



M.A. CRIMINOLOGY & POLICE SCIENCE - I YEAR

DKG12 : POLICE SCIENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION

SYLLABUS

Unit-I: Fundamentals of Policing

History of Indian Police - Police Administration concepts: Hierarchy, Rank and File Structure, Power & Authority, Span of Control, Unity of Command - Recruitment and Training. Superintendence, control, organization, and management of police. Executive powers and duties of Police Officers. Police Act of 1861 - Police reforms – with special reference to the National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979, Model police act of NPC.

Unit-II: Organization and structure of Indian Police

Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police – Special Police battalions; Intelligence Branch, Crime Branch (CID) – Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption. Central Police Organizations - IB, CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF, RAW etc. Police research and Crime Statistics Organizations – BPR&D, NCRB. Organizational set-up of police stations, working system of Town & City police stations, Village police, Railway and Armed Police. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

Unit-III: Police Investigation: Procedures and functions

First Police information Report, Investigation of Scene of Crimes sketching, searching, collection, preservation and transportation of physical clues to the experts. Charge sheet, Scientific methods of investigation, including the use of Computers - Investigation of cognizable and non-cognizable offences, Investigation of unnatural deaths, Robbery Dacoity, Theft House breaking Etc. Investigation of Rape cases and Traffic accidents. Mob Psychology and Crowd control.

Unit-IV: Issues and Contemporary developments in Policing

Issues in Policing – Problems in Police Personnel Management, Problems related to Police hierarchy, Police Corruption, Police Subculture, Police and Human Rights. Depiction of Police in Media – Print and Visual media. Police Image, Developing healthy Police Public relationship. *Recent approaches in Policing* – Community and Problem oriented Policing, Team Policing, Cyber Policing - Computerization of Policing. Policing in developing countries vs. policing in developed countries. Crime Analysis Units in developed countries.

Unit-V: Crime Prevention

Crime prevention: Anticipation/Recognition/Appraisal Initiate an Action, Remove or reduce Risk - Henry fielding methods. Primary prevention - neighborhood-level Crime and the Fear of Crime - Displacement and Diffusion - Secondary prevention - Situational Crime Prevention. Tertiary Prevention - Specific deterrence: Electronic monitoring/home confinement Reporting. Crime prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). Role of Educational institutions in Crime Prevention - Role of NGO's in crime prevention. Role of Media in Crime Prevention. Contemporary Crime prevention methods.



UNIT - I

HISTORY OF INDIAN POLICE

Throughout all of Indian history, even into the present time, one can discern two distinct police systems: a rural village-based system and a system emanating from the dominant section of the society closer to power at the moment. In fact, Indian police history can be written largely in terms of attempts to create an imperial system linking the indigenous fragmented system to an organized one for efficiency and responsiveness. It is not surprising that the basic unit of the traditional police system is the village. Responsibility of policing rested with the headman who was usually assisted by a watchman and sometimes by a special police helper (e.g., the 'Patel' of western India).

For giving a chronological account of Police in India, the period can be divided, for convenience sake, into five periods.

- I. Police in ancient India
 - a) Pre – Aryan phase
 - b) Vedic – phase
 - c) Post Vedic or pre-mauryan phase
 - d) Under Guptas
 - e) Sangam age
- II. Police under Mughals
- III. Police under East Indian Company
- IV. Police under British Crown
- V. Police after Independence -present

I. POLICE IN ANCIENT INDIA:

a) The Pre-Aryan Phase:

According to archaeologists, some excavated buildings at Mohenjadarro, look like guardhouses or watchmen's quarters. It is interpreted that the highly urbanized Indus-Valley people must have maintained a police force.

b) The Vedic Phase:

The origin of police in India can be traced to the earliest Vedic period in Indian History. The two Vedas, the *Rig Veda and Atharvana veda* mention certain kinds of punishments known to Vedic India, Manu, the first law giver talks about the



art of secret intelligence practiced in his time for the prevention and detection of crime. Village headman (Gramani) was the nominee of the King. Collective village responsibility was existed for prevention and detection of crime.

In the 'Lanka land' of *Valmiki's* Ramayana there is a graphic description of '*Dandayavadha Dharakas*', parading the streets of little kingdom of *Ravan* when Hanuman was engaged in espionage there. Armed with '*lathis*', these policemen of the demon king can be compared with the police constables on patrol duty today. The Sanskrit drams like *Mricha Katikam* (the little clay cart) by *Sudrak* and *Shakuntalam* by *Kalidas*, give some vivid pictures of police force in an ancient Indian city during the first few centuries after Christ.

c) Post-Vedic - Pre-Mauryan Phase:

There exist detailed and authentic accounts of Police organization and activities during Mauryan and Gupta periods of Indian History. *Kautalya's Arthasasthra* written around 310 B.C is a monumental work and yields systematic information about investigation techniques and agencies, punishment to the guilty and vice control activities. *Kautilya* classifies spies into nine distinct categories including women spies and talks about spies who belonged to good families, and were loyal, reliable and well trained in the art of disguise. Thus *Arthasastra* is not only a fascinating boom of Historical interest but also a testimony to the nature of police work which was done in India 2300 years ago.

1.) Mauryan Empire was divided into provinces and districts. District officer, exercised revenue collection, judicial and general executive authority (*Rajuka*).

2.) Police headquarters existed in all principal centres, where there were also law courts. (i) Every stranger had to report and get registered;
(ii) Movement of people forbidden and restricted at night;
(iii) Use of spies and informers to get information and to cross check and get feed back.

3.) Police function was entrusted to some officers called the 'city perfect' (*Nagar adtyaksha*) and 'warden of fort' (*Durgapal*). Collective responsibility of village existed for prevention and detection of crime. There was a village headman "*Gramika*".



d) Under the Guptas:

District officer - (*Vishayapati*), Commissioner of police - (*Nagararikshaka*) and Village headman (*Gramika*) were responsible for revenue collection and maintenance of law and order. There was collective responsibility of village for Prevention and detection of crime in South India (under Satavahanas, Pallavas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas).

Common features:

1. Policing in villages was the collective responsibility of the villagers, working directly under the village headman.
2. Towns had separate administrative units.

e) Sangam Age:

Sangam age is from 3 B.C. to 3 A.D. *Thirukkural* a great monumental work gives five essential requirements for a country: 1. Freedom from disease, 2. Economic stability 3. Wealth, 4. Surplus agricultural production, 5. Protection for person and property. The last one is the primary concern for the police. It can be called otherwise by the handy but hackneyed term 'Maintenance of Law and order'. Of course the police have an important part to play in other conditions also. So the presence of police is necessary both in times of tranquillity and trouble and that is why *Thirukkural* places so much stress on this aspect of administration in its recital of qualifications of good State. *Thiruvalluvar* also gives 10 *kurals* under the *adhikaram* 'Ortradal'. It gives a brief description of how a spy should be and qualities and functions of spies.

The systems of town watch and village watch were in existence in the old days is apparent from a verse of *Silappadikaram*. It also suggests that the king went out at nights in disguise to check the patrols and ascertain the grievance of the people, a method made popular in later times by the *Caliph Haroun al Rashid*.

In *Pathupattu* (*Maduraikanchi 631-653*) a Tamil classic of second century AD there is a description of a dark rainy night. Darkness is thick and black as an elephant's skin. The thieves, dressed in black and armed with sharp knives and implements of house breaking and collapsible ladders of rope wound round their waists, lurk in darkness. Unmindful of pouring rain, the patrolmen, renowned for their mastery of the ways of thieves, their leonine courage, indefatigable energy and



relentless vigil, pursues these nocturnal hawks like prowling tigers ready to spring upon wild elephants.

In the latter classics also we come across such descriptions of night watches who played no less a vital role in the prevention of crime and protection of property. In *Pandi Kovai* of the 7th Century A.D. we are introduced to robust youths who keep vigil over Madurai, the Pandyan Capital.

Manimekalai (7:68-9) refers to the men who patrol the highways and by-lands in the town alerting the citizens with their rattles. In *Pura Nanaru* (37) there is a poetic fancy, which brings to our knowledge, the crocodiles hurrying up in the river to catch the bright reflected image of the lanterns carried by the city night patrols which appear to them as some kind of prey.

II. POLICE UNDER THE MUGHALS:

1) Empire was divided into Provinces (Subas) and districts (Sarkars). The two functionaries at provincial level were

a) Subadar (or Nazim) was responsible for military and general administration.

b) Diwan was responsible for revenue collection and civil justice.

2) For the law and order purposes, districts were divided into thanas under 'Thanadars.' Thanadars responsibility were to i) Guard roads, ii) Prevent manufacture of firearms by blacksmiths, iii) Intervening with armed gangs to crush disorder.

The Thanadars were subordinate to the Faujdar. The Faujdar represented the executive authority of the government within the limits of a rural district. He was principally a military officer but also functioned as the chief police officer for the area under his command. The Faujdar were assisted by Zamindars, who had appropriated the police functions of the village headman because they paid and controlled the village headman.

3) In towns, an officer performed police duties and was called the 'Kotwal'. His main duties were to

a) Do watch and ward of streets at night and at all places of public gathering;

b) Keep watch on travellers alighting at Sarais;

c) Apprehend thieves and restore stolen property or make up the loss himself;

d) Control of prostitutes, distillation of liquors and sale of intoxicants;

e) Maintain spies and informers to collect intelligence.



4) In villages, prevention and detection of crime became the responsibility of the Zamindars.

III. POLICE UNDER THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY (1785-1858)

- 1) In Bengal (1765) Lord Clive obtained Diwani of Bengal for East India Company.
- 2) In 1788, Lord Cornwallis set up Darogah, or Thanadari Police.
- 3) Police was brought under exclusive charge of European officers of the East Indian Company and police powers were removed from Zamindars.
- 4) Police in each district was placed under the control of the Judge- Magistrate (1793). 1793 Regulation XXII of 1793 was issued.

Salient Features of Thanadari Police:

- a) Districts divided into police jurisdictions (thanas) not exceeding 2 square miles.
 - b) Thanas (police stations) placed under darogahs.
 - c) Judge-Magistrate appointed the darogahs, but the Governor General could dismiss them.
 - d) Crimes were to be reported to the darogah.
 - e) Darogahs could not impose any fine or punishment.
 - f) Darogah to apprehend accused and send him to the Magistrate within 24 hours.
 - g) Village chowkidars placed were under the control of the darogah.
 - h) Towns divided into wards, each ward placed under a darogah and the darogahs placed under the immediate control of the Kotwal.
 - i) Darogah received a commission of ten per cent on the value of property recovered and rupees ten per dacoit arrested.
 - j) Usual strength of a police station (thana): Under *Darogah* was one
 - k) Writer, one *Jamadar* and *Burkandazes* (Lightning throwers) number according to circumstances even up to 10.
- 5) **1808** - For supervision and coordination of anti-dacoity measures, a superintendent of police was appointed in the divisions of Kolkatta, Dacca and Murshidabad. This was the first attempt to introduce special and expert control over the police. His jurisdiction extended to Patna division (1810). Another S.P. was appointed for Benares/Bareilly division in 1810. In 1814 the company abolished



darogah system and returned to the traditional system of village policing. In 1829 the office of the S.P. was abolished and his duties were transferred to Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit.

6) a. In the first four decades of the 19th Century, enquiries into functioning and efficiency of the Thanadari police were held, as follows:

- By Lord Moira (Marques of Hastings) Governor General (**1815**)
- By a Select Committee, appointed by the British Parliament (**1832**)
- By the Bird Committee, appointed by the Governor General (**1838**)

b. Each enquiry found the police administration corrupt and inefficient. The reason was inadequate supervision over darogahs. To overcome these problems Control of police was removed from District Judge and given to the Collector of the District designated as Collector-Magistrate.

7) **1839** - Control of police taken away from Collector and given, not to the District Judge but to a new official, the District Magistrate, who was placed in charge of police and the administration of lower criminal justice.

8) **1840** - As per the recommendation of the Bird Committee, a Superintendent of Police was appointed in every district. District Magistrate continued to be in overall charge of police and lower criminal justice in district.

9) **1843** – The territory of Sind was conquered by the company lead by *Sir Charles Napier*. In Sind, there was neither a village police system nor a revenue system and it offered him an opportunity to invent an altogether new police system for sind. He followed the Royal Irish Constabulary Model for policing in Sind, which was made, by *Sir Robert Peel* with the help of two joint commissioners *Sir Richard maine and Sir Charles Rowan*. *Sir Charles Napier* created a separate police organization that was totally directed by its own officers. The IG was responsible for Law and Order in the whole of Sind, whereas the SP who looked after each district was placed under the control of IG. The IG was under the control of the Collector. Thus, the Government of Sind maintained law and order through the collector but the organisation and discipline of the police was entrusted to a new and separate department.



IV. POLICE UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN:

1) **1860** – In 1860 the All India Police Commission was set up and it looked up into the problems of police administration suggest ways and means for an increase in police efficiency and suggest ways to reduce the expenditure on the police force. The Government, which was under the direct control of the Queen, accepted the recommendations of the police commission and a bill was passed. The bill was passed on March 16, 1861 and it came into force from 22nd of the same month as the Indian police act, 1861 after receiving assent from the Governor General. The Major recommendations were incorporated into the police act of 1861. The Police act introduced a uniform system of police in British India. It brought organisational changes in police but failed to change the nature and mode of functioning of police.

2) **1902-03** – The Indian Police Commission of 1902-03 is a significant landmark in police history. The commission brought some organisational changes- envisaging establishment of a criminal investigation department, railway police, enhancement of pay and the provision of armed reserve force at district level. British left the same system when they left India.

V. POLICE AFTER INDEPENDENCE – PRESENT:

The Constitution of India came into operation on January 26, 1950. The Constitution of India provides 'Police' as a state subject according to article 246. There have been additions in police organization at national level, after the independence but no change in its structure or work patterns.

The CRPF was created in 1947, CBI was created in 1963, CISF in 1964 and BSF in 1965. Except CBI others are paramilitary, but police organizations. Except CBI others have no investigative functions and no public orientation.

In 1979, National Police commission was formed under the chairmanship of *Dharamvira* and it laid 8 reports in the table of parliament in 1981 but still no government have accepted the recommendations of NPC and still we are following the age old Indian police act which is now outmoded.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION CONCEPTS:

The basic principles of Police organization are given below:

- A) Hierarchy;
- B) Delegation of Authority;
- C) The principle of Accountability;



D) The principle of Unity of Command;

E) The principle of Span of Control

A) Hierarchy:

Any organization in which someone has authority over someone else is a hierarchy. Most organizations are hierarchical in some respects or the other, some are more hierarchical than others. The elements of hierarchy are;

1. Superior – subordinate
2. Rights and responsibilities to command.
3. The right and responsibility to make decisions and take actions.
4. If the superior has the power to command the subordinate, it follows that the superior has the rights as well as the responsibility to command the subordinate and also the right to make decisions and take actions. For ex. The SHO, who has the responsibility of marching beats, can decide and take action to change the area of the beat and command the constable to do so. The constable has to get the approval of the SI to leave an assigned beat duty.

B) Delegation of Authority:

When the work of an executive increases so much in volume that he cannot cope with it, he has to divide it among his subordinates. In doing this, he naturally expects that each subordinate will do the job as he himself would have done. This process of dividing the job is referred to as delegation. To delegate means to entrust authority to a deputy so as to enable him to accomplish the task assigned to him. In the words of Louis A. Allen *“It is the ability to get result through others”*.

The ultimate authority in a police department lies with the DGP, who must wisely delegate the authority to other officers so that decisions can be made and tasks performed. The authority is the legitimised or legal power to make decisions to perform tasks. Although authority may be delegated, responsibility may not. Responsibility is the obligation to make decisions, to perform tasks, and to use the authority prudently. In a law and order situation, as per law the man on the spot is the best judge and has to take stock of the situation and act as per law. In a highly hierarchical police department, it may so happen, some chiefs to please the political boss, whom he would have promised to ensure no opening of fire, would give instructions to get his clearance even in grave situations. A faithful following may be disastrous.



To quell communal strife, there are humpty numbers of Government of India directions to nip it in the bud. Notwithstanding such specific executive directions, which are not contradictory to the law of the land, the Government which comprises of several political parties, in order to please one of the coalition partner or with the eye on vote bank, may orally ask DGP to ensure no opening of fire on a particular sect though they would come to streets without getting license from police and indulge in lawlessness. DGP in turn directs his SP and range DIG not to carry firearms while handling law and order situations that might arise during the unauthorized agitation. The order of political boss and that of DGP are outright illegal.

District SP and Range DIG and deputies of DGP, namely ADGP / IGP, who are all IPS officers blindly follow the oral directions of DGP and also initiate departmental action against one Inspector for opening fire to quell an unruly mob, which otherwise would have caused tremendous damages to properties of local populace, then morale of the officers who follow the Rule of Law will go down and it will reflect on the law and order situations.

The delegation of authority must be consistent with the constitution and statutes. In the example given above, the orders are not only inconsistent but also outright illegal. The entire process of delegation of authority in writing is carried out in actual practice through Standing Orders regulations of the concerned State police.

The delegation of authority is never permanent and all must understand this. Reorganization of the department, reassignment of duties change in departmental objectives, policies and programmes may change the delegation of authority.

C) The Principle of Accountability:

Accountability means fulfilment in entirety the tasks entrusted. The principle of accountability means that all individuals to whom the authority has been delegated must be held accountable for its use. If such delegated authority is exercised improperly or irresponsibly, it will attract some disciplinary action – mild to harsh depending upon the situation and degree of misuse and the climate of the organization. Some bosses follow *carrot and stick policy* of rewarding for following the delegated authority scrupulously and taking the concerned to tasks for any deviation.



D) The principle of Unity of Command:

The unity of command principle stipulates that each subordinate is responsible to only one superior. It insists that the reporting relationship between subordinate and superior be on a one to one basis. A subordinate should not be expected to report to more than one superior or to take orders from more than one superior. If it is done, there will be utter confusion. If there are two or more superiors as regards any employee, it will only undermine authority, endanger discipline and disturb order and stability.

If a subordinate is made to follow the orders from more than one boss, he will be in a perpetual dilemma not knowing whose orders should be carried out first, how to allocate his time between different bosses such that he satisfies them all and displeases none and what to do in case of conflicting orders. According to *Fayol*, awkward situations will be difficult to avoid if two superiors with same powers and authority are allowed to control the same subordinate. To avoid the undesirable consequences of such quality of command it is essential that relationships in the organisation structure are clearly defined and functions of different departments are clearly laid down.

E) The Principle of Span of Control:

The span of control refers to number of subordinates a manager can manage effectively. According to *Brech*, “*Span refers to the number of persons, themselves carry managerial and supervisor responsibilities for whom the senior manager retains his over-embracing responsibility of direction and planning, coordination, motivation and control*”. The span of control is an organizational supervisory tool, which, if used with care and revised through experience, can contribute it significantly to organizational solidarity and effectiveness. The greater the degree of authority and responsibility, the span of control will be narrow. Thus, a DGP has a smallest span of control. In police department, an officer – DGP or DIG or SP or SHO, who is not confident of himself will not delegate and allow his subordinates to decide and solve the problem. It will not only increase the workload of that officer but also frustrate the subordinates. Moreover, if it is continued, the subordinates will lose interest and initiative resulting in delayed responses, which in turn, will get a bad name for the entire department.



RECRUITMENT & TRAINING:

RECRUITMENT:

1. Meaning:

Recruitment refers to the process of attracting a large number of candidates by inviting applications through different sources while the selection refers to the actual process of selecting suitable candidate for any post from amount the applicants based on the predetermined criteria.

2. Levels of Recruitment:

Recruitment and selection to the police is presently made at the levels of

- a) Constable;
- b) Asst. Sub-Inspector (in some states), sub-Inspector,
- c) Dy.S.P. and
- d) The Indian Police Service (IPS).

3. Standardisation:

a) The significance of standardized, well laid out Recruitment & Selection procedures need not be over-emphasized. This is reflected in the observations of the Gore Committee on Police Training 1973:

“The nature of the police role in a democracy requires that the members should be selected impartially; they should be administratively competent, politically neutral, and imbued with spirit of selfless service. A police officer enjoys vast powers under the law and expertise wide discretion. The recruitment procedures should, therefore, be so devised that they are free from political, personal or corruptive influences. The need for objectivity in selection cannot be overemphasized”.

b) The recruitment procedures adopted presently are different for different States.

c) The Standardization in recruitment and selection procedures by minimizing the discretion of the selection authorities and by introducing as much transparency as possible in the selection process will reduce or eliminate influence of extraneous considerations including the political interference, corruption, nepotism etc., to a great extent.



d) These standard procedures need to be given adequate publicity with a view to create wide spread public awareness, which alone, in the ultimate analysis will be able to counter the extraneous influences.

e) The mass media should be effectively utilized for this purpose. A time-bound cyclic recruitment schedules carried out every year once or twice will improve public confidence in police recruitment and selection apart from helping the organization to manage its human resources properly.

What is training?

1. Training is a planned activity deliberately set to contribute to the learning necessary for competent job performance. Learning is a permanent change in behaviour, which occurs as a result of training, while training is a planned activity, which involves learning in the process.

2. The purpose and mission of Training is reflected in the words of Shri.K.F.Rustamji, when he said: “Training is not mere drill or only health and endurance. It is not the mere ability to shoot accurately or even the parrot-like recitation of law. Training means the right attitude to work, the rich knowledge of duties and the right desire to do the job effectively and in a manner which is compatible with public interest”.

3. Policing is a profession. A basic ingredient of professionalism is that one must have, before entering the profession, acquired some substantial professional qualification.

4. Training as an instrument of change. Basically three types of skills are required by policemen.

Skills:

A) Technical skills, which are more in focus at the Constabulary level.

B) Human relations skills which are more needed at the middle level i.e. Sub-Inspectors and above, and

C) Conceptual skills, which are required at top, level i.e. Superintendents of Police and above.



	Technical	Human relations	Conceptual
Top Level Skills [S.Ps. & above)	Some	Medium	> More Conceptual
Middle Level [SIs & above)	Medium	> More Human Relations Skills	Some
Lower Level [Constabulary)	> More Tech, Skills	Medium	Little

d) Training as a continuous process.

Kinds of Training Institutions engaged in the task of Training Police Personnel in India:

1. National Level Institutions like SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad, and Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi for training of IPS Officers and other senior level officers.
2. Training Institutions of Central Police Organisations such as Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu, BSF Academy, Tekanpur [MO) and others for training of Central Police Organisational Personnel.
3. State Police Training Colleges for the Training of Dy.Suptds. of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.
4. Police Training Schools for training of Head Constables and Constables.
5. Armed Police Training Centres for the training of Junior Members of the Armed Police Bus.
6. Specialised training institutions like Central Detective Training Schools and North-Eastern Police Academy, Shillong.

Police Training Courses offered by Various Institutions:

1. Basic Course for various ranks on their first appointment.
2. Refresher courses for various ranks;
3. Promotional courses for various ranks;



4. Specialised courses/Thematic courses on crime investigation, crime prevention, traffic control, police community relations, commando training, economic crimes, Cyber Crimes etc.

5. Management and Leadership Development Courses for senior police officers;

6. Vertical interaction programmes for IPS officers.

Need for Re-defining Training Objectives:

To Develop among Police Officers

- proper norms of accountability, responsibility with moral and ethical obligations towards the police and nation;
- awareness of the political, social, legal and economic environment
- secular outlook and positive attitude of dedication and commitments
- Scientific temper and willingness to utilize latest technology.
- Receptive to new ideas and the ability to anticipate situations and innovate.
- Total personality in order to achieve maximum human resource.
- police-public relationship personality to become “People’s-Police”

Suggestions for the improvement of Training:

- a) Police Training should make “People’s Police and bridge the existing gap between the role enactment, role expectation and the idealized role of the police.
- b) Identification of Training needs should be done by Bureau of Police Research and Development wing.
- c) Training must become an integral part of the Government `s policy.

A module for ‘Organisation of Training’ should be developed containing: a) Staff of Training Institutions; b) Training Programme and Syllabi; c) Financial allocation; d) Evaluation and feedback; e) Training Material; f) Research and Training; g) Support for Training.



THE POLICE ACT OF 1861:

- A) A study of the history, of the Police Act of 1861 reveals that close on the heels of police mutiny in 1857, the Commission was appointed in 1860 to examine all systems of police then existing in India and to draft proposals for making a comprehensive system suitable to the then British Government.
- B) On the basis of the recommendations of the Commission, the Police Act of 1861 was formulated for re-organising the police and for making it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime.
- C) The Police Act of 1861 instituted the system of police, which is still in force in India.
- D) It has been amended and repealed in part by the Central Acts of 1871, 1874, 1882, 1888, 1895, 1903, 1904, 1914, and 1920.
- E) It was adapted by the Adaptation of Laws Orders of 1937, 1948 and 1950.
- F) The following Central Acts were enacted to achieve the object of the Police Act of 1861 more effectively.
- (i) The Police Act (iii) of 1888 was enacted for relaxing those provisions of Acts for which restricted the employment of police officers to the Presidency, State or place or of the Police establishment of which they were members.
 - (ii) The Police (incitement to Disaffection) Act, (XXII) of 1922 was enacted to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police and for kindred offences.
 - (iii) The Police Act (LXIV) of 1949 was enacted to provide for the constitution of a general police district for two or more Union Territories and for establishment of a police force therefore.
 - (iv) The Police Force (Restriction of Rights) Act (NO.XXXIII of 1966 was enacted to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.
- G) Commissioners of Police are posted in various big cities, to most of these places the system of Commissioner of Police was extended in the post-Independent era. In Tamil Nadu: (i) Chennai (ii) Madurai (iii) Coimbatore (iv) Trichy (v) Salem (vi) Tirunelveli has this system. The working of the Commissioners of Police is governed



by special local legislations. The Police Act of 1861, however, is not having provisions for commissioners so now it may be repealed to include commissioners of police.

SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN POLICE ACT 1861:

The preamble declared the intention of the act as “to reorganise the police and make it more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime”.

- Section 2 provided the constitution of the force, including its strength and pay etc for the members would be ordered by the local government.
- Section 3 vested its superintendence in the local government, subject to the latter’s “general control”.
- Section 4 provided that the administration of the police of a province be vested on an Inspector General of police and Deputy and Assistant IG and that of a district in a SP and ASP under the “general control and Direction” of the District Magistrate.
- The act gave police powers District Magistrate and gave magisterial powers to IG and made provisions for departmental and Judicial Punishment.
- Section 5 provides magisterial powers to IG.
- Section 6 gives magisterial powers to DIGs,.AIGs, SPs, ASPs, and DsPs.
- Section 7 and 29 made provision for the infliction of departmental and judicial punishments respectively on police officers.
- Section 13 and 14 provided for the supply of additional police at the cost of individuals.
- Section 17 provided for the appointment of ‘*residents of the neighbourhood*’ as special police officers ‘when any unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance has taken place’.
- Section 19 for the award of punishment to persons refusing to serve as special police officers.
- Section 22 says that every police officer is taken as to be in office at 24 hours.
- Section 23 provides the he role, duties, powers and responsibilities as spelt out in the police act of 1861 (sec.23):
 - a. Prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances;
 - b. Detect and bring offenders to justice;



- c. Apprehend all persons whom the police are legally authorized to apprehend.;
 - d. Collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace;
 - e. Obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to the Police by any competent authority;
 - f. Take charge of unclaimed property and furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the District, and be guided by his orders regarding their disposal;
 - g. Keep order on the Public roads, Thoroughfares, Ghats, Landing places and at all other places of Public Resort; and
 - h. Prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads.
- Section gives provision to grant licence for assemblies and processions by SP and ASPs.
 - Section 33 for the general control of the magistrate.
 - Section 42 says if a case is not filed in court within 3 months (90 days) of reporting the court will not accept the case.
 - Section 44 says that all complaints and charges should be accorded in General Diary, names of person arrested and names of witness etc.

Drawbacks of the Police Act 1861:

- 1) The police were totally subordinate to the executive government in the discharge of its duties. No reference was made at all to the role of police as a servant of the law as such.
- 2) The Indian Police Act, 1861, was enacted soon after on the model of the Madras Act, formalizing the present organizational set up and making the police at the district level function under the control and direction of the chief executive of the district, namely, the District Magistrate. The police force has since then remained an instrument in the hands of the State Government,
- 3) This position is very clearly reflected in the manner in whom police role, duties, powers and responsibilities have been spelt out in the Police Act of 1861.
- 4) Police, being engaged in doing something that intimately affects the public interest is supposed to be a social service, which is expected to make use of law for



establishing social order. But in the Police Act of 1861, there is no reflection of this aspect.

5) Some Outdated Provisions in the Police Act 1861 relating to appointment of special police officers (sections 17,18 and 19) have become obsolete because in the situation envisioned by the Act, the volunteers of home Guards (Statutorily constituted) are deployed in all States.

6) It is not understood why the Police Act of 1861 should be burdened with sections 24 to 27, and also 34 of the Act. The former four sections conceivably belong to the realm of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the latter one section to that of the Indian Penal Code.

7) A lot of urbanization has taken place in the country. There is then an unmistakable trend towards further urbanization in evidence. Even despite that, section 31 of the Police Act of 1861 talks of public roads, public streets, thorough fares, ghats and landing places but not specifically of air ports, sea ports, railway stations, bus stands, shopping centres, cinema houses etc.

8) A policeman being, continually vulnerable to attacks for the manner in which he chooses to exercise this discretion needs protection from malicious and vexatious prosecution. Unfortunately, section 42 of the Police Act of 1861 miserably fails to provide adequate protection.

9) Section 7 of the Police Act of 1861 provides for the award of punishment to erring police officer. While the punishments comprise fine, deprivation of good conduct pay and removal from office of distinction or special emoluments continue to adorn the Act, purposeful punishments like removal from service, withholding of increments or promotion etc. are not there.

10) Collection and communication of criminal intelligence are not there.

11) The Police Act of 1861 has nowhere provided for the manner in which police officers are supposed to deal with citizens. It should have been laid down that it should be the duty of every police officer always to combine courtesy with firmness in his dealings with citizens.

12) Certain provisions have been more honoured in breach than in the observance. First, the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of Deputy Superintendents of Police are to be such as may be determined by the Union Government. However, all State Governments have taken these powers.



In conclusion, it can be stated that a re-conceived, re-oriented, re-structured consolidated and updated Police Act as envisaged by National Police Commission will positively have an edge over the archaic and outdated Police Act of 1861 and when inducted on to the Statute Book predictably serve as an effective change agent for internal police administration. And since answers to many police problems seem to lie in the continued improvement of internal police administration, the proposed new Police Act will pave way for better policing.

POLICE REFORMS with special reference to the National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC)

Grievances redressal in police - Restrictions on police:

Constitution authorizes Parliament to restrict the Fundamental Rights of Armed Forces and Forces charged with the maintenance of Public Order (Article 33). In addition there are special Acts, which do restrict the Police.

i] The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 place restrictions against inciting disaffection in the police forces.

ii] The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 does not outright prohibit a police union/association but stipulates mandatory sanction of appropriate government.

Police, by the very nature of their job, cannot resort to any agitation for redressal of their grievances without seriously jeopardising public order. As they cannot air their grievances in public, there is need for an efficient, inbuilt system of grievance redressal in police. Absence or failure of such system has lead to strikes or revolts.

Machinery for grievance redressal and its drawbacks:

Sammelan / Durbar and Orderly Room and the two existing machineries. Both were part of colonial legacy and lack audit in addition, both have very formal affairs and lack in privacy. Quite naturally, there is hesitation of subordinate ranks for fear of causing annoyance to their superiors. Further more, duty load does not facilitate full attendance.

There are quite a few grievances that cannot be settled immediately and locally and undue delay in getting suitable reply from Head Quarters put the officers conducting durbars / Orderly Rooms to embarrassment.



Police Revolts – P.A.C. revolt in U.P. a case study

Rajya Police Karmachari Parishad: a] The union was formed by subordinates in UP in March 1973; b] In April, 1973 a PAC contingent refused to fall in parade preparatory to a VVIP duty; c] And in May, 1973 PAC men on examination duty in Lucknow University joined by students indulged in slogan raising and Army was called in; d] PAC men were disarmed, and to quell the riotous Police men army action saw killing of 34 and arrest of 380 Police men. e] Apart from the action against the police, President's rule had to be imposed in U.P.

In 1967, there was organized strike in Delhi. Earlier, to that strike, only anonymous activities, which were not preplanned but impulsively spurred by a particular act of injustice or grievance, had come to notice. There were a series of police agitations in quite a few States in 1979. An analysis of all these strikes point out the lack of a machinery for redressal of grievances of the men.

Grievances:

Some of the specific grievances aired by Policemen are:

- i) A heavy work load which necessitated (unduly Armed Police (Battalions) and Armed Police (armed unit in each district) men and officers are deployed continuously. Therefore, they are unable to meet their family.
- ii) Lack of attractive monetary compensation for work.
- iii) Lack of housing facilities,
- iv) Lack of adequate welfare measures including hospitals,
- v) Lack of sympathetic attitude of superior officers,
- vi) Lack of favourable service conditions,
- vii) Lack of physical facilities at Police Stations,
- viii) Uninteresting work

Recommendation of National Police Commission - Machinery for redressal of grievances.

1. Urgent need for devising a satisfactory system for effective voicing of grievances, and finding solutions with a proper understanding and assessment of the issues involved

2. While the right of police personnel to form associations is already recognized in law, subject to prescribed rules and regulations it is necessary to lay down some general principles to govern the formation and working of such



associations so that the activities of association do not prejudice the proper discharge of duties by policemen and maintenance of discipline among them.

3. The guidelines suggested to be kept in view for grant of recognition of Policemen's Associations are - (1) Membership to be restricted to serving policemen only; and no retired and no outsider (2) Members not to have any right to strike work or withhold their services or otherwise delay the performance of their duties in any manner (3) The Association to not to resort to any coercive method or agitation for obtaining redressal of grievances (4) The Association not to do any thing affecting the efficiency of the force or undermine its discipline (5) The Association to be absolutely, non-political in character and not to be connected directly or indirectly with political activity of any kind.

4. It is desirable to have the stipulations embodied in the Memorandum of Associations of these bodies before they are recognized.

5. Recommended four categories of policemen's associations -- (1) to cover constables and Head Constables and equivalent ranks (2) to cover ASIs, SIs and Inspectors and equivalent ranks (3) to cover all State Police Service Officers of and above the rank of Dy.S.P. (4) existing IPS Association to cover all IPS Officers.

6. Associations covering the ranks of PC/HC, ASI/SI/Inspector may be formed on District basis. Representatives of the District Associations may constitute State Level Associations. The Association of State Police Service Officers may be organized on State Basis.

7. Police Associations may only facilitate collective articulation of grievances but that by itself would not help in evolving practicable, solutions. The existing system does not provide an adequate sense of participation for all members of the Police force particularly at the lower levels, in the evolution of professional norms and techniques for handling police problems and for removal of grievances, which stand in the way of efficient performance of duties.

8. Recommended the immediate formation of a Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) in the shape of Staff Councils for the Police Personnel at the district level and the State level to provide such a forum and also a scheme for compulsory arbitration.

9. The Staff Councils would be constituted at District and State Level with the following composition:



District	State
S.P. -1 (Ex-officio Chairman) D.G. & I.G.P. - 1 (ex-off. Chair.)	
Dy.S.P. -1 (Member Secretary)	I.G.P.(Wel) - 1 (Ex.off. Mem)
Inspector -1 (Member)	AIG(Admn)- 1 (Ex.off.MemSec)
S.I./ASI- 2 (Members)	S.P./ASP -2 (Members)
HC/PC - 4 (Members)	Dy.S.P. -2 (Members)
Inspector's - 2 (Members)	
	SI/ASI - 4 (Members)
	HC/PC -8 (Members)
Total 9	Total 21

10. The Staff Council namely, District Police Staff Council, (DPSC) will meet once in three months and State Police Staff Council (SPSC) will meet once in six months and discuss all matters pertaining to morale, welfare and other allied establishment problems which fall within the administrative purview of the State Government. However, they shall be precluded from discussing individual cases of disciplinary proceedings, postings, transfers, or similar establishment problems. The DPSC shall dispose of all matters having remedial measures at the District Level. Other matters will be sent upwards to SPSC.

11. There shall be a Joint Consultative Council (JCC) at the State Hqrs. Which will deal with matters which requires consideration and decision at Government level. The JCC shall consist of an official side and a staff side. The official side consists of Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Finance Secretary and Personnel Secretary and others up to 7. The entire body of the SPSC shall constitute the staff side of the JCC. The Home -Minister shall be the Chairman of the JCC.

12. The scope of the JCC to include all matters relating to conditions of service and work, welfare of the police personnel and improvement of efficiency and standards of work, provided, however, that (i) in regard to recruitment, promotion, and discipline, consultation will be limited to matters of general principle, and (ii) individual cases shall not be considered.

13. The official side shall conclude matters at meetings of the Council and shall not reserve them for later decision by the Government. If there is no agreement between the two sides, the matter may be transmitted to a Committee of the JCC for



further examination and report. But, if a final disagreement is recorded, and the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided, it shall be referred to arbitration, if so desired by either side. In other-cases the Government will take action according to its own judgement.

14. Arbitration shall be limited to (i) pay and allowances; (ii) leave; (iii) any other matter that the SPSC and the State Government mutually agree to refer to arbitration. Individual cases shall not be subjected to arbitration. On final disagreement being recorded being mentioned above, the state government shall appoint a Board of Arbitration as soon as possible, in any case not later than one month from the date of record of disagreement. The Board shall consist of three members, one drawn from a panel of five submitted by official side, and another from a similar panel submitted by the staff side and a Chairman who shall be an independent person, preferably a retired/serving Judge of High Court. The Members and the chairman will be selected by the Minister in charge of the Police.

15. Subject to the overriding authority of the State Legislative Assembly, recommendations of the Board of Arbitration shall be binding on both sides.

16. If for any reasons to be recorded in writing, the State Government is of the opinion, that all or any, of the recommendations of the Board of Arbitration should be modified on grounds of National economy and social justice, the Government shall, lay before the State Legislative Assembly the report of the Board containing such recommendations together with the modifications proposed for a decision of modification.

17. It is recommended by the National Police commission that these Staff Councils and Joint Consultative Council as detailed be brought into the first instance through administrative orders. After gaining practical experience in working the scheme for sometime, they may be given a statutory cover by appropriate modifications and additions to the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 and the rules framed there under.

18. The NPC further recommended for amending this Act straightaway to (i) to enable the Government to impose conditions for proper discharge of duties and maintenance of discipline before granting sanction to any proposed Association. (ii) to enable formation of Associations to cover more than one rank as indicated above. (iii) impose the same obligations on members of the families of the Policemen as



applicable to policemen themselves in regard to their membership or other links with such associations.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS (1977-1981):

Introduction:

With a view of revitalising police force and suggest measures of reforms in the working of police the Government of India appointed a National Police Commission on 15th November 1977, under the chairmanship of Mr. *Dharamvira, N.K. Reddy, K.F. Rustamji, N.S. Saxena, M.S. Gore and C.V. Narasimhan* as member Secretary. The commission submitted eight reports in all the last being in May 1981.

- I Report – February 1979
- II Report – August 1979
- III Report – January 1980
- IV Report - June 1980
- V Report - November 1980
- VI Report – March 1981
- VII Report – May 1981
- VIII Report – May 1981.

The terms of reference of the commission are,

- a) To redefine the role of police and review its powers and responsibilities in the changed context as a machinery for maintaining public order and prevention of crime.
- b) To review the working of the police and suggest concrete measure for reform
- c) To suggest remedial measures for eliminating delays in investigation and prosecution of cases
- d) To examine the existing methods and sources of preparing crime statistics and suggest ways and means for working out a uniform pattern of crime indices.
- e) To review the system of policing in non-rural areas
- f) To examine the scope of utilisation of scientific devices in police work
- g) To suggest adequate training and development programmes for police personnel.



- h) To pay special attention towards the responsibility of police in bringing about welfare schemes for the people and speedier disposal of their grievances
- i) To explore areas of greater police public participation.
- j) Any other matter related to police set up or police work.

SALIENT FEATURES OF NPC'S RECOMMENDATIONS

I Report

The first report was submitted in February 1979. The first report consists of

1. Preamble:

Preamble says that the basic and fundamental problem regarding police is to make them function as an efficient and impartial law enforcement agency, fully motivated and guided by the objectives of the service to the public at large upholding constitutional rights to the people.

2. Constabulary:

- a) Since the constable forms the cutting edge of police administration there is a need to restructure constabulary.
- b) They are no longer mechanical as by the police commission 1902-03. They should be recruited well and be able to assist the SI in inquiries and investigational work.
- c) There should be promotional structure for constabulary to raise promotion to higher ranks even highest.
- d) The crux of efficient policing in NPC view is the effective and amicable presence of a well-qualified and trained constable.

3. Pay Structure:

- a) Constables are very less paid. But they work in holidays when other enjoy holidays. So their pay structure should be raised.
- b) A Special pay should be paid to constables who possess proficiency in driving, handling wireless, computers and a higher degree like criminology and forensic science which will professionalise him
- c) There should be a facility of encashment leave
- d) Conveyance allowance and washing allowance paid to constable are very low. So Rs. 10/- per month should be increased.



4. Housing:

- i) Minimum living accommodation for constabulary (i.e) Head Constable and Constable should consist of two rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.
- ii) After retirement special loans should be given so that he may have his own house or for buying house in quarters.

5. Supply of essential commodities:

For this the scheme adopted in West Bengal should be adopted.

6. Orderly system:

- i) Orderly system should be abolished
- ii) The officers may keep a private person of his choice to keep his uniform and to keep his room neat.

7. Machinery for redressal of grievances:

- i) For this a Police association can be formed but it should be of non-political of character. Members should be only of policemen.
- ii) There may be four associations. a) Constables and Head Constables, b) ASI and Sub Inspectors, c) Officers of State police (DSPs), d) All IPS officers.
- iii) Associations covering the ranks of PC/HC, ASI/SI/Inspector may be formed on District basis. Representatives of the District Associations may constitute State Level Associations. The Association of State Police Service Officers may be organized on State Basis.
- iv) Police Associations may only facilitate collective articulation of grievances but that by itself would not help in evolving practicable, solutions. The existing system does not provide an adequate sense of participation for all members of the Police force particularly at the lower levels, in the evolution of professional norms and techniques for handling police problems and for removal of grievances, which stand in the way of efficient performance of duties.
- v) Recommended the immediate formation of a Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) in the shape of Staff Councils for the Police



Personnel at the district level and the State level to provide such a forum and also a scheme for compulsory arbitration.

- vi) The Staff Councils would be constituted at District and State Level with the following composition:

District	State
S.P. -1 (Ex-officio Chairman)	D.G. & I.G.P. - 1 (ex-off. Chair.)
Dy.S.P. -1 (Member Secretary)	I.G.P.(Wel) - 1 (Ex.off. Mem)
Inspector -1 (Member)	AIG(Admn)- 1 (Ex.off.MemSec)
S.I./ASI- 2 (Members)	S.P./ASP -2 (Members)
HC/PC - 4 (Members)	Dy.S.P. -2 (Members)
Inspector's - 2 (Members)	SI/ASI - 4 (Members)
	HC/PC -8 (Members)
Total 9	Total 21

8. Recruitment, Training and Career Planning for constables:

- i) SSLC/ Matric minimum but later the constable should get higher degree.

9. Modalities for inquiry into complaints against police:

- i) Inquires should be conducted by

For Constable, Head Constable - Inspector

For SI and Inspector – DSP, SP and above

- ii) In alleged rape, death in police custody Judicial Custody of the police constable/SI is mandatory.

- iii) Corruption by Vigilance and anti-corruption department.

II Report

The Second report was submitted in August 1979. It consists of

1. Welfare measures for police families:

- i) Wives of police personnel may play a significant role in encouraging collective involvement in welfare work in different kinds.
- ii) Financial and deceased gratuity, monthly pension and Ex-gratia grant of Rs.10,000
- iii) Policemen children should get free education upto high school standard.



- iv) The retiring Policemen should be assisted in matter of securing of land for cultivation and facilities for self employment.

2. Police role, duties, powers and responsibilities :

- i) Comprehensive reform in procedure laws relating to investigation and trial should be done.
- ii) The New police act may spell out duties and responsibilities of police
- iii) Licensing should be there for private detective agencies because of their mushrooming.

3. Remedial measure for political interference:

A state security commission should be formed. It should bear its members mostly from the police force.

4. Gram Nyalayas:

- i) It should consist of 3 members presiding judge appointed by district judge and 2 ordinary members
- ii) It will have excusive jurisdiction
- iii) Punishment will be fine and imprisonment.

5. Maintenance of crime records and statistics:

- i) Computerization
- ii) Transfer of finger print bureau to join with NCRB
- iii) Government of India should continue financial aid for computerisation.

III Report

The third report consists of

1. Police and weaker sections:

- i) State governments may set-up special courts under section 15 A(1) of the Protection of civil rights act
- ii) Special cells of police to monitor the progress of investigation in cases under PCR Act.

2. Village Police:

The village chowkidari system should be modified.

3. Corruption in police:

- i) Surprise checks and sudden inspection
- ii) Constant interaction and exchange of intelligence between chief of police and head of state anticorruption bureau.



- iii) Sections 2 c and 2 I should be amended to remove emphasis in arrest in the definition of cognisable and non-cognisable offences.

4. Economic offences:

- i) Separate economic offences wing should be set up.
- ii) Training course in Economic offences for Economic offences wing staff
- iii) The state security commission will oversee the working of Economic offences wing.

5. Modernisation of Police:

- i) Independent multi channels for communication through VHF and Microwave
- ii) Teleprinter links and cryptographic machine to each districts
- iii) Portable pocket sets for patrol officers.

6. Writing work in Police:

- i) Adequate staff should be sanctioned for writing work.
- ii) Repeated inspections by higher officers regarding writing work should be done.

IV report

It consists of

1. Investigation:

- i) Amendment of section 154 Crpc
- ii) Cadre of investigators should be increased
- iii) Amendment of 172, 100-102 and 167 Crpc

2. Court Trial:

- i) Amendment of 173, 291, 293, 296 Crpc
- ii) Large number of magistrates should be incorporated
- iii) Juvenile crime squads establishment.

3. Prosecuting agency:

- i) Post of Director of Prosecution should be created
- ii) Public prosecutor should be provided with office accommodation, Library and small ministerial staff.

4. Industrial Disputes:

- i) Collection of Intelligence
- ii) Preventive action against organisers of strikes



- iii) Protection of loyal workers

5. Special legislations:

- i) Five groups of police for special legislation
- ii) Amendments in social legislation

6. Prohibition:

- i) Amendment in prohibition laws
- ii) Government should review its prohibition policy.

V Report

It consists of

1. Recruitment process:

- i) In future only two levels of recruitment a) Constables b) IPS
- ii) Police cadet corps in schools
- iii) Chairman of SSB assisted by IG, Criminologists and sociologists etc.

2. Training:

- i) Posting in training institutions should carry attractive pay and other amenities
- ii) Courts for SI to Inspector for 6 weeks
- iii) Directly recruited DSPs should be given IPS training in NPA.

3. Arms Act:

- i) New arms act should be implemented
- ii) Special task forces for unearthing illicit arms
- iii) Punishment should be enhanced to 7 years, which was 6 months and 3 months formerly.

4. Co-ordination in District Administration with executive magistracy:

- i) Amendment in section 4 of 1861 act.
- ii) The administration of police throughout a district or part shall be vested in the SP.
- iii) Co-ordination in district administration.

5. Code of behaviour for police officers:

- a) Neglect of duty
- b) Disobedience of orders
- c) Discreditable conducts
- d) Misconduct towards member of police force



- e) Anti-national conduct
- f) Drunkenness.

6. Police-Public relations:

- i) Introduction of Junior Police Call (JPC) for youth
- ii) Coordination with people and press.

VI Report

It deals with

1. Police Leadership (IPS):

- i) IPS should be made equal to IAS
- ii) IPS pay should be equal to IAS
- iii) Age limit for IPS selection should be 21-24

2. Training and career development of IPS:

IPS course should be increased from 12 months to 59 1/2 months.

3. Police and Students:

A protection force should be formed for student confrontation

4. Communal riots:

Special investigation squads should be set up to investigate communal riots

5. Urban Policing:

- i) Provision of scene of crime vehicles
- ii) Provision of single digit bureau
- iii) Control rooms must be located within the office of chief of police
- iv) Special squad like Homicide squad, Burglary squad, Economic offences and forgery quad, Robbery and dacoity squad, Kidnapping person's squad, Automobile theft squad should be formed.

VII report

1. Organisation and structure of police:

- i) Urban areas should have exclusive Police stations.
- ii) Police station surrounding should be neat

2. State Armed police and district armed reserve:

- i) A battalion should also have Deputy commandant to assist the commandant
- ii) Shortages in equipments which affect the efficiency of the force need to be investigated periodically and removed.



3. Delegation of financial powers of police:

- i) Full powers in respect of purchase of furniture should be delegated to the chief of state police
- ii) The chief of state police should be given financial powers similar to the DG BSF and DG CRPF.

4. Traffic regulation:

- i) Traffic Education in school curriculum
- ii) Computerisation of traffic signals
- iii) Road safety cell headed by an engineer should be made.

5. Ministerial staff and Administrative work in the police department

- i) Ministerial staff should be brought under the police act
- ii) Use of computers by ministerial staff

VIII Report

1. Accountability of police performance:

- i) Yardsticks in evaluation of group performance:
 - a) Prevention of crime
 - b) Investigation of crime
 - c) Law and order
 - d) Traffic management
 - e) Service
 - f) Reputation of integrity and courtesy.

2. New Police Act:

A model police act was given by the NPC but still it is not utilised.

Conclusion:

The NPC recommendation is considered to be a bible for police reforms in India. Any new commission or committee for police reforms is formed in Government of India or states; they surely look into the recommendations of NPC and incorporate those recommendations in their report. It is awful on the part of the governments that they never took any steps for the fullest implementation of NPC's recommendations. Fortunately some of the states in our country have taken the NPC's recommendations seriously and they have implemented some of the reforms. But, still there is a long way to go for the fullest implementation of the NPC recommendations and the incorporation of new police act.



UNIT – II

ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF INDIAN POLICE:

The Indian Police system is horizontally stratified. Like Military forces, the police are organized into cadres depending upon rank. There is the officer cadre, known as the Indian Police Service (IPS), and they are recruited through civil service exams. IPS are recruited, organized, trained and disciplined according to national legislation. IPS is the leader of the police force. Next comes the State DSP level SI and constable level.

Superintendence, control and organization and management of police:

Section 3 of the Police Act 1861 lays down that the Superintendence of the Police throughout the State shall vest in the State Government. In all the States, Police departments are located in the Departments of Home, usually presided over by the Chief Minister (as in Tamil Nadu) or some very senior member of the State Cabinet (as in Karnataka). The Home Secretary or the Home Commissioner assists the concerned Minister in the overall supervision and control over the Department and in taking decisions regarding Police Administration. Generally, a senior IAS officer will be the Home Secretary and in some states like Andhra Pradesh, a senior IPS officer is the Home Secretary.

POLICE ORGANIZATION OR STRUCTURE OF STATE POLICE OR HIERARCHY:

Inspector General of Police:

The Inspector – General of Police is the highest official at the apex of the organizational pyramid of Police Department. In most States the Inspectors General of Police are holding the rank of Director General and are designated as the Director General and Inspector General of Police i.e. the D.G. & I.G.P. on the recommendation of V Pay Commission, another rank Addl. DGP has been added to the hierarchy. The D.G. & I.G.P. may have one or more ADGP, IGP, DIG and SP (designated as AIG) as Staff Officers to assist him in his office work. These officers are designated as ADGP (Admn) and IG (Administration), DIG (Administration), AIG etc. In addition, for provisioning, one officer either in the rank of ADGP or IGP will assist. There are quite a few states, an officer either in the rank of ADGP or IGP to assist in Headquarters.



In several states the Departments of Anti-Corruptions, Home Guards etc. are headed by police officers of the rank of Director General of Police / ADGP. These officers look after their respective branches and are directly accountable to the home Department of the State.

Inspector General of Police (Zones)

The DG & IGP carries out his supervisory functions with the help of several Is.G.P. (Zones). The some states like Tamil Nadu and Bihar are divided into Zones each under an IGP. In addition, the D.G. & I.G.P may have one or more ADGP or Is.G.P. to look after functional responsibilities of specialized nature, designated as I.G. CID (Crime & Railways), I.G, CID (Intelligence), I.G. (Law and Order) I.G. (Armed Units), I.G. (Training and Welfare) and so on.

Deputy Inspector General of Police:

The Zones are divided into ranges, and in those states where Zonal system does not exist, the State is directly divided into ranges each under a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Some States like Karnataka and Maharashtra, IGP heads the Zones. The D.G. & I.G.P. and the Zonal Is. G.P. carry out the supervisory functions of the district police with the help of Range D.Is.G. In addition there may be D.I.G. CID (Crime), DIG (Railways) DIG (Wireless), DIG (Intelligence), DIG (Armed Units) DIG (Computer), DIG (Welfare) and so on.

Superintendent of Police:

Each range consists of more than one district each with its own Superintendent of Police. In heavier districts he may have one or more Superintendents of Police (Junior to Senior S.P.) or Additional Superintendents of Police to assist him. There are Superintendents of Police, CID (Crime), CID (Intelligence), Wireless, Computer and so on. The Railway Police is a separate organization with one or more Superintendents of Police.

Commissioner of Police:

Several metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and many others are under Commissioners of Police, who are of the rank of DGP / ADGP. Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli are cities where the Commissioners of Police are of the rank of IGP / DIG. There may be one or more officers known as Additional / Joint Commissioner of Police who are of the rank of D.I.G.P. The Additional Commissioner of Police / Joint Commissioner of Police



may assist the Commissioner of Police in particular functions such as Administration, law and order etc. In such cases they will be designated as Additional Commissioner of Police (Adm), Additional Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) etc.

The distribution of duties among the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who are of the rank of Superintendent of Police, may be on functional basis or jurisdictional basis. Thus we may have DCP (Control Room) DCP (Traffic), DCP (Crime), DCP (Special Branch) or DCP (Zones). Some of the D.Cs.P function under the direct supervision of Commissioner of Police and others under Additional Commissioner of Police depending upon the duties they perform.

Under Deputy Commissioners come Assistant Commissioners (of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) in charge of particular areas or performing specific functions. The smallest unit of Administration remains the Police Station as in the case of the rest of the State. An Officer of the rank of Inspector of Police is in-charge of a Police Station and is assisted by number of Sub-Inspectors, A.S.Is., Head Constables, and Constables.

Training Institutions:

Every State has its Police Training Academy or College (PTC) for Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub-Inspectors. There may be Training Centres variously called Police Training School or Police Recruit School for Constables and Head Constables either attached to the Academy / PTC or separately to a Superintendent of Police or a DIG is usually in charge of such Training Institutions or in some with district SP or range DIG.

Armed Battalions:

Reserves of the State are formed into Battalions with a commandant of the rank of a Superintendent of Police for each. Under him are Assistant Commandants, Company Commanders, Platoon Commanders and so on. One State may have 3 to 15 or more such Battalions. The head of the armed Battalion may be in the rank of ADGP or IGP. The organization of these Battalions will be dealt with in details later on.

Miscellaneous:

In some States the Fire Services come under the Police, while in other States have subsidiary organizations like the Home Guards to help the Police. The Village



Police, though organized under the magistracy, is an important branch of the criminal administration for the prevention of crime and surveillance of criminals.

District Police Organisation:

The Superintendent of Police (SP) is the head of the District Police. Under SP comes Sub-Inspectors in-charge of Police Stations. There are also out-posts under Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables forming part of the jurisdiction of the Police Station, to which they belong. The Police Station, which is the smallest administrative unit, may have one or more Sub-Inspectors depending on the volume of work.

EXECUTIVE POWERS AND DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICERS:

Distribution of Functions - The Director General and Inspector General of Police:

The command of the Police forces of bigger states where the magnitude of crime reported and investigated is heavy or the strength of the force is large necessitating the presence of more than one IG., territorial or functional is entrusted to a Director General of Police. He is the Chief of Police force of the State.

Section 4 of the Police Act 1861 makes the IGP (now known as Director General and Inspector General of Police in bigger States) responsible for the administration of the police throughout a general police district. Each State of the Indian Union constitutes a single general police district embracing the entire state (as per the Interpretation clause given in Section 1 of the same Police Act) with the exception of West Bengal where General Police District does not include Kolkata. A Commissioner of Police, who is independent and directly responsible to State Government, administrates Kolkata under the Calcutta Police Act. Thus it will be seen that each State has only one D.G. & I.G.P. assisted by one or more Is.G.P.

Duties of the D.G. & I.G.P.:

1) The Chief administrative function of the D.G. & I.G.P. is to maintain the efficiency of the Police Organisation by constant supervision so that it can efficiently discharge its two main duties.

- Prevention and detection of crime;
- Maintenance of Law and Order.

2) DGP is also responsible for the internal economy of the Police department in a State, the annual expenditure of which runs into several crores of rupees. This huge



amount is required for the employment thousands of men, their accommodation, equipments and transport, purchase of various types of stores required by the Police and the need for establishment of a network of wireless and telephone communications.

3) D.G.P., being the head of the police department of a State acts as the principal adviser to the State Government in all matters pertaining to the Police Administration.

4) Administrative Responsibilities:

In order to maintain the efficiency of the police force under him the D.G.P. has to take the following actions:

- To keep a constant eye on the adequacy of personnel and equipments including transport sanctioned for various types of work performed by the Police to move the Government for augmentation of manpower and / or equipments if he considers it necessary for maintaining efficiency.
- To ensure that all vacancies are promptly filled up by recruitment of the right type of persons and they are given proper training.
- To arrange for speedy procurement of equipments, arms and ammunition, transport and stores such as clothing, tents etc. requirement or sanctioned scale.
- To arrange for adequate accommodation for men, officers and stores by (a) hiring buildings, (b) undertaking (c) carrying out repairs, additions alterations etc. to existing building.
- To ensure adequate communication devices such as telephones and wireless equipments.
- To ensure the maintenance of strict discipline among members of the force and to look after their welfare in order to keep up the morale.
- To under take periodical inspection of subordinate police offices to ensure that they are running properly and rules and orders are being properly observed.
 - i) Subject to the approval of the State Government to frame such rules and provisions of Section 12 of the Police Act of 1861, which he may consider necessary for the efficiency of the Police Force in the discharge of its duties.



5) Internal Economy

The D.G.P. is responsible for the internal economy of the police department and his financial duties are as follows:

- He has to plan the expenditure carefully and prepare the annual budget.
- He has to make proper and adequate allotments of financial grants to subordinate offices.
- He has to ensure observance of financial rules while incurring expenditure and avoidance of unnecessary and wasteful expenditure.

6) Relations with the State Government

The D.G.P. is the link between the Government and the Police Department. As the principal adviser to the State Government he has the following obligations:

- He is responsible to the Government for proper collection and communication of intelligence. In this work he is assisted by the D.I.G., Intelligence Branch. The D.G.P. has to keep his Government informed of the political situation and all other important developments, which may affect law and order i.e. industrial troubles, communal excitement, agrarian unrest etc.
- To keep the Government informed of the State of Crime in the State and of any special features of crime, which may assume seriousness. In this he is assisted by the D.I.G., CID.
- To advise the Government on all matters affecting the security of the State and himself take all possible measures to counteract any threat to it.
- To advise the Government on all matters affecting the security of the visiting heads of other Governments e.g. the Head of foreign Governments; the President, the Prime Minister and the Union Ministers of the Government of India; and the Governors and ministers of other State Governments who are on a visit and he has also to make adequate arrangements for their protection. He is also responsible for the protection of the Governor, the Chief Minister and other Ministers of his own State.
- To pass on to the Government any news of serious disasters or natural calamities which may be received by him such as train, steamer or air accidents, fires, floods, storms, earth-quakes etc. He should also ensure Police Co-operation in undertaking remedial and relief measures.



- To advise the Government and to assume control of State-wide operations necessitating deployment of Police Force throughout the State such as in time of General Elections, widespread disturbances the visit of world renowned VIPs to several places within the State.

Range Level – Deputy Inspector General of Police (IGP in Karnataka, Maharashtra)

The Deputy Inspector General of Police is placed in charge of the Police administration of a range.

Range:

A range consists of two to six administrative districts depending on their size and importance. The number of such Police Ranges in a State varies from three to any number. Kerala has only three ranges and Tamil Nadu, has eleven Ranges.

Duties of the D.I.G.

(a) As his designation indicates, the D.I.G. may perform within his Range or Department, such duties of the D.G. & I.G.P., which may be delegated to him by the DG/IGP or the Government or the State Police Manual.

(b) He is responsible for maintaining the efficiency of the force under his command by periodical inspections, frequent consultations with SPs./ Commandants, etc. and issue of instructions on Report and Returns submitted to him by subordinate offices.

(c) He is responsible for maintaining the strictest discipline in the force under his command by scrutinizing disposal of departmental proceedings, adequacy of the punishments awarded, etc.

(d) He scrutinizes and controls expenditure of funds by the Superintendents of Police or their equivalents in his Range/Departments.

(e) He has to look after the Police accommodation of his Range/Department.

(f) He should keep the D.G. & I.G.P. informed of all-important developments in his Range/department.

(g) In a Range, it is the duty of the Range D.I.G. to supervise measures taken by S.Ps. for prevention and detection of Crime. He scrutinizes the Special Reports/Grave Crime Reports submitted periodically by the S.Ps. on each case of certain types of heinous offences such as dacoity, murder, etc. from the time of Report till the completion of investigation.



(h) The Range D.I.G. is also responsible for ensuring inter-district co-operation in taking action against crime and criminals.

Duties of the Superintendent of Police:

The Superintendent of Police is in-charge of the Police Administration of an administrative district. Subject to the general control of the District Magistrate he is responsible for Law and Order and the criminal administration of the district. It is also one of his important duties to ensure the collection of intelligence and its proper communication to his superiors. He is also responsible for the internal economy and efficiency, discipline and welfare of the Force under him. Regulation and control of traffic in town areas is another important number of other important administrative functions.

A) Maintenance of Law and Order:

The SP must keep himself informed of all-important developments, which may affect law and order. Whenever there is any apprehension of breach of peace he should take all possible measures for its prevention such as action u/s 107 Cr.P.C. or preventive detention, etc. He may also request the District Magistrate to issue prohibitory orders u/s 144 Cr. P.C. He should also make adequate Police arrangements to cope with the situation if any actual breach of peace takes place. Similarly if any during important fairs and festivals or on important religious occasions the S.P. should personally supervise the Police arrangements of the crowd control measures. S.P. must take special precautions during such religious celebrations, which may offend the religious susceptibilities of another community as Kurban during Bakra-Id or sprinkling of colour water during Holi.

B) Crime:

The S.P. is ultimately responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his district. In order to control crime –

(a) He has to ensure that town areas and crime effected rural areas are effectively patrolled and therefore he has to perform certain number of night rounds himself.

(b) He has to supervise the investigation of as many cases of grave crimes or Special Report Cases as possible. Those cases, which he cannot supervise himself, he should depute another Gazetted Officer. The supervision includes a visit to the scene



of crime soon after the occurrence. He should also supervise a certain number of non-S.R. cases such as burglary and important cases of thefts.

(c) He should make sure that all criminals operating in the District are known and kept under effective surveillance.

C) Collection and communication of intelligence:

He should supervise the work of the District Intelligence Branch or Special Branch. It is the responsibility of the Superintendent of Police to ensure that all information of political activities, of matters affecting the security of the State or of any VIP and of other developments, to the District Magistrate, Range D.I.G., D.I.G. – I.B., an D.G. & I.G.P.

D) Discipline and Welfare

The Superintendent of Police is responsible for the discipline and welfare of the police Force.

- He should attend at least one parade a week on a fixed day in the Headquarter. The S.P's Parade is known as Master Parade. After the Master Parade he should hold the Orderly Room. In the Orderly Room he deals with cases of petty misconduct, which call for minor punishments. He also gives a hearing to his subordinates in the Orderly Room and takes action to redress genuine grievances.
- In all cases of serious delinquencies, calling for major punishments, the Superintendent of police orders the drawing up of proceedings and nominates an enquiring officer. The final order of punishment up to the rank of A.S.Is. and in some States up to the rank of S.Is. has to be passed by him after due scrutiny.

E) Internal Economy:

The Superintendent of police is the Head of Office and as such, he has some financial powers. He is responsible for the correctness of cash accounts and store accounts. It is his duty to ensure that financial rules are properly observed and the expenditure is kept within the budget limits as far as possible.

F) Efficiency of the Organisation:

The Superintendent of police is responsible for the efficiency of the force.-

- He has to inspect all units under him at least once a year.
- He has to see that the men are properly equipped to perform their duties.



- Whenever he feels that the sanctioned strength of men or the sanctioned scale of equipments or the sanctioned number of vehicles and other transports or the existing facilities for inter-communication or the existing accommodation available for men and offices are not adequate for the efficient performance of duties, he should bring it to the notice of his superiors and submit a proposal with full financial implications and giving full reasons why the existing resources are not considered sufficient and why the increase is recommended.

G) Police – Public Relations:

The Superintendent of police is responsible for maintaining harmonious relations between the Police and the public and he should enlist the co-operation of the public in fighting against crime and criminals. He should therefore, undertake extensive tours which should also cover the interior areas of the district in order to ascertain the view of the people on the work of the Local Police and to organize them into well-knit Defence Parties or Resistance Groups.

H) Accommodation:

The Superintendent of police has to look after matters relating to the accommodation of the Police Force, both residential and office. He must see that the buildings in possession of the Police Department are kept in proper state of repairs. He should also ensure that rents for hired buildings are paid regularly. If he feels that accommodation is insufficient he should arrange to hire buildings or if that is not possible or convenient, he should submit proposals either for additions and alterations to existing buildings or for construction of new buildings.

I) Traffic:

He is responsible for road safety, control and regulation of traffic in town areas and enforcement of traffic rules.

J) Administration

He should attend the Police Office on all working days when in Headquarters. He should supervise its work to ensure that there is prompt disposal of business and reports, returns and statements due to higher authorities are submitted within the due dates.



Sub-Divisional Police Officers (S.D.P.Os.)

Assistant / Deputy Superintendents of police are usually placed in charge of the Police Administration are known as Sub-Divisional Police Officers.

A) Function of the S.D.P.O.:

The Sub-Divisional Police Officer's functions within his jurisdiction are similar to those of Superintendent of police. He is, however, subject to the control of the Superintendent of police in all matters:-

- The Sub-divisional Police Officer's Office does not have much cash or store transactions and therefore, his financial obligations are of a very limited nature.
- The Sub-divisional Police Officer can be nominated to enquire into proceedings but he cannot pass final orders.
- There is no branch of the D.I.B., or S.B. at his disposal.

B) Duties of the S.D.P.O.:

His main duties are. (i) Maintenance of Law and Order, (ii) Crime Control and Supervision of Special Report Cases, (iii) Extensive touring and frequent night rounds, (iv) Inspection of Circle Inspector's Office, Police Stations and Outposts, (v) Collection and communication of intelligence (there is no branch of the D.I.B. at his disposal), (vi) Maintenance of good relations between the Police and the Public, (vii) Submission of Reports, returns and statements within due dates.

C) Duties of A.S.P. / Dy. S.P. at headquarters

An A.S.P. / Dy. S.P. when not posted in charge of sub-division, may be posted at District Headquarters to assist the Superintendent of police. When posted at Headquarters he performs those functions of the Superintendent of police, which are delegated to him, and assists him in crime control, efficient running force. He also holds temporary charge of the district if no officer, superior to him, is present in the district.

Auxiliary Units under the control of Superintendent of police:

Reserve Police Line:

The district HQs is provided with Armed Reserve (AR). They perform (1) Security and guard duties (2) Escort duties (3) Acts as a ready reserve in dealing with sudden outbreak of violence.



District Crime Records Bureau:

In Tamil Nadu it is headed by Additional Superintendent of police or in some states it is in the rank of DSP or Inspector. It collects and disseminates information on criminals and maintains various maps and charts on criminal. It also maintains modus operandi charts of criminals. It keeps a watch on foreign national.

District Special Branch (Local Intelligence Unit)

It is under the charge of either Inspector or Dy. Superintendent of police. It is responsible for collection and transmission of political intelligence, having an immediate bearing in life. It maintains records in political activities of political parties / org/ & cards on office bearers.

Forensic Section

It is the form of mobile / field units. The team comprises FP experts, photographer, Scientific Asst.

Photographic Section

Covers scenes of crime. Maintains photo albums of various categories of offences based on Modus operandi.

Finger Print Section

Comprise one Finger Print expert with all equipment's, maintains records, correspondence with State FP Bureau.

Duties of the Commissioner of Police:

The cities of Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Poona are administrated by commissioners of Police, who are officers of the rank of Dy. Inspector General of Police with somewhat higher status. There are no District Magistrates in these cities and the Police Act of 1861 is also not in force. The cities are governed by their own city Police Acts that define the duties of the Commissioner of Police:-

- The Commissioner of Police is solely responsible for the maintenance of Law and order and the control of crime in the city.
- He exercises many of the functions of the District Magistrate in matters relating to Arms Act, M.V. Act, Lunacy Act,; the Explosive substances Act etc.
- In the city of Kolkata, which is an independent Police District, the C.P. combines the major functions of the D.G. & I.G.P., the Dy. Inspector General



of police and the District Magistrate. In the other cities the Commissioner of Police combines the functions of the Dy. Inspector General of Police and the District Magistrate.

Duties of the Dy. Commissioners of Police:

They exercise the functions of the Superintendent of police within their jurisdiction subject to the control divided into a number of districts, each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police. Various branches of the City Police such as Law and Order, Special Branch, Traffic, Crime Branch, City Armed Reserve etc. are also placed in charge of a Dy. Commissioner of Police. Thus there is a functional division of duties among the D.C.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Police:

The A.C.P. correspond to the rank of Dy.S.P. and their functions are similar. A district under Dy. Commissioner of Police may be further sub-divided and Asst. Commissioners of Police may be placed in charge of such Sub-divisions. They may also be posted to the different branches of the city police to assist DCP. Each ACP will have several Inspectors under them to assist them in discharging their duties in that particular branch. In some states Inspectors are of gazetted ranks. They also act as S.H.Os of important Police Stations.

Note:

(The duties of Commissioner of Police, otherwise can be discussed under various heading as that of a district SP. Commissioner has magisterial powers also and there is no Collector or DM in that set up. If a separate question is asked, as far as duties give different headings as in the case of SP).

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANIZATION:

1. Criminal Investigation Department Crime Branch:

It is a State level investigating agency for specialised crimes like counterfeiting, organised cheating and fraud professional poisoning/ kidnapping, theft of government arms and ammunition and illicit traffic thereof, copper-wire, theft, important cases involving foreigners, important cases of murder, dacoity, house-breaking by organized gangs, important cases of misappropriation of public funds, drug crime, cases of conspiracy, cases having inter-district or inter-State ramifications, and serious crimes having political overtones.



Cases are referred to the C.I.D. either on request from below by a district Superintendent of Police, or from above under the orders of the Government/D.G.P. The Crime Branch also acts as a nodal agency for collection and dissemination of criminal intelligence. It assists/associates with the district police or takes over the investigation of a case completely. Normally it takes over the investigation of a case initially registered at a Police Station, though in some States provision exists for even registration of a case in the Crime Branch, which is given the status of a Police Station. The Crime Branch has its own prosecutorial staff. The Tamil Nadu Crime branch CID brings monthly Journal “CID Review” for the dissemination of knowledge among the Police Personnel

The Crime Branch also has the State M.O.B. (Modus Operandi Bureau) for systematised collection, classification and dissemination of criminal intelligence with regard to selected crime and criminals. The system of maintaining Modus Operandi cards facilitates correct identification of a criminal by the process of elimination on the basis of the trademark of each crime and each criminal. The success of the State M.O.B. depends on the information given to it and updating of various registers of its records like physical peculiarities/transport index, jail release register and photographs of crime.

In certain States, Forensic Science Laboratories/Scientific Aids Section form part of the Crime Branch, while in other States they form part of the Technical Services Wing, clubbed with others like Computer Section, Fire Services Unit, Motor Transport Organisation, Police network, etc. The Finger Print Bureau is an inseparable unit of the Crime Branch, which helps in establishing the identity of criminals, trace previous convictions of a criminal identifying wanted criminals, etc. Police Dog Units are also a part of the State crime Branch. These are used for tracking the criminals, guarding/patrolling vital installations, as well as identifying explosive substances and narcotic drugs.

Anti-Corruption Bureau and Economic Offences Wing are specialised units of the Crime Branch in some States. Special Cells are created like Co-operative Cell, Agricultural Cell to deal with large number of cases of mostly misappropriation of public funds. In Tamil Nadu, Economic Offences Wing is a separate wing independent of Crime Branch.



2. Intelligence Department/Special Branch:

The Special Branch/Intelligence Department feeds the Government/D.G.P. with information on political developments including those of political parties, students, communal and labour organisations; agrarian matters, having a bearing on law and order. This Branch also keeps a watch on the activities of foreigners and undesirable activities of those organisations whose loyalties lie outside the country. It also looks after matters connected with security of V. I. Ps.

The State Intelligence Department/Special Branch has its staff spread thinly in the districts with some regional officer to assist the headquarters. Each district has a Local Intelligence Unit Functioning 'under the Superintendent of Police. While the Special Branch/Intelligence Department covers covert activities in general, the district Local Intelligence Unit covers overt activities in particular.

3. Special Armed Police:

Every State has few battalions of Special Armed Police, variously called as A.P.S..P. (A.P), P.A.C. (U.P), B.I.I.P. (Bihar), P.A.P. (Punjab) etc. All these Special Armed Police units are constituted under separate Acts under the control of the State Government. Some of these were initially raised in the States as Indian Reserve Battalions to help out the Government of India whenever needed for deployment outside the State of origin.

The Special Armed Police Battalions are meant to tackle extreme situations like major anti-dacoity operations, serious disturbances of law and order, large scale terrorist/extremist violence, organised insurgency, serious civil disorders, elections, natural disasters, bandobust duties at big festivals/melas/fairs etc. District Armed Reserve is meant to take care of the routine duties to supplement the civil police at the local level. The Special Armed Police units are requisitioned by the district Superintendent of Police in times of need and allotted by Range D.I.G./Zonal I.G. from out of their reserves, and, if needed, by the D.G.P. at the State level. Special Armed Police battalions are broadly organised on the lines of an Infantry Battalion of the Army. Most States have an I.G.P./D.G.P. heading the organisation with I.G./D.I.G. looking after the Zones/Sectors, the Commandant heads each battalion, assisted by a Deputy Commandant in some cases, but mostly by Assistant Commandants, one of whom is an Adjutant and another a Quarter Master.



The Headquarters of each battalion has units like Transport, Communication Stores, Training, etc. Each battalion is divided into Company, Platoon and Sections, headed respectively by an Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Head Constable. Since for the best part of the year, Companies are continuously deployed on duties, training of Special Armed Policemen is one area, which is sadly neglected. Each Company has about 6 heavy vehicles/buses. While Company Commanders carry revolvers, Platoon weapon is L.M.G., and Section weapon is Sten. All Constables carry 303 rifles/lathis. Each Company has also a Tear-Smoke Squad/two-inch mortar weaponry. Each Company is connected to Battalion Headquarters through wireless network, and it carries its own Mess wherever deployed. Battalion Headquarters have medical facilities as well as centres for welfare of men and their families. While stores for clothing and equipment are located at Battalion headquarters, facilities for sports like Volleyball exist even while the men are away from headquarters.

4. Railway Police:

The Railway Police, known as Government Railway Police (G.R.P) in some States, is part of the State police and is to be distinguished from Railway Protection Force (R.P.F.), which is a Central Armed Force. The G.R.P. jurisdiction is within the railway limits, i.e., the premises of a Railway Station between the outer signals as well as grounds within the railway boundaries of a station. The jurisdiction of G.R.P. also extends to crime committed on running trains, while the jurisdiction of district police would cover the track outside the outer signal of a railway station. The functions of Railway Protection Force basically include watch and ward duties pertaining to the running stock of the railways including the goods yard.

The organisation of the G.R.P. is similar to that of a district police set up. A police station of G.R.P. is located at important junctions with outposts located at less important railway stations. An Inspector/Sub-Inspector is in-charge of police station depending on its importance, While a Sub-Inspector/Head Constable is in-charge of an outpost. Police lines are also attached at the headquarters under a S.P., G.R.P. The G.R.P. also performs escort duties on running trains to prevent crime as well as perform escort duties to VIPs. They also have an Intelligence unit at the headquarters. It performs law and order duties on platforms and policing duties within the Station premises. The investigation of crimes committed in the jurisdiction of a Railway Police Station rests with Inspector/Sub-Inspector attached to the Railway Police



Station. Other duties of G.R.P. includes checking pulling, safety of railway track and to tackle railway strikes/demonstrations on rail platform. The need for cooperation between G.R.P. and district police is obvious considering the co-terminus nature of the functions to be performed by both.

5. Police Wireless:

To facilitate quick communication between various formations within the State and between the States in the interest of maintenance of law and order, there is a Police Wireless Grid. At the national level Inter-State Police Wireless (ISPW) was created under the Ministry of Home affairs (M.H.A.) which not only coordinates inter-State communication but also lays down norms for procuring equipment and for establishing radio procedure through allotment of frequencies,

At the State level, the Police Radio set up is headed by an officer of the rank of I.G./D.I.G. in the rank of Director. An officer of the rank of D.I.G./S.P./Dy. S.P. with Inspector/S.I. level officers being kept in-charge at the district level assists him. The wireless operators are generally of the rank of Head Constables/Constables.

The communication network operates round the clock and as such at the operational level, the duties are performed in shifts. The communication network operates at pre-determined time-schedule but in emergencies it works round the clock.

Bigger cities have City Control Rooms while at each district headquarters, there is a district control room linking up all the police stations in a district. At the State level, the Radio Headquarters connects all the districts on one hand, and is linked to inter-State Police Wireless Grid through Delhi for inter-State communication on the other.

6. Police Transport:

The effectiveness of a police organisation is judged by its mobility. The Police Transport Organisation provides mobility to the force facilitating quicker movements of force in times of need in policing, while it is reinforced by hired/requisitioned transport in times of emergencies like communal riots, large scale strikes, etc. Every district is provided with various types of motor vehicles depending upon its size, need, etc.

At the State level, the Motor Transport Organisation is headed by an officer of the rank of S.P., supervising the purchase of vehicles and the maintenance of the fleet through workshops located at different places in the States. At the district level,



usually the M.T. Section is looked after by an Inspector/Sub-Inspector. The drivers are generally in the rank of Constables/Head Constables. In smaller districts the in-charge of M.T. can also be in the rank of Head Constable.

7. Public Relations Organisation:

In most States, the, public relations set up in the police force is headed by an Officer from the State Information/Public Relations Department or a departmental Dy. Superintendent of Police attached to the D.G.P's headquarters. There is no public relations unit as such at the Zonal/Range level. Even at the district level, this work is entrusted on an ad hoc basis to a Sub-Inspector. In the recent past, States have attempted to improve their public relations through media campaigns through formal allocation of budgetary funds for the purpose.

8. Mounted Police:

Mounted Police, so important and useful in regular policing is now gradually losing its importance for reasons of economy and speedy mobilisation. However, their importance in crowd control is unquestioned, particularly in the context of fairs and festivals, riots, etc.

Most Mounted Police Units are confined to important cities and Police Training institutions. An officer of the rank of Inspector/Sub- Inspector heads them usually. The savars are generally in the rank of Constables/Head Constables.

The duties of the Mounted Police are performed best in crowd control, traffic control, ceremonial guard/escort duties, patrolling, training, transportation of stores and arms, ceremonial occasions, like parades, processions, etc.

9. Computers Branch:

The Computers Unit at the State level in the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) is usually under the charge of an officer of the rank of I.G.P./D.I.G./S.P. attached to the Technical Services Wing or CB, CID of the State Police. This Branch is entrusted with the task of compilation of crime statistics, personal data pertaining to police personnel, provisioning and logistics, etc. At the district level, the S.Ps are also being provided computer facilities in a phased manner to facilitate work in crime investigation, grievance redressal, etc. Supervisory officers like Range D.I.Gs /Zonal I.G.s. are also given the aid of computers in a phased manner to help perform their function in a systematic fashion. Eventually, computer connectivity is planned up to Police Station level.



Rural Police:

Police system in villages in India depended on the principle of joint responsibility of the village, enforced through an elected or hereditary headman who was assisted by one or more watchmen remunerated suitably. This practice continued during the British rule. The Police Commissions of 1860 and 1902-03 criticised this system as ineffective but suggested no change for financial constraint. The introduction of Panchayat Raj in the country after Independence had upset traditional village hierarchy. Village policing however, continued under the control of the DM /Collector and worked Officer-in –charge of the PS in whose jurisdiction the village lies.

Village administrative officer (VAO) and Headmen are the village police and they are under the control of the collector. The Revenue inspector and Tahsildar supervise the village police. They help the regular police. Regular police coverage to the villages is provided through beat patrolling system of the PS concerned by constables and supplemented by voluntary village defence societies for preventing organised property offences in the villages based on the principle of local responsibility or self-help, especially to fight crime like dacoity, cattle theft and crop cutting. Village touring by senior officers during inspection visits is helpful because with the simultaneous scrutiny of police station records, public-police relations can also be improved



UNIT – III

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INVESTIGATION:

1) **Meaning:** The word investigation is derived from Latin 'investigator' which means "to trace out or to search into" i.e., to probe into or finding out the truth.

2) **Cognisable offences to be investigated:** Section 4 of the Criminal procedure Code shows that all offences "shall be investigated, enquired into, tried and otherwise dealt with in accordance with the code".

When information of the commission of a cognisable offence is received or such commission is suspected, the appropriate police officer has the authority to enter on the investigation of the same unless it appears to him that there is not sufficient ground to do so.

But where the information relates to a non-cognisable offence, he shall not investigate it without the order of a competent magistrate.

Thus, according to the scheme of the Code, investigation is a normal preliminary one in which accused being put up for trial for a cognisable offence. Therefore, it is clear that prior investigation by the appropriate police officer is a normal preliminary to the trial in respect of cognisable offences.

Investigation usually starts on information relating to the commission of a cognisable offence a case under section 154 of the code.

If from information so received or otherwise, the officer – in charge of the Police station has reason to suspect the commission of a cognisable offence, he or some other subordinate officer deputed by him has to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case. The objectives are:

- a) To establish the fundamental fact that a criminal offence has been committed;
- b) To identify the elements of the offence i.e. who is the victim, where did the offence take place, what was the time and object of attack etc;
- c) Detection and apprehension of the offender;
- d) Collection of evidence and its production in a court of Law.



3) **Powers to the purpose of investigation:** The investigating officer is given the power to require before himself the attendance of any person appearing to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

He has also the authority to examine such person orally either himself or by a person deputed by him. The officer examining any person in the course of investigation may reduce his statement into writing.

Under section 165, the officer-in-charge of a Police station has the power of making a search in any place for the seizure of anything believed to be necessary for the purpose of the investigation. The search has to be conducted by such officer in person.

The investigation officer has also the power to arrest the person or persons suspected of the commission of the offence under section 41 of the Code and pursue such person into any place in India.

A Police officer making an investigation is enjoined to enter his proceedings in a diary from day to day. Where such investigation cannot be completed within the period of 24 hours and the accused is in custody, he is required also to send a copy of the entries in the diary to the magistrate concerned, if further custody of the accused by the police is requested.

On the completion of the investigation, he has to submit a report to the magistrate under section 173 of the Code in the prescribed form if, upon the completion of the investigation, it appears to officer-in-charge of the Police station that there is no sufficient evidence or reasonable ground, he may decide to release the suspected accused, if in custody, on his executing a bond. However, if it appears to him that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground to place the accused on trial, he is to take the necessary steps station therefore under section 170 of the Code.

4) **Steps:** Investigation consists generally of the following steps:

- i. Proceeding to the spot,
- ii. Ascertainment of the facts and circumstances of the Case,
- iii. Discovery and arrest of the suspected offender,
- iv. Collection of evidence relating to the commission of the offence which may consist of:



- v. The examination of various persons (including the accused) and the reduction of their statements into writing, if the officer thinks fit,
- vi. The search of places or seizure of things considered necessary for the investigation and to be produced at the trial, and
- vii. Formation of opinion as to whether, on the material collected, there is a case to place the accused before a magistrate for trial and if so, taking the necessary steps for the same by the filling of a charge – sheet under section 173.

B) Deputing a Subordinate officer by SHO:

The scheme of the code also shows that while it is permissible for an officer-in-charge of a Police station to depute some subordinate officer to conduct some of these steps in the investigation, the responsibility for every one of these steps is that of the officer in-charge of the Police station as provided in section 168 Cr.P.C. that when a subordinate officer makes an investigation he should report the result to the officer – in charge of the Police station.

C) Final Decision – by SHO:

It is also clear that the final step in the investigation, viz., the formation of opinion as to whether or not there is a case to place the accused on trial, is to be that of the officer-in-charge of the Police station. There is no provision permitting delegation there of but only a provision entitling superior officers to supervise or participate under section 36 Cr.P.C.

D) Investigation by officer of higher rank than in-charge of a Police station:

When however, a statutory provision such as the Prevention of Corruption Act enjoins that the investigation shall be made by a police officer of not less than a certain rank (a Deputy Superintendent of Police in this case), unless specifically empowered by a competent magistrate, it is clearly implicit there in that the investigation (in the absence of such permission) should be conducted only by the officer of that rank.

Richard M. Ward says “The primary function of the criminal investigator is to gather information, determine the validity of the information, identify and locate the perpetrator of the crime and provide evidence of his guilt for a Court of Law. Inherent in this function is the responsibility to protect the innocent. He continues “The means



by which the investigator carries out this function may be classified in to two ways: internal and external. Internal refers to the process of logic, expertise, intuition, experience and knowledge that he brings to the investigation. External refers to the tools, scientific aids, additional personnel, and other resources that he brings to bear on the investigation.

Inspection Of Scene Of Crime:

Introduction:

Section 157 Cr.P.C. deals with the procedural aspects of investigation where cognisable offence is suspected and also states the circumstances where local investigation may be dispensed with or no investigation need be made at all. Sub Section (1) of Section 157 Cr.P.C. Reads:

“If from information received or otherwise, as officer – in –Charge of a Police station has reason to suspect the commission to an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forth with send a report of the same to a magistrate empowered to take cognisance of such offence upon a police report and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers not being below such rank as the State Govt. may by general special or order, prescribe in this behalf, to proceed to the spot, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and if necessary to take measures for the discovery and arrest of the offender...”

Thus we see the law (Sec. 157 Cr.P.C.) requires the Police officer to proceed to the spot (i.e. scene of crime) to investigate unless the situations are such as to fall under any of the provisos (a) and (b) of section 157(1) Cr.P.C. Examination of the crime scene is the most important aspect of crime investigation and it has also been made mandatory by law as discussed above.

Crime Scene inspection is vitally important because it is practically the basis of almost all-scientific investigation. Nothing can connect the criminal with the crime better than the scene itself. If thoroughly examined, it gives a clear picture of the modus operandi of the criminal and its comparison with the modus operandi of recorded criminals may result in the identification of the criminal responsible.

2) Formalities before proceeding to the scene: When a crime is reported to an office at a Police station, the complainant should be fully questioned and all details should be elicited from his and noted in the complaint together with a description of the



offender, stolen property, etc., if the safe are then known. In property offences he must arrange to circulate the description of the stolen property, or the accused are both, or the description of the missing kidnapped person or unidentified corpse in offence against body for the information of the neighbouring Police stations, districts, local crime records bureau and State Modus operandi Bureau.

The officer to whom the case is allotted for investigation should consult the Police station crime records, take the investigating officers outfit, necessary other records, and proceed to the scene of crime with suitable assistance as quickly as possible.

3) Clues left at the place of offence by the criminals: According to Locard's principle of Exchange, when one thing comes into contact with another, the former takes away some part of the latter and leaves something of itself behind. For Example when a person places his hand on a table, the hand receives some dust or other particles from the surface and in turn leaves behind sweat or secretions in the form of fingerprints or palm prints.

The clues left by a criminal maybe in the shape of something which he may have dropped, touched or scratched or it may be some personal deposit, such as hair, blood, a piece of skin or fibre from his clothes or a portion or mark of the tool he has used. Something may attach itself enroute to or from the scene or at the scene of crime to his clothing or skin or to his fingernails or even to the implements used for the crime.

In many cases other persons who reach the scene before the Investigating officer may destroy valuable traces. The officer who first arrives at the scene should take precautions to ensure that no unauthorized person approaches the scene, and he should preserve the clues. The people should also be educated, by extensive use of media regarding the desirability of not disturbing scene of occurrence before the arrival of an investigating officer.

On arrival, the investigating officer should patiently, systematically, carefully and thoroughly inspect the scene of offence and collect the available clues. A careful inspection of the scene also enables the investigating officer to reconstruct the crime and save time and energy by excluding irrelevant theories, test the accuracy of witnesses and arrive at a correct theory of his own.



After recording the FIR, and consulting the Police station records, the investigating officer should inspect the place of occurrence with the utmost promptness. The advantages are, firstly, that the chances of important clues being destroyed by the inmates of the house or curious visitors are diminished with the early arrival of the investigating officer, and secondly if he can examine the place in the condition in which it left by the criminal he can usually draw a correct inference about the mode of the commission of the crimes and even about its possible perpetrator. Besides a prompt visit to the scene of occurrence restores confidence in the mind of the aggrieved regarding police sincerity and efficiency. It may sometimes lead to the apprehension of offenders or saving of a dying man; at least his dying declaration could be recorded. The decision whether detective dog can be used in the case or not, can also be made only if too much time has not been allowed to lapse.

The investigating officer should take with him, the scene of crime box, containing equipment necessary to take finger prints, footprints and collect specimens of the material, other clues like blood, hair, dust and fibre etc. he should also take with him, necessary forms, a camera, handcuffs scale, measuring tape and rope.

4) **Rule on arrival at the spot:** The investigating officer should contact the complainant and assure him of your sincere efforts to bring the offender to book. The investigating officer should verify dates from him.

The investigating officer should exclude unnecessary persons and post guards round the scene so that no one may tamper with it. No articles should be removed till the investigating officer is satisfied that it has nothing to do with the case. The investigating officer should survey the place and protect all visible clues.

He should ascertain whether crime scene is intact. He should never alter the position of, pick-up, or even touch any object before its position, condition and relevance to the crime has been noted in writing, and if possible, a photograph should be taken.

He should Commence minute and systematic inspection of the place of occurrence, seizure all material clues in the presence of witnesses under a seizure list and pack and seal the articles taken charge of.

The investigating officer should prepare a plan of the place of occurrence, including its general topography or lay out, routes of arrival and departure of the



culprits, the position of bodies, injured persons, property tampered with and any other feature relevant to the case.

The investigating officer if possible take photographs from all relevant angles showing the general scene of crime and also close up showing particularly significant objects in details.

The investigating officer should examine the points of entrance and exit, route of approach, route of retreat, articles supposed to have been touched by the culprits, probable place of assembly of the culprits and the distribution of booty.

The investigating officer should note any peculiar conditions such as defecation or taking food or drink at the place of occurrence, note the condition of the weather, condition of ground, marks of walking etc; reconstruct the crime in the condition in which it was committed, if possible; Note everything down in the case diary. Brief his assistants and distribute duties.

5) Methods of Inspection: If it is a room or railway compartment, commence examination from the door, go along the wall anti-clock wise and complete the whole wall. Then the doors, windows, floor, roof, furniture and other articles should be examined.

If the scene is an open space, it should be divided into convenient number of areas for inspection by the investigating officer and his assistants.

In some states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan the description of the scene of offence is being written in the presence of witnesses and the documents so prepared is called the panchnama of the scene of offence.

Spot inspection should not be confined to the place of occurrence only; the surrounding area should also be inspected for footprints or any other kinds of evidence.

Consultation of Crime Records:

1) **Before Investigation:** Before an Investigating officer leaves the Police station for the scene of occurrence, he should acquaint himself with all information relating to similar past crimes in the area and its neighbourhood, the criminals concerned in those cases and the bad characters of the locality who may have had a hand in the case. This will help him to limit the earlier stages of investigation to the more obvious and



appropriate lines. Such information is available in the records of the Police station. The Crime Map and the Crime Directory (Police station Crime history or village Crime Note Book) are the chief records he must turn to for this purpose. Other Police station records that prove useful are also given below.

2) **Crime Map:** The first record that should be referred to is the Police station crime Map. It gives at a glance the number and pattern of similar cases that have occurred in the Police station previously. Taking the modus operandi, time and place of the case under investigation the following useful points can be had from a study of the crime Map.

- i. Whether the crime was committed in a crime affected area;
- ii. Whether any bad characters reside in and around the place of occurrence;
- iii. Whether known criminals or gangs operate or have operated in the area in the Past;
- iv. Whether any crime of a similar modus operandi occurred or continues to occur in the locality and if so. At what distance and time.
- v. If the place of occurrence lies near the border of the Police station, whether similar crime has occurred in the neighbouring Police station as well;
- vi. The topography of the area where the crime has been committed and its special vulnerability.
- vii. The coincidence of crime with such occasions as fairs or festivals in the locality.
- viii. The emergence of any new or special trend or feature. This can be seen by a comparison or the current year's crime Map with those of previous year.

3) **Crime Directory:** After studying the crime Map, and making notes about similar cases that occurred in the area, the crime Directory should be consulted. The Crime Register gives the details of crimes with their modus operandi and the persons suspected to be concerned and convicted or acquitted, either chronologically or village wise. The conviction Register shows which of the criminals are in jail and which outside. Consultation of these records with the aid of the Index would reveal the names or the criminals concerned in similar cases or of possible suspects whose movements are worth verifying.



4) **Dossiers or History Sheets:** (Part V of Police station permanent register) It should then be seen if the persons picked out from the crime Directory have history sheet or dossiers. If so, the history sheets should be consulted to ascertain the activities, modus operandi and associates of the persons concerned with a view to verifying their movements and present conduct.

5) **Surveillance Register or K.D. Check Register:** The surveillance Register should then be consulted to find out the whereabouts of the possible suspects i.e., whether present, in jail or out of view and whether those present were under surveillance on the night of occurrence. i.e., if anybody had checked them, and if so with what result. Further steps should be taken if necessary, to verify their movements at the time of the occurrence.

6) **Ex. Convict Check Register:** In some states there is a village wise Index of Ex-convicts (also called the Ex-convict check Register) listing all ex-convicts of the Police station and showing whether they are present or out of view. Those living close to the village of occurrence should be noted and their possible complicity verified during investigation.

7) **Duty Register and Beat (patrol) Book:** The Duty Register and Beat (patrol) Books will show which officers and men were deployed for patrol duty and for looking up bad characters in the area in which the crime was committed. A note should be taken about the exact nature of duty allotted to them. In due course they should be examined and the nature of duty performed by them in the area, any important observations made by them there, the time at which they looked up surveillance and if so, with what result, should all be ascertained. This would help in eliminating suspects or criminals who could not have been responsible for the crime.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF INVESTIGATION:

Introduction: There is no short cut to success. In the modern era, if a police officer still believes in short cut techniques like third degree methods for detection, it is only a matter of time that he may land in jail, thanks to the awareness created in the cross



section of society as well to police officers. Science as aid to the process of investigation has come to stay. Nevertheless, it is only an aid to investigation process and is not a substitute for collection of evidence and investigation.

A person who has committed some offence either leaves something at the scene of crime or takes away something from the scene of crime or from the person of the victim according to **Locard's principle of exchange**. Therefore, it is possible that some scientific evidence will be available to prove the presence of the suspect at the scene of crime. If the material thus left at the scene is a rare one, then its evidentiary value is high.

“Circumstances cannot lie, witnesses can do”(Hans Gross). It is the watchword for the investigating police officer.

2) **UTILITY OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:** Examination of physical clues is useful in the following ways:

- a) To supply one or more links in a chain of evidence;
- b) To strengthen a weak link in a chain of evidence;
- c) To check the accuracy or otherwise of statements made either by a suspect, a victim or a witness.
- d) To provide a break-through where conventional methods of investigation have failed.

2) The most important physical clues are summarized as:

1. Marks – Fingerprints, footprints, tool marks, tyre marks, teeth marks, etc.
2. Documents - Handwriting, typewriting, signature, writing materials.
3. Fire Arms:- Fired, cartridge cases, spent bullets, wads, pellets, powder pattern, etc.
4. Soil, dust and debris.
5. Hairs, Fibres, Fabrics.
6. Stains – Blood, semen, saliva, and other biological fluids
7. Materials, such as paint, glass, wood, bones, etc.,



3) INSPECTION OF CRIME SCENE:

- a) Guarding the scene: If the investigating officer cannot proceed to the scene of crime, immediately, he should depute a constable with instructions to guard the scene. He should also make arrangements to render all possible urgent help to injured victims in such a manner that the scene is not radically disturbed. In towns and district head-quarters, where Mobile Lab are available, he shall make a requisition the services for spot collection and examination of physical clues.
- b) Recording of crime scene: On arrival at the crime scene the Investigating officer should make careful notes in writing of the scene and its condition, prepare a plan indicating location of important items and take photographs before anything is disturbed. In photographing the scene the aim should be to record the maximum useful information in series of photographs which enable the viewer to understand where and how the crime has been committed.
- c) Reconstruction of crime scene: Before conducting a detailed examination, a general survey of the scene is essential. This survey along with a perusal of the FIR and questioning of necessary witnesses should enable the IO to mentally reconstruct the occurrence and visualize the possible contacts in the scene between the suspect and he victim. He should accordingly plan where to look for physical traces.

4) **FACILITIES FOR EXPERT EXAMINATION:** The services of the following can be utilized:

- a) The Director of the Central and State Forensic Sciences Department is an officer with a very wide experience of all aspects of crime and can handle most of the problems expected during the investigation. He will also be in a position to advise whether help of some other experts is to be requisitioned on some specific points.



- b) Medico-legal Expert including Forensic Pathologist: He is generally the local Medical Officer authorized to do medico-legal examination or Professor of Forensic Medicine in Medical Colleges. He will help in determining: -
- i. Identity of victim.
 - ii. Murder, suicide or accident
 - iii. Time of death / injury both post-mortem and ante-mortem
 - iv. Cause of death
 - v. Type of instrument used whether sharp or cutting or piercing or blunt
 - vi. Whether the attack was made from the front of the victim or from behind, with right or left hand
 - vii. Whether the wound is self-inflicted
 - viii. Whether the assailant was injured or not
 - ix. Sex, height, age, etc., in cases of decomposed human remains or mutilated bodies
 - x. Age of victim in sexual assault offences
 - xi. Whether the alleged sex offence was committed on the victim and, if so, whether the suspect committed the alleged offence.
 - xii. Age of the injury
 - xiii. Nature of injury – simple or grievous or otherwise
 - xiv. Whether a particular weapon could have caused a particular injury
 - xv. Whether lunatic or otherwise
 - xvi. In case of gun shot wounds, the question whether an injury could have been caused by a particular weapon in a particular manner and from a particular range, etc.
- c) Forensic Serological examiner: The chemical examiner of the State or Serologist, Govt. of India, Kolkata or expert examiner of Central Forensic Science Laboratory will examine all samples referred to them for serological examination. They will indicate whether a stain is blood or not and whether the bloodstains are of human or animal origin; if of human origin, its group and, if of animal origin, the type of animal from which it came from. Semen, Saliva and Body tissues like flush, bones, etc can also be examined by them. Such examination can be useful in some cases of disputed parentage also.



- d) **Biologists:** The biologist in the Forensic Science Department can give an exhaustive analysis of biological stains such as blood, semen, saliva, sweat, urine, etc., animal and plant parasites, etc., and also on micro-organisms, grass and vegetation, and various biological fluids. Cases of human identification by skull superimposition of known photographs of victims can also be undertaken by him.
- e) **Chemist Chemical Examiner:** He can undertake the following types of examination:
- i. Identification and analysis of metals, alloys and compounds
 - ii. Paints
 - iii. Poisons etc
 - iv. Determination of alcohol
 - v. Concentration of alcohol in blood / urine in cases of drunkenness
 - vi. Examination of inks, paper, mineral oils, etc.
- f) **Physicist:** He does
- i. Examination of all materials, such as trace metals, ink residues, paper, paint, soil, glass, etc., in bulk or in traces by spectrographic and other instrumental methods
 - ii. Determination of physical properties of various materials
 - iii. Identification and comparison of tool marks, tyre impression and skid marks, torn pieces of cloths and paper, broken ornaments and other objects, pieces of wire and metals cut with an instrument, microscopic examination of small particles and dust, dirt and debris, fragments of glass, paints, etc.
 - iv. Restoration or deciphering of erased and mutilated marks
- g) **Ballistics Expert:** He will do the following:
- i. Whether a bullet found at the scene of crime or taken from a victim's body or a cartridge case found at the scene of crime was fired from a particular weapon
 - ii. Identification of any given type of ammunition, bullet or shell case



- iii. Identification of the type of weapon which had fired or ejected a given bullet or shell case
 - iv. Determination of range of firing i.e. the distance from which the bullet has been fired from shot and powder patterns
 - v. Whether a given firearm had been discharged recently.
 - vi. Certification of the fire-arm
-
- h) Document Expert: He gives opinion on all aspects of questioned documents pertaining to handwritten, typed and printed matter, He establishes the authorship of hand-written document and identifies the typewriter used. He can also detect and restore erasures decipher indented writings obliterated matter and charred documents, detect additions and alterations, identify pencils, pens, inks, indelible pencil and crayons and develop invisible writings.
 - i) Finger and Foot Print Expert: They are available at the State Finger Print Bureau. They help in searching for chance fingerprints, which may be found at the scene of crime. Documents and portable exhibits containing finger prints as well as the specimen finger prints of suspects can be sent for comparison and identification by the State Finger Print Bureau or the State Forensic Science Laboratory for identification of foot and shoe prints.
 - j) Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives: In cases where explosives including bombs, grenades and inflammable explosive material, etc., are found, the Investigating officer should contact through the SP.
 - k) Coinage and Currency Experts: In cases where counterfeit coins are involved, services of an expert could be obtained from the Master of Mint at Kolkata/Mumbai/Hyderabad whichever is nearest. In cases of currency notes are involved, expert opinion could be obtained from the General Manager, Security Press, Nasik, Maharashtra.
 - l) Divisional Engineer, telegraphs: For expert opinion as to the gauge and other specifications of the questioned and sample telegraph wires, the exhibits are to be referred to him. The advise can also be obtained form Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories concerned.



- m) Toxicologist, in case of use of toxic substances; Forensic Odontologist, in case of seizure of identification through dentition
- n) And other experts are Professor of Anatomy, Professor of Pharmacology; Drug Controller, Drug Inspector; Analyst, Guindy; Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Mechanical Engineers; Veterinary Surgeons; Entomologist; Chief Inspector of Electricity; Printing Technologist and Metallurgist

5) Some latest Instruments:

- a) Lie Detector: When a person tells a lie there occur some physiological changes, which, if correctly read, give an indication of his mind. Such changes may be reflected not only in the expression of his face but also in the variations of his respiration, blood pressure and skin-resistance. The lie detector merely records such physiological changes of the suspect with regard to some crucial and non-crucial questions and thereby gives the expert interpreter some data for drawing certain inferences with regard to statements made by a suspect during interrogation.
- b) Spectrograph: It is used to detect traces of inorganic substances and thus useful in detecting false insurance claims of loss of some materials. In one case a hefty amount was claimed for loss of groundnut from a go down. Subjecting ash obtained from the scene and the one obtained from groundnut to spectrographic examination exposed the differences.
- c) Spectrophotometer: It is capable of analysing micro-quantities of organic samples. Infrared spectrophotometer helps to identify an unknown chemical substance by recording structural characteristics. In identifying toxic substances it is of immense use.
- d) Gas Chromatograph: It finds its use in detecting substances, which are volatile, like organic solvents. Cases of homicidal burning by using inflammables like kerosene; petrol, etc. are of frequent occurrence.
- e) Electrophoresis: It is mainly used in examination of physiological fluids, separation of alkaloids, inks, dyes and such other materials that form charged ions or particles in solution. It is possible to identify menstrual blood from other blood by electrophoretic determinations of fibrinolytic activity in menstrual blood.



- f) X-ray Diffraction: In this analysis, the sample material remains intact. Where preservation is a must, this technique comes handy.

Computer: The convergence of what used to be two independent technologies and processes viz. information and communication technologies, into a single and powerful implementation in open networks, has brought with it significant cost and rich advantages. The biggest beneficial fall-out of this convergence is the Internet that has driven unprecedented paradigm shifts in the realms of business, commerce, governance, education, entertainment and knowledge. Unlike in USA and Western world, computer is not being so much widely used in India. The requirements of enhancing the efficacy of cryptographic systems, enlarging the horizons of implementation of cryptography driven processes and solutions and international cooperation, though wanting, slowly and steadily Cyber crime is assuming importance. The traditional crimes like pornography, are being done using computers. Moreover, military and government computers have become targets. Both in December 13, 2001 and September 11, 2001 attack by terrorists, computer has been used to store information and for communication purposes and in this context, it is cyber terrorism. Government of India have enacted Information Technology Act, 2000 and all metropolitan cities have formed cyber cells and trained officers to tackle the cyber crime. Educating the users to follow the certain norms scrupulously and encouraging the users to lodge complaints in case of misuse and abuse of computers for eve teasing or intimidation or hacking is a must. Government and the police on their part should not lag behind and should master the technology not only for the detection of the offences but also to prevent the offences.



UNIT – IV

Issues and Contemporary developments in Policing

Issues in Policing:

- I. The process of recruitment in the states to the ranks of (a) Constabulary (b) Sub-Inspector (c) Dy. S.P. is marked by absence of a planned approach. In many states in the past, there have been allegations of large-scale corruption and mass recruitment of particular party activists to the police depending upon the party in power.
- II. In the state of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu the Recruitment and Selection Rules have been refined and modified drastically in the last one decade to eliminate the discretion of the recruiting authority and consequent abuse of the process by the political bosses.
- III. Recruitments of manpower are not worked out in advance and time schedules are either not laid down or not followed. As a result, posts became vacant which affecting operational efficiency, adversely and also upsets leave and training programmes of the police force.
- IV. The co-ordination aspect between recruitment and training leaves much to be desired, resulting in completion of recruitment process without adequate capacity in training institutions to absorb the recruits. Sometimes there is considerable lag between the period of recruitment and the process of training.
- V. A system of fast-track promotions based on well laid out merit testing procedures need to be devised so as to address the issues of morale and motivation in the organization.
- VI. Reservation quotas meant for S.C., S.T., B.C., etc. have remained unfilled in several States. Special recruitment drives need to be launched for filling the quota.
- VII. Eligibility conditions prescribed for the selection process in respect of education, age, physical standards, aptitude, etc., should be standardized and there should be no compromise or any departure from the laid own norms. The age of recruitment should be 18 for Constables.



VIII. Emotionally stable and balanced people should be recruited and for this purpose psychological tests should also be added on to the selection/recruitment process.

Problems in Police Personnel Management

Training, career planning and maintenance:

A) Present training drawbacks:

1. The present systems of training are based on colonial needs for preparing a militaristic, rigid organization. The emphasis is more on physical compliance through repeated drills without focus on the actual field requirements and needs of the trainees themselves for adequate assimilation.

2.1. Training Methodology adopted continues to be lecture mode, which does not impart any skills.

2.2. There is a need to shift to simulations, role plays, moot courts, presentations, experience sharing, exercises, group discussions, use of audio-visuals, computers, films, etc. for effective skill learning. Similarly, in order to reduce the gap between the theory and practice, there needs to be more synthesis between the field conditions and the institutional training by introducing modular training in which trainees are shuttled between the training college and the field during the Basic course.

3.1. The contents of the training themselves do not reflect the requirements of the field situations.

3.2. Dynamism needs to be infused for constant up gradation of syllabi and methodology to relate the training to job performance.

4.1. The basic training will not bear fruits in the desired reaction unless it is followed up by on the job training and learning on a continuous basis in the field.

4.2. The in-service refresher courses and the insistence on the job learning by the police leadership at various levels will make the organization dynamic and competent to face the field challenges successfully.

5.1. In many States presently, the constables retire without any refresher training after their basic course. This has led to total ineffectiveness and inefficiency in the organization. The existing training institutions are not able to cope up with the size of the constabulary for organizing refresher courses. The financial position of the States also is not conducive for any drastic expansion in the number of training institutions.



5.2. District Police Quarters should have a Training Institution under the charge of the concerned District Superintendent of Police for organizing Refresher Courses for his own district men and officers has paid rich dividends. Such innovative solutions may be thought of to overcome the gigantic problem of organizing Refresher Courses for the entire police force of the District/State.

6. Police training suffers from a generalist tinge and is tradition-bound. The syllabi are comprehensive and unmanageably ambitious, covering all things under the sun.

7.1. The duration of training, both institutional and otherwise, spread over an unduly long period of time. Research and analysis wing should study and suggest modification.

7.2. Apart from basic training in knowledge, skill, subjects should help to face current day and future problems.

8. Prejudice among police chiefs towards training. Each chief trying to get the best out of the present system without bothering for imparting training in his time.

9. The unit in-charge officers like S.P of the district exhibit similar behaviour by not sparing any personnel of their districts for refresher courses. When nominated by the Police Headquarters, on the grounds that work would suffer. This is a total lack of commitment to the organizational growth by the senior officers.

10. A computerized roster for compulsory attendance in in-service training, refresher courses, pre-proportional courses and other special training should be maintained at the District Hqrs./State Police Hqrs., etc. for strict compliance.

POLICE IMAGE

Introduction: M. J. Murphy has defined Police image as ‘the outer reflection of the standing of the department based on its performance and service. It is the reaction which emanates from the public and which is based on the public’s expression of confidence and respect in a police department or a lack of such confidence and respect’ But at micro level, it means many things to many people and it depends on one’s visualization or thinking capacity.

2] As many images as there are police men: It is a familiar scene to shut the mouth of a weeping baby or control mischievous young babies by either declaring the arrival of ghosts and if that gimmick fails, to call the police for putting the weeping child behind



bars! Children still continue to play 'cops and robbers' theme and they get thrilled with the climax depicting robbers as heroes and cops as villains. Cinemagoers laugh at the late arrival of the police after the hero had assassinated the notorious law-breaker villain in movies.

3] Thousands of police personnel give their lives for the nation, yet ...: The police are the only organization in society that will answer any call for help-anywhere, anytime (from a poster of Victoria Police Life, Feb'74). In India, every year, more than thousand police personnel give their lives for the nation. On October 21, 1962, during Chinese aggression at Hot springs, CRPF men, who were manning Hot spring post, were killed and in memory of those brave men, every year, the day is remembered to commemorate those who have given their lives for our Mother India. During natural calamities like flood, earthquake, etc., police as an organization rises like a single man and does yeomen service. Yet, the image of police remains poor. The answer is given by a celebrated police officer: 'If you want to know what is the real image of the police, ask an experienced police officer, and he will tell you that in the case of police, it is not one image. It is a film of images. It has a photomontage effect. One success, and there is a bright picture, One failure, and there is a dark one.

4] Nature of police duty and diversity of police tasks: All of us have witnessed the familiar scene when a railway gate is closed. Not only pedestrians but also cyclists and motorized two wheeler drivers bend, kneel and crawl in the available gap in the gate and cross it. The psychological reason is that by and large Indians do not tolerate intervention in their way. If you want to describe the nature of job of police in one word, it can be described as 'Interventionist' in nature. Police intervene by making traffic diversions for smooth flow of processions by political parties. Similarly, no entries, stop signs and red colour, which signal intervention or danger, are associated with the police. Even legal and correct decision by the police makes the deviant or one of the two parties unhappy.

Increasing crime, rising population, violent outbursts in the wake of demonstrations and agitations arising from labour disputes, agrarian unrest, problems of students, enforcement of unpopular social legislation have all added new dimensions to police tasks. Police are required to implement and execute a plethora



of social legislations, which have failed to pass through the test of overwhelming public demand, acceptability and enforcement practicability. This brings police into direct confrontation with the society.

For lack of basic amenities, if public make road blocks in protest, police in the interest of human rights of other road users, have to deal the issue to ensure smooth traffic flow. If the public take law into their own hands and pelt stones and damage property or set right Government bus, a visible inanimate object associated with the Government or assault the police, as police are the external manifestation of the power of the State (The word 'Police' is derived from the Greek word 'Polis', meaning the state, and apparently the Police were called by this name because they were the external manifestation of the power of the State.), police have to deal it as a law and order matter and take appropriate action as per law. The discretion to use legitimate force or not rests with policeman on the spot, who generally happens to be a subordinate police officer. No other organization has so much of discretionary powers as that of police organization. Police, being the visible authority of the Government, are the targets of any wrath or displeasure against the Government.

The basic duty of police is prevention of crime, which has been relegated to the background due to proliferation of police duties like VIP security and quite a large number of non-police functions. It is the diversity of police task that then projects the concept of a police image as one of the most nebulous concepts in police science.

5] Public opinion and expectation; Police perception about public:

- A. 86% of the non-complainant witnesses, who have not come in actual contact with the police held the view that police did not discharge their duties in a straight forward manner, while the public who have come in contact with the police had less bitter view of the police. Image of the police is perceived by each and every citizen either from what he has seen from his own experience or from book or movie or what he has understood from others experience or hearsay.
- B. A considerable proportion of the police were rude, corrupt, sometimes in collusion with the criminals and very frequently dealing unevenly with their clients.” – David H. Bayley in 1965.



- C. The police are expected to be a mobile dictionary and should know the geography and history of the world.
- D. The Indian Police, according to a study, are professionally incompetent, corrupt and inhuman (Conclusions of the Study of State Governments. B.H.U. Varanasi, published in the Society Journal pp. 243-63)
- E. Police image is that of an old enemy rather than a new friend (Ram Mohan – ‘Image of the Police in a changing Society’ Indian Police Journal, Delhi, October, 1973, pp. 13-18.)
- F. While submitting the First of the National Police Commission to the Home Minister, Shri Dharma Vira, Chairman, has observed: ‘From what we have seen and heard already, we felt very much distressed and deeply concerned about the increasing intensity of public complaints of oppressive behaviours and excesses by police. In the perception of the people, the egregious features of police are politically oriented partisan performance of duties, brutality, corruption and inefficiency, degrees of which vary from place to place and person to person. (First Report of the National Police Commission, February, 1979, p.7.)
- G. Insensitivity: The worst criticism against the police force is on account of its alleged insensitivity to public opinion. This is unfortunate. All out efforts must be made to boost- up public confidence. i] Constant contact with the public should be made. ii] To evaluate and analyse public opinion with reference to the police procedures and methods of the department. iii] carry out activities to keep the public informed of the police work
- H. The public relations PR wing of the police department must serve as a medium between the police and relations between the police and the public.
- J. Public perception:
 - 1] Mentally ill-equipped.
 - 2] Unhelpful
 - 3] Rude and over-bearing in approach
 - 4] Dishonest and in league with unworthy and anti social elements.
 - 5] Habitual to third degree methods
 - 6] And thus not worthy of the job entrusted to them by the community.



Police perception about public:

1] Citizens in general have tendency to abate and condone crime rather than fight against it.

2] They are becoming fearless of the authority of the Government and have failed to discipline themselves.

In the words of our late Pundit Nehru, 'the greater this cooperation between the police and the Public, the better will be the performance of the Police'.

...the rapport between the police and the people should neither be too much involved nor too detached (Prof. Michael Banton).

6] Prime responsibility on the Government:

A. It is the Government that has to fund and take interest in the image of the police. Its role should be a pre-condition for the betterment of the image of the police.

B. Moreover, it shall ensure the 'Independence of police', which is established by Law.

C. It shall not involve police in politics.

D. Law enforcement should be politically impartial – Unjust laws shall not to enacted;

E. Basic amenities should be provided (water, electricity, road, schools, etc). Non-provision, which is a violation of the human rights, makes them to agitate. Unfortunately, only weeping section of the society, which has political clout gets the milk. This situation should change.

F. A very well planned complete strategy of police reforms is a pre-requisite for improving police image in India. It is a very sensitive are and half hearted or ill-conceived programmes of propaganda are liable to prove self-defeating. State Police Commissions are replete with suggestions proposing structural proliferations, institutional specializations and autonomous police commissions (Police commissions of Assam [1969]; Bihar [1958-61]; Delhi [1966-68]; MP [1962]; Punjab [1960-61]; TN [1969]; UP [1960-61]; WB [1960-61]; Kerala Police Reorganisation Committee, 1959-60 etc. Therefore, implementation of the recommendations of National Police Commission by



the State Governments and Government of India with regard to police duties, arrests and reforms is a must.

- G. Through direct and indirect impact of soft state, police have become ineffective, corrupt, frustrated, demoralized and unpopular.
- H. Police in India have to operate under social, legal administrative and other constraints. Misused and exploited by the politicians in power, distrusted and despised by the intelligentsia, suspected, distrusted and feared by the common man, misused and abused by the powerful and rich for their selfish ends, pilloried by the Press, looked as an oppressor by the working class and made a scapegoat by the party in power, the police system has remained static in a rapid changing society and their image is tarnished by politicisation, social irresponsibility, corruption, administrative inferiority and professional incompetence.

7] The role of organization the second pre-condition:

- A. Members of the force shall be properly recruited, trained to be imbued with a sense of belonging and pride, equipped and provided with all necessary back – up facilities and milieu.
- B. Public Relations & Press liaison - DGP shall be the best Public Relations officer; - Public relations in the police are obviously concerned with the development of ‘a public attitude favourable to the accomplishment of police purpose’. In a Welfare State all police activities would be a] to keep the public rightly informed b] in time and in the c] proper manner, about all programmes and activities d] to the extent necessary and practicable. For improvement of police-public relations, Police and public sports meet is one such exercise.
- C. Task of formulating policies and general departmental philosophy and for promoting the general image of the department.
- D. Shall be no self-indulgent insularity – disseminate information’s, counter false propaganda. Transparency reduces misgivings and corruption
- E. Shall be seen as fair and efficient in dealing complaints against police men; Duty to ensure that the image is not damaged by a few errant police officers
- F. Towards men - Meet them; hear their grievances and views; support them



- G. Senior police officers should be role models. DGP should democratise the force and delegate powers.
- H. DGP shall concentrate on the following:
- a. revamping of the structure;
 - b. reorientation of the police personnel;
 - c. redrawing of the police procedures;
 - d. sophistication and modernization of police equipment.
- I. Improvement in police – community relations
- i. Mass media like Radio, Television, newspapers, Cinema should educate the masses about the problems and difficulties of the police.
 - ii. Police participation in people's welfare programmes and village development schemes, providing police service to the under-privileged and the handicapped, protecting the weaker sections and the younger generation. Meeting the public on friendly terms in cultural or games and sports meets.
 - iii. The Intelligence apparatus should be de-politicised.
 - iv. Police should take up social security schemes on the pattern of Maharashtra Police, which rescued quite a large number of women from brothel houses or Individual efforts of Delhi senior Indian Police Service (IPS) officers.
- J. Sensitise well wishers, NGOs and Press – Job difficulties, living conditions of men
- K. 'Improving image is an endless task. It shall not be obscured by internal strife. Police Chief, his colleagues, personnel should MOVE as ONE with solidarity and harmony.

8] Role of Individuals and their contributions:

- A. Demeanour of the individual police personnel is important. Unlike other civilian organizations, conduct, appearance, habits and performance of each and every police officer not only during office hours but also non-office hours is being watched by children, adolescents, teenagers, housewives,



businessmen and public. Therefore, smart appearance, good habit, conduct and performance of the police are a must. Only suitable and helpful police conduct, in the performance of police duties and of course, the police have to perform a great many unpleasant and restrictive duties and even outside it, can bring about desirable public responses. If, in addition, the police have kindly words and helpful advice for any person who goes to them in doubt or trouble, they will be fulfilling an immensely beneficial social function. All police officers should be like a businessman and treat his visitor or petitioner under distress as clients.

- B. Perform professionally: ‘There is no substitute for clean, prompt and efficient police work performed with a friendly approach, for ensuring real good public relations’.
- C. Each one is an ambassador – Every meeting including attendance of functions –by senior officers can be / must be utilized for improvement of the image.
- D. Need for self-image and Boosting: Boosting up public opinion in favour of the police should be accepted as one of its important continuous functions. Lawrence W. Sherman identified three major findings a] Firstly,’ the police occupation is isolated from the general community with a great internal solidarity and secrecy. b] Secondly, the attitude of police officers is shaped less by their background characteristics and more by a process of occupational socialization. c] Thirdly, the process of socialization has resulted in the emergence of a unique police sub-culture.
- E. Create awareness-difficulties of job – sensitise public, press, NGOs and Judges
- F. Keep innovating; be a role-model
- G. Not to interfere in civil matters – consumes time and is the source of corruption.

9] Role of Non-governmental Organization:

- A. Sensitised NGOs, senior citizens, well wishers to seek court intervention through Public Interest Litigation – Judiciary alone can interfere.



- B. They shall highlight the living conditions of men - armed reserve, battalions; taxing job requirements; havoc created by interferences; transfer to be done by Police and not by politicians; implementation of recommendations of NPC
- C. Improvement of police image is not a conglomeration of individual efforts – it is a team effort.
- D. Police reforms are in cold storage. Politicians, who want police under their thumb, would not give consent to it.
- E. When the judiciary can prevail, most of the disputes are settled in ink rather than in blood. It is the judicial power with courage and conviction can go a long way to reinvigorating, reasserting and realizing the rights of common man by assuring ‘autonomy / to police force’.

10] Conclusion: The society cannot wash its hands clean just merely by criticising the police for every misdeed. The autocratic structure from within and hostile public opinion from without will naturally force the police to go on the defensive. It shall bring public pressure for implementation of the recommendations of National Police commission, if necessary through public interest litigation and ensure insulation of the police from political interference, which is the single most fact for the poor image of the police.

The long term measures must aim at providing the basic necessities of the policemen of various categories. Their emoluments must compare well with other segments of the social life. This would endanger pride in service, so that they keep out of the ways of temptation. Integrity is the prime virtue that ensures social acceptance and appreciation. The strategy to ameliorate the conditions of the policemen needs deep thinking and provision consistent with resources.

The short term remedies must ensure courtesy, sweetness and light on the part of the policemen. A Police station must not be forbidding. It must be a place where anyone can go without fear. The atmosphere must change qualitatively. The Police station is the home and heart of the policemen. It must beckon affectionately to those in distress. It must become the symbol of social effort against human distress, so that the immediate policeman may come to be looked upon in fact as the friend, philosopher and guide of those who are in need of police assistance. A smiling police man is so reassuring to the public.



UNIT - V

CRIME PREVENTION:

Crime prevention concepts- **Underlying factors driving crime and victimization:**

Crime prevention has become an increasingly important component of many national strategies on public safety and security. The concept of prevention is grounded in the notion that crime and victimization are driven by many causal or underlying factors. These are the result of a wide range of factors and circumstances that influence the lives of individuals and families as they grow up, and of local environments, and the situations and opportunities that facilitate victimization and offending. Determining what factors are associated with different types of crime can lead to the development of a set of strategies and programmes to change those factors, and prevent or reduce the incidence of those crimes.

These underlying or causal factors are often termed risk factors. They include global changes and trends that affect the social and economic conditions of regions and countries; factors affecting individual countries and local environments and communities; those relating to the family and close relationships; and those that affect individuals.

Types of crime prevention

Various approaches to preventing crime have been developed over approximately the past two decades on the basis of a considerable amount of research and evaluation. The major fields of crime prevention include a range of responses developed over many years, including developmental, environmental, situational, social and community-based crime prevention, and interventions may be classified into a number of groups. One system refers to social intervention mechanisms, individual treatment mechanisms, situational mechanisms and policing and criminal justice mechanisms, for example,

The various prevention approaches and programmes are grouped into four main categories in the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime:

1. *Crime prevention through social development* includes a range of social, educational, health and training programmes, such as those that target at-risk children or families when the children are very young, to provide them with support and child-



rearing skills. Some early intervention programmes are also referred to as developmental crime prevention, since they try to intervene to develop resilience and social skills among children and their families. Programmes may also target groups of children in areas where children and young people are at particular risk, such as street children or children living in informal settlements or disadvantaged areas. Other examples include education projects in schools, or recreation and skills training projects for children and young people in the community, also in an attempt to increase awareness and resilience as they grow up and develop. The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, prevention programmes of this type: “Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization.”

2. *Community, or locally-based crime prevention*, instead of targeting individuals, targets areas where the risks of becoming involved in crime or being victimized are high. This includes areas with high levels of deprivation, both in terms of infrastructure, services and wealth, or lack of community cohesion. This can include slums and informal settlements, or inner-city or suburban housing projects, often areas with a concentration of economic and social problems. Such programmes work to increase the sense of safety and security of the residents of particular communities, to respond to community concerns and crime problems affecting the population and to increase the services and social capital or social cohesion in the community. “Social capital” generally refers to the network of social relationships, trust and shared values, community involvement or a sense of civic identity that exist in a neighbourhood. Community crime prevention often involves the active participation of local residents and organizations in those communities and neighbourhoods. They may be involved in identifying local priorities as well as implementing responses. The term “community” can refer to small neighbourhoods, areas within a city, or small villages or towns, or in some cases groups of citizens with particular concerns. The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, such programmes aim to “Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members.”



3. *Situational crime prevention*, covers approaches that aim to reduce the opportunities for people to commit crimes, to increase the risks and costs of being caught and to minimize the benefits.

Crime Prevention:

1. Anticipation: How does the anticipation of a crime risk become important to the security or crime prevention surveyor? Obviously, a primary objective of a survey is the anticipation or prevention aspects of a given situation - the pre-or before concept. Thus, an individual who keeps anticipation in the proper perspective maintains a proper balance in the total spectrum of security surveying. In other words, the anticipatory stage could be considered a prognosis of further action.

2. Recognition: What does an individual need to conduct a survey of the relationships between anticipation and appraisal? Primarily, the ability to recognize and interpret what seems to be a crime risk becomes an important skill a security surveyor acquires and develops.

3. Appraisal: The responsibility to develop, suggest, and communicate recommendations is certainly a hallmark of any security survey.

4. Crime Risk: A crime risk is the opportunity gained from crime. The total elimination of opportunity is most difficult, if not improbable. Therefore, the cost of protection is measured in (1) protection of depth and (2) delay time. Obviously, the implementation of the recommendation should not exceed the total (original or replacement) cost of the item(s) to be protected. An exception to this rule would be human life.

5. The initiation of action to remove or reduce risk: This section indicates the phase of a survey in which the recipient of the recommendations decides whether to act, based on the suggestions/ recommendations set forth by the surveyor. In some cases, the identification of security risk is made early in a survey and it is advisable to act on the recommendation prior to completing the survey.

Henry Fielding Method:

The concept of crime prevention goes back many years. Henry Fielding, who started his adult life as a writer, became a justice of the peace in England in 1748, Fielding had two goals, stamp out existing crime, and prevent outbreaks of crime in



the future. He created the first neighborhood watch. His work with the English justice system led him to be called the “**Father of Crime Prevention**”.

The first police department was the metropolitan police of London. It was formed in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel who continued the work of Fielding. Peel felt that the efficiency of the police should be judged by the absence or presence of crime. He also felt that the distribution of crime information is essential to public safety. The officers of the metro police were called “Peelers” and “Bobbies”, after their founder.

In the United States, the first crime prevention division was formed in Berkley, California on July 15, 1925. It was the first of its kind in police history.

It was originally formed as a crime prevention/juvenile unit. It was staffed with women that had social work backgrounds. The goal was to become involved at the beginning of behavior deviation to thwart anti-social behavior. The police became involved with behavior modification,

Things have changed over the years and the police and crime prevention now involves working with the community to try and lower the incidence of crime. Some of the ways this is accomplished:

- Educating the public as to what they should be looking for and what they should do.
- Encourage the use of alarms and video surveillance.
- Using improved locking devices.
- Increased lighting. Crime prevention through environmental design.

Crime prevention is the fundamental responsibility of the patrol force. It is the greatest crime deterrent organized society has. Situational crime prevention uses techniques focusing on reducing on the opportunity to commit a crime. Some of techniques include increasing the difficulty of crime, increasing the risk of crime, and reducing the rewards of crime.

Primary prevention

- Effecting conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts.



Secondary prevention

- Engages in early identification of potential offenders and seeks to intervene before the commission of illegal activity.

Tertiary prevention

- Dealing with actual offenders and intervention

Situational crime prevention: Introduction and description

Situational crime prevention (SCP) is a relatively new concept that employs a preventive approach by focusing on methods to reduce the opportunities for crime. SCP focuses on the criminal setting and is different from most criminology as it begins with an examination of the circumstances that allow particular types of crime. By gaining an understanding of these circumstances, mechanisms are then introduced to change the relevant environments with the aim of reducing the opportunities for particular crimes. Thus, SCP focuses on crime prevention rather than the punishment or detection of criminals and its intention is to make criminal activities less appealing to offenders.

SCP focuses on opportunity-reducing processes that:

- Are aimed at particular forms of crime;
- Entail the management, creation or manipulation of the immediate environment in as organised and permanent a manner as possible; and
- Result in crime being more difficult and risky or less rewarding and justifiable.

The theory behind SCP concentrates on the creation of safety mechanisms that assist in protecting people by making criminals feel they may be unable to commit crimes or would be in a situation where they may be caught or detected, which will result in them being unwilling to commit crimes where such mechanisms are in place. The logic behind this is based on the concept of rational choice - that every criminal will assess the situation of a potential crime, weigh up how much they may gain, balance it against how much they may lose and the probability of failing, and then act accordingly.



One example of SCP in practice is automated traffic enforcement. Automated traffic enforcement systems (ATES) use automated cameras on the roads to catch drivers who are speeding and those who run red lights. Such systems enjoy use all over the world. These systems have been installed and are advertised as an attempt to keep illegal driving incidences down. As a potential criminal, someone who is about to speed or run a red light knows that their risk of getting caught is nearly 100% with these systems. This completely disincentivizes the person from speeding or running red lights in areas in which they know ATES are set up. Though not conclusive, evidence shows that these type of systems work. In a Philadelphia study, some of the city's most dangerous intersections had a reduction of 96% in red light violations after the installation and advertisement of an ATES system.

Applying SCP to information systems (IS)

Situational crime prevention (SCP) in general attempts to move away from the "dispositional" theories of crime commission i.e. the influence of psychosocial factors or genetic makeup of the criminal, and to focus on those environmental and situational factors that can potentially influence criminal conduct. Hence rather than focus on the criminal, SCP focuses on the circumstances that lend themselves to crime commission. Understanding these circumstances leads to the introduction of measures that alter the environmental factors with the aim of reducing opportunities for criminal behavior. Other aspects of SCP include:

1. Targeting specific forms of crime e.g. cybercrime
2. Aiming to increase the effort and decrease potential risks of crime
3. Reducing provocative phenomena

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