

Reported Crime and Actual Crime: A Mismatch

(A Study Among the Lahoulis of Himachal Pradesh)

* Shilpy Gupta and Dr. A. K. Kapoor

Crime is defined legally as “conduct that is prohibited and has a specific punishment (as incarceration or fine) prescribed by public law compare or an offence against public law usually excluding a petty violation”. Simply, crime can be said as breaking the laws and rules of the society. Apart from few universal laws, every society has different laws and rules which govern the action of its members. In all societies relationships among individuals are regulated by a corpus of norms, customs, taboos, traditions, values and moral standards. Tribal societies differ from all other societies *inter alia* in the fact that individuals are relatively fettered by the customs and taboos. These are called Customary Laws. Law if based on agreement is called conventional law, if based on precedent is called case law and if it is based on customs, then it is called as customary laws. (Bandyopadhyay, 1994)

Etymologically, the term customary law has two essential components or concepts - ‘Custom’ and ‘Law’. Custom, like law in its widest connotation, is a body of rules which regulates the conducts of the human beings vis-a-vis

Key Words :

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Abstract :

Tribal societies differ from all other societies *inter alia* in the fact that individuals are relatively fettered by the customs and taboos. These are called ‘Customary Laws’. The prevalence of the praxis of the traditional system of self-governance may be the reason for the perceptible difference between the legal reporting of crime and actual crime. To judge this difference correctly, the most important dimension is to know and understand ‘the concept of crime’ in any ethnic group. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to study the crime among a Himalayan Tribe of District Lahoul and Spiti.

* Shilpy Gupta, BPRD Research Fellow, Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007
e-mail: shilpy27@yahoo.com

2. Dr. A.K. Kapoor, Professor in the same Department
e-mail: anupkapoor46@rediffmail.com

each other and vis-a-vis the individual and the society. Custom relates to society and, law is concerned with state.

The terms 'Customary laws' and tribals goes hand in hand. The mere mention of the word 'customary law' indicates that the context is about tribals. Customary Laws are one of the most important institutions among the tribals which are helpful for their good administrations. These are the repertoire of rules, which *did* provide an instrument of rule. Customary law in a different sense of the meanings and commitments furnish the life- worlds of indigenous peoples. (Roberts, 1995)

It should be noted that in spite of the assimilation of tribal communities into the system of the state laws represented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Indian Civil Code (ICC) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr PC), there remain in tribal society a large residual area of autonomy in many matters such as settlement of matters of civil or social nature in the tribal world. The tribal council functions effectively in such cases even today. (Sinha, 2003)

Tribal communities received a special mention for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935, where a reference was made to the 'backward tribes'. As per the 13th Schedule of Government of India order of 1936, some of the tribes were identified as backward. The constitution of India defined Scheduled Tribes as "Such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be scheduled tribes for the purpose of this constitutum." This article empowers the president to

declare the list in consultation with the governors of different states. (Gupta and Kapoor, 2003).

Tribal researches in India started as early as 1784 when the Asiatic Society of Bengal was established by Sir William Jones to study 'nature and man'. The British administration missionaries, foreign travelers, military men, the Judges and a few anthropologists evinced interest in the study of the tribes and castes in India. (Gupta, 2002)

There is no dearth of literature on Tribes of India. Till date the aspects like religion, ethnography, myths, cultural beliefs, jungle folks, development, demographic profile have remain the favorite area of interest of various anthropologists.

In the present paper, a pioneering attempt has been done by the authors to study the Himalayan Tribe of District Lahoul and Spiti with reference to actual crime happening and reported crime. An attempt has been made to show the prevalence of the praxis of the traditional system of self-governance and thus the perceptible difference between the legal reporting of crime and actual crime, as is wisely suggested by Kapoor (1999). He said studies of customary laws in tribal societies should also be undertaken in order to find out the traditional method of dispute settlement and the structure of the basic social institution that govern the system.

To explore this and various other nuances of the ideological concepts of crime, the 'Lahouli' tribe of Lahoul and Spiti District of Himlchal Pradesh has been studied. An extensive field work for one year, in parts, from June 2003 till June 2004 has been conducted among this

Scheduled Tribe of Himalayas to collect the empirical data. While in the field, the data from 300 households, covered from 24 villages of five different valleys of block Lahoul has been collected, by using various anthropological tools and techniques like Interview Schedules, Focused Interviews, Participant and Non Participant Observation, Focused Group Discussions etc.

Ethno- Geographical Profile :

The Lahoul -Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh is a unique socio-physical unit in the inner Himalayas near the Indo –Tibetan border. The whole district lies in the north western part of India. Out of the twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh, Lahoul and Spiti as a district has the recent record. It was only in 1960, that the Lahoul and Spiti, the two different geographical units beyond Rohtang and Kunzam border, were put together to form a new district of Himachal Pradesh. Prior to the formation of the new district, this region was a part of Kangra district of Punjab.

The district is a closed unit, as it is surrounded by the mountain mass from all side. The district of Lahoul Spiti is in the north from Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir by the Baralachala range which has a towering height of 5500 m and in east is situated the Tibet region. In the south- east the district is separated from Kinnaur district by a lofty mountain

with an average height of 5000 m .In the south west and west, the district is dissociated from Kullu and Chamba districts by the majestic range with an average elevation of 4500 m. The access to Lahoul Spiti is through one of the passes only - Rohtang Pass adjoining Kullu at 3915m altitude; or Baralachala adjoining Ladakh at 5500 m or Kugti pass adjoining Chamba Cot 4500. Spiti is separated from Lahoul by a mountain rib. The two valleys of Lahoul and Spiti have atenuous link over the Kunzom pass (4500m). (See Map)

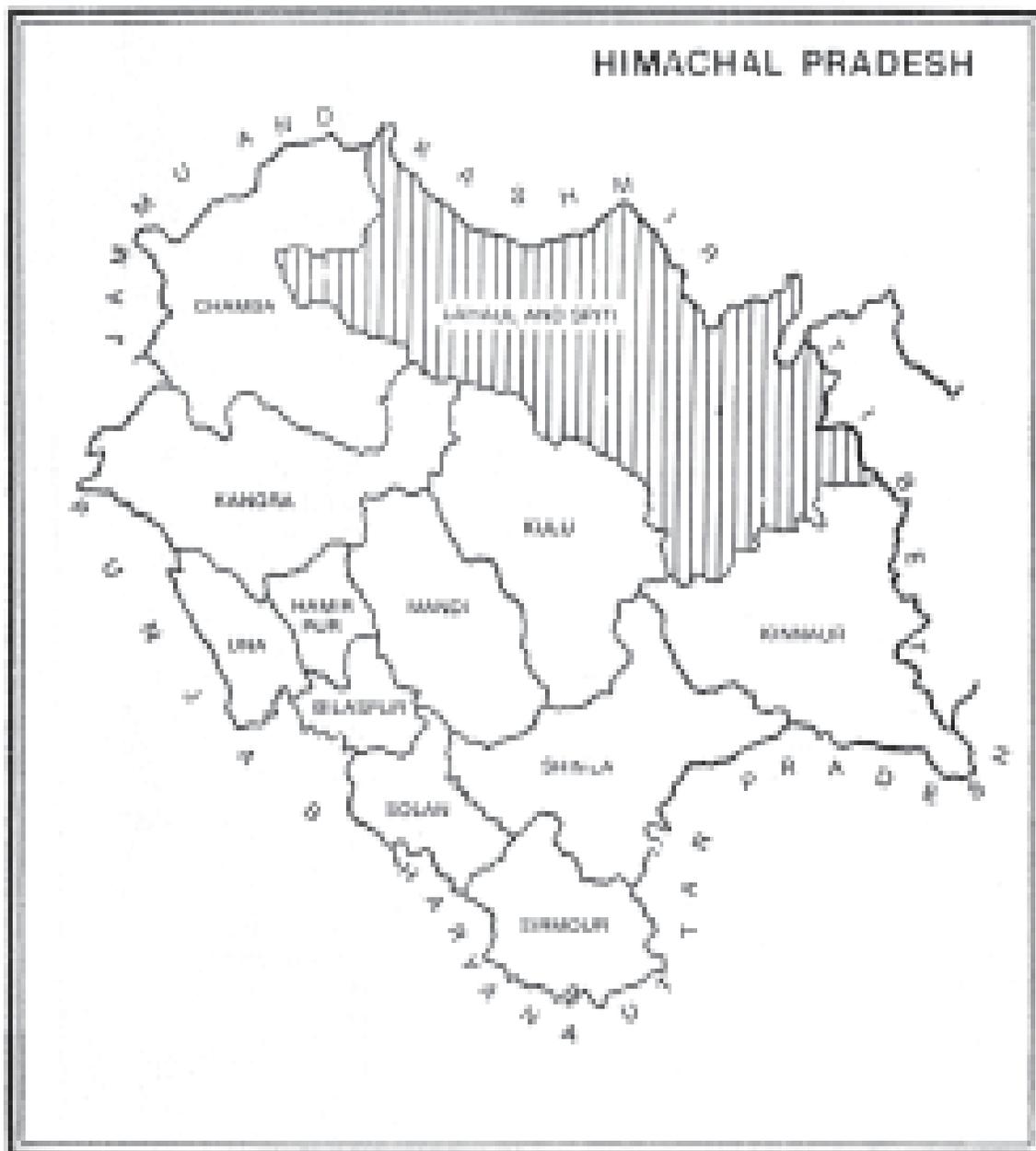
This narrow valley is rendered inaccessible for almost seven to eight months from November till June, every year, thus making the area more remote. The average population density of the district is 2 persons per square kilometer. Average literacy rate is 73.14%. Males contribute for 82.76% of literacy and females for 60.94% (Census, 2001) .The detailed account of ethnographic profile have been given somewhere else. (see Gupta and Kapoor, 2005)

Concept of Crime Among Lahoulis

On the basis of the data collected, out of 300 sample ,Table 1 presents the data regarding the knowledge of Lahoulis about crime. 21.33 percent respondents exhibited the raw knowledge about crime by saying that “anything done with wrong intention of hurting others is called crime.

Table 1: Knowledge of Crime

Knowledge of crime	Respondents	Percent
Raw Knowledge	64	21 .33
Constitutional Knowledge	236	78.67
TOTAL	300	100.00



Location of Lahaul-Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.
Note: The boundaries are approximate.

78.67 percent respondents had the constitutional knowledge of crime as they said “any act done which is punishable by law like theft, murder, rape or hurting anybody is called crime”.

Table 2 compares the respondent’s awareness of crime and rights violation with their educational background .It is found that the maximum awareness i.e. 36.77 percent is observed in the category of well educated and professionally qualified tribals i.e. those who are either doctor, engineer, bank officers, lawyers, teachers, administrative officers etc. Only 5.16 percent of illiterate Lahoulis are aware of the crime gang on and thus the rights violation. On the contrary, in the unaware category, 44.83 percent are uneducated. Here, it is worth mentioning that 4.14 percent are those who are highly educated and professionally qualified. These are the informants who are elderly and retired.

Reported Crime in Lahoul

The system of having the village panchayat is still in vogue in Lahoul. In spite of the introduction of the modern judicial system for the administration of justice in the region, people have not taken it kindly. This fact is born out by the fact that small number of cases have been reported from this district; as supported by the figures of past five years, shown in Table 3.

As can be easily analyzed from Table 4 , that the reported crime in Lahoul and Spiti district is minimum, among all the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh State.

Justice Seeking Behaviour

Conclusions drawn solely on the basis of figures (mentioned above) may give fallacious results. The figures above are of only the ‘reported crime’. In Lahoul specifically, if gone by the indicators, one

Table 2 : Education and Crime Awareness

Education	Aware	Unaware	TOTAL
Illiterate	08(05.16%)	65(44.83%)	73
Primary	05(03.23%)	28(19.13%)	33
Middle	17(10.97%)	22(15.17%)	39
10th passed	19(12.26%)	10(06.90%)	29
12th passed	14(09.03%)	07(04.83%)	21
Graduation	25(16.13%)	07(04.83%)	32
Post Graduation	10(06.45%)	03(02.07%)	13
Professional	57(36.77%)	03(02.07%)	60
Total	155	145	300

Table 3 : Reported Crime in District Lahoul Spiti

S.No.	Calendar Year	Reported crimes In district Lahoul and Spiti
1.	1998	138
2.	1999	146
3.	2000	176
4.	2001	152
5.	2002	168
6.	2003	151

(source: Himachal Pradesh Police Administrative Report)

may conclude faultily that the crime rate is very low in this area. It is indeed lower, as compared to other districts, but certainly higher than these official figures. The major reason behind this type of contradicting results is that many disputes like related to land, water ,marriage, divorce ,theft, hurt, cruelty to women, molestation etc are rarely taken to the court of laws. Such disputes are settled by the parties amicably through the intervention of the elderly people or the village panchayat at the most.

The empirical data collected supports this statement. Table 5 shows the Prevalence of laws in Lahoul. 100 percent response came in favour of customary laws, when asked to rate the prevalence order between constitutional laws and customary laws.

Table 6 shows the Individual Justice seeking among Lahoulis. When the justice seeking behaviour of Lahoulis was studied, it was found that 63.33 percent said they would go to panchayat.

Table 4: Reported Crime In Himachal Pradesh

S. No.	Financial Year	Reported Crime (%)											
		Lahoul Spiti	Mandi	Kangra	Hamir-pur	Una	kullu	Chamba	Shimla	Bilas-pur	Sirmour	Solan	Kinn-our
1.	1998-1999	0.70	11.91	17.48	4.36	6.63	5.97	4.63	25.90	5.51	6.67	9.17	1.02
2.	1999-2000	0.90	13.54	16.61	5.29	7.25	6.69	5.76	18.79	6.34	8.13	9.35	1.34
3.	2000-2001	1.2	13.09	14.69	6.13	6.63	6.56	5.61	20.21	7.87	6.92	10.34	0.93
4.	2001-2002	0.79	13.47	16.37	7.68	6.99	6.85	5.79	16.86	7.56	6.86	9.84	0.94
5.	2002-2003	0.99	13.44	16.71	6.71	7.49	7.48	5.70	17.54	8.09	5.93	8.81	1.10

(source: Himachal Pradesh Police Administrative Report)

Table 5 : Prevalence of laws

Predominance in Society	Respondents	Percent
Constitutional Laws	0	0.00
Customary Laws	300	100.00
TOTAL	300	100.00

Table 6: Individual Justice seeking

Where	Respondents	Percent
Elderly People	54	18.00
Panchayat	190	63.33
Police	56	18.67
TOTAL	300	100.00

18 percent said they would go to elderly people of village first, 18.67 percent said they would directly go to police instead of Panchayat or elderly people of village, as they find this path of justice seeking more faster and emphatic unlike that of Panch or pradhan system.

Table 7 shows the data of the variable of individual justice seeking preference when compared with another variable of education. It is found that the maximum percentage of followers for Panchayat system and elderly people are illiterate i.e. 31.05 percent and 25.93 percent respectively in both the categories.

Table 7 : Education and Justice seeking

Education	Elderly People	Panchayat	Police
Illiterate	14(25.93%)	59(31.05%)	-
Primary	11 (20.37%)	22(11.58%)	-
Middle	09(16.67%)	28(14.74%)	02(03.57%)
10 th passed	06(11.11%)	18(09.47%)	05(08.93%)
12 th passed	07(12.96%)	12(06.32%)	02(03.57%)
Graduation	03(05.55%)	18(09.47%)	11(19.64%)
Post Graduation	01 (01.85%)	07(03.68%)	05(08.93%)
Professional	03(05.55%)	26(13.68%)	31 (55.36%)
Total	54	190	56

Table 8 : Visited Police Station

Visit Police Station	Respondents	Percent
Visited	40	13.33
Never Visited	260	86.67
TOTAL	300	100.00

On the contrary, an affirmative response from the professionally qualified respondents is also found, who would go to Panch (13.68 percent) and elderly people of village (5.55 percent) instead of police. In the category of those who would take help of constitution for their justice seeking, 55.36 percent are professionally qualified. This indicates that education plays an important role in transforming the individual mind set. Here, it is also noted that from the category of illiterate there is no body who approaches police thus indicating that education not only widens one's world view but also imparts confidence in the person to face the world, outside.

In another eye opening result presented in Table 8 , shows that 86.67 percent of Lahoulis have never ever gone to police station. Only 13.33 percent of total respondents have ever visited the station.

This is due to the existence of peculiar historical and traditional ideas about justice and its administration. People still seem to rely on the solution given by their customary laws or a compromise, affected through the village panchayat or other notables, instead of getting matters and disputes decided on strict legal principles. (Kapoor, 1993)

Reasons of such a state of affair is possibly due to one of the following reasons:-

1. Non -familiarity of the people with the ideas and procedure of the formal modern system of justice .
2. More faith in their customary laws.
3. Since it's a small society so the feeling of brotherhood prevails.
4. Less education
5. More unawareness

At this juncture, the need of hour is an anthropological work, which gives direction to the development process. It can be anticipated, that with the increase of the education level in the valley, an increase in the reported crime shall be seen, as education and awareness are linked with each other. The tribals must be at the reasonable level of educational attainment and awareness, that they could take their own crucial decision.

Thus, the generation of tribal initiative would be the pre-condition for the successful formulation and execution of any meaningful plans for tribals .

Another realizations of modern social and life sciences is to intensify the inter disciplinary approach in understanding the tribal situation. So as is suggested by Kapoor (1996), that law and anthropology should be considered hand in hand.

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Brain Finger Printing: A New Paradigm in Law Enforcement

* K.C. Suresh

Introduction

A critical task of the criminal justice system is to determine who has committed a crime. The key difference between a guilty party and an innocent suspect is that the perpetrator of the crime has a record of the crime stored in their brain, and the innocent suspect does not. Until the invention of Brain Fingerprinting testing, there was no scientifically valid way to detect this fundamental difference. It is a technology that has been researched and tested for more than 20 years and has now been admitted as scientific evidence in court.

This exciting technology gives the judge and jury new, scientifically valid evidence to help them arrive at their decision. DNA evidence and fingerprints are available in only about 1 % of major crimes. It is estimated that Brain Fingerprinting testing will apply in approximately 60 to 70% of these major crimes.

The human body is an electro-chemical machine involving other things of course, in its functions. Many of the main body organs operate on an electrical basis. The brain and the heart

Key Words :

DNA Brain wave Memory and encoding related multifaceted electroencephalographic response., Probe -Targets and Irrelevants, Information Present and absent- Indian Evidence Act, Expert opinion

Abstract :

Brain Finger Printing test represent a new Paradigm in law enforcement. This technology scientifically detects the record of crime stored in the brain. The brain is always in action with planning, executing and recording the crime, when the crime was executing. Investigation is not science, but it contributes substantially to legal proceedings. This study paper is presented to achieve a 99.9% statistical confidence level in the criminal investigation by using the Brain Finger Printing Test. When a crime is committed, traces of the event are left at the scene of the crime and elsewhere. The task of the investigator is to collect these traces. The application of this technology in a criminal case involves four phases: investigation, interview, scientific testing and judicial adjudication. The salutary canon "let hundred guilty go un-punished rather than one innocent is punished" creates a situation unhealthy to arrive at a fair disposal of the cases by the Courts. In the criminal Jurisprudence this canon has to give way to "let hundred guilty punished rather than one innocent not punished". To achieve this goal, Brain Finger Printing test is to be adopted through out the Indian Criminal investigation system.

**K.C. Suresh B.A., LL.M (Crimes) Additional Legal, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau, Kochi-18, Kerala*

and other organs continue their work because of electrical charges. The first recorded electric current was recorded in the brain of an animal in 1875 and in a human in 1925. Five atheistic nuclear scientists headed by Dr. Jerome Stowell decided to try and find out the wave-length of the electrical charges in the brain. They found a wide channel of wave-lengths; each brain being different. Therefore, the brain wave-length of each individual is as varied and distinctive for each as finger prints. There are no standardized algorithms or procedures that will solve every case.

Brain Fingerprinting test

Brain *Fingerprinting testing* has proven to be highly *accurate in over 175 tests*, which included actual criminal cases, tests on FBI agents and tests on military medical experts. In all but six of these cases, the system produced a determination of either “information present” or “information absent.” 100% of these determinations were correct. In six cases, insufficient information was available and no determination was made. Dr. Lawrence A. Farwell Director and Chief Scientist of Brain Fingerprinting Laboratories, Inc, the inventor of Brain Fingerprinting technology, discovered that the P300 was one aspect of a larger brain-wave response that he named and patented, a MERMER® (memory and encoding related multifaceted electroencephalographic response). The discovery of the MERMER allows the results gained through the P300 testing to be even more accurate. Since the inclusion of the MERMER in the brain-wave analysis

algorithm, Brain Fingerprinting testing has made a definitive determination in every test.

Brain Fingerprinting testing will determine if specific information is in the brain, but will not tell us how it got there. It is like having fingerprints at the crime scene. Someone’s fingerprints could be there because he was there witnessing the crime and not because he committed it. In a case where there are two people at a crime scene and only one committed the crime, Brain Fingerprinting testing can narrow the search down to the two suspects. It cannot be used to distinguish why a person was at the crime scene. Like DNA and fingerprinting, Brain Fingerprinting testing matches evidence at a crime scene with evidence on the person of the perpetrator or suspect. It can place a person at the crime scene or exonerate someone who was not there. If specific information is available about the planning or execution of a crime that a witness would not know, then Brain Fingerprinting testing may be able to distinguish between a witness and a perpetrator.

There are several types of cases where this technology does not apply. For example, in a disappearance, all the authorities may know is that someone disappeared. They may not know if any crime has been committed. Another situation where Brain Fingerprinting testing is not applicable is when everyone agrees on what happened, but there is disagreement as to the intent of the parties. For example, in a sexual assault case the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator may agree exactly on what happened, but disagree on whether or not it was consensual.

Brain Fingerprinting testing solves major problems in both pre and post conviction areas and can be a great asset to both the prosecution and defense. Crimes often go unsolved and unpunished because the authorities cannot accurately determine if a suspect has knowledge about the details of a crime that only the perpetrator would know. In the absence of fingerprints or DNA evidence the criminal justice system often does not have scientific methods of identifying those involved in crimes. *Circumstantial evidence* is often not sufficient to convict a suspect or even to prosecute a case. Brain Fingerprinting testing can determine if a suspect has detailed, specific knowledge of a crime and provide scientific evidence where none existed previously.

Brain Fingerprinting® Technology and the Procedure:

Dr. Lawrence A. Farwell observes brain responses on the operator monitor. The visual stimuli are presented on the subject monitor. The subject's brain responses are conveyed from the headband to the amplifiers, and then to the computer where they are analyzed. If the computer detects a brain P300/MERMER, this indicates that specific information relevant to the situation under investigation is stored in the brain¹. Brain Fingerprinting technology utilizes multifaceted electroencephalographic response analysis (MERA) to detect information stored in the human brain. A memory and encoding related multifaceted electroencephalographic response (MERMER) is elicited when an individual recognizes and processes an incoming stimulus that

is significant or noteworthy. When an irrelevant stimulus is seen, the P300/MERMER is absent.

The Brain Fingerprinting system presents visual stimuli consisting of short phrases, acronyms, or pictures on a video screen under computer control. Three categories of stimuli are presented: "probes," "targets," and "irrelevants." Probes are stimuli relevant to the crime under investigation. Irrelevants are, as the name implies, irrelevant. For each probe stimulus, there are approximately four irrelevant stimuli. The stimuli are structured such that the probes and irrelevant stimuli are indistinguishable for a subject lacking specific information relevant to the situation under investigation. That is, if a given probe is an article of clothing relevant to the crime, four articles of clothing irrelevant to the crime are also presented; if a particular probe stimulus is a name, there are four irrelevant stimuli that are also names, and so on.

In addition to the probes and the irrelevant stimuli, a third type of stimuli, designated as targets, is presented. About one-sixth of the stimuli are targets, one for each probe. The subject is given a list of the targets, and is required to press a particular button whenever a target is presented. (For all other stimuli, the subject is instructed to press another button.) Each target is the same type of item as one of the probes and the several corresponding irrelevant stimuli. The targets, since they are recognized and require a particular response, are noteworthy for all subjects. The irrelevant stimuli are not noteworthy for any subjects. The probes are noteworthy only

to the subjects who possess the knowledge necessary to recognize them - that is, the knowledge specific to the situation under investigation.

Brain Fingerprinting technology incorporates the following procedure: A sequence of words, phrases, or pictures is presented on a video monitor under computer control. Each stimulus appears for a fraction of a second. Three types of stimuli are presented: "targets," "irrelevants," and "probes." The targets are made relevant and noteworthy to all subjects: the subject is given a list of the target stimuli and instructed to press a particular button in response to targets and another button in response to all other stimuli. Since the targets are noteworthy for the subject, they elicit a P300/MERMER. Most of the non-target stimuli are irrelevant, having no relation to the situation under investigation. These irrelevants do not elicit a P300/MERMER. Some of the non-target stimuli are relevant to the situation under investigation. These relevant stimuli are referred to as probes. For a subject who has knowledge of the situation under investigation, the probes are noteworthy due to the subject's knowledge of that situation, and therefore probes elicit a P300/MERMER when the subject is "knowledgeable". Probes are indistinguishable from the irrelevants for a subject who is not knowledgeable, and thus probes do not elicit a P300/MERMER if the subject has no knowledge of the situation under investigation.

The entire Brain Fingerprinting system is under computer control, including presentation of the stimuli,

recording of electrical brain activity, a mathematical data analysis algorithm that compares the responses to the three types of stimuli and produces a determination of "information absent" or "information present," and a statistical confidence level for this determination.

Instrumental requirements and Multifaceted Electroencephalographic Response Analysis .

The equipment required for Brain Fingerprinting technology consists of a personal computer (e.g., 486 -66 MHz Gateway 2000), a data acquisition board (e.g., Scientific Solutions Lab Master AD), a graphics card for driving two monitors from one PC (e.g., Colorgraphics Super Dual VGA), a four-channel EEG amplifier system (e.g., Neuroscience), and the software developed by the Brain Fingerprinting Laboratories for data acquisition and analysis. The electrodes used to measure electrical brain activity are held in place by a special headband designed and constructed by Brain Fingerprinting Laboratories for this purpose. The software necessary to present the stimuli, collect the electroencephalographic data, and analyze the data have been developed by Brain Fingerprinting Laboratories.

Boundaries of the science of Brain Fingerprinting

Every science involves skill, judgment, or "art" on the part of its practitioners, and the science of Brain Fingerprinting@ testing is no exception. Every forensic science provides

scientific data and scientific conclusions for the use of *non-scientist* judges and juries, who evaluate these on a common-sense and legal basis (i.e., a basis outside the realm of science) in reaching their conclusions regarding the facts and the law of the case. Here again, Brain Fingerprinting is no exception.

Brain Fingerprinting testing is a technique to determine scientifically what information is or is not stored in a particular brain. A scientist applying Brain Fingerprinting testing will seek, insofar as possible within the idiosyncratic constraints of a particular case, to provide information that will be useful to a judge or jury in making determinations regarding the guilt or innocence of suspects.

Now let us consider investigating in cases with Brain Fingerprinting. A man is found murdered with a steak knife in the dining room of his home. The suspect claims to have no knowledge of the crime, the victim, the murder weapon, or the crime scene, and has not been exposed to this information after the crime. In our hypothetical case, Brain Fingerprinting testing” determines scientifically that the suspect’s brain contains detailed information regarding what murder weapon was used, what specific wounds were inflicted on the victim, what the victim looks like, what the victim was wearing, where in the house the crime took place, and where the perpetrator went after the crime in making his escape. The judge go outside the realm of science in making his determination as to whether and to what degree these scientific facts have a bearing on the guilt or innocence of the suspect. In this case,

most judges would probably give considerable weight to the scientific facts uncovered by Brain Fingerprinting.

Harrington Case:

In 1977, Terry Harrington, who was 17 at the time, was arrested for the murder of John Schweer, a retired police captain who had been working as a security guard. In the trial, Harrington said that he had been with friends at a concert the evening of the murder. Several witnesses corroborated this alibi. The primary prosecution witness, 16-year old Kevin Hughes, told a different story. He gave a detailed account of Harrington’s alleged perpetration of the crime. A year later Harrington was found guilty and sentenced to life without parole, based almost entirely on Hughes’ testimony. In 1997, nineteen years after his conviction, Harrington petitioned the Iowa District court for post-conviction relief alleging several grounds for granting him a new trial, and in March 2000, he amended his petition to include the results of the Brain Fingerprinting testing.

In the Brain Fingerprinting tests, Harrington’s brain did not emit a MERMER in response to critical details of the murder, details he would have known if he had committed the crime, indicating that this information was not stored in his brain. In a second Brain Fingerprinting test, one that included details about Harrington’s alibi, Harrington’s brain did respond with a MERMER, indicating that his brain recognized these events. The details used in the second test were facts about the alibi that Dr. Farwell obtained from

official court records and alibi witnesses. The Brain Fingerprinting test on Harrington showed that the record stored in his brain did not match the crime, and did match his alibi. After obtaining the results of the Brain Fingerprinting test, Dr. Farwell located the only alleged witness to the crime, Kevin Hughes. When Dr. Farwell confronted him with the Brain Fingerprinting test results exonerating Harrington, Hughes admitted that he had lied at Harrington's trial. Harrington remains in prison while prosecutors decide whether to re-try him. (In October 2003, the State of Iowa elected not to re-try Mr. Harrington ii.)

Grinder Case:

Mr. James B. Grinder was the primary suspect in the brutal murder case of Julie Helton for 15 years, but there had never been enough evidence to bring him to trial. Miss Helton was reported missing in Macon, MO in January 1984: Three days later her body was found near the railroad tracks in Macon. She had been raped, brutally beaten and stabbed in the neck. During the 15 years after the murder, Grinder had given several different, contradictory accounts of the crime.

During the Brain Fingerprinting test, which Dr. Farwell administered in August 1999, Grinder viewed short phrases flashed on a computer screen, some of which were probe stimuli containing specific details of the crime that would be noteworthy only to the perpetrator. These included the murder weapon, the specific method of killing the victim, specific injuries inflicted on

the victim by the perpetrators before she was killed, what the perpetrators used to bind the victim's hands, the place where the body was left, items that the perpetrators left near the crime scene and items that were taken from the victim during the crime. Computer analysis of the Brain Fingerprinting test found, with a statistical confidence level of 99.9%, that the specific details of the crime were recorded in Grinder's brain as "information present", which means that record stored in Grinder's brain matched the details of Julie Helton's murder. Grinder pled guilty to the rape and murder of Julie Helton in exchange for a life sentence without parole. In addition, Grinder subsequently confessed to the previously unsolved murders of several other young women.

The first phase in applying Brain Fingerprinting testing in a criminal case is an investigation of the crime. Before a Brain Fingerprinting test can be applied, an investigation must be undertaken to discover information that can be used in the test. The role of investigation is to find specific information that will be useful in a Brain Fingerprinting test. The job of the investigator is to find features relevant to the crime that have the attributes that (1) they are salient features that perpetrator almost certainly encountered in the course of committing the crime (e.g., the murder weapon or the escape route) (2) The suspect has not been exposed to them in some other context, i.e., interrogation or court proceeding

Prior to a Brain Fingerprinting test, an interview of the suspect is conducted. The suspect is asked if he would have any

legitimate reason for knowing any of the information that is contained in the potential probe stimuli. This information is described without revealing, which stimuli are probes and which are irrelevant. For example, the suspect may be asked, "The newspaper reports, which you no doubt have read, say that the victim was struck with a blunt object. Do you have any way of knowing whether that murder weapon was a baseball bat, a broom handle, or a blackjack?" If the suspect answers "No," then a test result indicating that his brain does indeed contain a record of which of these is the murder weapon can provide evidence relevant to the case. The targets are also discussed in the interview. Recall that the targets contain information about the crime that the suspect knows whether he committed the crime or not, and are used to establish a baseline brain response for information known to be significant to this subject in the context of the crime.

Expert evidence and investigation under the Indian Laws

1. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 defines the word "Evidence" in S.3 of the Act. Evidence:- "Evidence" means and includes- (1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry; such statements are called oral evidence; (2) All documents produced for inspection of the Court: such documents are called documentary evidence. . Evidence is generally divided into three categories (1) oral (2)

documentary and (3) material or real. The Indian Evidence Act recognizes the first two categories. There are 5 types of evidences

1. Primary and secondary. The former one is the evidence the witness has personally seen or heard or gathered by his senses. It is called the direct evidence as opposed to hearsay (S.60 of Indian Evidence Act). As a rule hearsay evidence is not admissible except in exceptional cases and are examples of secondary evidence. The original documents supplies the primary evidences and copies of documents etc. are under certain circumstances are secondary evidences.
2. The best evidence rule excludes the secondary evidence. The original evidence is primary evidence.
3. Real and personal
4. Oral and documentary (S.3)
5. Direct and indirect (hearsay): The word direct evidence is used in two senses (a) as opposed to hearsay evidence, (b) as opposes to circumstantial evidence. Indirect evidence included circumstantial evidence.

For proof of circumstantial evidence four things are essential:-

- (i) That the circumstances from which the conclusion is drawn be fully established.

- (ii) That all the facts should be consistent only with the hypothesis of the guilt
- (iii) That all facts should never be explainable on any other hypothesis except that the guilt
- (iv) That the circumstances should be of a conclusive nature and tendency.
- (v) That the circumstances, should, to moral certainty actually exclude every hypothesis but the one proposed to be proved

The Apex Court has held in *H.N. Rishbud v. State of Delhi* that investigation consists generally of the following steps:

- (1) Proceeding to the spot,
- (2) Ascertainment of the facts and circumstances of the case,
- (3) Discovery and arrest of the suspected offender,
- (4) Collection of evidence relating to the commission of the offence which may consist of (a) the examination of various persons (including the accused) and reduction of their statements to in to writing, if the officer thinks fit, (b) the search of places or seizure of things considered necessary for the investigation and to be produced at the trail; and Formation of the opinion as to whether on the materials

there is a case to place the accused before a Magistrate for trail and if so, taking the necessary steps for the same by filing a charge-sheet for the same under S. 173 of the Code,

Section 45 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, deals with the opinions of experts. When the general rule is that the opinion of a witness on a question whether of fact or law, is irrelevant. But the subject matter of enquiry is such that inexperienced persons are unlikely to prove capable of forming a correct judgment upon a matter or when it so far partakes of the character of science or art as to require a course of previous habit or study, the opinions of persons having special knowledge of the subject-matter of inquiry become relevant; for it is very difficult for the court to form a correct opinion on a matter of this kind, without the assistance of such persons. This is the legal reason for accepting the opinions of experts as legal evidence. It must be shown that expert had necessary skill and adequate knowledge before relying such evidence,

In order to be admissible under the prevailing *Daubert* standard, the science utilized in a technology is evaluated based on the following four criteria: [a] Has the science been tested? [b] Has the science been peer reviewed and published? [c] Is the science accurate? [d] Is the science well accepted in the scientific community?

Conclusion

In legal proceedings, the scope of the science of Brain Fingerprinting -and all other sciences is limited. The role of Brain Fingerprinting is to take the output of investigations and interviews regarding what information is relevant, to make a scientific determination regarding the presence or absence of that information in a specific brain, and thus to provide the judge with evidence to aid in their determination of guilt or innocence of a suspect.

It is fundamental to our legal system, and essential to the cause of justice, that the judge must be supplied with all of the available evidence to aid in reaching the verdict. Brain Fingerprinting provides solid scientific evidence that must be weighed along with other available evidence by the judge, This technology is available to determine accurately and scientifically whether the record of the crime is stored in the brain of a suspect or not. It would be a serious miscarriage of justice to deny a judge the opportunity to hear and evaluate the evidence provided by the science of Brain Fingerprinting, when available, along with all of the other available evidence. Inadmissibility of confession statements with an exception to S.27 of the Indian Evidence Act, the right of silence to the accused, Hostile attitude of the witnesses to the legal system, the won-over conduct of witnesses, bribe, lack of qualitative investigation, the sentencing policy, easy releasing on bail, presumption of innocence, Court procedure, delay in the judicial processing, the unnecessary cross examination to harass the witnesses,

fear of victims, the fear of media, the political intervention and the purported logic of the salutary canon "let hundred guilty go un-punished rather than one innocent is punished" creates a situation unhealthy to arrive at a fair disposal of the cases by the Courts. To defeat such situations and draw backs in the Indian Judicial system it is desirable to have qualitative investigation with high degree perfection in the collection of evidence through intelligent interrogation, which resulted in finding the offender. For this the technology of Brain finger printing testing is always desirable, because the information of the crime committed or the innocence is in-built in the offender due to human body mechanism.

The overall effect of Brain Fingerprinting testing will be that innocent people will be exonerated and will be free from false prosecution, imprisonment and execution, while many more actual criminals will be brought to justice.

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Peace is not a relationship of nations. It is a condition of mind brought about by a serenity of soul. Peace is not merely the absence of war. It is also a state of mind. Lasting peace can come only to peaceful people.

—*Jawaharlal Nehru*

Recent trends in handling Crime Scenes

* Dr. B.R. Sharma

A. Crime Scene Concept

Crime scene is the place where a crime is committed. It is the scene of occurrence, where the corpus delicti is discovered, where the clues connecting the crime with the criminal, the victim, the vehicle, etc. are found. Thanks to the cyber crimes (No crime scene crime!), the mobility of the criminal, of the victim and multiple sites abuse involved in the same crime, the concept of the crime scene has undergone a sea-change:

In a case of kidnapping, the semi-burnt body of the victim, a 10 year old boy, was found under a heap of garbage. Within hours a semi-burnt van was recovered from the outskirts of the town. Investigations revealed plenty of scorched bloodstains on the floor of the van. It was believed that the van was to kidnap the boy. It was also found that the boy and the van were kept in a newly constructed garage, at a construction site, after kidnapping. He was later taken to a lonely house, away from the town. Investigations revealed that the boy had been abused sexually and murdered in that lonely house; before his body was burnt and buried in the garbage heap.

Key Words :

Crime Scene, Crime Scene Photography, Evidence Imaging, Serial Crimes, Interactive Crimes, Response Time, Videographics, Computer Graphics, Animation, Virtual Reality.

Abstract :

The importance of the crime scene, to provide proof against the culprit, has risen sky high, in recent times. The evidence, available through proper handling of the crime scene, can provide a viable alternative to the traditional dwindling evidence. Consequently there is sea-change in the handling of the scene. The main new trends involve reduction in 'Response Time', constitution of 'Special need-based Crime Scene Teams', 'proper Recording' of the crime scene to keep it alive as it was, 'Exhaustive Documentation' of the handling of the crime scene and better presentation of the crime scene in the court, for its own appreciation of the image, through taking the 'live scene to the court through videography and animation.

**Former President, Indian Academy of Forensic Science, Kolkata.*

Which is the crime scene in the above case?

- © The refuse heap, from where the body was recovered?
- © The house where the victim was kept, abused, and killed?
- © The residence of the victim, from where the boy was kidnapped?
- © The garage at the construction site, which was used as a hiding place for the boy?
- © The van which was used for the kidnapping and disposal of the body of the victim and which contained the vital clues?

Any or all of the above places are crime scene(s)!

Situations like this are common now. It is not possible to dub one place or the other as the only crime scene in a particular case, in a given occurrence, and discard the others as the scene(s). The new definition of crime scene is:

“The crime scene is a place(s) or physical entity (motor vehicle! Train!! Aircraft!!!), where tangible and significant evidence relating to a crime is found.”

According to the above definition, all the above sites and the van are the crime scenes. Further, even the ingress and egress routes are crime scenes as they carry significant evidentiary clues (track marks, discarded articles, blood trails, seeping material trails; even scents for tracker dogs, are vital clues).

Cyber space crimes have added new dimensions to the crime scene. They have literally crossed all physical barriers. The crime input device may be in one country and the victim, the

victim device in another country and the fruits of crime may be harvested in still another country

B. Significance of Crime Scene

The significance or importance of the crime scene has rocketed sky high in recent times. Formerly, the investigating officer went through the motions of examining the crime scene as a legal formality; But only as a formality. He **solved** the crime through his interrogative skills, mostly through the notorious illegal and inhumane Third Degree Methods. He is being increasingly restricted by the social and political pressures to muster that type of evidence. Now the success or failure of a case depends on the proper handling of the crime scene.

Why?

Formerly the investigating officer, for proof in the court, in a case ‘solved through the Third Degree Methods, depended upon, tutored eyewitnesses, forced confessions, planted approvers or even on slimy stock witnesses. He could extract some success. He had no knowledge about the scientific alternatives and hence no faith in their efficacy. In the changed social scenario, he is unable to beat the trodden path. No eyewitnesses! Retracted confessions! Approvers turn hostile; become disapprovers! The stock witnesses have lost stock with the courts; thanks to their repeated appearances. The rate of convictions is dipping down alarmingly. These factors have forced the investigating officers to look for the alternative(s).

The physical and circumstantial evidence from the crime scene bids for the alternative!

The crime scene has the potential to establish the real corpus delicti; the identity of the real culprit or the victim; the modus operandi; the linkage of the crime, the criminal, the victim, the weapon of offence and the crime scene inter se. It also provides the proof **'beyond reasonable doubt'**, the resounding refrain of the judiciary. The investigating officer is realizing the potential now.

C. Recent trends in handling Crime Scene

Not only the definition and the significance of the recovered evidence from the scene have changed, its handling has also suffered tsunamic changes. The crime scene is no longer the exclusive domain of the investigating officer. Nor are his torch and magnifying lens (if he ever carried them!) adequate investigative tools. He cannot continue with his leisurely pace! Speed, accuracy, specificity and integrity are the pressing demands from all concerned: the administrator, the scientist, the judge, the victim and the public. No longer is the evidence found at the scene just corroboratory evidence; often the clues found at the scene provide the only decisive evidence in many a case. Handling of the crime scene, consequently, has acquired a new personality. Its main features:

I. Response Time

The scene of crime handling books no delays. It needs immediate attention. Otherwise, the wealth of information and clue materials, which are always

available at all scenes, are smothered by the onlookers, curiosity hunters, investigative media teams or by the interested parties, And this happens in many a case; thanks to population explosion, urbanization, and the educated criminal. In short, the scene of crime has to be attended to at the earliest. The revolution in means of communications and transport has helped to reduce the response time. The Delhi police have set the example.

In Delhi, the police have reduced the response time to the minimum. It reaches the scene of crime in no time.

How?

They have located hundreds of Flying Squad Vehicles at strategic points. The staff is well-versed with the geography of the areas where they are located. They are all connected to the central control room through wireless telephones. As soon as the control room gets information about a crime, it gets the location, house number, etc. and informs the Flying Squad covering that area. The squad 'flies' to the site and take command of the crime scene and:

- © Protects the crime scene
- © Provides assistance to the injured, when needed.
- © Apprehends the culprits, if possible.
- © Expels the unauthorized persons from the scene
- © Assesses the occurrence and informs the authorities about the need of the scene. They compose an investigation team and send it to the scene.

In efficient and successful handling of the crime scene, the reduction of response time is imperative. The excellent means of communications and transport make it possible. This is being done in metropolitan and other big cities. It needs to be done in rural areas as well.

II. Crime Scene Team (CST)

The role of the Crime Scene Team (CST) is to enhance the utilisation of the evidence, to provide better proof, for or against a suspect, beyond reasonable doubt and make investigations more humane. Each crime scene is unique and varied. It needs special skills and knowledge. Gone are the days when the investigating officer was considered HAMANDAN (know-all). Now, in all important cases an investigating team is carefully constituted to cater for the varying needs of the scene. The induction of mobile laboratories and units are a manifestation of this realisation. The basic team consists of:

1. Scene Protection Personnel

He is usually a police constable or a head constable who is sent to the scene, to protect it from the depredations of the various elements. He:

- ⊙ Arranges succour to the injured, if needed.
- ⊙ Barricades the scene and gets it vacated from all unauthorized persons.
- ⊙ Ensures no change in the scene: **'as is as it was'**.
- ⊙ Protects any evidence likely to get damaged.
- ⊙ Informs the superiors about the conditions and requirements of the crime scene.

- ⊙ Briefs the Crime Scene Team (CST), on its arrival, about his work, observations and impressions about the scene.
- ⊙ He submits to the dictates of the chief of the CST on the latter's arrival.

2. CST Manager

CST Manager is also known as CST Chief, CST Coordinator or CST Advisor. He is primarily responsible for crime scene management, communication, informatics and team work. He is usually a police officer with ample investigative experience. He is responsible for the overall handling of the crime scene:

- ⊙ Protection and hassle-free examination of the crime scene.
- ⊙ Documentation of the scene and the evidence collected thereof.
- ⊙ Location, collection and preservation of the evidence.
- ⊙ Ensuring relevancy, identity, integrity, authenticity and continuity of the chain of possession of the evidence collected.
- ⊙ Expeditious release of the scene.

3. Forensic Consultant

He is the scientist in charge of the mobile laboratory usually, with ample experience of laboratory work as well as of crime scenes. His main functions are to **assist** the CST to:

- ⊙ Establish corpus delict
- ⊙ Ascertain genuine or fake nature of the crime scene.

- © Locate the evidentiary clues (both crime and sample materials), latents, minutiae, hidden; collect them; preserve them.
- © Indicate leads to locate the culprit(s), the linking evidence and the modus operandi
- © Reconstruct the sequence of events at the crime scene.
- © Link/de-link the crime with similar other crime(s)
- © Identify serial or interactive crimes and criminals.

The role of the scientist, at the crime scene, is strictly advisory. The actual collection, preservation, packing, sealing and dispatch are done by the CST manager or the investigating officer, who has been assigned the job.

The scientist carries some simple scientific gadgets also to the crime scene to carry out preliminary examinations and tests at the crime scene itself and weed out unwanted and confusing artifacts.

4. Photography and Imaging Expert

He is a specialist in police photography and imaging. He is one of the most important members of the team. His main functions are to:

- © Document the scene photographically; fix its location and those of the corpus delicti, evidentiary clues, the routes of ingress and egress, oddities, etc.
- © Reveal, capture and preserve photographically the invisible or near-invisible evidence by using polylights and lasers.

- © Reveal, photograph and preserve the trace evidence, latents, fibres, hairs, minute stains, washed blood, invisible fluorescent tyre residues, etc.

The trace evidence, especially the fingerprints (and sometimes the footmarks) were located, developed, photographed and collected by a fingerprint (or a trace evidence) specialist. Now, the trend is that the photography and imaging expert does the work for their location and collection photographically.

5. Special Specialists

In addition to the above CST members, the team may have to have specialist from various other concerned fields. These specialists have to be identified for specific types of crime scenes. A panel of specialists (needed at the scene now and then), is prepared and kept on call. These specialists are:

5.1 Medico-legal expert: a must in all murder cases and in other serious offences against person. He furnishes helpful leads at the crime scenes:

- © Identifies the real or fake nature of the crime scene.
- © Finds the cause of death, time of death and the mode of death.
- © Ascertains the number and nature of the injuries, their ante-mortem or Post-mortem status, their age and whether they are defence injuries.
- © Identifies the type and number of weapons used by the assailant(s).
- © Gives the number of assailants.

5.2 Forensic Psychologist: a growing necessity in blind murder cases and in those cases where it is difficult to identify the possible criminal(s).

5.3 Forensic Ballistics Expert: in all cases or incidents involving abuse of firearms. His main functions at the crime scene are:

- ⊙ Ascertains the nature, calibres and the number of firearms used.
- ⊙ Finds the range and the direction of fire.
- ⊙ Helps to locate the projectiles scattered at the scene.
- ⊙ Reduces the number of suspect weapons, through preliminary examination of the projectiles, gunshot residues and the injuries.
- ⊙ Provides possible sequence of events.
- ⊙ Verifies versions given by the various persons.

5.4 Narcotic Drug Specialist. Again, a growing necessity. In youth festivals and youth camps, the specialist identifies the drugs taken, for prescribing antidote(s). The menace of drug intake at the youth festivals is catching up.

5.5 Explosive expert: in all explosion cases.

5.6 Fire(Arson) Investigating Expert: In cases of fire

5.7 Forensic Anthropologist: in cases involving bones

5.8 Forensic Dentist: in mass disasters, to identify victims.

5.9 Document Expert: in ransom/threat letters/ suicide notes, and in other cases involving handling of delicate

documents, such as burnt, torn, fragile documents.

5.10 Tracker Dog: to follow fugitive criminals, to locate dead bodies, explosives, narcotics, etc. It may be mentioned that dogs have proved more efficient than humans or instrumental detectors, to detect explosives.

5.11 Computer Specialist: in computer crimes, he is indispensable. Often the forensic computer specialist is assisted by a specialist of the manufacturer, programmer or the one who maintains or services the instrument.

5.12 Other specialists needed are Electrical and Civil Engineers, Builder, Mechanical Engineer (for vehicle and other machinery, if involved), Forensic Geoscientist, etc.

III. Serial/Interactive CST

Anonymity of the cities, fast means of transport and mind boggling modes of communications have brought in serial criminal. He commits a crime in one police jurisdiction, move fast to commit a second similar crime in a second police jurisdiction, goes to a third police jurisdiction commits similar crime and moves on and on committing crimes on the way. The police of each jurisdiction 'investigates' the crime and they often do not find the criminal or adequate linking evidence. If these series of crimes are investigated by one team, the modus operandi, the pattern of movement, type of victims and of the booty could give plenty of leads for successful investigation of the continued depredations. The idea is catching up with the enlightened police forces and

they are constituting Serial/ Interactive CSTs for the following types of serial crimes:

1. Sex crimes, rapes or rape with murders,
2. Vehicle thefts
3. House Burglaries
4. Drug Trafficking
5. Explosions
6. Road Accidents.

Road accidents do not involve the same persons (culprits or victims). But the mechanics of occurrence of various road accidents and hit and run cases and their investigations are similar. It is worthwhile to have specific team(s) for their unified handling and investigations

The CST teams have to be on national or at least state levels, may be part of the CBI and state CID departments.

IV. Crime Scene Documentation

Nobody has bothered to know the effect of improper documentation of the crime scene in India. If the failure of the cases in the courts, on the basis of the defective documentation of the crime scene evidence is studied, the result will be simply startling. The lack of proper documentations has destroyed many a case.

The author was appearing in a sessions' trial before a judge in whose court he had appeared at least a dozen times, mostly in murder trials. After the evidence the judge in an informal talk, remarked, "Dr. Sharma, I have yet to utilize your evidence."

The author was stunned. Evidence in more than a dozen cases! All gone waste!!

What could be wrong? He could not help asking the judge, "Sir, what was wrong with my evidence in all the cases in which I gave evidence in your court?"

"No! No! There was nothing wrong with your evidence. But the recovery of the evidentiary clues on which your evidence was based, was not beyond reasonable doubt! Hence your expertise and findings (on doubtful clues) could not be used in the dissemination of justice" The judge replied and quoted an Urdu couplet:

Raig pur Tahmir-a- makam Koi Kaise Kare?

(How can one build a house on sand?)

Documentation of the crime scene has the following logs:

1. Administrative Log

The following information is recorded in the administrative log:

- © FIR No., date, and the name of the police station.
- © The name address and signatures of the reporter.
- © Departure of the first police officer to the crime scene. Name. Date. Time.
- © Crime Scene Team(CST): Chief. Members
- © Arrival time of the CST
- © Any changes

2. Preliminary Survey Log

The preliminary survey log is prepared by the first officer at the crime scene. His survey includes:

- © Assessment of the nature of the scene and that of the evidence,

- © Visualization of the type of the criminal(s) involved(local/outsiders, professional/amateurs/first time offender, etc.).
- © Assessment of the needs of the investigative inputs.
- © Identification of the possible culprits, their associates/supporters, victims, witnesses.

3. Description Log

The narrative description log is prepared by the chief of the CST. The log is comprehensive and includes all the possible details:

- © Scene
- © Victim
- © Culprits(or suspects)
- © Modus operandi
- © Evidence
- © Any special features of the crime scene
- © Possible witnesses

4. Sketch/Diagram Log

Usually there are two sketches; one, not drawn to scale, but containing all the details and measurements, the second, drawn to scale with all relevant details. Both the sketches are drawn at the crime scene itself. In complicated crime scenes, help of a revenue official or of a draftsman is taken.

5. Photographic Log

An old saying '*one photo is better than 1000 words*' stresses the importance of the photography of the crime scene. The recent trends are:

5.1 Videography (Videotaping).

The crime scene is covered videographically. It makes the scene 'live' for ever, covers the total evidence, and gives the investigating officer a second (or any numbers of chances) to reexamine the crime scene. The court can 'visit' the scene in the court premises itself.

5.2 Digital Photography. The crime scene is photographed with a digital camera. Its versatility, cost effectiveness, elimination of studio work, better control on the picture selection and immediate results are making the digital camera a gadget of choice for the crime scene photography.

The resolution of details, in the film cameras, is perhaps better than those of the digital cameras of the same price range today. However, the digital technology is developing fast and it is expected to take over coverage of the crime scene completely in the near future as probably it will replace the film photography in the near future, almost entirely. Besides, the resolutions these average price camera offers is adequate enough for the crime scene coverage.

5.3 Minutiae Imaging. A comparatively new development is the use of poly lights, UV, infrared and lasers to locate and imaging the trace evidence (latent fingerprints, footprints, tyre marks, hair, fibres, etc.) from the crime scene. This mode of recording of the evidence has improved the chances of linkage of the criminal with the crime scene.

6. Evidence Collection Log

The evidence collection log is an important document in which complete

information relating to the evidentiary clues collected in a case is available. The document is able to provide answers to the following question about the evidence:

- ⊙ What is it?
- ⊙ How much is it?
- ⊙ What was its condition?
- ⊙ Where was it found?
- ⊙ Who found, collected, packed and sealed it?
- ⊙ Who witnessed the location and handling?

The above information about the evidentiary clues is usually recorded in the form of a chart.

7. Custody Log

The custody log is also known as chain of possession log. In the custody log record the names of the person(s) who:

- ⊙ Located, collected, packed and sealed the evidence
- ⊙ Witnessed the evidence collection and processing, with their addresses.
- ⊙ Took the evidence to the Malkhana for safe deposit.
- ⊙ Kept the evidence in the Malkhana, with dates.
- ⊙ Took and delivered the evidence to the expert.
- ⊙ Produced the evidence in the court.
- ⊙ The recent trends in handling the evidence, to ensure its authenticity are:
- ⊙ Reduce the number of evidence handlers. The ideal sequence of handling evidence is:



EVIDENCE LOG CHART

		1. FIR/Date		2. PS		3. Location		4. CST Chief	
S.No.	Evidence Material	Quantity	Container	Seal	Witnesses	Remarks			
1									
2									
....									

The sequence is not possible most of the time. However, the dispatch of the evidence from the scene itself is considered so important that even the courts have come up in its favour². They say that the exhibits sent expeditiously inspire greater confidence in the authenticity of the exhibits.

© **Handle the exhibits in sealed conditions only**

Only the collecting officer and the expert handle the evidence in unsealed condition. All others handle the evidence in sealed condition till it is submitted in the court. It is being done by and large. It ensures non-manipulation of the evidence.

↳ **Ensure identity of the evidence**

The evidence collecting officer and the expert have to identify that the clue in the court is the same which they have handled (collected and examined) They can do so honestly only if they have put their identification marks on the evidence. Thus they vouchsafe the authenticity of the evidence

↳ **Ensure Integrity of the evidence**

The evidence should not evaporate, seep, get contaminated or get contaminated. Proper containers and preservation ensures the same.

↳ **Ensure Relevancy**

It should be possible to prove that the evidence belongs to the case in which it is being produced and that it connects the criminal, the victim, the weapon of offence, the crime scene or elucidates the sequence or the mode of occurrence

² *Alishan v State (JK); 1954 Cri L J.39.. Mohinder Singh v State of Punjab; (1961) 63Puj IL R 124. Sarbjit Singh v State of Punjab; Cri L J 954.*

V.CRIME SCENE PRESENTATION

A revolution is in the offing in the presentation of the crime scene in courts: of the evidence and of the occurrence thereon, thanks to the advent of videography, computer technology and animation to produce virtual reality of the occurrence. They are being utilized in the following ways:

1. Videography

Videography is being used to record the scene and the recording present the crime scene in the court increasingly. Proper videographic coverage and then presentation in the court amounts to make the scene live and to bring the scene to the court itself. As stressed earlier it amounts to provide the court an unbiased view and hence proper appraisal of the scene, which is, otherwise, impossible to achieve; as the cases come up in the courts after long intervals of time.

2. Computer Graphics

The use of computer graphics in the presentation of crime scene evidence can be understood by a simple real-life example:

In a case of dacoity, the police version of an encounter was hotly contested. It was alleged that there was no encounter. The dacoits were apprehended from their houses and killed after tying them to trees or poles.

One of the arguments given for the no-encounter version was that in spite of hundreds of shots fired from both sides, no policeman was seriously injured, when the police was firing from allegedly three directions, in pitch dark. Cross

firing by the police and the firing by the dacoits should have injured them.

The scene of encounter was closely studied. It was a lonely animal house here the dacoits have gathered before strike. The police on getting the information had surrounded them and deployed the force in such a way that while their firing would cover all the possible exit routes from the three positions taken, the cross-firing would not hit the police parties deployed at the strategic positions

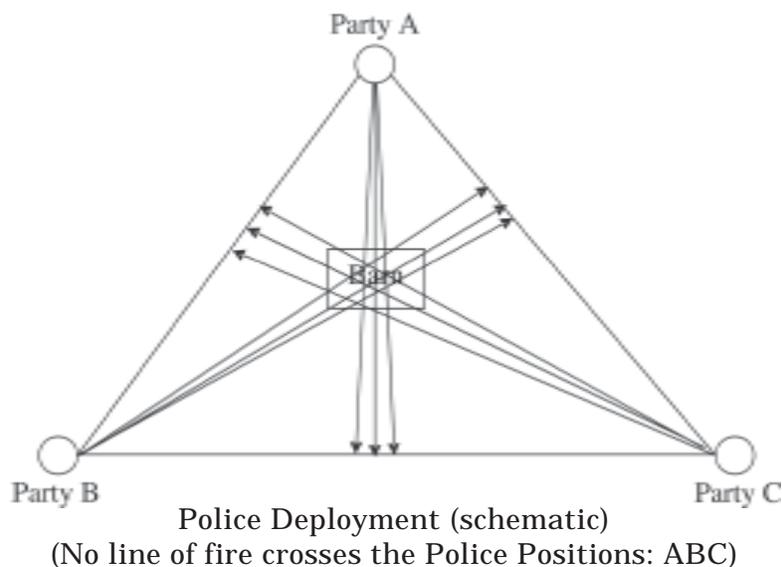
The encounter took place at the dead of night, in pitch dark. The police parties knew the position of the dacoits and their possible escape route(s). They covered the hideout so well that few dacoits could escape. On the other hand, the dacoits did not know the position (or the strength of the police force); nor could they see policemen in the dark. Hence no serious injuries to the police personnel! The graphic

presentation made the matter easy to understand. (CH)

Computer graphics have also been used by the author with dramatic results to illustrate and to indicate the path of the projectiles and their directions, in shooting cases; to reconstruct sequence of events and to verify versions or to give the correct version of the occurrence..

3. Animation

Recreation of incidents through animation creates **virtual reality**. The process recreates the occurrence. It is a potent presentation mode of the occurrence. It can be an extremely effective method to convince the courts. However, there is danger of its misuse also. The facts of the case have to be right and used without bias, If this mode is used to present the evidence. The presentation of crime scene through animation to produce virtual reality has already started in some countries. It is high time we start using the same in all important cases



Accidental Firing: Causes and Remedies

* N.K. Singh

Introduction

'The Armed force and firearms complements each other'. Existence of force without weapons / arms / amns / explosives is unimaginable. The armed Force means police, paramilitary, army which deals with external aggression as well as responsible for upkeep of internal law and order problems, needs to be properly equipped which has bearing of fear on the public or population being dealt. The force as noun implies for strength, power, energy, efficacy, validity, influence, vehemence, violence, coercion and over all a group of peoples assembled for collective legitimate action. The objective of any force is to enforce the provision of law through use of firearms on unruly people so the men of police have to be equipped with fire arms for deterrence.

Central Reserve Police Force as a leading paramilitary force has proved to be a strong arm of Union of India in dealing internal disturbances throughout the country be it terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency in all seven N.E. states and left wing extremism activities in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Bihar.

Key Words :

Firearms, handling, accidental firing, training, stress factor, weapon drill, injuries disturbed areas, operational activities, defective parts, inspection.

Abstract :

The deteriorating Internal Security scenario is of greatest concern for the Government at the moment. The situation has thus compelled the Armed forces to come out of their barracks and engage in the conflict that has been categorized as "Low intensity". The Armed Forces and firearms complement each other therefore inseparable. The Central Reserve Police Force as a leading paramilitary force is deployed to counter such internal disturbances throughout the country and according to its deployment statistics 85% of the force is deployed in Insurgency/ Militancy infested areas. The frequent use of firearms results into mishaps like accidental firing because of many reasons, which at times are beyond the control of the handlers. However some of the prominent reasons attributable are Training, Working environment, availability of a variety of weaponry, Non- adherence of weapon drill, Stress factor, Poor maintenance of weapon etc. During last four years from 2002-2005 (up to 15-03-05) total 83 cases of accidental firing took place in the force in which 09 force personnel had lost their lives and 46 personnel sustained different kinds of injuries. The careless attitude of handler towards weapon is explicit and solely responsible for such undesirable mishaps. For any armed wing of the Union such incidences are totally undesirable and need immediate introspection and remedial action thereto. Some of the suggested Remedial Measures may be the enhanced role of Training Institutions, Unit, Sub-units, Arms workshops, etc. If properly implemented and meticulously practiced in letter and spirit, the Forces may move towards more professionalism.

**Dy. Commandant ISA, CRPF*

An analysis of the deployment makes it evident that 85% strength of the force is deployed in insurgency infested areas. This figure also depicts the amount of commitment of the force in operational areas. Performing in operational areas entails regular handling of the firearms and explosive along and using them as the need of situation.

Statistical Facts

The statistics enumerated below will give a broader picture of accidental firing happened in CRPF during last three years.

A. STATE WISE SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTAL FIRING					
STATE/YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005 up to 15.03.05	TOTAL
ASSAM	2	6	3	-	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	1	1	2	-	4
BIHAR	-	2	2	2	6
CHHATISGARH	-	-	-	1	1
DELHI	-	3	1	-	4
JHARKHAND	-	-	1	-	1
J&K	8	8	12	1	29
MEGHALAYA	2	-	1	-	3
MANIPUR	-	1	1	-	2
NAGALAND	-	-	1	-	1
TRIPURA	4	8	1	4	17
TAMILNADU	-	2	-	-	2
U.P.	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	17	31	27	8	83

B. DETAILS OF WEAPON USED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRING					
WEAPON/YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005 up to 15.03.05	TOTAL
CARBINE	8	6	11	3	28
SLR	5	10	6	1	22
INSAS RIFLE	2	3	4	1	10
AK-47	2	4	4	2	12
LMG	-	5	2	1	8
MP-5	-	1	-	-	1
PISTOL	-	2	-	-	2
TOTAL	17	31	27	8	83

C. RANK WISE DISPOSITION INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRING					
RANK/YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005 up to 15.03.05	TOTAL
Asstt. COMMANDANT	1	-	-	-	1
INSP/RO	-	-	-	1	1
SUB-INSPECTOR	-	-	2	-	2
HC/GD	6	5	6	4	21
HC/TLR	-	1	-	-	1
ARMOURER	-	1	-	-	1
L/NK	1	-	-	-	1
CT.	8	22	14	3	47
DRIVER	1	2	5	-	8
TOTAL	17	31	27	8	83

D. SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTAL FIRING CASES			
YEAR	NO. OF ACCIDENTAL FIRING CASES	NO. OF KILLED PERSONNEL	NO. OF INJURED PERSONNEL
2002	17	02	14
2003	31	02	15
2004	27	05	15
2005 (upto 15/3/05)	08	-	02

Factors responsible:-

D) Training

Training, the biggest causality, the force is facing nowadays. Every facets of training have been pushed to back seat which may have been explicit in the form of increased accidental firing. No force may make good such losses where soldiers become a casualty without any valid reasons. Further insight confirms the aftermath of ignoring training which has now became chronic and the force is bound to bear the bout.

a) Adhoc training institutions:

Due to rapid expansion of force the men are being trained at adhoc training institutions viz. GC, Bn. etc. with inadequate infrastructural support and trained manpower. Trainers have a great role to play in moulding a civilian into a disciplined soldier. This inadequacy has been taken very casually and barest/negligible efforts are being made to reorient the situation. However fire fighting measures are being adopted which have hardly any great bearing on this chronic issue.

b) Lack of refresher training :

‘Training is a continuous process and knowledge for its effective utility have to be updated frequently’. A massive dent has resulted after the rank of UNK and NK have been done away with the force. The men from lower profile are put for refresher training frequently before conferring next higher ranks. These refresher courses instill confidence in men and make them proficient in handling of arms. A periodical exposure to refresher courses were sufficiently good enough to instill confidence in the men, adding to their proficiency in arms handling.

c) Lack of professional trainers:

It is the trainer who shapes the entire personality of trainees during short span of time and makes him force-worthy and confident. A positive word of a trainer motivates a weak trainee to scale the mountain where as a negative component may mould an excellent trainee into timid and coward soldier. Before engaging any person for imparting training to new entrants ways and means may be devised to select the best from available lot. It is no way indicative that the force does not have system but this requires be revamped and re-oriented to achieve a better result.

d) Engaging un-interested employees :

Training is an area which requires hundred per cent devotion, dedication toward assigned duty. As per experience less number of employee are interested

to shoulder this odd job. There are adequate example where officers are compelled to serve in training institute as punishment which ultimately takes its toll in form of valuable life.

II). Working environment

Battle front, be it internal or external have never been a conducive environment for a soldier. The life is as tough as anyone can imagine. Bullet can pierce your body from any angle at any time. The time gap between a standing vigilant soldier to sleeping dead soldier is minimal zero as one can think. Working in such environment for years together where fears looms large, threats are numerous is a tough task which envisages for strict control on impulses. The dealing of seniors, peers and juniors colleagues have immense bearing and even one impolite dealing is sufficient to spark the loss of mental balance, which finally yield into many unwarranted result like accidental firing.

III) Availability of a variety of weaponry :

As on date the CRPF is in possession of about a dozen types of flat trajectory weapons. These weapons have different working principles and mechanisms. Each weapon has peculiar characteristics and design to perform a particular task. It is thus quite imperative that different kinds of weapons have different types of mechanical and applied safety devices. A less educated personnel may fail to understand these intricacies of

mechanics and may fall into the trap of accidental firing. The spectrums of weapon available with CRPF units are: -

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) LMG | B) AK-47 |
| C) AKM | D) SLR |
| E) INSAS RIFLE | F) CARBINE |
| G) PISTOL | H) MMG |
| I) MP-5 | J) SNIPER RIFLE |

IV) Non-adherence of weapon drill :

Weapon drills in vogue are time tested and have immense relevance in day-to-day working. Due to various reasons these drills are not being followed religiously either by Commanders or by men at all level. The cases of accidental firing while cleaning, checking, ARCF practice etc tell the story loudly how concern are we about following set-weapon drills. The strict adherence towards weapon drill will certainly reduce the cases of accidental firing. The question does not even arise of accidental fire if a soldier religiously follows the procedure made for handling of weapon.

V) Stress factor

The force personnel are functioning under tremendous stress irrespective of their area of deployment. The reasons are many and remedial measures are also being taken but its strikes intermittently and strikes hard. Commanders also feel handicapped because of prevailing working conditions and duties. A force

personnel with a weapon is itself a reason for cause for himself as well as for society. The reasons for stress is numerous, the remedial measures are being taken but with limited success.

VI) Poor maintenance of weapon

This segment of force is also a victim of omni present deterioration. Deterioration in other fields may not have visible results but explosives never excuses even users. So cases of accidental firing spreads like wild fire and ignite minds at every level to discuss the issue and devise means to fight it out, if not completely but minimize mishappening to the barest minimum. Poor maintenance and casual approach toward the weapon and explosive results in heavy toll.

Circumstances under which accidental fires took place :

- i) While debussing
- ii) Falling of personnel with weapon
- iii) On sentry duty
- iv) Falling of weapon from height
- v) While routine maintenance
- vi) While checking / inspecting
- vii) Use of weapon in intoxicated state
- viii) Faulty handling of weapon
- ix) Unnecessary fiddling with weapon
- x) During changing over of guards
- xi) While carrying out ARCF practice

Analysis

During last four years from 2002 to 2005 (upto 15-03-05) total 83 cases of accidental firing took place in the force in which 09 force personnel had lost their

lives and 46 personnel sustained different kinds of injuries.

Out of these 83 accidental firing cases 29 happened in Jammu & Kashmir, 17 in Tripura, 11 in Assam and 06 in Chhatisgarh State. These four states are highly affected by terrorist, insurgency and LWE activities. On further analysis it shows that the force personnel are working under tremendous pressure and their slight inefficiency spill out and cause damage to own troops.

The weapons used in these accidental firing were Carbine, SLR, INS AS Rifle, AK-47, LMG, MP-5 and Pistol. If you go by figures carbine used as many as 28 times where as SLR for 22 and AK-47 for 2 times. At present SLR is the weapon, which is being mostly used by troops but figure shows carbine caused the maximum damage which is generally used by Head Constables and above officials. Any force personnel even having little knowledge about the weapons can say that the carbine is weapon which is having maximum mechanical and applied safety devices. It shows careless attitude of handler towards weapon who is solely responsible for mishaps. As far as involvement of SLR is concerned, fault lies with handlers only.

The rank wise involvement in accidental firing again points towards lower profile i.e. HCs and CTs and it is imperative also. But involvement of Assistant Commandant, Insp/RO, SIs and Armourer are really alarming and a cause of concern for senior commanders. Policy planners have to think and formulate some strict guidelines how to overcome such negligent act.

Suggested Remedial Measures:-

After analyzing the dynamics of accidental firing and damages/loses suffered by the force the following remedial measures are suggested: —

I. Role of Training Institution

“The most you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war”

“ Training is a planned process to modify knowledge, skill, behavior, reflex skills and the like through learning to acquire performance in an activity or a range of activities”. Training is the foundation on which the career of a soldier is built. Stronger the foundation, braver the soldier. Training and its importance needs to be taken in right spirit and every force personnel involved in training have to give his hundred percent. Methodology of training must under go change and keep pace with modernization taking place around.

The training modules require exhaustive modification in its structure and content to suit the present need. Precisely the training has emerged as a fashion of formality, is an eye wash. Honestly confessing the training is being planned, formulated, imparted, evaluated on papers which later on takes shape of a file and lastly find place is rusted book shelves for future references. The training Institutions are being compelled to compromise with quality of training. Proper assessments of trainees are not being carried out and simply passing 100% trainees do not serve the purpose much. You asked a data from any training institute how

many trainees have been relegated during last four years and put for training again, you will find the figure must not be more than zero.

Raising of adhoc training institutions had further aggravated the menace and deteriorated the standard of training to the possible lowest limit. Every body can't be a trainer and if we compromise at any level then be ready to face consequences in coming days.

Tips to improve training:-

- L Select dedicated/qualified trainers.
- L Regular training institution may only be used for imparting training.
- L Intake capacity should be limited to the carrying capacity of the training institution.
- L Required infrastructure may be developed.
- L Do not compromise with quality
- L Do not succumb to pressure as Institution Head.
- L More emphasis on weapon handling.
- L More firing practice.

II. Role of Unit/Coy

Unit/Coy is the hub of all operational activities. The officers and men posted in Unit/Coy are having daily dealing with various kinds of weapons/explosive, so it can be put forth strongly that these delegations have to be more knowledgeable, careful and cautious. All

policy, formulae devised for safe handling of weapon will die down if do not implemented by the officers and men.

Tips for improve handling:-

- 2 Organize rotational / refresher training as frequently as possible.
- 2 60% duration of rotational training should be earmarked for weapon training/handling.
- 2 Weapon drill in vogue should be carried out religiously.
- 2 ARCF should be carried out strictly as per Standing Order No.58/01 to instill confidence.
- 2 Unauthorized weapon must not be issued viz. if a personnel is not trained to use carbine, it must not be issued to him .To implement this Coy. Commander should maintain a roaster encompassing details of men who is proficient in which weapon.
- 2 While depositing and drawing weapons from kote, ensure magazine and chamber of the weapon is empty.
- 2 Quarterly inspection of weapons must be carried out with full sincerity. DC(QM) of unit and Coy. Commander must keep close watch regarding repair and replacement of defective parts/ component noticed during inspection.
- 2 Turn over of Ammunition may be ensured as guideline enumerated under Para 7 of Circular Order No. 38/1980.

III) Role of CWS/ AWS

Central Weapon Store is primarily responsible for purchase, distribution and maintenance of arms / amns being used by the force. Before approving introduction of new arms in the force, CWS must study its usability and analyze its suitability from all perspectives. Arms inspection should be carried with full sincerity and defects noticed repaired at the earliest.

Tips for better maintenance of Arms

- All laboratory tests should be conducted before issue of the arms to the field units.

- Annual inspections must be carried out.
- Defects noticed should be repaired.
- Inferior quality arms received from Ordnance Factory should be rejected.
- A guideline regarding declaring the arms VIS may be issued to avoid ambiguity.

Conclusion

Theories formulated, never yield results unless translated into practice. Kindly adhere the above-enumerated guidelines and feel the difference.

The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.

—*Mahatma Gandhi*

Book Review

Human Rights in the Twentyfirst Century, written by Prof. Jaytilk Guha Roy and Published by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi, Price Rs.350.00.

This book is a valuable and welcome addition to the expanding literature on human rights, a subject that has been addressed from a variety of angles by a diversity of authors. The author's own approach, stemming from his position as a human rights watcher, trainer and researcher based in the IIPA which trains civil servants, seeks to make his study relevant to his basic constituency. He amply succeeds in doing that. The volume contains nine chapters, important among them being those related to human rights education for public administrators, human rights perspectives of public administration in India and human development and citizens' rights access to information. A valuable part of the book is that it includes nine appendices containing the UDHR, 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Economic and Social Rights, UN Declaration of Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, Discrimination against Women, Children, Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the famous Declaration on the Right to Development. All these documents collected at one place will give added relief to scholars and administrators who have had to chase them in different places so far. Further, and most valuably, the book includes a rich but select bibliography compiled by the ever-helpful Ms. Sunita gulati and H.C. Yadav of the IIPA library, which eases the task of those who want to work on different

aspects of this growing and important academic field.

The author provides a helpful summary of his arguments at the end of each of his nine main chapters. He points out that although India has a rich heritage and a comprehensive Constitution, protecting human rights, the record of human rights violation in various areas is disturbing. Writing on state violation of human rights in chapter 4 of the volume the author alleges that the official Crime in India reports published by the NCRB do not provide statistics of custodial abuse and violence. I was astonished to read this and took the trouble of checking the latest volume of Crime in India, 2002 available to me. The author's allegation proved to be mistaken. There is a separate chapter 13, which provides information on this aspect. However, the figures given in this particular report are significantly lower than the figures cited by the author drawing on the NHRC reports. The discrepancy requires proper analysis. I understand from the NHRC that the figures given by them are from reports directly made available to them including from police sources but not necessarily confined to them alone. There may be definitional problems as to what constitutes custodial death between the police on the one hand and the NHRC on the other. Certainly, police figures on all other heads of crime are also basically under-estimates with most sensible scholars believing that police criminal statistics leave much to be desired. Professor David Bayley in his standard work on the Indian police (1969) has a significant analysis of this problem, which has not been bettered.

The author rightly observes that police reforms constitute a basic element in the protection of human rights in India. Unfortunately, all Indian politicians rely on the police to prop up their regimes when they are in power and attack the police when they are in opposition. No reform is possible in such a scenario.

The author cites a distinguished former police officer to the effect that in the twentieth century, terrorism has been overwhelmingly practiced by the state apparatus and to a much smaller extent by groups opposed to the state. The present century has witnessed massive state violations of human rights, especially in Iraq and Afghanistan. With a unipolar world dominated by a hegemonic and militaristic super power, human rights everywhere are under threat. In the Indian case, the author highlights that the monitoring mechanisms set up to check state violations of human rights need to be further strengthened. He gives special attention to training but notes that training is not a panacea for all administrative problems concerning human rights. He laments the non-implementation of administrative reforms recommended in India during the 1960's. However, the presence of committed civil society organizations, independent media and a proactive judiciary provide some safeguards. In he

concluding chapter the author makes a critical evaluation of the UN record in human rights protection.

All in all, this is rich fare indeed on a growingly important subject. There are those who feel that there should be only one law in India called 'Human Rights Law of India' replacing, but incorporating some of the more humane provisions, of the existing law. The concept is that of rights based approach to law, administration and development. The UN has rendered a valuable service by developing the human development index which has virtually replaced the older concept of development based on per capita income and gross national product. Thinkers like Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq have produced valuable writings on Human Security, which the author may like to explore in his next study in this area. We must be thankful to him for producing this useful and relevant study, which will be of great value to scholars, civil servants, trainers, human rights activists and others.

(The reviewer is a scholar, former member of the IPS and former professor of Public Administration at the IIPA, New Delhi. He was member of the Concerned Citizens' Tribunal on Gujarat, 2002).

K.S. Subramanian

From the Desk of Director (R&D)

25th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, Seoul, 25-30 September, 2005

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CONFERENCE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS (APCCA) was started for the first time in Hong Kong in 1980 in collaboration with Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the then Commissioner of Hong Kong Prison. Ever Since 1980, it has been held annually in various jurisdictions, which have volunteered to host it. Secretariat of the Conference of APCCA was established in 2001 and its responsibility has been co-hosted from the outset by **Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (HKCSD) (China) and Singapore Prison Services (SPS)**. As on date, APCCA has a total membership of 30 countries, including People Republic of China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Singapore, Mangolia etc.

The overall goal of the Conference has been to provide a regional forum to identify best practices and values in Correctional Administration among the member jurisdiction through regular interaction during these annual Conferences. It also promotes understanding of core issues in Correctional Administration and helps those jurisdictions who are lagging behind to adopt the best practices being observed in other jurisdictions with necessary modifications suitable to their local conditions.

The multi-lateral and bi-lateral cooperation, which results from such Conference, helps to bridge the gap

between various jurisdictions respecting matters of Correctional Administration. The theme of 25th Conference was "**Sharing the Values and Best Practices**".

This Conference was attended by an eight-member Indian delegation, as approved by MHA, comprising of the following members:

1. Shri R C Arora, Director (R&D), BPR&D, New Delhi
2. Smt. Rita Acharya, Deputy Secretary, MHA, New Delhi
3. Shri R P. Bagai, Addl. Chief Secretary (Home), Chhatisgarh
4. Smt. Neela Satyanarayana, Principal Secretary (Prisons), Maharashtra.
5. Shri C. Ropianga, Secretary (Home & Prison), Mizoarm
6. Shri Bipin G. Krishna, Secretary (Home & Prison), Karnataka.
7. Shri Srikant B. Sawarkar, IG (Prison), Maharashtra.
8. Shri Krishnamurthy, Dy. Supdt. of Jail, A & N Islands.

Agenda

The Conference deliberated upon the following Agenda Items:

- (i) *National Reports on Contemporary Issues in Correction.*

- (ii) *Promotion of International Cooperation in Correctional values.*
- (iii) *The management of high profile and dangerous prisoners.*
- (iv) *"Doing more with less": Improving Prison Service at times of overcrowding and financial constraints.*

Besides the above Agenda, the following three specialized Workshops were also held during the Conference:

- (i) *Measuring the Success of Prisoners' Treatment Programmes.*
- (ii) *Preparing and helping Inmates to adapt to society upon release.*
- (iii) *Staff training & Development.*

Salient Features of the Contemporary Issues in Correctional Administration in the Member Jurisdictions of APCCA.

The Salient trends of National Paper on Contemporary Issues in Correctional Administration in various countries are given below:

- (i) Most of the Countries and jurisdictions have now specific statutes in place of regulations for the Correctional Administration in their respective jurisdictions. These statutes are, however, under review in various countries to address concerns for **overcrowding, safety, security etc.**

- (ii) **Human Rights** activists and organizations have been expressing concern for human rights of inmates in prisons vociferously over the years. These concerns have been duly taken note of by all the jurisdictions and the correctional administration is being modeled or re-modeled to pay due regard to the human rights of the persons incarcerated in prisons.

- (iii) **Prisoner classification and assessment** is being attended to in a big way to account for the high profile and dangerous prisoners besides suitable segregation of female prisoners from the male prisoners and mentally handicapped prisoners from normal ones.

- (iv) **Congestion** is a significant issue in many jurisdictions. While India has overcrowding in the prisons to the extent of 39.8%, countries like **Indonesia, Hong Kong, Fiji, Malaysia, Phillipines, Sri Lanka and Korea** also have this problem on perennial basis. However, like India many other countries have also taken due note of this problem of over congestion and have started adding additional capacity to decongest the prisons as per the prescribed standards.

- (v) There has been general increase in the total number of prisoners and the prisons and the

- imprisonment rate** per 1,00,000 of population during the recent year.
- (vi) **Imprisonment rate** (total number of prisoners during the year per 1,00,000 population) is **highest in Singapore** (356.7) followed by Mangolia (275), Thailand (265.8), Macao (China) (192.1), Hong Kong (China) (176.5), New Zealand (171.6), Malaysia (137.1) etc. The rate for India is 28 prisoners per 10,000 population, which is one of the lowest in this region.
- (vii) The proportion of **female prisoners** in prison population is generally 3-7% of the total prison population. But relatively higher figures for female prisoners are found in the prisons of **Hong Kong and Thailand** (both over 20%) while in India is limited to 3%.
- (viii) The ratio of **sentenced (convicts) and un-sentenced prisoners (under-trials)** generally ranges between 10 to 30% with exceptions like **Soloman Islands** (45%) **Sri Lanka** (29%) and **India** (around 67%).
- (ix) **Training of Correctional Officers** has been receiving increasing attention during the last few years in most of the jurisdictions even though many of the jurisdictions lack adequate training facilities to impart basic training and in-service training at reasonable and regular intervals. The contents of training are also showing improvement in terms of inclusion of subjects like Human Rights, Welfare of the prison staff, safety and security aspects being given higher attention.
- (x) The Correctional Administration are also going in for **technological innovations** both as a manpower multiplier and to improve efficiency in Correctional Administration.
- (xi) **Video conferencing, wireless communication, CCTV, Electronic Identification Techniques, IT** etc. are some of the technological aids which are being used increasingly in Correctional Administration.
- (xii) **Rehabilitation and re-integration** in society of the prisoners released from the prisons is one of the important activities of all the jurisdictions of **correctional Administration**. Most of the jurisdictions reported that the Video Conferencing facility being used for trial of the inmates and the computerization of inmates and records related thereto is helping them to cut down the cost of Prison Administration.
- (xiii) The **privatization** of prison services remains controversial issue even though it was felt

that some services could be identified for privatization with a view to cutting down the cost of prison administration. In the light of its experience, New Zealand has since abolished the provisions for private prisons in its latest **Correction Act, 2005**.

- (xiv) Networking has also been developed with **NGOs** and **industries** to promote these activities.
- (xv) **Research** and **evaluation** of the different aspects of correctional administration is receiving greater attention with specific focus in drug offenders, young offenders and prisoners suffering from mental health problems etc.

(xvi) **International cooperation** at bilateral and multi lateral level is picking up through activities like staff exchange, study trips to other countries, signing of Memorandum of Understanding for repatriation of convict prisoners, formal and informal events, exhibitions etc.

(xvii) One of the perennial theme in all the presentations was **problem of funding** in many jurisdictions which the Correctional Administration departments were trying to overcome through their persistent efforts at the Government level as well as by taking up gainful activities with the involvement of prison inmates.

We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures that we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open.

—**Jawaharlal Nehru**

Cognitive Radios

INTRODUCTION

Consider the situation that you are going to the office and there is too much traffic and you are stuck in a massive jam. There may be alternate routes but probably you are not aware of them. The desperation to reach in time, I am sure, we all can relate to. If there were a way by which you could change the course of your direction and take an alternative route it would be so much easier.

Similar traffic jams have begun to take place in our communication network with so many users trying to access, simultaneously and the limited band of frequencies available for this purpose. The radio frequency spectrum available for different uses like communication, entertainment, policing etc has been fixed and is allotted accordingly.

A radio station transmits on a specific frequency. When you need to listen a particular station, you have to tune the antenna circuit to pickup that station's frequency out of the 'ether'. If other transmitters interfere with reception, you have only option to bear with the problem. The best way to tackle the problem is to switch over, if your receiver can, immediately to an open backup frequency that carries the same broadcast as your station. Such a solution is beyond today's radio technology.

What is cognitive radio?

Cognitive radio technology works accordingly to early experiences. On the morning drive to work, for instance, it would measure the propagation characteristics, signal strength and transmission quality of the different bands available in its vicinity as it rides along with you. The cognitive radio unit would thus build an internal database that defines how it should best operate in different places and at specific times of day. In contrast, the frequency bands and transmission protocol parameters of current wireless systems have been mostly fixed.

Engineers are now working to bring that kind of flexible operating intelligence to future radios, cell phones and other wireless communication devices. During the coming decade, cognitive radio technology should enable nearly any wireless system to locate and link to any locally available unused radio spectrum to best serve the consumer. Employing adaptive software, these smart devices could reconfigure their communications functions to meet the demands of the transmission network of the user.

What will happen?

As cognitive radios send and receive signals, they will nimbly

bounce in and out of free bands as required, avoiding those that are already in use. This lightning fast channel jumping would permit cognitive radio system to transmit voice and data streams at reasonable speeds.

By making much more efficient use of existing radio-frequency (RF) resources to work around spectrum-availability traffic-jams, wireless communications would become far more dependable and convenient and perhaps considerably cheaper than it is today.

Why it is needed?

Unfortunately, the all airwaves are all too crowded nowadays. Some bands are so overloaded that long waits and interference are the norm. The availability of these transmission links depend on the wireless systems in use. The segment of the Electromagnetic continuum that contains waves in the radio frequency range is the radio spectrum. This radio spectrum accommodates countless communications devices today. These include the well known AM,FM, short wave and citizens bands and VHF and UHF television channels, as well as hundreds of less familiar bands that serve cellular and cordless telephones, GPS trackers, air traffic control radars, security alarms, radio-controlled toys and the like.

The present shortage of radio spectrum results in large part from the

cost and performance limits of legacy hardware established during past century.

Future

The next generation wireless technology, called software-defined radio (SDR), uses both embedded signal-processing algorithms to sift out weak radio signals and reconfigurable code structures to receive and transmit new radio protocols.

Cognitive radio is arriving on the heels of SDR technology and building on it. This new wireless paradigm involves SDR systems that can reconfigure their analog RF output and that incorporate “self-awareness” and knowledge of transmission protocols, etiquette and procedures. These developments will yield a cognitive radio able to sense its RF environment and location and then alter its power, frequency, modulation and other operating parameters so as to dynamically reuse whatever spectrum is available.

A cognitive radio will be able to autonomously sense how its RF environment varies with position and time in terms of the power that it and other transmitters in the vicinity radiate. These data structures and related software will enable a cognitive radio device to discover and use surrounding networks to the best advantage while avoiding interference from other radios. In the not too distant future, cognitive radio technology will

share the available spectrum optimally without instructions from a controlling network, which could eventually liberate the user from user contracts and fees.

The potential for cognitive radio technology to redefine existing wireless services becomes clear when one considers their economics. A monthly cell-phone service bill, for instance, contains charges for leasing radio spectrum, renting cell towers and purchasing the handset, as well as the amortization of the hardware at the cell base site, the cost of interconnections among cell sites, billing expenses and network operator

profit. Such costs could drop dramatically, and service quality could improve greatly, when cognitive radio is finally unleashed in the market.

Conclusion

Just as the emergence of cell-phone technology has led to wide social and business consequences, cognitive radio's adoption will induce similar changes as advanced devices exploit the wireless Web to displace now traditional cell phones. The growth of cognitive radio will take some time to occur, but the effect on all our lives will be significant.

There is more hunger for love and appreciation in this world than for bread.

—*Mother Teresa*

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Andhra Pradesh

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Sub-Inspector (Opr),
Apro Hq Ulubari, Assam

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Havildar, 10 Bn Hq Guwahati,
Assam

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Assam

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DIG, Intelligence,
Raipur, Chhattisgarh,

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Chhattisgarh

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ASI, Dsb, Rajanandgaon,
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N.C.T. of Delhi

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Maharashtra

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Maharashtra

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Maharashtra

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Maharashtra

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Armed Police Inspector,
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Maharashtra

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Maharashtra

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Sub-inspector, Bhandara (Hq),
Maharashtra

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ASI, Kolhapur Juna Rajwada,
Maharashtra

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ASI, Srpf Gr.1 Pune,
Maharashtra

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ASI, Nasik City M.t. Section,
Maharashtra

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ASI, Nasik,
Maharashtra

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ASI, Srpf Gr.1 Pune,
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Maharashtra

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ASI, Jalgaon Lcb,
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AHC, Pune,
Maharashtra

Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.

Shri Sudhir Kashiram Ghag,
Head Constable,Ratnagiri,
Maharashtra

Shri Mujaffar Anwar Sayyad,
Head Const, Nashik City,
Maharashtra

Shri S.h. Ajijulla,
Hc,Nasik Rural,
Maharashtra

Shri Chandrakant Rajaram Khandekar,
Naik,Solapur City,
Maharashtra

Shri B R Wanjari,
Hc/Driver,Bhandara,
Maharashtra

Shri Shahaji Shivaji Kamble,
Naik, Kolhapur,
Maharashtra

Shri Jagdish Nilkanth Deore,
Hc,Thane City,
Maharashtra

Shri Sudhir Kisanrao Diwate,
Naik, Pune City,
Maharashtra

Shri Audumbar Ramling More,
Hc,Osmanabad,
Maharashtra

Shri Anil Balkrishna Sawant,
Naik,Thane City,
Maharashtra

Shri Shankar Mahadev Satre,
Hc,Thane City,
Maharashtra

Shri Vilas Laxman Usulkar,
Naik, Pune,
Maharashtra

Shri Ramji Walmik Bagul,
Hc,Thane City,
Maharashtra

Shri Suresh Laxman Pawar,
Naik,Pune Rural,
Maharashtra

Shri Sadanand Vasudeo Kadam,
Head Const,ACB Sangli,
Maharashtra

Shri Aminoddin Daudsaheb Sayyad,
Naik,Solapur,
Maharashtra

Shri Balu Prabhakar Bhavar,
Head Const, Nasik City,
Maharashtra,

Shri Sunil Baburao Chavanke,
Naik,Thane City Kalyan,
Maharashtra

Shri Prakash Sakharam Ingle,
Head Const, Pimpalgaon , Jalgaon,
Maharashtra

Shri Surendra Gajanan Awale,
Naik,Sanglim,
Maharashtra

Shri Ramesh Ramchandra Pawar,
Head Const,CID Pune,
Maharashtra

Shri Iquabal Gulab Attar,
Naik, Satara,
Maharashtra

Shri Sadashiv Baburao Patil,
Constable, Kolhapur,
Maharashtra

Shri Bhanudas Baburao Jadhav,
Constable, Satara,
Maharashtra

Manipur

Shri A S Mohammed,
Inspector, CID CB,
Manipur

Shri Md. Jaheruddin,
Sub-Inspector, Thoubal,
Manipur

Shri H Bijoy Singh,
Sub-Inspector, CID CB Manipur,
Manipur

Meghalaya

Shri Ratneswar Koch,
CI (Sadar) West Garo Hills Distt.,
Tura & Dalu, Meghalaya

Shri T J Synrem,
Inspector, Pi Tura,
Meghalaya

Shri D Pariong,
Sub-Inspector, Nongstoin,
Meghalaya

Shri Roson T Sangma,
Ab Naik, Sot Police Reserve,
Meghalaya

Shri Killin Ch. Marak,
Ab Naik (Sot), Tura Police Reserve,
Meghalaya

Shri Pukhiram Marwet,
Naik, Pts,
Meghalaya

Mizoram

Shri Saithanga,
S.p. Acb, Mizoram, Aizawl,
Mizoram

Shri J Louis,
Inspector, MPRO Hqrs Aizawl,
Mizoram

Shri Rosiama Ralte,
Inspector, Aizawl,
Mizoram

Shri Rokima,
Sub-Inspector, Mt Branch, Lunglei, Def,
Mizoram

Shri Chawngthanseia,
Sub-Inspector, Lunglei Def,
Mizoram

Shri Lallura Sailo,
Constable, Dsb Luglei,
Mizoram

Shri Challiana,
Constable, Champhai Ps,
Mizoram

Nagaland

Shri M K Rajendran Pillai,
Addl.Sp. (Mt), PHQ Kohima,
Nagaland

Shri Joseph Hesso,
Addl., Sp., Phek,
Nagaland

Shri Kenilo Rengma,
ASI, Dimapur,
Nagaland

Orissa

Shri Sanjeev Marik,
IGP Int.,Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri M Nageshwara Rao,
DIGP Hqrs, Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri Pranabindu Acharya,
DIGP, Sambalpur,
Orissa

Smt. Jayashree Kundu,
Inspector,Hrpc, Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri Subash Chandra Sahoo,
Inspector, Sambalpur,
Orissa

Shri Bishnu Charan Mohapatra,
Inspector,VIG. DTE. Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri Himansu Patra,
Inspector,VIG. DTE. Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri Gyana Ranjan Mohapatra,
Sub-inspector,O/O DIG Of Police,
Bhubaneswar, Orissa

Shri Bhawani Sankar Udgata,
Sub-Inspector, Sonapur,
Orissa

Shri Asim Kumar Panda,
Sub-inspector,Belpahar Ps,
Orissa

Shri Trailokya Nath Jena,
Sub-Inspector,DDS, CID CB,
Orissa

Shri Halimudin Khan,
Sub-Inspector,CID, CB Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri Abhiram Brahma,
Dr. Havildar, Ro, Rourkela,
Orissa

Shri Kuna Majhi,
Havildar, Plantsite Ps,
Orissa

Shri Damodar Bhuyan,
Constable,CID CB, Cuttack,
Orissa

Shri Pravakar Nayak,
Constable,Vigilance Bhubneswar,
Orissa

Punjab

Shri. Rohit Chaudhary,
DIG/EOW, Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri I.P.S. Sahota,
DIG, Patiala,
Punjab,

Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kalra,
DIG, Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Parag Jain,
DIG, Ludhiana,
Punjab,

Shri Balbir Kumar Bawa,
DIG Crime Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Narinder Bhargav,
S.S. P., Gurdaspur,
Punjab

Shri Mandar Singh Sandhu,
S.P. Hqrs., Hoshirpur,
Punjab

Shri Harinderjit Singh,
Dy S.P., Shahkot,
Punjab

Shri Rajinder Kumar Sharma,
D.S.P. Litigation, Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Raghbir Singh,
D.S.P., Baghapurana,
Punjab

Shri Balwinder Singh,
Inspector Admn Wing Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Rajinder Singh,
Inspector / SHO PS Division No.5 ,
Ludhiana, Punjab

Shri Ajit Ram,
Inspector PPA Phillaur,
Punjab,

Shri Lakhwinder Singh,
Inspector, SHO PS Kurali,
Punjab

Shri Jagjit Singh,
Inspector, Jalandhar,
Punjab,

Shri Devinder Singh,
Inspector, Jalandhar,
Punjab

Shri Satpaul Singh,
Sub-Inspector, Reader To Ssp,
Ludhiana, Punjab

Shri Santokh Singh,
Sub-Inspector PPA Phillaur,
Punjab

Shri Manjinder Singh,
Sub-Inspector, Jalandhar,
Punjab

Smt. Rajinder Kaur,
Sub-Inspector, Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Baldev Singh,
Asi, B.S. Wala Sangrur,
Punjab

Shri Amrik Singh,
Head Constabl, Cid Hqrs Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Suresh Paul,
Head Constable Eow Chandigarh,
Punjab

Shri Tejinder Singh,
Head Constable Eow Moga,
Punjab

Shri Satnam Singh,
Head Constable Dpotarn Taran,
Punjab

Shri Ranjit Singh,
Constable, Patiala,
Punjab.

Rajasthan

Shri Utkal Ranjan Sahoo,
Supdt. of Police, Jodhpur City,
Rajasthan

Smt. Nina Singh,
Supdt. of Police, Jaipur Hq City,
Rajasthan

Shri Laxmi Narain Meena,
Supdt. of Police, Sikar,
Rajasthan

Shri Bhupendra Kumar Dak,
Supdt. of Police, Kota City,
Rajasthan

Shri Nisar Ahmed Farooqui,
Addl. Supdt. of Police, Acb Udaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Surendra Kumar,
Addl., Supdt. of Police, Bharatpur,
Rajasthan

Shri Narpat Singh Bhati,
Addl. Supdt. of Police, Chittorgarh,
Rajasthan

Shri Anil Kumar Jain,
Addl., Supdt. of Police, Police
Telecommunication, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Shri Prem Chand Neola,
Addl., Supdt. of Police, Rural Ajmer,
Rajasthan

Shri Rang Lal,
Dy.S.p. / Asstt. Comdt, 12 Bn Rac Ir Delhi,
Rajasthan

Shri Prem Chand Kurdiya,
Dy., Sp., Chittorgarh,
Rajasthan

Shri Karan Singh Rajawat,
Inspector, CID CB Rajasthan, Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Khinv Singh Bhati,
Inspector, Anti Corruption Bureau,
Bundi, Rajasthan

Shri Bhanwar Lal,
Inspector, Ps Fateh Pur Distt. Sikar,
Rajasthan

Shri Banney Singh,
Inspector, Police Line Bikaner,
Rajasthan

Shri Hukam Singh Tanwar,
Inspector, CID(Int) Raj. Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Anil Kumbhat,
Inspector, Police Telecommunicatin,
Jaipur, Rajasthan

Shri Ram Lal Meena,
Inspector, Ps Kalinjara, Distt. Banswara,
Rajasthan

Shri Ayub Khan,
Inspector, Ps Bheem, Rajasmand,
Rajasthan,

Shri Satyapal Ram,
Inspector, Ps Sardarshahar, Churu,
Rajasthan

Shri G B Sharma,
Sub-Inspector, 4th Rac, Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Sharwan Lal Sharma,
Sub-Inspector, CID CB Rajashtan,
Jaipur, Rajasthan

Shri Murari Lal Gupta,
Sub-Inspector, Kota City,
Rajasthan,

Shri Purshottam Das,
Sub-Inspector, Bikaner,
Rajasthan

Shri Bhawani Sahai Khatik,
Sub-Inspector, Chittorgarh,
Rajasthan

Shri Panchu Ram,
Asstt. Sub-Inspector,
Distt. Jaipur City North, Rajasthan

Shri Hazari Lal Sharma,
Asst. Sub-Inspector, Traffic,
Jaipur City, Rajasthan

Shri Shambhu Singh,
Asst. Sub-Inspector, Grp Ajmer,
Rajasthan

Shri Tiku Ram,
Head Contable, 1st Bn RAC, Jodhpur,
Rajasthan

Shri Shanker Lal Kumhar,
Head Constable, Traffic, Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Kirta Ram,
Head Constable, Rptc Jodhpur,
Rajasthan

Shri Dilip Singh,
Head Constable, RPA Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Balwant Singh,
Head Constable, Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Shri Radhey Shyam Sharma,
Head Constable, Jaipur City,
Rajasthan

Shri Rajendra Prasad Sharma,
Constable, 3 Rd Bn Rac Bikaner,
Rajasthan

Sikkim

Shri D B Thapa,
S.p., Gangtok,
Sikkim

Shri H P Tiwari,
Dy., S.p., Reserve Lines,
Sikkim

Shri Chundi Chopel Bhutia,
Inspector, Pakyong Ps,
Sikkim

Shri Dhan Singh Rai,
Inspector, Vigilance,
Sikkim

Shri Nagay Bhutia,
Head Constable, Gangtok,
Sikkim

Tamil Nadu

Shri C. Sylendra Babu,
Jt. Commissioner of Police, Chennai City,
Tamil Nadu

Shri Kanhu Charan Mahali,
DIG, Thanjavur,
Tamil Nadu

Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.

Shri Christopher Nelson,
Sp, Security Branch, CID Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Shri A. Rajangam,
DSP, Pollachi, Coimbatore District,
Tamil Nadu

Shri K. Periaiah,
Sp, Villupuram District,
Tamil Nadu

Shri K. Chandramanoharan,
ACP, Secretariat Security Chennai City,
Tamil Nadu

Shri A G Mourya,
Sp, Railway, Trichy,
Tamil Nadu

Shri K. Krishnamoorthy,
Inspector, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Shri A. Pari,
Sp, Tiruvannamalai District,
Tamil Nadu

Shri V. Parthasarathy,
Inspector, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Shri Senthamarai Kannan,
Sp, Special Task Force, Erode,
Tamil Nadu

Shri M. Jagabarsali,
Inspector, SIT, Cb CID, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Shri S. Rajendran,
Sp, Dharmapuri District,
Tamil Nadu

Shri P. Chinnasamy,
Inspector, Ptc, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Shri G. Dharmarajan,
Dy, S.p., Trichy City,
Tamil Nadu

Shri N Anantharaman,
Gr.II PC, Railway Police, Vridhachalam,
Tamil Nadu

Shri K.v. Manickam,
DSP, Sb CID Hqrs, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Tripura

Shri T. K. Sanyal,
IGP, Agartala,
Tripura

Shri D. Krishnamurthi,
DSP, Civil Supplies CID,
Tamil Nadu

Shri Jitendra Debbarma,
Dy Sp, Agartala,
Tripura

Shri R. Mohan,
DSP, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu

Shri Arun Kanti Sarkar,
Inspector, Kumarghat,
Tripura

Shri P.mohan,
DSP, Ramanathapuram,
Tamil Nadu

Shri Md. Abdul Hamid,
Sub-Inspector, North District Tripura,
Tripura

Shri Gitendra Nath Basu Roy Choudhury,
Sub-Inspector, Sb (Hq) Ext. Cell,
Tripura

Shri Bidhan Chandra Deb,
Hc, Mt Section,
Tripura,

Shri Parimal Chandra Nath,
Constable, Dharmanagar,
Tripura

Uttaranchal

Shri Jivan Chandra Pandey,
DIG, Dehradun,
Uttaranchal

Shri R S Meena,
DIGP, Dehradun,
Uttaranchal

Shri G C Pant,
DIG/Telecom, Dehradun,
Uttaranchal

Shri R S Nayal,
Addl Sp, I/C Champawat Distt.,
Uttaranchal

Shri Jagadish Chandra Arya,
Reserve Inspector, Chamoli,
Uttaranchal

Shri Rajendra Singh Bisht,
Sub-Inspector, Dehradun,
Uttaranchal

Shri Krishan Pal Singh,
Head Constable, Haridwar,
Uttaranchal

Shri Dev Singh,
Head Const, Udhamasinghnagar,
Uttaranchal

Uttar Pradesh

Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh,
DIG (V.I) Security, Lucknow, Up,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Jawahar Lal Tripathi,
DIG Estt. Hq, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Rajendra Pal Singh,
DIGP, Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Chandra Prakash,
Suptd. of Police, E.O.W. (Special Cell),
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Shubh Narain Upadhyay,
Comdt, 36 Bn Pac, Varansai,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri R P Singh-II,
Supdt. of Police Cb CID, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Deepak Sharma,
Commandant R.t.c. Chunar,
Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Dinesh Chandra Dubey,
Addl Sp, Distt Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Rajesh Kumar Pandey,
Addl Sp, Distt-Barabanki,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Subhash Singh Baghel,
Addl Sp, Faizabad,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri B B Singh,
Dy Comdt. Sonbhadra,
Uttar Pradesh,

Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.

Dr. U.C., Srivastva,
Addl Sp, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh,

Shri K.k.srivastava,
A.R.O., Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Jagdish Narain Yadav,
Addl Sp VIG Estt, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri K.v. Gopal Krishnan,
D.i.(M) C.A.,Vigilance Estt.,
Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh

Shri V P Srivastva,
Addl , Sp Distt-Rae-bareli,Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Niwas Yadav,
SI (M) / Steno, Distt-Deoria,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Arvind Sen,
Addl Sp,I.S.B.F. Agra Zone,Agra,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri U.c. Srivastav,
D.I.(M).CA, A.C.O.Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Brij Mohan Mishra,
Dy Sp, Distt-Aligarh,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Uttam Prasad,
D.I(M)/C.A.,U.P.Vig. Estt. Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Kripa Shanker Singh,
Addl Sp, Bahrich,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Praveen Kumar Singh,
Head Constable, Int. Hqrs, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Vijay Yadav,
Addl Sp, Distt-Kheri,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Jeet Yadav,
Head Constable, Distt. Sonbhadra,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Satya Bhushan Pathak,
Addl Sp, Distt-Jaunpur,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Shri Kant,
H.C., Distt-Faizabad,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri R S Chauhan,
Dy Sp, Kanpur Nagar,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Narayan Dutt Bhatt,
Hc (Computer),Up Police Computer
Centre, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Roop Ram Sachan,
Dy Sp, Int., Hqrs, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Akhileshwar Mishra,
H.C.C.P.,Distt-Jaunpur,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Shanker Dwivedi,
S.R.O., Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Shriniwas Sharma,
Head Constable,Distt - Badaun,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri N.k.chaturvedi,
S.I.O., Distt-Gautambudhnagar,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Raj Narayan,
Constable, Distt-Kanpurnagar,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Vikram Singh,
Head Constable, Dr. B.R.A. Police
Academy, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Naresh Singh,
Constable, Distt-Allahabad,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Chandra,
Head Constable, Distt-Auraiya,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Surendra Diwedi,
Sub-Inspector(Teacher), G.R.P. Jhansi,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Rajesh Kumar Mishra,
Head Constable, Distt-Gorakhpur,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Paramhans Pal,
Head Constable, 20 Bn P.A.C. Azamgarh,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Suresh Chandra Pathak,
Head Constable, Distt-Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Sanjay Chaudhary,
Quarter Master, 34 Bn PAC, Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Vishnu Kumar Tewari,
Inspector/Cp, Distt-Mainpuri,
Uttar Pradesh
Shri Sangram Singh,
Head Constable, 35 Bn PAC Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Dhruwa Kumar Singh,
A.S.I.O., Intt. Hqrs, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Om Prakash Rawat,
SI (M) / Steno, Distt-Jhansi,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Paras Nath Rai,
Head Constable, 12th Bn PAC, Fatehpur,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Kamla Prasad Singh,
Head Constable, 36 Bn PAC, Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Lal Mani Pandey,
Sub-Inspector, Distt. Kanpurnagar,
Uttar Pradesh

Shri Syed Iqbal Ahmed,
SI (M), D.G.P., Hqrs, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh