NATIONAL POLICE RESEARCH REPOSITORY

Golden Jubilee Edition

Research Studies
on Police and Prison Issues
[2016 - 2020]

Volume II

Bureau of Police Research & Development

Promoting Good Practices and Standards

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National Police Research Repository -
Research Studies on Police and Prison Issues (2016-2020), Volume II

वी.एस.के. काउमुदी, भा.पु.से.
महानिदेशक

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FOREWORD

The year 2020 marks the Golden Jubilee of the Bureau of Police Research & Development, which was set up on the 28th of August, 1970. The evolution of the BPR&D over the last fifty years is testimony to the success of the organization, striving to fulfil the objective of professionalizing the Indian police, to serve the citizens, diligently.

The Research Division of the BPR&D came into existence along with the formation of the Bureau. It has been mandated to identify the needs and problems of the police services in the country and initiate, stimulate and guide research in this field, in coordination with various Institutions, Organizations, Ministries, Universities, State Police and provide inputs for policy making at the ministerial and court levels. Policies, with strong underpinning of researched inputs, which afford deep insight into matters, have the potential of being panacea for the issues they intend to address.

The Correctional Administration Wing was created in 1995, to address issues related to prisons, prisoners and the Correctional Administration. Research, since then, has included various issues pertaining to Prisons and Correctional Administration, as well.

The BPR&D identifies research themes in consultation with States/UTs/CPOs/CAPFs and other stakeholders, and sponsors research by Institutions, Organisations, Universities, State Police and Prison Department. Till date, 205 research studies, since 1970, and 81 doctoral theses under the GOI Fellowship Scheme in Criminology and Police Sciences, since 1986, have been completed.

The first volume of the National Police Research Repository was published in 2017, which was a compilation of the summary of the Research Studies and Doctoral Works, completed between 1970 and 2016.

The current **Golden Jubilee edition of the National Police Research Repository, Volume II,** is a summary of fifteen (15) research projects and 04 doctoral theses, with objectives, methodology, findings and recommendations of the research projects and doctoral works, completed during the period 2016-2020.

The **National Police Research Repository, Volumes I & II,** are also available on the BPR&D website: **www.bprd.nic.in.**

Constructive intervention of the stakeholders and partners of the BPR&D is solicited in the furtherance of the collaboration in the domain of research.

(V.S.K. Kaumudi, IPS)
Director General, BPR&D

'Promoting Good Practices and Standards'

Contents (Chronological)

Contents (Chronological) contd.

*The research study on "Status of Crime Against Women in Southern Region" at Sl. No.1 was completed in the year 2012. The study is now being published collectively, along with the other four research studies on "Status of Crime Against Women" in Northern, North Eastern, Western and Eastern Regions of India at Sl. No.7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

Contents (Subject-wise)

RESEARCH STUDIES
ON POLICE AND PRISON ISSUES

(2016–2020)

[PART - I]

Research Projects

1. STATUS OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN SOUTHERN REGION (2012)

Dr. M. Sivaraman, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

Objectives

1. Identification of different types of actual crime, both reported and non-reported, against women.

2. Quantification of actual incidence of crimes.

3. Factors for non-reporting and non-registration of crime.

4. Profiling of victims of crime.

5. Profiling of offenders.

6. Structural weakness contributing to the commission of crime against women.

7. Identification of weakness in the enforcement system.

8. Recommendations/remedial measures.

Methodology

1. Universe of Study:-

   The universe of study consists of all women victims and offenders of crimes in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry.

2. Sampling Frame:-

   A stratified random sampling frame was used for primary data collection from victims and offenders. The strata consist of urban and rural areas, and reported and non- reported crimes. The respondents were selected from four blocks in each of the sample districts in the four states and one district in Puducherry. The non-reported cases were identified through local NGOs focusing on women's issues.

3. Units of Observation and Sampling Size:-

   Units of study consist of victims of crime (women) and the offenders (men) who have committed crimes against women.

   Total sample size of victims/offenders is 1350 (300 per State plus 150 from the Union Territory of Puducherry).

4. Methods/Tools of Data Collection

   Interview schedule was the main tool for

primary data collection from victims and offenders. Besides, personal discussion was held with Police Officers, NGOs and Advocates from each State/UT.

Findings

1. During the five year period of 2006-2010, maximum number of crimes has been registered under the categories of cruelty by husband / relatives, followed by molestation and eve-teasing.

2. During the five year period, increase has been reported during all the years in the incidence of registered cases.

3. The trends of incidence of crime against women are similar in all the States and UT.

4. Andhra Pradesh accounts for the maximum number of registered cases during all the five years in all the eight categories of crime, except in immoral trafficking. Incidence of cases of immoral trafficking has been the highest in Tamil Nadu during all the five years. The lowest number of registered cases under all the categories has been reported in the UT of Puducherry.

5. An analysis of the average of the total number of cases registered in Andhra Pradesh under the eight types of crimes during the five years shows, that crimes under cruelty by husband/relatives account for the maximum number of registered cases (45.82%), least number of cases in the State has been registered under immoral trafficking (2.02%) and dowry death (2.39%).

6. In Karnataka also, crime under cruelty by husband or relatives account for the maximum number of registered cases (about 43%), followed by molestation (31.28%), immoral trafficking (7.62%).

7. As in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, crimes under cruelty by husband or relatives constitute majority of the total number of cases registered in Kerala during the five year period. The number of cases registered under the category of molestation is also high (32.66%) during this period.

8. In Tamil Nadu, compared to all other crimes registered, cases under cruelty by husband or relatives are slightly higher in the years 2006 to 2010 (23.83%), closely followed by crimes under the category of molestation (21.32%). The least number of cases in Tamil Nadu are registered under the category of "Indecent Representation of Women" (0.24%).

9. In the UT of Puducherry, unlike the four States in the southern region, the maximum number of cases registered is on molestation (about 50%) whereas no case was registered under the category of "Indecent Representation of Women" during these five years.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF TRAINING NEEDS OF ALL RANKS OF INDIAN POLICE OFFICERS (2017)

Dr. Harsh Sharma, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad & Rakesh Jaruhar, IPS (Retd.)

Objectives

1. To design better and efficient training programmes as the tasks performed by a police are very important to achieve societal objectives.

2. To identify training needs of the all level of police officials in the changing environment.

Methodology

1. A 2x2x2 factorial design with unequal numbers was used as the research design. In this study, structured questionnaires were developed to collect data systematically.

2. Training need identification questionnaire was used as a measure of the dependent variables. Based on analysis of qualitative and quantitative data; Public Relations, Criminal Investigation, Forensics, Security Duties, Information Management, Gender and Social Sensitization are identified as part of the core module.

Findings

1. Court duty, process service duty, mobile patrolling, bandobast and all kinds of emergency duties are bigger priorities for Dy SP and SHOs. Among Sub Inspectors and ASIs, importance was given to serving of summons, registration of FIR/reports, beat detachment and recovery of stolen properties. Within constabulary filing of FIRs/report, serving of summons, recovery of stolen property, and beat detachment are given top priority. Prioritization of jobs is dependent on wider social and political trends.

2. Overall economic condition of state has direct impact on resources provided for policing which has implications for priority setting.

3. Officials emphasize more on organizational training needs compared to other ranks. In operational training needs differences are less pronounced, but difference is not significant on law and rules, criminal

investigations, forensics, public relations skills, and traffic regulation.

4. It is also evident that geographical divisions have impact on perception towards training needs. South west region of the country gives more significance to organizational level needs. This difference is also reflected in operational level training needs. This can be explained as the growth of country has been uneven and social factors have a role to play in attitude towards training in general. Social strife can have negative impact on the perceived importance of training in police force especially soft skills training.

5. In southern region, public relations, forensics, criminal investigations, security duty and yoga emerged the top five training needs. In western region, criminal investigation, forensics, public relations, information management, and yoga were the most important training needs. In northern region, criminal investigation, forensics, public relations, security duties, and yoga were the top training needs. In the eastern region, security duties, yoga, criminal investigation, public relations and forensics emerged as the main five training needs.

6. Emphasis on organizational level training needs is missing in all the regions. Main focus is on operational needs.

7. At all India level, criminal investigation, forensics, public relations, security duties and yoga are considered most important.

8. Among Dy SPs and SHOs security duties, criminal investigations, forensics, yoga and gender sensitization have emerged as the top five training needs. Among Sub Inspectors and ASIs, negotiations, criminal investigations, yoga, forensics and security duties emerge as the most important training needs. Within constabulary, forensics, security duties, yoga, law and rules and educational qualifications have emerged as the top five training needs.

9. Primarily, there is big difference in terms of identified training needs in different ranks.

10. The infrastructures of most of these training institutions are inadequate.

11. Academy instructor positions are low-paid and attract police officers with no prior teaching experience or knowledge of the subject.

12. Feedback system regarding training is weak in most of the States.

Recommendations

1. Distance and online training modules on relevant subjects like law, administration and forensics etc. may be developed.

2. Structured internal recruitment process may be established.

3. Training tenure should be limited and of fixed duration and rotation between field and training should be ensured. Training tenure should be given due weightage in assessing the suitability for promotion and postings.

4. A centralized data base of trainings undergone by each personnel throughout his service should be maintained at District and State level.

5. 5 days of training in a year should be made compulsory for constabulary and 10 days of training should be made compulsory for other ranks. Sub-Inspectors would also be required to undergo at least one in-service course every year on the subject of topical interest and relevance in the field.

6. In-service training modules are required to be designed from time to time. The pre-promotion course and in-service course are to be made compulsory and result of the test should be considered as a prerequisite for promotion and award of

recognition and medals during their career.

7. Planning Board for Police needs to be set up for planning and monitoring training activities.

8. Infrastructures of the training institutions along with soft infrastructure in terms of improving quality of trainers and upgrading training methodologies need to be improved.

9. Need based localized training and specialization training should be conducted to deal with resource and time constraints like stress management, arms handling training and firing.

10. Police academy curriculum needs to be revised by increasing instructions regarding law, legal duties of police and forensic science to ensure they can assist investigating officers in the collection and preservation of physical evidence.

11. Provide sufficient resources to State and Regional Forensic Labs, including Mobile Forensic Labs, to permit them to return evidence evaluation reports to police within a reasonable period.

3. STRESS LEVELS AND ASSOCIATED DISEASES IN BANGALORE CITY POLICE PERSONNEL (2018)

Dr. B.G. Sudarshan, R.V. College of Engineering, Bengaluru

Objectives

1. To know about the extent of health status abnormalities among Bangalore City Police Personnel and its distribution between armed and unarmed police personnel.

2. To know the correlation of stresses with different physiological parameters as indicators of health with its associated diseases among Bangalore City Police Personnel.

Methodology

1. Operational and organizational stressors in Civil, Traffic and Armed Police were estimated using Questionnaire.

2. In the first phase 950 respondents aged 25 to 55 years were administered the questionnaire. Further, 605 respondents of age 30 to 45 years were studied for the stressors.

Findings

1. Operational and organizational stresses were greater in 30 to 34 years and lower in 45 to 50 years of age. Organizational stresses were lower in 45 to 50 years than that in 30 to 35 years. No significant difference was found in operational stresses between the two age groups.

2. Operational stresses were lower in women police than that in the male, because of less overtime demands from women police.

3. Biochemistry parameters of Traffic Police at higher risk levels than the Civil Police for metabolic syndrome.

4. Around 57% of unarmed police were found to be at high risk for CVD as compared to 6.8 % in armed police.

Recommendations

1. To evaluate the adequacy of police staff, because factors for operational stresses

are found to be due to overtime demands and irregular food habits.

2. To regularize working hours, revise pay scales and promotional policies commensurate to the nature of police job because factors for organizational stresses were prolonged working hours, inadequate pay scales and promotional policies.

3. To institute regular health check-up including the health parameters such as diurnal variations of salivary cortisol levels, interleukins and study of HRV by long term recording using Holters, for determining physiological variations due to stresses.

4. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FUTURE VISION IN CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (2018)

Nitu D. Bhattacharya, DIG, CRPF

Objectives

1. To dig out the lacunae in the existing policies, rules and orders.

2. To register the opinion of the women police of different ranks especially grass-root level officers.

3. To find out the problems of empowerment of women police in the main stream as well as healthy recruitment policy of women police in CAPF.

4. To draw actionable recommendation from the opinion survey, interviews with senior police officers, both male and female and recommendations received from the workshop held for the purpose.

Methodology

The study aimed to cover all CAPF women police forces and officers of BSF, CRPF, CISF and ITBP. In total 400 samples were taken into account @ 100 from each of the CAPF. 40 senior officers (10 from each force) were interviewed personally. The sample was selected through random sampling from the Universe of the study. Interviews were conducted with the (i) Heads of different Forces (ii) Battalion level officers (iii) Level of Company Commanders (iv) Senior women Police officers and (v) Specialists like social scientists & psychiatrists.

Findings

1. The contribution made by women in the police force is not so visible because their numbers are few. However, even with such few numbers, their contribution has been immense and their work has been recognized. Women have been conferred with Gallantry medals too and their role has been lauded.

2. Women cops should be trained to impart self-defense training in training institutes.

3. Women posted in CAPFs in coordination with other governmental agencies like lawyers, revenue officials etc. can go out for village visit to spread awareness on

crime against women and crime in general and receive feedback and complaints.

4. Women are also moving up the ranks at varying rates in most cases.

5. ITBP is slowly catching up with other departments like the BSF, CISF.

6. Women are often resigning from service at a higher rate than men.

7. There is insufficient information about why women are resigning from service. 'Family reasons' is an explanation that needs to be investigated.

8. Women personnel are themselves willing and looking forward to contribute more meaningfully to the organization.

9. There seems to be a need for improvement in the infrastructure that is provided to them.

Recommendations

1. **Training and Development Opportunities -** Ensure that women are included in all training opportunities including:

   a. Overseas training.

   b. Basic training.

   c. In-service training.

d. Specialized training, such as anti-sabotage, anti-insurgency, bomb disposal, investigation, weapon tactics, traffic, computers, etc.

e. Training for personal and professional development.

f. Gender sensitization training.

g. Access to education opportunities through open/distance learning.

h. More women should be incorporated into the training staff of police training institutions.

2. **Minimum Facilities for Women in Police**

   a. Toilets and rest rooms for women in all police stations and units. Guidelines from Ministry of Home Affairs should lay down this parameter; no construction design should be sanctioned without the inclusion of this facility. Mobile toilets for all field deployments.

   b. Day care centers and crèche facilities should be set up in police lines to support women with young children.

   c. Facilities such as transport/vehicles for official work and family accommodation should be ensured.

   d. Provision of pick up and drop at home in odd hours should be introduced.

3. Main streaming of Women in Police

a. Increase the representation of women in police. The critical mass recommended is at least a third of the organizational strength.

b. Formulate equitable, common and combined recruitment procedures with suitably differentiated physical standards.

c. Where recruitments, promotions or appointments are interview-based ensure that women officers are included in the interview boards.

d. Supervisory officers at all levels are encouraged to entrust more women with mainstream duties.

4. Life Style Management for Women in Police

a. Counseling programmes for recruits and their families to enable better appreciation of the demands of a police career.

b. Dual roles required of women officers in work place and home should be considered without negative connotations, and whenever possible, facilitated. Housing facilities be arranged as close to the work place as feasible. Crèches be provided. Enhanced maternity benefits with provisions for career interruption and suitable exit policies.

c. Posting and transfer policies that match stages of career with stages of life.

5. Sexual Harassment at the Work Place

- Appropriate complaint mechanisms should be created for the time bound handling of complaints of sexual harassment at the work place in accordance with the Vishaka directives of the Supreme Court.

6. Policy and Interaction

a. A policy body with representation of senior women officers to suggest policy and procedures of induction, training, deployment and work environment.

b. Research to assess a range of issues concerning women in policing to review existing policies and practices, including analysis, recruitment practices, education and training, sexual harassment, promotions, transfers, flexible working practices, career development and performance, planning and assessment.

c. Gender Audit and Gender Budgeting for women in police.

d. National Conference for Women in Police to be institutionalized.

7. Professional Grooming

a. Clear guidelines to be set for uniform, keeping in mind the biological needs/ changes of a woman's body.

b. Selection of equipment/uniform items for women to be woman specific.

c. State level forum for Women to provide mentoring/networking and grievance redress.

8. Service Issues

a. Flexible working conditions including job sharing and flexi time may be considered during pregnancy.

b. Women can be given postings at or near the place of postings of their husbands as far as possible.

9. Welfare Measures

a. Uniform during pregnancy: Permission to wear Sari/Salwar Kameez, may be given in the first trimester itself. The permission may continue till 1 year after delivery.

b. Pregnant trainees may be sent home. Training to re-commence after 1 year of delivery and this should not affect their seniority in the batch.

c. The duties that can and those that may not be assigned to pregnant women should be clearly specified.

d. Basic amenities to women such as separate toilets and rest rooms along with vehicles fitted with toilets should be ensured at workplace.

5. ROLE OF POLICE IN DISASTERS/EMERGENCIES (2018)

Paras Nath Rai, IPS (Retd.)

Objectives

1. The paper aims at building up a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation to increase the effectiveness of the machinery to meet a crisis situation and enhance crisis management.

2. The police role will be studied not only in the context of immediate response in terms of rescue but also in different stages of relief and recovery.

3. Assess the training capability and preparedness of the police in handling major disasters.

4. Whether institutional and legal frameworks need to be strengthened or changed and if yes how e.g. suggest changes in Police Manuals, Acts etc.

5. Discuss and evaluate the existing role and efficacy of Armed Forces, National Disaster Response Force, Police, Civil Defense and others.

Methodology

1. Primary Source: Different schedules were used for collecting data from community, government functionaries involved in disaster management and the policemen. While direct interview approach with schedule were used for community and junior level police and other officers; focused approach was adopted for obtaining information from senior level officers involved in formulation, execution and evaluation levels including SP, DIG and IG of Police.

2. Secondary Sources: National Police Commission Report; Disaster Management Instruction Reform Commission Report, 2008; Model Police Act prepared by BPR&D; National Disaster Management Act, 2005; State Police Acts / Manuals; Disaster Management Plan/ Policies of different State governments; Guidelines & SOPs prepared by MHA, NDMA.

Findings

1. Hardly 9% adopted any pre-disaster safety measures and 50% of them considered disaster as the result of both- natural causes being aggravated by inefficient management by government functionaries and insensitivity of community itself.

2. Respondents had stereotyped impression of the role of police in disaster management. They restricted the police organization within the domain of law and order and did not perceive them as primary role players as they were more concerned with experience they had during floods where Block and Panchayats play a big role in arranging boats and distribution of relief.

3. 50% of the respondents expected the police to protect property of victims followed by help during relief distribution. 32% expected involvement of the police in rescue operations.

4. Respondents were aware of the protective role of the police in relief camp to house victims. But the coordination between the Block functionaries and the police administration was missing. Villagers (50 percent) were the first responders. This needs to be encouraged by training and equipping them, followed by rescue teams from outside.

5. Absence of training including mock drill for the police was a serious lapse in disaster management.

Recommendations

1. Orienting policies to focus on empowering Police:

   i. Amendment in the institutional and legal framework: The subject should be included in one of the lists of the Constitution of India, preferably in the concurrent list.

   ii. Disaster Management Acts and Policies, Police Acts and Police Manuals may have to be amended to include, disaster management as one of the core function of police. Bihar and Kerala have already done so.

   iii. The SHO of a police station should be empowered to command local resources in emergencies.

   iv. More effective and broader representation of the police in the National & State level policy making bodies e.g. NDMA, SDMA, NEC and SEC and the DGP of the State should be member of the SEC and the DG of NDRF should be member of NEC.

v. Development of organizational structures/institutional mechanisms within the police organization and preparation of manuals / SOPs for the functioning of the police in different roles including search & rescue, relief operations.

vi. Protocols are needed for deploying resources in case of a disaster in a manner that is well-coordinated between district, state, and national emergency agencies including armed forces. Role of police agencies must be integrated and be enabled to cooperate with other police and emergency agencies.

2. Capacity Building:

i. IPS Officers and State Police service officers should be adequately trained during their induction and also later on. They should also be sent for training to the centers of excellence in the country. Each state must have core group of trainers.

ii. Police station level personnel should be trained in basic response including rescue, medical help, investigation, information dissemination, control room functioning etc. NDRF can be the appropriate agency to take up the training.

iii. State Level Training Institutes and Police Training Centers should be strengthened – provided funds for developing infrastructure and faculty for training.

iv. Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) should be engaged in training the community and police personnel, Civil Defense, Home Guards, NCC, NYK and Panchayat volunteers etc.

v. The training should focus on building capacity to adapt to changes in operational matters, specifically shift back and forth between emergency and crime control situations, involving such varied tasks as rescuing stranded citizens and controlling violence.

vi. Establish adequate communication systems (amongst police, between police and other first responders, and between police and citizens), means of transportation and other equipment and a proper police command infrastructure. The proposed practical measures would enhance efficacy of the responders.

3. Reorganization of auxiliary police forces: CD, Home Guards & other support agencies whose presence is wide, must be strengthened suitably with the mandate, training and equipment. They can form a huge pool of responders available locally.

They can be used to build capacity of the vulnerable communities.

4. Incident Response System adopted by the Government of India as a response tool must be an integral part of any response plan. As mandated, police organizations too should plan response as per IRS. Each district should have designated IRTs-Incident Response Teams, which can be rushed to a site as first specialized support. Policemen must have real time exposure to IRS. Our police force should be provided with basic facilities when deployed to any incident.

5. Suggested functions of police during disasters/emergencies: Search and rescue, mobilization of resources, safety of property and persons, crime control, VIP security and law and order, alternative communication system, traffic regulation, casualty information and family liaison officers,

6. AREA SPECIFIC FACILITIES AND PROVISIONS FOR POLICE PERSONNEL IN THE HIGH ALTITUDE HIMALAYAS (2019)

Sunil Pillai, Pragya, Haryana

Research Questions

1. What are the area specific requirements for police deployment in the high altitude Himalayas, with respect to basic welfare and building space that would enable adequate physical and mental performance, for the police force in such areas, in the light of the demanding, sensitive and distinctive conditions of the high altitudes? What would be the recommended norms and standards for clothing, medical, rations and building space, for police force in the high altitudes and how do these compare with that currently available in these areas?

2. What nature of transport and communication would enhance the operative effectiveness of the police force in the high altitudes and enable them for an improved rendering of their role in the highly inaccessible & hostile mountain areas & border regions? What technologies and systems would help the police force in the high altitudes improve peace and order in the area, safety & security of disadvantaged groups, prevent atrocities on women and crimes including faction crime and extremist activity?

Methodology

The study covered the entire high altitude belt of the Indian Himalayan Region, comprising the districts of Leh, Kargil (J&K); Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Chamba (HP); Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand); N. Sikkim, W. Sikkim (Sikkim); Tawang, W. Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh). The study included a thorough literature study, district and state level surveys covering 1141 respondents i.e. police personnel, key government officials, civil society and communities and national/regional level consultations with experts.

Findings

1. Hygiene Factors and Employee Satisfaction

a. Clothing: Level of satisfaction ranged from moderate dissatisfaction to moderate satisfaction.

b. Medical: Level of satisfaction ranged from strong dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction.

c. Rations: Level of satisfaction ranged from moderate dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction.

d. Building Spaces: Level of satisfaction ranged from strong dissatisfaction to moderate satisfaction.

e. Employee Satisfaction: Level of satisfaction varied from moderate dissatisfaction to moderate satisfaction.

2. **Technological Systems and Internal Efficiency**

a. Transport: Level of satisfaction ranged from moderate dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction.

b. Communication: Level of satisfaction ranged from mild dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction.

c. Internal Efficiency: Level of satisfaction varied from moderate dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction.

3. **Police Performance and Public Satisfaction**

a. Police Performance: Level of satisfaction varied from mild dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction. CPOs indicate higher performance levels than the State Police.

b. Public Satisfaction: Level of satisfaction varied from strong dissatisfaction to mild satisfaction.

Recommendations

I. Hygiene Factors and Employee Satisfaction

1. For State Police improve the following:

   Uniforms & warm wear and procurement/maintenance elements in clothing provisions; Curative healthcare (services, facilities and supplies) and first aid elements in medical provisions; Facilities & supplies and fresh food elements in ration provisions; Living quarters element in building spaces provisions.

2. For CPOs improve the following:

   Uniforms & warm wear and accessories in clothing provisions; Curative healthcare in medical provisions; Facilities & supplies and canned food/grains elements in ration provisions; Living quarters element in building spaces provisions.

3. a. Clothing: multi-layered clothing and better fabric quality of uniforms and warm wear: improved procurement processes and replacement schedules.

b. Medical: facilities and supplies (remote area, emergency, and mobile) adapted to high altitude medical conditions, adequate number of trained medical personnel; FA kits and evacuation facilities.

c. Rations: frequent supplies towards increased calorie intake and high fibre, high protein, high carbohydrate, low salt diet; precooked & dehydrated special composite packed ration, supplements for fresh foods; thermopack systems, smart card canteen & mess, food stores.

d. Buildings: adherence to hill building spaces with improved hazard resistance, insulation & energy efficiency, water/ snow proofing.

4. Critical up gradation needs vis-a-vis Employee Satisfaction: Medical (Curative Healthcare); Building Spaces (Living Quarters); Clothing (Uniforms and warm wear).

II. Technological Systems and Internal Efficiency

1. For State Police improve the following:

Vehicles and maintenance elements in transport provisions; Phone/wireless equipment in communication provisions.

2. For CPOs improve the following:

Maintenance and fuel elements in transport provisions; Phone/wireless equipment in communication provisions.

3. a. Transport: quality, high capacity, 4 wheel drive SUVs, 1500 cc rugged motorcycles, bullet proof vehicles, adherence to allocation norms; winter/subzero grade fuel, fuel store; mobile workshop, trained mechanics, district pool of adequate replacements/spares.

b. Communication: satellite phones, adequate no. of VHF and Walky Talky equipment, communication vans, radio station and signal boosters with SPV charging.

4. Critical upgradation needs vis a vis Internal Efficiency: Transport (Vehicles); Communication (Phones/wireless equipment)

III. Police Performance and Public Satisfaction

1. Internal efficiency found to be the key determinant of police performance. Dissatisfaction with medical provisions and building spaces (living quarters) also

contribute to reduced efficiency levels. Hence improved technologies and facilities related to transport (vehicles) and communication (phones/wireless equipment), along with up gradation in medical facilities (curative facilities & medical supplies) and building spaces (living quarters), will have highest impacts on police efficiency.

2. Lack of access and poor responsiveness (related to technologies in use), and poor quality of police stations and outposts are key contributors to poor public satisfaction. Hence improving transport (vehicles) and communication (phones/wireless equipment) [factors of responsiveness], and building spaces (Police Station/Outposts) [factors of access] will have highest impacts on improving police effectiveness.

7. STATUS OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN NORTHERN REGION OF INDIA (2019)

Prof. (Dr.) Uday Pratap Singh, National Law Institute University, Bhopal

Statement of the Problem

The study proposes to evaluate the status of crime against women in the northern regions of the country. The initiative is to determine the frequency of the occurrence of incidence of crime against women.

Objectives

a. General Objective:

The general objective of the study is to have a situational and institutional analysis of crime against women in the Northern regions of India.

b. Specific Objectives:

1. To study the socio-economic-cultural profile of the victims.

2. To study the socio-economic-cultural profile of the offenders.

3. To find out the different types of crimes against women prevalent in the states under study, such as to find out the emergence of new crimes outside the existing and identified categories of crimes.

4. To identify the kind of crime against women prevalent in the area of study.

5. To identify the trends in the incidence, rate and percentage of occurrence of crime against women, in the particular years, from 2006-2011.

6. To identify the districts with the lowest and the highest incidence of crimes against women within the states under study, hence to identify the possible factors for the same.

7. To analyze the incidences of crime against women by treating them with different variables such as age, education, type of family, religion, community, area, housing, income, occupation, marital status, alcoholism & drugs, relationship with offender, instigator of crime, convictions etc.

8. To find out whether crime against women occurs in the public circle or within a more intimate and insulated private circle.

9. To identify the possible causative elements for crime against women.

10. To find out the immediate and subsequent consequences/impact of crime against women in terms of personal, familial, social and cultural levels.

11. To study the services which address crime against women, in terms of availability, accessibility and effectiveness and to suggest measures for improvement.

12. To identify the reasons and factors for the non-reporting of certain crimes against women.

13. To identify the number of Mahila Police Stations in the identified States and to analyze the reporting of crime against women.

14. To suggest suitable measures for reducing the occurrence and prevalence of crimes against women.

Methodology

1. **Universe and Geographical Area:-**

   All the victims affected by crime against women, offenders of the crime against women and Police officials and officers in the five states of the Northern regions of India.

2. **Classification of Crime against Women:-**

   A similar classification of crime against women as done by the National Crime Records Bureau in their statistical build-up will be followed for the study.

3. **Profiling of the Victims and Offenders:-**

   Profiles of the respondents [victims and offenders] in the study: Personality, Age, Literate or Illiterate, Employed or Unemployed, Urban or Rural, Marital status, Economic status, Religious status, Cultural status, Community status, Risk exposure, Vulnerability, Awareness of law, Family status and type, Relation with the offender.

4. **Sources of Data**

   Primary source:-

   Primary data was collected from victims (in cases of dowry deaths information was collected from family members of the victims), offenders, Police personnel and Public Prosecutors

   Secondary source:-

   From National Crimes Record Bureau- yearly publication of Crimes in India.

5. **Techniques used for collection of Primary data:-**

   Interview method based on schedule was used for collecting information for the mentioned categories of persons. Stratified

Random Sampling method was used for the collection of data.

6. **Size of the Sample:-**

In each state a sample of approximately three hundred for all categories was selected for the collection of data.

Findings

1. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the maximum number of registered cases during all the seven years in six categories of crime, except Immoral Trafficking and Indecent Representation of Women.

2. Incidences of cases of Immoral Trafficking have been the highest in Haryana during 2006-2012.

3. The lowest number of registered cases under all the categories have been reported in the state of Himachal Pradesh, except Rape and Molestation which is lowest in Uttarakhand.

Recommendations

I. **Recommendations proposed in the Indian Penal Code:**

1. The existing provision on rape needs to be amended with that of sexual assault. Apart from the already existing provision, non-consensual acts like penetration of a person's vagina, anus, urethra or mouth with any part of the body including the penis, or any other object for a sexual purpose, manipulation of a body part of another person so as to cause penetration of the vagina, anus, urethra or mouth by any part of the other person's body, cunnilingus and fellatio and insertion of any foreign object into the vagina.

2. There is a need to include a new provision criminalizing attempt to rape. At present cases of such nature are charged under molestation S.354 of the Penal Code, which provides for lesser punishment.

3. A new provision penalizing public servant who knowingly disobey an order which prohibits him from conducting investigation or participate in the conduction of such investigation needs to be suspended from service for a period of one year without salary or terminated from service in cases where the disobedience lead to serious repercussions in the administration of justice.

II. **Recommendations proposed in the Criminal Procedure Code:**

1. Mandatory recording of all information

of sexual assault. There is a need to ensure the strict compliance of S.154 (1) of the Cr.P.C in the case of any reporting of an incidence of sexual assault. Any officer who refrains from lodging an FIR must be punished under S.166A IPC.

2. FIR lodging to be computerized and numbered. The informant shall be given a challan containing the number.

3. Woman Police Officer to record the statement and examine the victim of Sexual Assault, Molestation or Sexual Harassment.

4. Medical examination of the victim must be done within the shortest span after the matter of rape has been reported by the victim. There is a need to ensure that the medical report is sent at the earliest without delay to the investigating officer. The medical personnel who refuse to comply may be brought under S.166A IPC. There is a need to create special medical cell in each district solely for the medical examination of rape victims. Examination and sample collection must be done only by specially trained personnel.

5. Sexual Assault investigation must be completed within a specific time-frame.

6. There is a need to ensure that rape trials are completed within a year from the date of issuance of process.

7. More fast track or ad-hoc courts need to be constituted exclusively to conduct sexual assault trials ensuring speedy and effective justice.

8. The State may be represented by a lady Public Prosecutor preferably in sexual assaults, molestation and sexual harassment cases.

III. **Recommendations proposed in the Indian Evidence Act:**

1. During the trial stage, the victim may be examined by means of written questionnaire from both sides preferably vetted by the presiding judge instead of an oral examination. Victim must not be called repeatedly to testify the incident of rape.

2. Extend the presumption as to the absence of consent to all prosecutions of rape.S.114A at present is applied only in cases of aggravated forms of sexual assault. It is suggested that the presumption may be applied to all forms of sexual assault as it goes without saying that the said presumption is a rebuttable presumption of law.

3. Introduction of Victim and Witness Protection Program so that they are not forced to turn hostile.

8. STATUS OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN NORTH EASTERN STATES (2019)

Dr. Shailendra Mohan Thakur, Society for Social Harmony, Research and Management, New Delhi

Objectives

1. Identification of different types of crimes (reported & non- reported) against women.

2. Quantification of actual incidence of crimes in different regions/areas (urban and rural areas).

3. Factors for non- reporting and non-registration of crime & causes thereof.

4. Profiling of victims of crime.

5. Profiling of offenders.

6. Structural weaknesses contributing to the commission of crime against women viz. (i) Law; (ii) Social; (iii) Others etc.

7. Identification of weaknesses in the enforcement system.

8. Remedial recommendations/ measures.

Methodology

1. Data was collected from official sites of National Crime Records Bureau, Police Department of respective States, NGOs and experts through interview schedules, literature survey, consultations and discussions.

2. The total sample size of victims/offenders was 600.

3. Types of crime were selected for study as mentioned under sections of the Indian Penal Code.

4. Interview schedule was the main tool for primary data collection from victims, officers and offenders.

5. Stratified random sampling method was used for primary data collection from victims and offender.

Findings

1. In this region, the maximum number of registered cases, falls under the category of cruelty by husbands/relatives i.e. 42%,

followed by kidnapping and abduction 21%, rape 19%, molestation 16%, dowry deaths 2%.

2. Immoral trafficking and sexual harassment cases are under reported in this region.

3. The least number of registered cases fall under the category of indecent representation of women.

4. There is an increase in the incidence of crimes against women under all heads from the year 2005 to 2010.

5. Assam has 78% of total reported cases of crimes against women in this region followed by Tripura with 9%, Mizoram with 5%, Meghalaya with 4%, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh with 2%.

6. 72.29% victims belong to the age group of 21 to 30 years.

7. The percentage of victims decreased with higher levels of education.

8. The percentage of victims decreased with higher levels of family income.

9. In 80% cases offenders were known to the victims. The offenders were mainly relatives, neighbors, colleagues.

10. 76% of the offenders were in the age group of 21 to 42 years.

11. 65% offenders were married.

12. The percentage of offenders decreased with higher levels of education.

13. 86% of offenders belonged to lower income groups.

14. 86% of offenders were first time offenders.

15. 75% of offenders committed the crime individually.

Recommendations

1. **Community Education**: The report noted that some 28% of victims of sexual violence do not tell anyone about their experiences because the disclosure is critical, that is why community education is important.

2. **Accountability Mechanisms:** Accountability Mechanisms should be in place such as penalties for non-compliance of law. Efforts should be strengthened to ensure that all perpetrators at all levels, including public officials, are prosecuted and receive appropriate consequences.

3. **Recruitment at the level of investigating officers:** Distinctive geographical location of this region requires a huge number of police officers to combat CAW. Immediate recruitment at the level of investigating officers is necessary.

4. **Training for health care professionals:** It will help to reduce instances of sexual abuse within the health sector.

5. **Psychological care and support:** Victims of sexual violence sometimes blame themselves for the incident, which can be addressed through psychological therapy.

6. **Efforts and resources at the time of prevention:** While States have carried out educational programmes, awareness-raising campaigns and other initiatives, there is a need to reinforce efforts and resources in the area of prevention.

7. **Educational programmes and awareness campaigns:** should be expanded with the help of UGC curriculum and cover the promotion of women's rights, gender equality and healthy relationships; the study of risks and damages of kidnapping of women; and the availability of services and support for victims/survivors.

8. **Specialized support services:** Victims require timely access to specialized support services, including, legal, psychological, medical and social assistance, access to shelters, vocational training and alternative employment programmes.

9. **More research:** More researches should be conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this area.

10. **Mobile courts:** Mobile courts may be introduced for reaching out to more and more victims in the rural/urban areas for speedy justice.

11. **Shelter and immediate protection:** To provide shelter and immediate protection to destitute women, the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare to provide financial assistance to NGOs.

12. **Coordinated efforts:** The development and propagation of training tools and manual forms should be an integral part of the police organization. Government should reinforce capacity-building for stakeholders.

13. **Fast Track Courts for speedy disposal of cases:** Fast Track Courts are meant to expeditiously clear the colossal scale of pendency in a district and subordinate courts.

14. **Gender sensitization programme should be initiated:** In order to make police officers behave and act in a gender sensitive manner in cases of violence against women and in the discharge of their duties, in general, there is an urgent need to conduct gender sensitization training courses for the police.

15. **Number of Women Police Stations and female Police officers should be increased.**

9. STATUS OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN WESTERN REGION OF INDIA (2019)

Shatabdi Pande, Mahila Manch, Chhattisgarh

Objectives

1. Identification of different types of actual crime (both reported & non-reported) against women.

2. Quantification of actual incidence of the Crimes (whether have come to the notice of Criminal Justice System or not) in different regions/areas (urban and rural areas)

3. Factors for non-reporting and non-registration of crime & causes thereof

4. Profiling of victims of crime.

5. Profiling of offenders.

6. Structural weaknesses contributing to the Commission of Crime against Women Viz. (i) Law, (ii) Social, (iii) Others etc.

7. Identification of weaknesses in the enforcement system.

8. Remedial recommendations/measures.

Methodology

1. A stratified random sampling frame was used for primary data collection for victims and offenders. The strata consisted of urban and rural areas and reported and non-reported crimes. The non–reported cases were identified through local NGOs working on women's issues. The respondents were selected from the sample districts in the five states (M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Chhattisgarh). The total sample size of victims/offenders and officers was 1400/ 400 i.e. total 1800 respondents selected.

2. Interview schedule was the main tool for primary data collection for victims and offenders. Besides, personal discussions were held with Police Officers, NGOs and Advocates from each State.

Findings

1. **Poor Sex Ratio & Low Literacy Rate** – The study found that in this region most

of the states have poor sex ratio and low female literacy rate which makes it more vulnerable to crime against women.

2. **Incidence of Crime against Women** - In this region, the highest number of crimes were registered under the category of cruelty by husbands/relatives, i.e. 45%, followed by molestation 26% and rape cases 12% during the last seven years.

3. **Constant Increase -** There is a constant increase in the incidence of all the categories of CAW during all the seven years.

4. **Rajasthan is the most vulnerable state -** Data reveals that out of all five sampled states, Rajasthan is a highly vulnerable state, as regards crime against women. It has the 4th highest rate of crime against women at the national level.

5. **Profiles of victims of rape -** A significant majority of 90% of the cases were reported to police whereas 10% come under unreported category. The study found that more than 65 percent of respondents belong to the age group of 21-30 years. The study found most of the offenders were (83%) known to the victims as a neighbor, relative or colleague while 17.0 percent offenders were stranger. In 87 % cases offenders were first time offenders, while 13% offenders were repeaters.

6. **Profile of victims of Molestation -** In this region, the second highest number of crimes registered under the category is molestation contributing 26% of total CAW. 72.11% cases of molestation were reported from urban areas whereas negligible percentage of 27.88% cases belonged to rural areas. A vast majority 75% of the sample has faced molestation only once, 10% reported that they were subjected twice, 5% mentioned that it was thrice and 8% stated it was more than three times. The police have filed FIR in the case of 98.34% of the respondents.

7. **Profile of victims of Sexual Harassment -** The share of Sexual Harassment in total CAW is 4 percent in the western region. 83.33% are unreported cases while reported cases constituted only 17.66%. Young women are more susceptible to sexual harassment. Vast majority 13.33% of the sample had undergone sexual harassment only once, a majority of respondents 77 % reported that they were subjected to more than once. The study reveals that nearly 44.44% of the respondents did not report to police.

8. **Profile of victims of cruelty of husband and relatives -** 51.52% cases are from rural areas and 48.48% cases are from urban areas. Reported cases constitute a significant majority of 90% and 10% come under unreported category. Majority victims belong to age group of 21-30 years. Trend

shows that women who are young, unemployed and having a bad financial condition are highly vulnerable to the cruelty of husband's family members. Frequency of domestic violence was very high among the cases. The police support for filing FIR is 65.78% only.

Recommendations

1. To combat crime against women effectively, the number of women police stations and women police officers should be increased.

2. A Special Task Force 24x7 comprising majorly lady police officers should be equipped for helping women in crisis that could act promptly on receiving complaints from women.

3. At present, the police public ratio is very poor. The State government should adopt an aggressive recruitment policy of personnel to handle crime against women effectively.

4. State government should sensitize other government agencies.

5. There is a need for specific training for police to improve their capacity to implement community policing. In addition to basic training, sensitization of gender-based violence should be included in police training.

6. Government should ensure that cases of crime against women are prioritized.

7. Government should ensure accountability of institutions of justice delivery, the police and the courts.

8. There is a need of an official mechanism for monitoring the performance of the judiciary to check on how the content of their judgments meets the constitutional goals of equality.

9. Government should ensure a psychosocial support and counselling unit in every heath centre for the affected women. "Crime against Women" to be an integral part of the emergency assistance and post-traumatic reconstruction.

10. Department of Women and Child Welfare should ensure the availability of sufficient Shelter Homes in the concerned states, where victims can be given immediate shelter, particularly in the case of cruelty by husband and relatives, when the victim cannot stay in the same house where her tormentors live and continue to torture her.

11. Gender experts and expertise to be included in all levels and aspects of all central and state departments.

12. Gender sensitization should become a part of the school curriculum.

13. All police stations should have a list of active NGO's working in this field.

10. STATUS OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN EASTERN INDIA (2019)

R.P. Mitra, Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi

Objectives

1. Identification of different types of actual crime (both reported & non-reported) against women in four States of eastern India viz., Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

2. Quantification of actual incidence of crimes (whether came to the notice of Criminal Justice System or not) in urban and rural areas of the four states.

3. Factors for non-reporting and non-registration of crime & causes thereof.

4. Profiling of victims of crime.

5. Profiling of offenders.

6. Identify the structural weaknesses contributing to the commission of crime against women viz. (i) Law, (ii) Social, (iii) Others etc.

7. Identification of weaknesses in the enforcement system.

8. To suggest remedial measures.

Methodology

1. The empirical study was conducted in four States of Eastern India, viz., Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand. It was spread over 15 districts of the four States**.**

2. Districts were selected on the basis of high crime rates and incidences of crime against women.

3. Both crime rate and number of crimes were taken in consideration based upon five years data from 2008-12.

4. Cases of crime against women were collected from rescue homes run by the government, cases reported to the police, cases pending in courts and the cases reported to women's organization.

Findings

1. Offenders are from all age categories. The proportion of middle aged men who harasses women are much higher.

2. 68% of the convicts under heinous crimes like rape have previous police records and have a criminal history.

3. Street harassment is the most prevalent and the least reported crime against women in Eastern India. Nearly 74% of the respondents who were interviewed have experienced street harassment at some point of their life.

4. 68 % victims and their families reported that the Police lack sensitivity to handle crime against women.

5. 29% of the respondents who reported experiencing domestic violence, mentions that alcohol is one of the major reasons for such violence.

6. Women from fragmented families and those lacking familial support or those having conflict ridden family ties are more vulnerable to crime against them.

7. The major institutions have a very weak and ineffective redressal mechanism for sexual harassment of women at workplace. Sexual harassment committees have only been formed on paper and do not function effectively.

Recommendations

1. To enhance police patrolling in public places in all districts which includes cinema halls, bus terminals, places of worships, crowded fairs, women educational institutions and railway stations. Women police in plain clothes needs to be deployed in all these places.

2. Installation of closed circuit cameras in these and other sensitive places.

3. Coordination with the owners/ management of public transports to check harassment of women.

4. Suitable direction to district magistrate to ensure that local bodies maintain records and information about girls migrating for jobs to cities.

5. There should be a time bound and thorough investigation done in cases of serious offences like sexual assault and dowry death. Forensic methods of investigations should be strengthened and made use of. The investigators should undergo training in forensic methods and their applications.

11. REASONS FOR DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF MURDER CASES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF CASE FLOW IN SUCH CASES (2019)

Dr. D.S. Sengar, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

Objectives

1. Study the root causes of the problem of delay in the criminal justice administration.

2. Study the ill effects of delay in murder trials.

3. Identify the causes of delay through a study of individual case files in the Delhi High Court from 1.1.2009 – 1.12.2009.

4. Pin point some common factors responsible for the delay in murder trials.

5. Analyze case law to locate problem areas.

6. Study the need for more thorough and scientific investigation of the problems and suggestions for the same.

7. Give definite suggestions for managing murder trials and thereby ensuring speedy justice.

8. Evolve case management strategies for effective and speedy justice.

Research Questions

The study would attempt to answer the following questions:

1. What are the root causes of delay in the criminal justice administration?

2. What are the consequences of delay in criminal trials?

3. What are the primary causes for delays in disposal of murder trials in the High Court of Delhi?

4. What are the common factors responsible for delays in murder trials?

5. Is there a need for a scientific and exhaustive study to identify the cause of delay in the criminal justice system?

Methodology

1. The study is based on both doctrinal and empirical research. As part of the doctrinal

study, review of various literature including, studies conducted to identify causes of delay in Indian Courts, particularly those specific to criminal trials, has been carried out to understand the main causes of delay in criminal justice administration. The suggestions that have been put forth in various studies and by various eminent jurists in this regard were also looked into.

2. As part of the empirical study, the attempt was to identify the specific causes of delay in murder trials through an analysis of the appeal in murder cases decided by the High Court of Delhi in the year 2009, along with the records of the trial court. A comparative analysis has been made, of the reasons for delay as identified in the doctrinal study with that of the findings in the empirical study.

Findings

1. The fact that existing arrears in the court are also contributing to the major part of the delay in the conducting of murder cases at different stages cannot be ignored.

2. There appears to be a large time gap between the date of admitting of the appeal and the date at which the appeal was finally taken up for hearing.

3. If the approximate time period between

the date of admission and the date when the matter was taken up finally for hearing is seen, it is clear that the actual hearing of the appeals has not taken much time and the appeals have remained pending for long period before the commencement of the actual hearing.

Recommendations

1. **Reduction of Arrears**

   (a) Introduction of a two-shift set of trial courts to whom certain categories of cases can be entrusted; putting into operation, the provisions in the Cr. PC for appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates, Special Metropolitan Magistrates, and Judicial Magistrates of Second class to deal with petty cases, besides assigning experienced officers to look into old cases and identify the defects in the same and appointment of temporary or ad hoc judges.

   (b) An increased number of Lok Adalats must also be organized which deals with cases such as under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act or other petty matters that occupy the time of criminal courts and divert attention from hearing of more serious cases.

   (c) The provisions for plea bargaining

introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure can also be effectively used to reduce the pressure on courts.

2. Adjournments

(a) It is important to ensure that cause lists are properly managed and are neither so heavy that adjournments would be granted even on flippant grounds and nor so light that the presiding officer is left without adequate work.

(b) The power to impose costs provided for under Section 309 (2) of the Cr. PC can be resorted to by the courts as a tool to effectively curb unnecessary adjournments.

(c) Effective court management presupposes a time stipulation for conduction of each category of offences with adequate preference being given to serious offences like murder.

3. Appointment of Amicus Curiae

Amicus curiae can be appointed by the Registry of the Court in the High Court as soon as it is clear that the accused does not have a counsel.

4. Monitoring and recording details of cases

District courts may be required to record details of the cases heard in a formatted proforma, which would include all details pertinent to a trial and the reasons for delay in the conducting of the trial.

5. Case Management

At the stage of the trial, the Presiding Officer should be conscious of the number of cases in this court and stage at which each case is and must maintain the court diary and fix cases in such a manner that they will proceed. At the appellate stage, the high courts must take steps to ensure that there is a prompt delivery of the judgment once the hearing is concluded.

12. EXTENT AND MODUS OPERANDI OF BANK FRAUDS: ROLE OF POLICE IN HANDLING BANK FRAUDS IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU: (2019)

Dr. M. Srinivasan, Associate Professor, Department of Criminology, University of Madras

Objective

1. To find out the nature and extent of bank frauds that is reported to the police.

2. To examine the modus operandi adopted by the fraudsters who indulge in bank frauds.

3. To examine the methods and procedures followed by the police while handling bank fraud cases.

4. To find out the challenges faced by the police while handling bank fraud case.

Methodology

1. This research is to examine the nature and extent of bank frauds committed in the state of Tamil Nadu, the modus operandi adopted by the fraudsters and the methods adopted by the police when dealing with bank frauds. To serve this purpose, the main source of data was collected from the officers in the State Police Department and to supplement this data a sample of bank officers from the various banks in the State were interviewed.

2. Data was collected from various sources such as the police case files and the interview responses from the police and bank officers. The collected data was processed before being analyzed. All items in the interview schedule were assigned codes and the data was entered in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The responses recorded for the open-ended items of the interview schedule were classified and then coded.

Findings

1. **Nature and extent of bank frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu:**

   i. Of the 400 cases reported between the

years 2006-2011, 80.5% (322 cases) were reported from Chennai City. However, there is a steep decline in the number of reported cases in Chennai City since 2007, with a 65.9% decrease over a period of five years.

ii. Of the 400 reported cases of bank frauds, 23.8% of the bank frauds (95 cases) are forgery relating to the making and/or using false documents/electronic records that includes valuable security or a will, etc. for the purpose of cheating, dishonestly inducing delivery of property and criminal breach of trust.

iii. In 259 cases (64.7%) the quantum of loss ranges from 1 to 20 lakhs and in 5% of the cases (20) the amount lost is one crore and above.

iv. 74.5% of the bank frauds (298 cases) were committed in the public sector banks versus 16.0% (64 cases) of the frauds were committed in the private sector banks.

v. Of the 400 reported cases from 2006 -2011, only 5 cases have been disposed by the courts. Of this, only one case ended in a conviction; to cases were acquitted and two cases were transferred to other agencies for further investigation.

2. **Modus operandi adopted by the fraudsters:**

i. 70.5% (282 cases) of bank frauds were committed by single individuals while 118 cases (29.5%) were committed with one or more accomplices.

ii. 75.0% of the respondents (bank officers) reported that fraudsters indulge in bank frauds habitually.

iii. Finding of the study revealed that fraudsters use various technology/ devices to commit frauds. Both groups of respondents (67.2% of bank officers and 73.2% of police officers) have reported that forging documents is the most common technique used to a large extent to commit a bank fraud.

3. **Role of the bank in dealing with bank frauds:**

i. 48.4% of the bank officers reported that the public sector banks are at a higher risk to bank frauds.

ii. Two- third of the respondents said that retail banking is one area of banking which is more prone to frauds.

iii. Over 80 percent of the respondents opine that in the present scenario there is a notable increase in the incidence of bank frauds.

iv. 68.7% of the respondents observed that the existing law are inadequate to deal with the growing incidence and divergent nature of bank frauds.

4. Role of the police in dealing with bank frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu:

i. Nearly 60% of the respondents stated that bank frauds occur due to the failure of bank officials to thoroughly verify documents, etc.

ii. According to 32.4% of the respondents, electronic forgery is considered a serious threat to financial institutions as it is the most frequently occurring type of bank fraud and is the most difficult to detect.

iii. According to 83.8% of the respondents, the section of law most frequently used to deal with bank frauds is section 420 of IPC that deals with cheating.

iv. A large percentage of the respondents said that they are not equipped with proper training to investigating bank frauds.

Recommendations

1. To have a more realistic picture of the offences committed in the banking sector, both the banks and the police should be directed to report and register all fraud cases.

2. A separate special law is to be enacted to deal with all forms of bank frauds.

3. To deal with forgery cases, both the banks and the Police should have personnel who are technically qualified in the field of forensic science and cyber forensics.

4. All the banks, particularly the public sector banks should strictly adhere to the guidelines issued by the RBI.

5. There should be periodical orientation programs/training programs for the bank officials on the various dimensions of the bank frauds.

6. In-service training module is to be prepared to impart training to the officers who are involved in the investigation of bank frauds.

7. Banks should strictly follow the triple Bottom Line Principles when reporting.

8. Banks should assess the socio-environmental feasibility of projects to be funded.

9. Banks should train their employees on environmental and social risks in lending.

10. Banks should adopt the green banking policy in its lending operations.

13. COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES IN LEFT WING EXTREMIST AFFECTED AREAS (2019)

Dr. B.N. Ramesh, IPS

Objectives

1. To fulfill the vacuum of socio-economic functionaries at different areas.

2. To understand the strategies of Maoists Organizations, Groups, Dalams in exercising their control over tribal hamlets/ groups.

3. To bring in legitimacy to form structures of self/local governance.

4. To be one step ahead of Maoist domination of mental space of tribal communities.

Methodology

1. **Sample Selection:-**

   As per the list of NM Division, MHA; 103 districts of 09 States are affected with Left Wing Extremism where the Security Related Expenditure Scheme is implemented. Following broad considerations were kept in view while sample selection.

   a. No of sample- 857

   b. Covering (a) Odisha – AP Border (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Jharkhand

   c. Random sampling method was used.

   d. Questionnaires were designed to obtain data to test hypotheses.

   e. Questionnaires were in four parts.

2. **Research Tools used in this Project:**

   a. Questionnaire/ Interview schedule for general public to ascertain the real picture with regard to the implementation of various schemes as well as their expectations from the authority.

   b. Questionnaire/ Interview schedule for general public to know the causes about why the Left Wing Extremists are effective in the area.

   c. Questionnaire/ Interview schedule for information from implementing agencies with regard to speed of fund utilization.

d. Questionnaire/ interview schedule for implementing officers, especially Revenue Officers, to know about the problems faced by them in implementing various programs as well as suggestions about overcoming those problems.

e. List and causes of unsuccessful experiments implemented in the area, obtained from Revenue Officers and Superintendents of Police of the concerned districts.

Recommendations

1. Civic Action Programs (CAPs) should not be reduced to mere expenditure targets for allotted funds.

2. CAP plans may be made from the area after considering the anthropological, sociological, and economic factors of the region, in consultation with Panchayat/ Municipal/ local authorities engaged in development.

3. Inputs form national agencies like NABARD and NIRD may also be considered for avoiding duplication, repetition, redundancy and corruption.

4. Strict eye should be kept on prevention of recycling of the materials disbursed under CAP by connivance of any section of corrupt officers, contractors/ suppliers syndicates.

5. CAP should not be done in isolation.

6. If local Police, Army or other Paramilitary organizations, NGOs etc. or other Government agencies are working in the same area, care should be taken to see that there is no duplicity of efforts.

7. Similar to unified command in Anti-terrorist/ Maoist/Insurgent Operations, care must be taken to see that there is a coordinating agency whose decision must be final.

8. As far as possible, turf war should be avoided and whoever even remotely indulging in such nefarious activity must be punished.

9. A social pre and post audit must be under taken by professionally trained experts who are from professional institutions, like Tata Institute of Social Sciences etc. and not by the internal audit teams.

10. Lastly, officers who have sympathy for poor and are empathetic with development professionals, must be carefully identified and special training may be imparted to them in undertaking CAP.

11. It is better to have a well-designed Civic Action Program.

14. MISSING CHILDREN: LINKAGES WITH TRAFFICKING- AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF MADHYA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA (2020)

Dr. Veerendra Mishra, Director, National Institute of Social Defense, New Delhi

Objectives

1. To analyse the available data, understand the extent, patterns, and causes of children going missing.

2. To understand the various forms of trafficking of children in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and explore the linkages with missing children.

3. To analyse the roles and functions of the government and non-government agencies that are involved in containing and combating this phenomenon.

4. To reflect on the prevailing situation and advocate a viable action plan to address the problem by critically analysing policy/ legal framework.

Methodology

1. Qualitative data collection.

2. Quantitative data collection.

3. Field Research.

4. Use of Government Publications, Journals, Books, Magazines, Newspapers.

5. Use of Law Reports, Public Records and Statistics.

Findings

1. 0.2% of total crime under IPC and SLL were registered under Human Trafficking in the years 2005-2009.

2. In Madhya Pradesh, 51 cases of trafficking were registered which constitutes 0.63% of all trafficking cases in country.

3. In Maharashtra, 517 cases of trafficking were registered which is 6.63 % of all trafficking cases in country.

4. In Madhya Pradesh, 4817 victims were rescued & in Maharashtra 1118 victims were rescued.

Recommendations

1. The NCRB should modify its report by incorporating proper analysis and explaining the tables given.

2. Sensitizing police and other stakeholders on importance of reporting and seriousness in tackling of missing child issues.

3. Special measure should be taken to educate and spread knowledge about nature of human trafficking and associated exploitation.

4. SOP which has already been circulated should be strictly adhered to. If there is any need for change or needs to be customized, then the States should immediately do the needful and circulate.

5. Government should ensure proper implementation of its track the missing child network.

6. In each State government, there should be an advisory and coordinating committee, which should keep an eye on and monitor enforcement of law and implementation of policies by other departments.

7. Sharing the best practices across the country.

8. There must be enough freedom given to the local authorities to design their own policies of checks and balance.

15. EFFICACY AND IMPACT OF INDIAN PRISON EDUCATION IN THE PRISON MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE PRISONERS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY (2020)

Prof. (Dr.) Nighat Basu, University of Kashmir

Objectives

1. To examine the level and quality of education service available in the Indian Prisons.

2. To examine the impact and efficacy of such educational programs so far as prison management, prison discipline, and the response of prisoners to various educational programs is concerned.

3. To examine and study the impact of such educational programs on the ultimate rehabilitation of the prisoners and their release from the prisons.

Methodology

1. The study is both doctrinal and nondoctrinal in operation.

2. The study incorporates both questionnaire and interview methods for collection of data.

3. A total of 1400 respondents were randomly selected from the Jammu province & Kashmir province. 700 respondents from Jammu province and 700 respondents were from Kashmir province.

4. Adequate representation of literate, illiterate, employed, unemployed etc. was ensured.

Findings

1. Level and quality of prison education in the Indian prisons is not satisfactory.

2. The prison education, especially moral education purifies the mind of the prisoners.

3. The prison education helps the prisoners to engage in the process of learning and acquiring knowledge about life, religion, and society.

4. Quality prison education to a great extent brings a change among the prisoners and changes negative thinking to positive thinking.

5. Quality prison education helps prisoners to enter into dialogue and discussion with fellow inmates on various issues of moral and religious importance.

6. Prison education helps the prisoners to communicate with their near and dear ones and thereby reduces the level of anxiety and stress.

7. Prison education raises the level of maturity and understanding and enables the prisoners to take logical decisions in their day to day affairs.

8. Prison education generates conducive atmosphere within the four walls of the prison and helps in the up keeping of the prison discipline and security.

9. Prison education to a great extent inculcates among the prisoners a spirit of brotherhood and raises a level of patience and tolerance.

10. Prison education, especially moral education, generates peace within and enables the prisoners to be at peace within themselves and others.

11. Prison education, to a great extent spreads & promotes literacy in the prison community.

12. Prison education helps in the rehabilitation of the prisoners after their release from the prison.

13. Prison education coupled with vocational training help the prisoners in their re-socialization.

Recommendations

1. Each prisoner should be given a program of education which will help the process of his socialization and rehabilitation. In order to achieve these objectives an adequately trained educational staff and minimum facilities like class rooms and library should be provided in every prison.

2. Education of illiterate adolescents and adult prisoners should be compulsory. Correctional Services will pay special attention to educational programs.

3. Because of wide variations in intelligence level and individual interests of inmates, it is essential to organize diverse educational programs to suit the needs of the larger groups.

4. Educational programs should cover subjects, which would help develop the inmates as effective members of social groups. The programs should also help to develop an insight on the part of the inmates.

5. The nature of the educational programs in an institution should be related to the size and type of the inmate population and the time earmarked for these programs. Educational activities should be developed in conjunction with the overall program of an institution.

6. As far as practicable, the education of prisoners should be integrated with the educational system of the State so that after their release they may continue their educational system of the State without difficulty.

7. The education policy should be formulated in a manner which is adjustable to social environment leading to the ultimate resettlement of a prisoner in the society. It should be organized at three levels:-

   a) For the beginners and illiterate inmates;

   b) For the intermediates and

   c) For advanced education.

8. Education imparting personnel should be oriented, through special training courses, to correctional policies, programs and methods as far as practicable.

9. Non- Governmental Organizations should be extensively involved in the educational programs.

10. Some specific actionable recommendations brought forward in the study are as under:-

i. **Educational program should consist of:**

   a. Physical and health education

   b. Academic education

   c. Social education

   d. Vocational education

   e. Moral and spiritual education

   f. Cultural education

ii. **Classification of prisoners:-**

   On admission to the prison, the prisoner should be classified on the basis of their educational background and vocational aptitude.

iii. **Policy for education of inmates:-**

   Policy should cater for minimum literacy level education for all illiterate inmates. If a person was pursuing education of some level before his imprisonment, he should be provided reasonable facilities to complete his course, in collaboration with respective board or university as applicable.

iv. **Compulsory education:-**

   Education of all adults should be compulsory and a timeline should be laid down under which an illiterate prisoner will be able to write his name at least. Help of educated prisoners should be taken to spread literacy. NGOs may also be associated. Every prison

should have a regular school for adolescent inmates. Attendance of all adolescent inmates should be mandatory.

v. Issuance of certificates:-

Care should be taken to ensure that there is no mention of imprisonment on the certificates.

vi. Short term education:-

Suitable short term courses/ programs should be planned for short term inmates.

vii. Personnel and equipment:-

Prisons in order to ensure quality education should be provided with proper personnel and equipment including a moderate library. Audio visual equipment will enhance quality of education. Those prisoners who help prison administration in conducting educational programs should be given honorarium/ wages.

viii. Curriculum:-

Need based curricula should be developed. Intervention of educational institutions, boards of examination, universities, etc. is required.

ix. Liaison :-

Prisons should maintain effective and productive liaison with institutes/ universities and boards of examination and NGOs.

x. Library:-

A well stocked library providing contemporary reading facilities should be made available and prisoners should be allowed access.

xi. Tests and examinations:-

Prisoners should be encouraged to appear in various examinations and tests both at the State and National level.

RESEARCH STUDIES ON POLICE AND PRISON ISSUES

(2016–2020)

[PART - II]

Doctoral Work under the GOI Fellowship Scheme in Criminology and Police Sciences

16. COMMUNITY POLICING IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A CASE STUDY OF HYDERABAD POLICE (2019)

A. Kumara Swamy, Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration, Osmania University

Objectives

1. To understand nature and extent of community policing in Hyderabad with analysis of improving law and order.

2. Examine the implementation of the new system of community policing in Hyderabad.

3. To study people's participation in community policing.

4. To identify the hurdles of community policing in its implementation.

Methodology

1. The community police related data was collected from two sources. In the primary source the data was collected through unpublished material, interviews (with official and academicians), questionnaires, participant observation and informal discussions. In the secondary source the data was collected through published documents, books, journals, articles and browsing internet, etc. The sample size was 300 which included 140 respondents from the public, 30 Maithri Committee members, 30 Peace Committee members and 100 police officials.

2. Stratified Random Sampling was used for selecting two Hyderabad and Cyberabad police stations. Simple Random Sampling was used for collecting data.

3. The data collected was analyzed using statistical tools and SPSS.

Findings

1. Community policing helps in improving law and order. (A majority of respondents i.e. 98.0%, Police Officers, opined, that crime is getting controlled in their police station limits due to the implementation of community policing).

2. Citizens are willing to be active participants in community policing and help the police in implementation of law and order. (About

56.40% respondents from the citizens, mentioned, that they were ready to help the police and provide any information and are willing to participate in community policing).

3. The Media plays an important role in the success of Community Policing. (91.0% of Police officers, opined, that the media is cooperating in community policing meetings and plays an important role in the success of community policing).

4. Image of police improves with community policing. (96.6% of respondents from the citizens, felt that a positive image of police is created through community policing).

5. All sections of the community are getting represented in community policing. (96% police officers, expressed, that all sections of community i.e. OBC, SC, ST, Minorities, women were represented in community policing).

6. Police Officers are conducting community policing meetings regularly (99% police officers, mentioned that they were conducting meetings regularly).

7. Citizens feel that community policing will work effectively, if the police is not corrupt.

8. Shortage of man power (police personnel) has been the main impediment for implementing community policing. (India has one of the lowest police: public ratio,

with only 145 police personnel sanctioned for 1,00,000 (one lakh) population as against the United Nations (UN) recommended norm of a minimum police strength of 222 per 1,00,000 people. Currently the police-public ratio in Hyderabad is 1:653, it shows that the police- public ratio is very less).

Recommendations

1. **Overall Reach Related**

   a. Give wider publicity to the community policing project through different media - print, visual and audio.

   b. Disseminate knowledge about community policing through the colony meetings.

   c. Entrust the beat officers or concerned police officials to address Kudumbasree members through the meetings about community policing and its salient features.

2. **Implementation Related**

   a. Deploy more beat officers in each of the beats.

   b. Hold community policing meetings more frequently.

   c. Ensure monthly target based conduct of house visits and interaction activities.

d. Diversify the activities of community policing project to more areas of interventions like counseling, referral services, etc.

e. Adopt measures to control the intrusion of excessive political and anti-social interventions.

3. Capacity Building

a. Enhance the number of trainings to the beat officers focusing more on personality development and communication skills.

b. Beat officers have been found to intervene in many domestic conflicts, and they have come to the aid of women, children and the elderly. In such a context, the beat officer functions more as a counselor than as a police officer. Training for beat officers should include a strong counseling component.

c. The possibility of setting up of a professionally trained group of counselors for each police station may be considered, who can take up cases that are identified by the Beat Officers.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

a. Conduct periodical monitoring of the project at the zone/division/police station level.

b. Set up an award for the Best Beat and the Best Community Policing. Create and update a database for each beat area, which indicates problem areas as well as families where regular beat visits are a must. In the event of transfer of the existing beat officer, this data base should be transferred to the new Beat Officer.

c. Provide incentives, either in cash or kind, to the best Beat Officer at the zonal/divisional /police station level.

d. Enhance the involvement of local NGOs, educational institutions/youth clubs in the various phases of the project viz. training and capacity building, planning and implementing, reporting and monitoring.

e. Involve social service organizations like National Service Scheme (NSS), National Cadet Corps (NCC) in implementing the various activities of the community policing.

f. Network with residents' associations and also instruct a representative of the community policing to attend the monthly meetings of the various associations.

g. Expand the project to all the police stations in Hyderabad for better utilization of the project by the general public.

17. THE ROLE OF POLICE AND THE USE OF FORENSIC TOOLS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES (2020)

Priyanka Rawal, Research Scholar, Amity Institute of Forensic Science, Amity University

Objectives

1. To find out the role of police in sexual assault investigation.

2. Scientific tests that are required to be done to establish the link between the victim, the assailant and the scene of crime.

3. Suggested solutions and their practical implications.

Methodology

1. Data collected through questionnaire from 150 victims of sexual assault cases through courts and rehabilitation centers in Delhi NCR.

2. Comprehensive analysis of protocol of five different developed countries was conducted.

3. Body samples like blood, semen, vaginal swab and saliva were collected from 120 cases of sexual assault.

4. Body samples were examined through preliminary tests and DNA fingerprinting.

Findings

1. In most of the cases, the following were observed:

   a. Victims suffer due to lack of sensitivity of police officers.

   b. Medical examination done after 72 hours.

   c. Non-availability or non-cooperation of advocates or counselors for the victims.

   d. Judging of victim's behavior/character.

   e. Pressure on victims to not to pursue with the case by police or family or friends.

f. Not having comfortable location for interview of victims.

g. Threats received from perpetrators.

2. Only in 10-15% cases, victims felt free to report their case before the police.

3. 86% of victims knew their perpetrator in some way or the other.

4. Majority of victims were illiterate and from economically weaker families.

5. There is no specific protocol to investigate sexual assault cases in India, it varies from State to State.

6. Timely reporting, proper examination of samples, quality and quantity of samples are extremely important for forensic analysis.

7. Degradation of samples has taken place due to delay in reporting the samples.

8. In 52% cases, samples were reported after more than 5 days of the incident.

9. In 42% cases, samples were examined after 4 months.

10. In 30% cases, samples were degraded or contaminated.

11. Blood samples were found having higher degradation rate as compared to other biological samples.

Recommendations

1. There should be immediate response towards sexual assault or rape.

2. There should be a well trained advocate and counselor for the victim.

3. Safety and security of the victim should be prioritized.

4. Police may be briefed about the various rehabilitation centers to help the victims.

5. Requirement of training for police to handle such cases.

6. Police should maintain confidentiality of the case and the victim.

7. Preliminary examination and investigation of such cases should be done thoroughly by the police.

8. Provide training to police personnel for proper handling of biological samples so that it does not get degraded or contaminated.

9. Develop national level protocol for investigation of sexual assault cases.

18. MANAGEMENT AND MEASUREMENT OF STRESS ON POLICE PERSONNEL WORKING IN NAXALITE AREA OF CHHATTISGARH (2020)

Ms. Niti Shukla, Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, University of Delhi

Objectives

1. To assess the perceived stress by different groups of Constables, to see if the stressful area of posting has any impact on their performance.

2. To assess the causes of stress which affect the job performance of Constables.

3. To see the effect of management techniques on the stress level of Constables.

4. To assess the occupational values of Constables.

5. To assess the coping strategies of Constables.

6. To assess the factors which cause work alienation in Constables.

Methodology

1. A sample of 120 male Police Constables from Dantewada District of Chhattisgarh was randomly drawn from the sub –interior area.

2. The study was divided into four stages:

   a. **First stage**: This part of the study was diagnostic in nature. The researcher assessed the level of stress, pattern of coping, work alienation and organizational values of constables. Standardized tests were administered on four groups of Constables, each group consisting of 30 Constables.

   b. **Second stage**: To see the effect of intervention programs i.e. Vipasana, PMR, Pranayam on Constables, the researcher divided the participants in two groups, one was experimental and the other was control group (group one). The Experimental group was further divided into group two, group three and group four. The researcher applied the relaxation techniques only on

experimental groups. Group two received Vipasana technique, group three received Vipasana, PMR & Pranayam, and group four received PMR & Pranayam. Group one was the control group, which received no intervention.

c. **Third stage**: To see the impact of intervention, the researcher, once again, administered the tests on constables, for assessing their level of stress, coping, values and alienation.

d. **Fourth stage**: The researcher also interviewed the constables. From each of the four groups, fifteen constables were selected. Therefore a total of sixty constables were interviewed.

3. Questionnaire and semi structured interview methods were used for data collection.

4. The variables under study were Stress, Coping, Work alienation and Organizational values.

Findings

1. After analyzing the pre intervention between all the groups, it was found that all groups were not significantly different on variables i.e. stress, values, coping and alienation from each other on their pre intervention score.

2. After the intervention session, when the impact of the intervention was seen, it was found that all groups were significantly different on variables like stress, values, coping, and alienation from each other post intervention. But when the groups were compared with each other, it was found that group three reported maximum reduction in their level of stress, work alienation and maximum increase in their organizational values and approach coping strategies.

3. Followed by group three, group four reported second maximum reduction in their level of stress, alienation, and maximum increase in their organizational values and approach coping strategies.

4. Group two reported least reduction in their level of stress and alienation as compared to group three and group four, also they reported least increase in their organizational values and coping strategies.

5. The control group reported no differences on scores of stress, alienation, coping and values as compared to the experimental group.

Recommendations

1. It was observed that the living conditions of police personnel who were posted in

these areas lacked proper facilities of sanitation, medical, and housing. There is a need to address these logistical issues.

2. The majority of the police personnel were complaining about promotion procedures. Time bound performance appraisal and promotion needs to be ensured.

3. The constables feel de-motivated because of the low pay scale and the continuous fear about their safety. There is a need to revise the pay scale and introduce provision for support to their families.

4. The police personnel were lacking the trust of the public. Through community development programmes the police can gain trust and cooperation of the public which is extremely crucial in such areas. There is a need for an effective perception management of police, by highlighting the positive work done by police via the media.

5. Police personnel should be encouraged to develop a sense of 'learned resourcefulness' i.e. the belief that they can effectively deal with manageable stress and also they should be trained in social skills, human relations and time management which will be beneficial and conducive to their growth.

6. Psychologists, psychiatrists or counselors should be posted in police hospital for helping, identifying and minimizing stress in the force.

7. Simple screening methods should be introduced for early diagnosis of referral.

8. Some family welfare programmes should be started for prompting positive mental health and for minimizing stress.

9. There is a need for more satellite phones in these areas, because the Naxalites destroy the telephone wires.

10. Transfer policies should be transparent with sufficient incentives for difficult postings.

19. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEENAGERS TOWARDS SUBSTANCE ABUSE: A STUDY AMONG SCHOOL GOERS OF MADURAI DISTRICT (2020)

B. Gokulan, Research Scholar, Madurai Kamaraj University

Objectives

1. To analyse substance abuse among school goers and its social implications.

2. To identify the knowledge and the factors influencing abuse of substance among the students, to correlate the influence of family, teachers and peer group with substance abuse.

3. To know the socio economic and cultural background of the respondents.

4. To analyse the consequence of substance abuse in terms of - Educational attainment, behavioural change, mental stability and arousal of antisocial & violent attitude.

Methodology

The research was conducted adopting descriptive research design using interview schedule. The researcher referred to a number of books, journals and empirical studies pertaining to substance use and abuse, with special reference to social, demographical, economical, family, and psychological and its related aspects, informal talks with students and teachers. The respondents of the study chosen by the researcher were 500 male teenager school students living in Madurai district who were consuming substance.

Findings

1. Majority of the respondents are from the most Backward Class.

2. 55 % were from rural areas and 45% is in urban areas.

3. Majority of substance abusers claimed to belong to a nuclear family.

4. Among all respondents 26.4% were studying in Government Schools.

5. Family income of the majority (47.6)

percent of the respondents fall under the category of Rs. 5000-10000/-.

6. Nearly 11.4% of the respondents were not living with their parents.

7. Maximum 37.4% of the respondents consuming substance regularly for their own enjoyment and interest.

8. More than 3/4th of the respondents were consuming substance with their friends.

9. Seeking treatment and rehabilitative measure was done only by 4.4% respondents.

Recommendations

1. Proper familial socialization is required.

2. Moral instructions at school can teach how to respond correctly when a peer is attempting to persuade them to do something they do not want to do.

3. Self-worth of the youth has to be boosted thus they realize their self-esteem. For this the environment in which we live is to be conducive.

4. Parenting has to be done effectively that supports their ward to cope up with the fast transforming society where the youth are facing cultural ambiguity.

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