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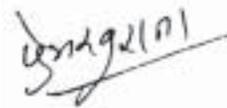
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Editorial

The present issue of the Indian Police Journal includes variety of articles written by the luminaries in the field of Police, Forensic Scientists, Researchers, and Academicians on the Role of Women Police, Juvenile Justice, Law Enforcement, Forensic science, Welfare of Police Forces, Bail system in India, and Work Restructuring in Police Organization etc. The Board of referees has evaluated the articles selected in this issue.

We have included the article 'Management and Administration of Bail System in India' of Dr. Nikhil Jaiprakash Gupta in which he has pointed out that the management of bail system in India in the present form does need corrections to reduce instances of human rights violation. The article 'Work Restructuring in Police Organization' written by Hasmukh Patel and the article 'Justice to Victims of Rape in India' written by J.E. Mathew and Dr. M. Srinivasan are interesting and based on the collection of data from the records of Police and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Articles written by Shri K.P. Singh, IPS and Vijay Nagpal, Reader, Department of Law, Punjab University on 'Juvenile Justice in India: Legal Contours'; 'Analysis of Fragments/Chips of Nail Polishes' authored by Shri G. Mishra and V.K. Mittal, FSL, Punjab and 'Welfare of Central Police Forces: Certain Inherent Issues based on Neo Formats' written by A.P. Maheshwari, IPS are also very interesting and informative.

Besides this, we have included a book review entitled "Police and Politics in India" written by Kirpal Dhillon. made by C.V. Narsimhan, IPS (Retd.)



(P.N. KHURANA)
EDITOR



Abstracts & Key Words

Welfare Role of Women Police

Dr. Om Raj Singh

Key Words :

Advantageous, Delinquency, Prevention, Protective, Proficiency, Conventional, Trends, Emerging, Components, Humanized, Policing, Crime, Investigation, Self-defense, Juvenile

Abstract :

The protection of women regardless of their class, caste or age is crying need of the hour. Even women who are accused of crime or under arrest are entitled to the preservation of their dignity. The law of the land must take cognizance of this universal truth. During arrest and remand of women, police women must be present. All over the world, along with the changes taking place in societies, the roles and goals of policing are also changing. The police role, thus is continuing to develop with multiplicity of functions from purely law enforcement to that of a more varied role of public service. In the new area of police work known a police social welfare emerged in the

early decade of the present century. The first police social service volunteers were police women, who are responsible for providing certain social services usually to women and Juveniles. Police women's natural aptitude in service role is bound to garner respect and support of the public for them. Police women are constantly vigilant of people and places whose influence might prove hazardous to young people, thus becoming part of a crime and delinquency prevention programme in their various communities.

Law Enforcement and the Child-The Kolkata experience

Banibrata Basu I.P.S.

Key Words :

Child, Juvenile Justice Act, Child In Conflict with Law, Child in need of Care and Protection, 'Nabadisha', A New Direction for vulnerable children.

Abstract :

Police has to deal with juveniles either as criminals or as children in need of care and protection. Sometimes, the dividing line is ice thin and confusing. The present Juvenile Care and Protection

act gives detailed guidelines of handling such children. However, in spite of such Acts and other measures, the condition of our children cannot be said to have improved dramatically over the past years. Keeping them in government homes is also no solution. The proper strategy is to provide the vulnerable children with educational and other inputs, including high ideals about law enforcement, so that they do not fall in the path of crime. With this purpose, Kolkata police started 'Nabadisha' (A New Direction) project for underprivileged and vulnerable children in 1998 in partnership with a few well known NGOs. The past seven years' experience is commendable and fit to be replicated in other cities also.

Justice to Victims of Rape in India

Jane Eyre Mathew
Dr.M.Srinivasan

Key Words :

Rape, Justice, Rape Victims

Abstract :

Statistics published by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home

Affairs, Government of India shows that there has been a significant increase in the total number of crimes against women reported under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. There has also been an increase in the incidence of reported cases of rape. The National Crime Records Bureau has also published data on cases disposed of by police and courts and all these show that victimization and more particularly rape of women has been constantly on the rise. Against this background, it has been proposed to examine the extent to which justice has been provided to victims of rape by the agencies of the Criminal Justice System. For the purpose, the data published by National Crime Records Bureau during the period 1992-2001 were taken for analysis. Statistical tools such as compound model, linear model etc. were applied. The analysis revealed a significant increase in the number of rape cases registered as well as the number of cases pending trial. Of the cases charge sheeted, only 20% resulted in conviction. Almost 82% of the cases remained pending in courts. The present paper also includes the results of other analyses obtained by using appropriate statistical tools. In this context, certain landmark judgments have also been analysed and presented.

Juvenile Justice in India : Legal Contours

K.P. Singh IPS
Vijay Nagpal, LL.M. Ph.D

Key Words :

Juvenile, juvenile justice board, after care organization. Adoption, Rehabilitation, Social Reintegration, Child in need of care Juvenile in conflict in the law, children home, special Juvenile police unit, shelter home, child welfare committee, Observation Home, Beijing rules, Riyadh guide lines, convention on rights of child.

Abstract :

Children require the protective umbrella of society for better growth and development. Materialism and consumerism have affected our familial relationships and social bondings. Children become delinquent due to negligence, apathy and economic helplessness of parents and not by choice. Unfavourable and hostile social environment promote juvenile delinquency. Measures to tackle juvenile delinquency should mainly aim at rehabilitation rather than punishment. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 is a comprehensive enactment which caters to the need of both juvenile in need of care and 'Juvenile in conflict with law'. The act also provides for

punishment for crime against Juvenile. Rehabilitation and social Integration of a Juvenile is the central idea behind the new Juvenile Justice Act. The Act provides constitution of 'Special Juvenile Police Unit' in each police station to deal with Juvenile exclusively. It is a sorry state of affair that majority of the states have not framed and notified rules under the new Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 in order to ensure implementation of the Act in letter and spirit. The Police and the Society in general are ignorant about the provisions of the Act. The Act does not contain adequate provisions to ensure proper and need based education to the Juveniles in the state custody. Community participation in rehabilitation and social integration programmes of the children and Juveniles is not up to the desired standard. It is a real problem to reintegrate socially those girls who are brought up in State custody. Huge efforts are required on part of government, non-governmental agencies and the society in general to ensure Juvenile Justice in the community.

Analysis of Fragments/Chips of Nail Polishes

G.Misra and V.K.Mittal

Key Words :

Nail polish, EDXRF and Forensic characterization.

Abstract :

Analysis of nail polishes in the form of chips and their small fragments was conducted for assessing its utility in their forensic characterization considering the fact that they may be encountered in certain criminal cases in such forms only. Source excited energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) system was utilized for the work. A pellet making device was got fabricated and the method generally used for preparation of pellets of powder samples was modified for preparing the samples of nail polish fragments so as to get them excited under ideal conditions. Varying concentrations of elements such as: Ca, Cl, Fe, K, P, S, Ti, Co, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni and Zn were detected in the samples of chips of nail polishes and their fragments. Based on these results forensic characterization is thus possible. Further results of quantitative analysis of some fragments of chips of nail polishes of unknown source identities showed close resemblance with the results of the chips of nail polishes from which they were prepared.

Statistical Analysis of Cases Involving Shotguns with Incomplete Pellet Pattern

Dr. S.S. Das, R.P. Singh

Key Words :

Shotguns, Incomplete pellet pattern, Autopsy, Site of wound, Inquest Report, Statistical investigation

Abstract :

An investigation was conducted by the authors into the cases received in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh during the period 1990-99 (in which standard 12 bore shotguns were involved) in order to study the scope of applicability of our research findings. These cases were received from Himachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Chandigarh and Other Central Police Organisations. Our investigation was concentrated on the study of the implication of barrel length, degree of choke of the 12 bore shotgun, ammunition used with different size of pellets, muzzle target distance, target patterns, any short falls during the investigation of cases and problems encountered by the firearm examiners to furnish a conclusive opinion. The above points are scrutinised starting

from the study of first information report (FIR), history of the cases, autopsy report / injury report and the firearm examiner's report (CE Report) etc. Our investigation revealed that in most of the cases 12 bore shotguns having barrel lengths 30"(76.20cm), 31"(78.74cm) & 32"(81.28cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm) and KF 12 bore special cartridges (paper case) are involved. Our study revealed that sufficient information on patterns have not been provided neither by the investigating officers (I.Os) nor by the doctors who have conducted the autopsy or furnished the injury reports. Due to such insufficient information the ballistics expert is not able to furnish a full proof opinion and there by provide an ample scope to the prosecution to make further queries. From the study of FIR and autopsy reports / injury reports it is revealed that practically incomplete / partial pellet patterns are available on the targets, which are more complex on part of the Ballistics experts to furnish an opinion compared to a case of complete pellet pattern. From this study authors are encouraged to find out some methods to overcome these difficulties faced by the ballistics experts to help the criminal justice system.

Welfare of Central Police Forces : Certain Inherent Issues Based on Neo Formats

A.P. Maheshwari, IPS

Key Words :

Stress and strain, Spillover effect, Frustrations, Insensitivity, Preparedness, Positive change, Goals displacements, Incongruent, Grievance redressal, Psychological deprivations,

Abstract :

Welfare requirements are wide ranging starting from on the job essentials to off the job necessities. The individual requirements and the capacity of the organization to cope with the same are also not appropriately congruent. The answers are provided by collaborative networking with NGOs and private sector for more economical options as well as wider opportunities. Containing welfare domains within a rigid bureaucratic set up may not provide a conducive environment or platform for resolving various issues or the welfare needs of the force personnel which are real from any perspective, whether, short term or in the long run. Welfare is the real impetus for higher work performance. Loyalty, identity and commitment levels are,

thus, taken high through a field of activity which is just termed "miscellaneous" by crisis management forces who, ironically, need these vary qualities to succeed in their field operations. Hence, it is we who need to tackle the needs of our men before we expect them to tackle organizational needs with honest dedication.

Management And Administration of Bail System in India Law and Reality

Dr. Nikhil Jaiprakash Gupta

Key Words :

System, discretion, impartially, relevant observations, bailable offences, arrest warrant, political interference, police custody.

Abstract :

Management and administration of bail system is closely associated with the human rights management. It may not be true everywhere that the management of this system of bail is done as per norms. A study conducted in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra State indicate that many dis-functionality's have developed in the system. The study points for a reform in the present management of bail in India.

Work Restructuring in Police Organizations

Hasmukh Patel

Key Words :

Underutilized and demoralized, synergize the work culture, empowered constabulary, unskilled labour, mechanical character, rambling round, concentrate, cognizable offences, apprehension of offenders.

Abstract :

The British established the police organization in India with the aim of maintaining and expanding empire. Its structure has practically remained unchanged though the country became independent nation and has undergone tremendous changes at all levels. It has failed to fulfill the need and aspiration of the people of India. One of the main problems is the constabulary oriented manpower structure and the officer oriented work culture. We employ too many constables and we don't take enough work from them. They are underutilized and demoralized and the officers are overworked. A detailed study of duties of Constables, Head Constables and the Sub-Inspector is done. Also the actual duties performed by

police station in charge of Sub-Inspector and Inspector level officers is studied by analyzing weekly diaries of 27 officers. Some recommendations are made to synergize the work culture and manpower culture by empowering the constabulary. Some training reforms are also suggested to make the constabulary more competent to work as officers and to change the attitude of Senior Officers towards the constabulary. Some suggestions are also made to improve the accountability of the organization so that the empowered constabulary doesn't misuse powers.

Sexual coercion and extent of victimization

Deepti shrivastava

Key Words :

COERCION - Researcher means by sexual coercion a completed, attempted and threatened sexual cruelty.

EXTENT - Degree or Level, Victimization- Victimization is tied to aggression be it physical or verbal. (Nagla.B.K. Women, Crime & Law; Page 65) Trauma- Shock Gratification - Satisfaction Perpetrator - Offender PTSD - (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) Uncertain level of stress after victimization RR-PTSD - Rape Related Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Intrusive- Disturbing Anticipate- Expecting Transgress - Misbehave Intimidation - Threats

Abstract :

This paper examines the extent of victimization of sexual coercion that influences the quality of life of women. It also focuses on main remedial measures which can be useful for victim to cope up with trauma of victimization and to minimize the negative consequences which are harmful to the dignity and health of women. Sexual coercion is considered to be the most serious crime because the

whole life of victim and her family is affected. In India, incidence of Sexual coercion continuously shows increasing and decreasing trend. Sexual violence can profoundly affect the physical, emotional, mental and social well-being of victims. It is associated with a number of health consequences, coerced sex may result in sexual gratification on the part of the perpetrator, though its underlying purpose is frequently the expression of power and dominance over the person assaulted. Impact of victimization can be categorized in two major categories immediate, short-term and long-term. Victimization of sexual coercion is avoidable and social change is probable. Though, permanent social change has need of the commitment and teamwork of advocates, policy-makers, researchers, health personnel, educationalist, law enforcement officers, Prosecutors and other professionals across the world.