  
Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
202. Shri Parmal Singh Gurjar,  
Inspector, PS Chandwaji,  
Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan.
203. Mr. Yakub Khan,  
SI (Tech), PTC, IGNP,  
Bikaner, Rajasthan.
204. Shri Harlal Singh,  
ASI, PS-Balotara,  
Distt. Barmer, Rajasthan.
205. Shri Banwari Lal Meghwal,  
Head Constable, 3rd Bn, RAC,  
Bikaner, Rajasthan.
206. Shri Om Prakash Dahiya,  
Head Constable, SIU, ACB, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
207. Shri Ramesh Singh,  
Head Constable, CID, CB, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
208. Shri Shashi Kumar Pareek,  
Constable, State Crime Records Bureau,  
Jaipur, Rajasthan.
209. Shri Bhupendra Thapa,  
Inspector General of Police,  
Checkposts, Gangtok, Sikkim.
210. Shri Kamal Chettri,  
Assistant Sub-Inspector,  
Reserve Lines PHQ, Sikkim.
211. Smt. Doma Chamzo Bhutia,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Gangtok, Sikkim.
212. Shri Abhay Kumar Singh,  
Dy. IGP/Dy. Director,  
Vigilance and Anti-Corruption,  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
213. Shri S. Manoharan,  
Supdt. of Police, TNCF, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
214. Shri A. Kaliyamoorthy,  
Supdt. of Police, Trichy Distt., Tamil Nadu.
215. Shri M. Eswaran,  
Commandant, TSP VI Bn,  
Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
216. Shri S. Jeyakumar,  
Addl. DCP, Madurai City,  
Tamil Nadu.
217. Shri R.P. Kasiviswanathan,  
Deputy SP, SB CID, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
218. Shri V. Venkatasamy,  
Deputy SP, Dindigul Rural, Tamil Nadu.
219. Shri V. Subburayalu,  
Asstt. Commandant, TSP IV Bn,  
Kovaiipudur, Tamil Nadu.
220. Mr. K Ali Basha,  
Deputy SP, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
221. Smt. S. Saraswathy,  
Deputy SP, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
222. Shri M. Karthikeyan,  
Inspector, SB CID, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
223. Shri S. Suresh Kumar,  
Inspector, SB CID Salem, Tamil Nadu.
224. Shri S. Ramachandran,  
Inspector, Coimbatore City, Tamil Nadu.

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225. Shri R. Raja Srinivas,  
Inspector, Special Unit-III,  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
226. Shri Ram Prasad Semwal,  
Subedar (GD),  
2 Bn Tripura State Rifles,  
Tripura West, Tripura.
227. Smt. Charulata Chowdhury,  
Woman Asst. Sub-Inspector,  
Kailashahar, Tripura.
228. Shri Aditya Misra,  
Dy. IGP, (On Study Leave),  
Uttar Pradesh.
229. Shri Sanjay Moreshwar Tarde,  
Dy. IGP, Estt., PHQ, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
230. Shri Ashutosh Pandey,  
Dy. IGP Spl. Enquiry, Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.
231. Shri Ashutosh Gautam,  
Deputy SP, Distt. Bulandshahar,  
Uttar Pradesh.
232. Shri Madan Gopal Singh,  
Dy. Commandant,  
27 Bn PAC Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.
233. Shri Janardan Prasad Chaubey,  
Deputy SP,  
Rlys. Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
234. Shri Ram Dular Yadav,  
Deputy SP, PTS Gorakhpur,  
Uttar Pradesh.
235. Shri Onkar Singh,  
Addl SP, DGP HQ, Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.
236. Shri Kamal Kishore Asthana,  
Addl. SP, Eow HQ, Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.
237. Shri Kailash Prasad,  
Deputy SP, Distt Rae Bareili,  
Uttar Pradesh.
238. Shri Jitendra Singh Chauhan,  
Assistant Radio Officer, Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.
239. Shri Shiromani Singh,  
Head Constable, Distt. Jhansi,  
Uttar Pradesh.
240. Shri Anil Kumar Mathur,  
Sub Inspector (Computer)  
UP Police Computer Centre,  
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
241. Shri Keshav Lal,  
Sub Inspector,  
Dr B.R. Ap. A, Moradabad,  
Uttar Pradesh.
242. Shri Lal Chand Mishra,  
Head Constable,  
27 Bn PAC Sitapur,  
Uttar Pradesh.
243. Shri Swadesh Kumar Saxena,  
Sub Inspector (M), PAC HQ, Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.
244. Shri Pyarey Lal Ram,  
Head Constable,  
4th Bn PAC, Uttar Pradesh.
245. Shri Nand Kishor Bahuguna,  
Company Commander,  
35 Bn PAC Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
246. Shri Shiv Prasad Tiwari,  
Head Constable,  
Distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
247. Shri Arvind Kishore Dixit,  
Constable, Distt. Hardoi,  
Uttar Pradesh.
248. Shri Ramji Tiwari,  
Constable (V/S), 32 Bn PAC Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh.
249. Shri Jagdish Prasad Bhardwaj,  
Sub Inspector (Mt),  
44 Bn PAC Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.
250. Shri Bhudev Prasad,  
Constable, Distt. Mathura,  
Uttar Pradesh.

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251. Shri Shiv Singh Baishwar,  
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252. Shri Ram Kishor Singh,  
Sub Inspector/Steno, Distt. Sultanpur,  
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254. Shri Awadh Naresh,  
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255. Shri Alopi Prasad,  
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257. Shri Ram Vishal Sahu, Constable,  
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258. Shri Bhagirathi,  
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259. Shri Ramesh Chandra Yadav,  
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260. Shri Chandra Mukut Sharma,  
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261. Shri Ravendra Pal Singh,  
Constable, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar,  
Uttar Pradesh.
262. Shri Arun Kumar Mishra,  
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Uttar Pradesh.
263. Shri Gopal Nath Goswami,  
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264. Shri Rajendra Prasad Sharma,  
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265. Shri Jagendra Singh,  
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274. Shri Gautam Mukherjee,  
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275. Shri Hari Sankar Yadav,  
Asst. Sub-Inspector of Police,  
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276. Shri Sadananda Dutta,  
Asst. Sub-Inspector of Police,  
Reserve Force Office, Nadia, West Bengal.
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279. Shri Ashok Kumar Pal,  
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282. Shri Tapan Das,  
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285. Shri Man Singh Rai,  
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Dy. Comdt., 137 Bn., Sriganganagar,  
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Gujarat, BSF
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338. Shri Roshan Lal,  
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363. Shri Swapan Kundu,  
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375. Shri Sant Ram Panthi,  
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Commandant, 108 Bn Meerut, CRPF
380. Shri. Satyender Singh Thapa,  
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381. Shri Balwinder Singh Dara,  
Commandant, 113 Bn, Jammu, CRPF
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Commandant, 115 Bn Zakura, Srinagar, CRPF
383. Shri Ranbir Singh,  
Commandant, 188 Bn Lal Bagh (Chhattisgarh),  
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387. Shri Satyapal Singh,  
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391. Shri P. Sivasankaran,  
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Warrangal, AP, CRPF
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407. Shri Ch Madhuchandra Singh,  
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441. Shri Sanjeev Raina,  
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480. Shri Ranjan Kumar Mondal,  
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## Notes for Contributors

### Editorial objectives

The journal covers articles of general police interest as well as research papers based on empirical data pertaining to police work. Authentic stories of criminal case successfully worked out with the help of scientific aids and techniques are also published. Only original manuscripts are accepted for publication. Articles submitted to the journal should be original contributions and should not be under consideration by any other publication at the same time. A certificate to this effect should invariably accompany the article.

### Areas covered include :

Crime, criminology, forensic, science, forensic medicine, police organization, law & order, cyber crime, computer crime, organized crime, white collar crime, crime against women, juvenile delinquency, human resource development, police reforms, organizational restructuring, performance appraisal, social defence, correction/prison administration, police housing, police training, human rights, insurgency, intelligence, corruption, terrorism etc.

### Review process

Every article received for publication is subject to the following review procedures :

1. It is first reviewed by the editor for general suitability for publication.
2. If it is found suitable, it undergoes a review process by a member of our Board of Referees.
3. Based on the recommendations of the reviewers, the Editorial Board decides whether to accept the particular article as it is, or seek revision, or reject.

### Manuscripts requirements

The manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate in double line spacing with wide margins. Articles should ordinarily be between 2000 and 4000 words in length. Title of the article should be precise.

**Authors should also supply an Abstract of 100-150 words with keywords.** A copy

of the article saved in floppy/CD in MS-Word may be sent in addition. Contributors are advised to be very brief in introducing the subject and devote most of the paper to the main theme. Authors should take care to ensure accuracy of the data and references. Quotes should be cited accurately from the original source, should not be edited and should refer to the page numbers of the original publication. Capitalization should be kept to the minimum and should be consistent. British spellings should be used rather than American. The typed script may please be carefully scrutinized for typing errors before dispatch. A brief autobiographical note of the authors should also be supplied including full name, designation, postal address and e-mail address, if any. Figures, charts and diagrams, should be kept to a minimum and good quality originals must be provided. At the end of the article a reference list and a short bibliography would enhance acceptability of the contribution. The contribution can also be e-mailed to the Editor in addition to being sent by post.

### Copyright

Authors submitting articles for publication must warrant that the work is not an infringement of any existing copyright and will indemnify the publisher against any breach of such warranty. Papers and contributions published in the journal become the legal copyright of the publisher unless otherwise agreed.

### *Submissions should be sent to :*

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The Indian Police Journal,  
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