

# Statistical Analysis of Cases Involving Shotguns with Incomplete Pellet Pattern

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

## Introduction

Normally shotguns are involved in homicidal, suicidal and accidental cases. Some times accused persons simulate the clues to misguide the investigation. Very often ballistics experts are asked by the investigating agencies for the estimation of range of firing on the above category of shooting incidents. But it is cumbersome on part of a firearm examiner to estimate the range of firing in cases involving shotguns other than the cases involving single projectiles. Some empirical and semi-empirical models have been established for the estimation of range of firing when complete patterns are available. Practically in most of the shooting incidents an incomplete / partial pattern is available to the experts for the estimation of range of firing or to answer other questionnaires. Generally investigating officers put questions regarding the working condition and time lapsed since firing of the firearm only due to the lack of knowledge on forensic ballistics. They are not well aware of the questionnaires, which are required for the shooting incidents to help the investigation. Very often

## 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.*

*\* State Forensic Science Laboratory, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar-751010, Orissa, India.*

*\*\* Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Sector-36(A), Chandigarh-160036, India.*

officers put some relevant questions without providing the information regarding the pattern, ammunition used and details about scene of crime of the shooting incidents. Further the medical officer conducting autopsy or furnishing injury reports are not conversant to record the data neither on the pattern or site of wound on the corpse/ carcass nor on the injury of affected area, though the dead body provides more data for the ballistics examiner to furnish the opinion to the questionnaires on shooting incidents. Thus the investigating officer, medical officer and the ballistics experts are the three vertices of the triangle to furnish a definite opinion on the appropriate questionnaires to help the criminal justice system as regards to the shooting incidents. These above mentioned anomalies are observed in our statistical analysis conducted over the firearm cases involving shotguns received in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh during 1990-1999. Further our statistical evaluation revealed that the standard shotguns are mostly used in rural and semi-urban areas compared to that of urban areas or metros where mostly country made shotguns are used. Our finding on use of shotguns in cases reported from military or paramilitary bases revealed that in no cases shotguns were used.

### Materials and Methods

The sample size of our statistical analysis are 142 standard 12 bore shotguns including SBBL & DBBL and 41 country made guns and pistols in which 12 bore cartridges were used out of 869 number of cases received in Ballistics Division of Central Forensic Science

Laboratory, Chandigarh during 1990-99 from different stated areas. The first information report (FIR), post-mortem report / injury report and experts opinion (C.E Report) in respect of each cases have been thoroughly investigated for the purpose of our statistical analysis. Our investigation has been classified into some sensational areas like (1) number of 12 bore shotguns and country made firearms in which 12 bore ammunitions are used out of total number of cases received during 1990-99. (2) Classification of the standard 12 bore shotguns in consideration of barrel lengths and degree of choke (3) types of ammunitions used (4) classification of cases with reference to the sections of law (5) classification of the pattern and (6) shortfalls to furnish a conclusive opinion. An inference has been drawn from this statistical analysis undertaken on the incomplete pellet pattern due to shotgun pellet dispersion available in the case records under the purview of our studies.

### Result and Discussion

The statistical analysis of the cases were conducted under the following categories,

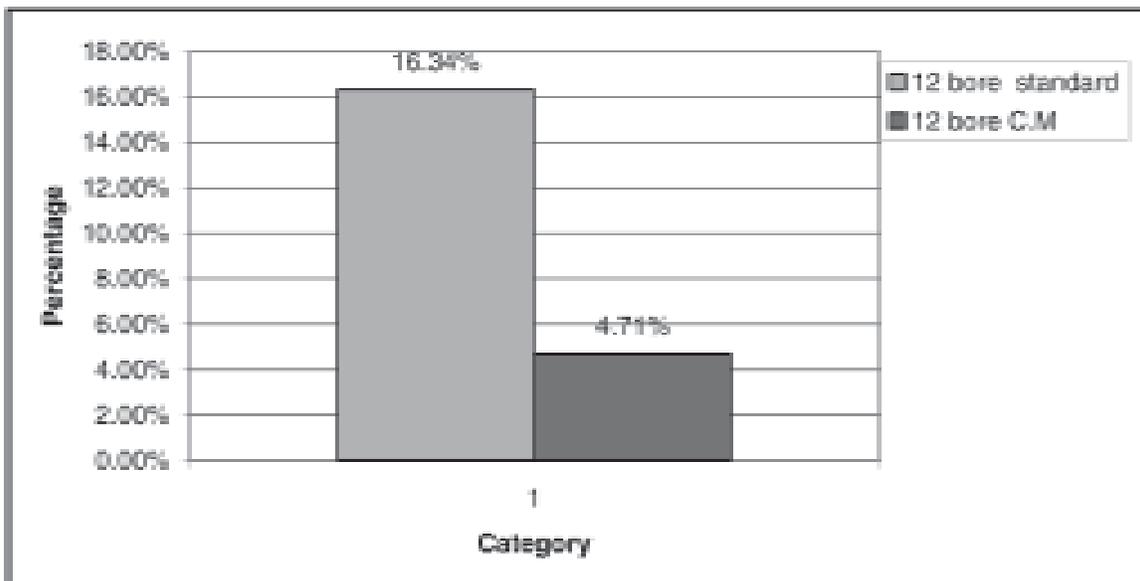
1. Involvement of the shotguns.
2. Classification of standard shotguns with regards to barrel length and degree of choke.
3. Types of ammunitions used.
4. Classification of cases with reference to the sections of law.
5. Classification of the pattern.
6. Shortfalls to furnish a conclusive opinion.

## 1. Involvement of Shotguns

From the statistical analysis it is observed that 869 cases were received in Ballistics Division of Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh during the period 1990-99 from Himachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Army and other Central Police Organisations. Out of which in 142 cases standard 12 bore shotguns and in 41 cases country made shotguns / pistols were received. It is revealed from the analysis that 16.34 % of standard 12 bore shotguns and 4.71 % of country made shotguns / pistols are involved in shooting cases. It is further observed that in metros the use of country made shotguns / pistols are more than that of rural and semi – urban areas. Specifically in Delhi standard shotguns of foreign origin are used.

## 2. Classification of Standard 12 Bore Shotguns

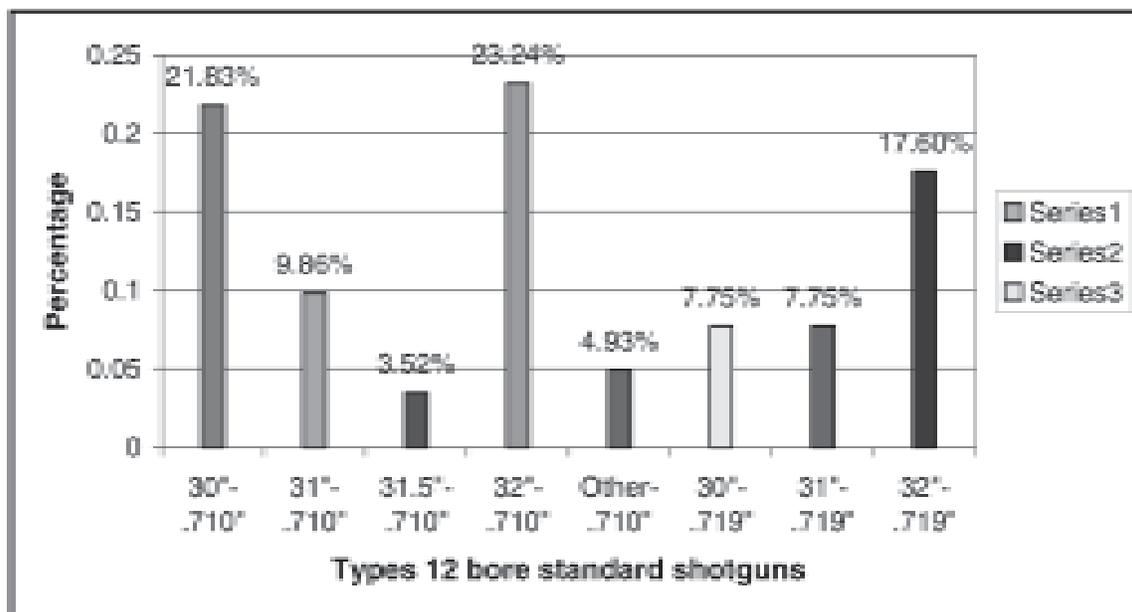
From the analysis it is observed that 21.83% of standard 12 bore shotguns having barrel length 30"(76.20cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm), 9.86 % of shotguns having barrel length 31"(78.74cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm) , 3.52 % shotguns having barrel length 31.5"(80.01cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm) , 23.24 % of shotguns having barrel length 32"(81.28cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm) , 4.93 % of shotguns of other barrel lengths like 28" (71.12cm), 33"(83.82cm) & 36.5" (92.71cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm), 7.75% of shotguns having barrel length 31"(78.74cm) with choke .719"(18.26mm) and 17.60% of shotguns having barrel length 32"(81.28cm) with .719"(18.26mm) choke are used in the shotgun shooting incidents. But other type of barrel length

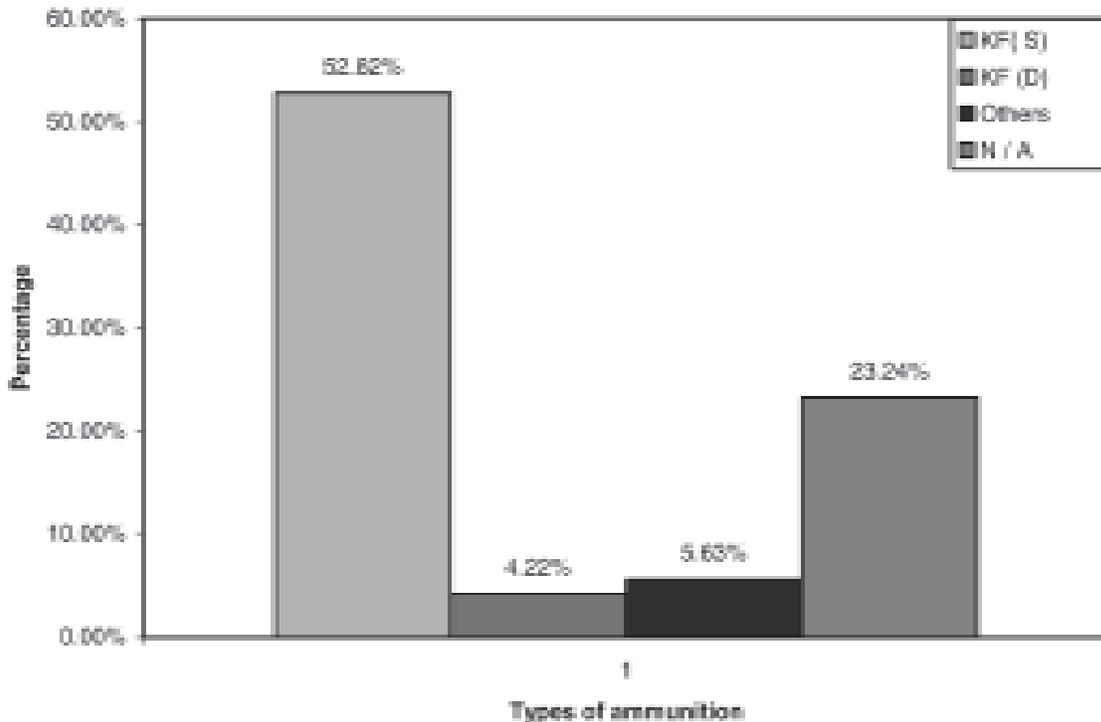


having chokes .689"(17.50mm) and .699"(17.77mm) and true cylinders are observed and found to be very few for which it has not been considered for classification. As regards to the percentage of shotguns having barrel length 32"(81.28cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm) and barrel length 30"(76.20cm) with choke .710"(18.03mm) are used more in the shooting cases involving 12 bore shotguns, then shotguns having barrel length 32"(81.28cm) with choke .719"(18.26mm) are used. 12 bore DBBL shotguns are used less compared to that of 12 bore SBBL guns. It is revealed from the analysis that barrel length with choke .689"(17.50mm) and .699"(17.77mm) are rarely manufactured for which their use is very less as compared to .710"(18.03mm) and .719"(18.26mm).

### 3. Types of Ammunition Used

The statistical analysis conducted over the 12 bore ammunitions as the ideal pattern depends on the combination of the shotgun and ammunition. K.F Special 12 bore cartridge with paper case are used in 52.82 % of cases involving shotguns, K.F deluxe 12 bore with plastic cartridge case are used in 4.22 % cases, 12 bore cartridges of Shaktiman and Eley-Kynoch are used in 5.63 % of cases and in 23.24 % of cases where information regarding the use of ammunition are not available. It is revealed from the analysis that K.F (Kirkee Factory, India) 12 bore special cartridges with paper case are manufactured in large scale and abundantly used compared to that of others.

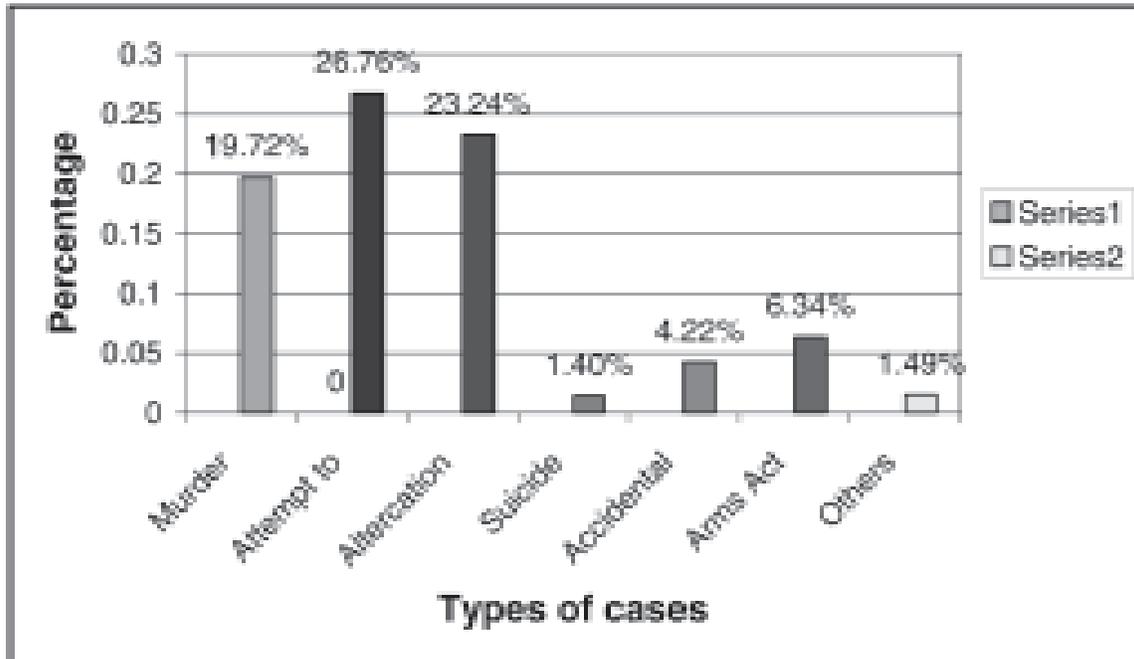




#### 4. Classification of Cases

From the analysis it is observed that out of the cases involving shotguns 19.72% are cases of murder, 26.76% are cases relating to attempts to murder, 23.24% are due to hot altercation or sudden provocation, Suicidal cases are 1.49%. It is revealed from the study that in most of the murder cases the muzzle target distance is very close and the site of wound is single because the accused persons are sure that at long range the target may be missed to cause death or fatal injuries. In case of attempt to murder the muzzle target distances are beyond close range and the pattern

on target is partial / incomplete due to lack of aim or misfire. But percentage of suicide is very less because it is not convenient to commit suicide by means of standard shotgun as it is not handy at all and the victim may not be confirmed for death. People keep the standard shotguns for the protection of crop, property and self-defence. Some times due to sudden provocation they use shotguns which gives partial/incomplete pellet pattern on the target or blank firing. Such categories of cases are more next to attempts to murder. Some times police seize the shotguns due to unauthorised possession, which were very few in percentage.



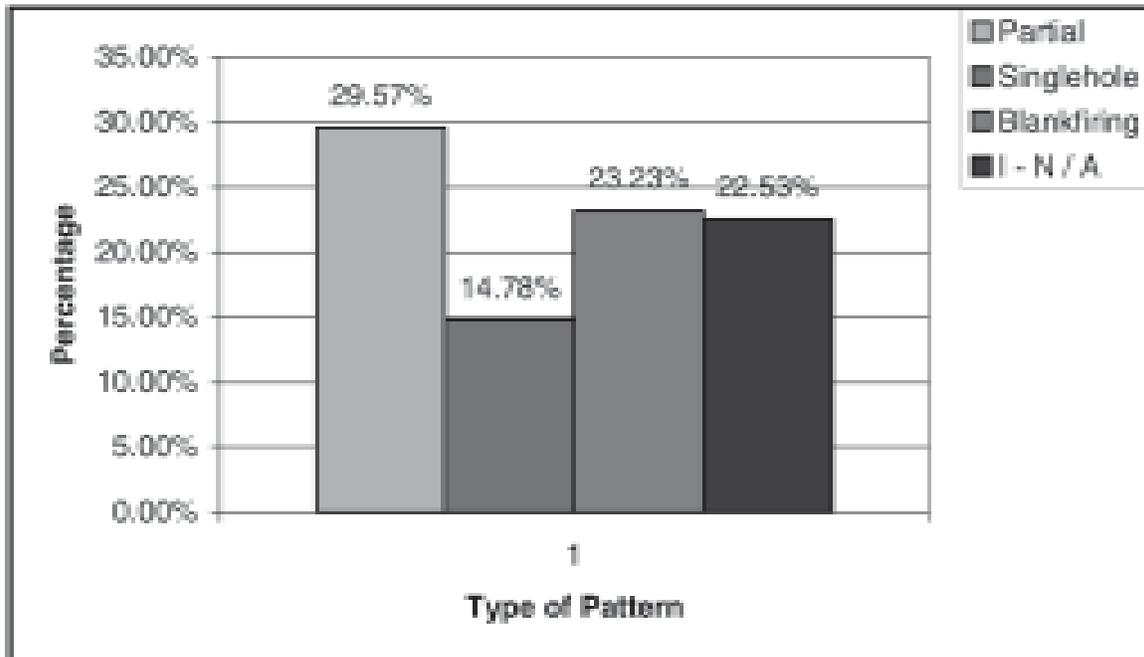
### 5. Classification of Pattern

From the investigation it is observed that 29.57% patterns are incomplete / partial, 14.78% are single holes, 23.23% are blank firings where patterns are not available and 22.53% cases in which information regarding pattern are not available due to the inadequate basic knowledge of the investigating officers in Forensic Ballistics. Through out the investigation we could not find a single case with a complete pellet pattern and it reveals that practically the Ballistics Experts are not provided the targets having complete pattern to furnish their opinion on the questionnaires of the investigating officers. This classification of pattern pave the way to the authors to work on the shotgun pellet dispersion for

incomplete pellet pattern<sup>4</sup> (2005) which is actually available in the shooting cases which enable ballistics experts to estimate the range of fire, ammunitions used, barrel length and choke of the involved firearm. Previously authors like M.Jauhari<sup>1</sup> et.al,(1974),N.K.Nag<sup>2</sup> et.al.(1986)& W.F.Rowe<sup>3</sup>(1995) have rightly pointed out that the estimation of range of fire in incomplete / partial pattern needs research by statistical analysis.

### 6. Shortfalls To Furnish A Conclusive Ballistics Opinion

Generally doctors observe the blackening, tattooing, singeing, abraded collar and color of the track during autopsy when a single projectile used in



the shooting incidents. But the doctors are not conscious & vigilant during the autopsy or during examination of injury when a multiple projectile (pellets) used in shotgun cartridges are fired in the shooting incidents. First of all the investigating officer should mention in detail in the inquest report / requisition about the wound and site of injury when multiple projectiles (pellets) are used. He should collect the wads, pellets and cartridge case if available in scene of crime and should record their locations and preserve wearing apparels if pellet pattern is available. Investigating Officer should mention about the margin of the wound whether it is regular, lacerated or rat hole is present or state if some pattern is present to estimate the range of fire by the firearm examiner.

The information on pattern or on site of wound is very essential for the Ballistics Experts when shotgun cartridges are used in the shooting incidents. From our investigation it is observed that in 33% of cases no information is available on pattern. Neither it is recorded by the I.O nor by the doctor who conducted autopsy or furnished the injury report. In such type of cases the firearm examiner is undone to furnish a conclusive report. In 22% of cases single holes were present but regarding peripheral margin of the wound no information made available as the multiple projectiles move *en masse* to a couple of feet with equal diameter of the muzzle end beyond that formation of rat holes start prior to the formation of clear pattern. But in rest of the cases

patterns are recorded with incomplete information i.e. diameter of the pattern, inter-pellet distances between the pellet holes, diameter of the single pellet hole etc. Some times wads interfere in the pattern. Such type of shortfalls occurs due to want of co-ordination among the Investigating Officer (I.O), doctor and firearm examiner. I.Os and doctors should be vigilant to provide the vital informations, which are required for the ballistics experts to enable him to furnish a conclusive opinion. Further firearm examiners don't get scope in each and every shooting incident to interact with the I.O and the doctor. Author's personal opinion is that there should be joint effort among I.O, doctor and the firearm examiner in case of shooting incidents to help the Criminal Justice System in a better way. It is very much essential in case of shotgun shooting incidents.

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

A.P. Maheshwari, IPS \*

The Central Police forces in India, on one hand, have assumed greater responsibilities, on the other are faced with an increasing onslaught of stress and strain with spill over effect on their personal health as well as the quality of family life. With the new challenges emerging out of various old and new conflict situations, state governments are depending on the centre for more financial and logistical support, much less the demand for Central forces which has grown exponentially at some places. The prolonged deployment in sensitive areas have led to a situation of growing of frustrations and insensitivity towards their job performance. The modus-operandi and striking capabilities of the insurgents/extremists has necessitated large scale modernization of the forces in terms of weaponry, mobility, cost of communication, security equipments etc. but the benefits have not necessarily percolated at micro level for several reasons. Purchase proceedings and procedural delays apart, the rigid humanical structure of the forces have hindered the free and open exchange of information in addition to the resistance to change emerging from long drawn SOPs or fear of Court of Inquiry.

## Key Words :

*Stress and strain, Spill-over effect, Frustrations, Insensitivity, Preparedness, Positive change, Goals displacements, Incongruent, Grievance redressal, Psychological deprevations, Perceptual inequity, Community environment, 'On the job' welfare, Logistical support systems, Job enrichment, Equitable allowances, Single parenting, Opportunity costs, Community housing complex, Demonstration effects, Housing satisfaction, Health care, Canteen supply network, Education, Value addition, Quality learning, Liquidity, Solvency, Inflationary depletion, Risk element, Outsourcing, Equilibrium, Terminal benefits, Entrepreneurial skills, Venture capital, Nomination counseling, Investments, Collaborative networking*

## 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.*

*\*DIG(Adm) CRPF Hqrs, New Delhi.*

Preparedness of the forces has been a big casualty which is the prime welfare aspect to be taken care of by the leaders of these forces, including the policy makers in the Govt. The greatest welfare impetus which could flow from middle level managers of the force, who are working hand in hand with the line functionaries, is also missing, partly due to the lack of positive change at their own level and remaining due to value distortions/goals displacements owing to improper career progression. Thus the intrinsic welfare component, inherent in a work situation, has become incongruent with the expectations of the force personnel to survive under difficult situations. This has generated the spark of revolt which may be overt but not latent and is evident by the case of suicides or homicides in the forces.

The time tested methods of grievance redressal have either been forgotten or have been over formalized to the extent that they have become ineffective. Sainik Sammelans, orderly rooms, Bara Khana, games with jawans, informal sharing of meals by seniors intermittently during casual rounds of the unit etc. are some of the exemplified methods. Related to these issues are the neo-dimensions of the psychological deprivations. Modern means of mass communication have improved the quality of life but generated a sense of perceptual inequity which may be imaginary and not real at times. The link-pin leaders of the force have failed to evolve a close knit community environment, which ought to be full of indulgence and participation on part of each member in a situation of distant existence of force personnel from their families. The emotional needs are

seldom looked into which could be compensated through nurturing a supervisory climate. Thus, 'on the job' welfare, assumes great significance.

Another important aspect which has come to the fore is integration of all the needs of the employees with their work environment, may it be his mess facilities, need for health club, entertainment or other essential daily needs. Hence logistical support systems for personal needs have to be amalgamated with the official networks. Further, taking clue from the behavioral researches, one can easily see that job intrinsic factors, if properly mingled, can lead to higher job satisfaction even if the extrinsic welfare aspects are missing. Thus the factors of job enrichment, recognition for work, right career progression, proper and periodic placements, leave plans, personality growth etc. cannot be viewed in isolation and deserve an appropriate consideration while defining or drawing an overall welfare plan. This would also include timely and error free delivery of various service benefits accruing to a person including equitable allowances for extra risks or inputs involved.

If a person is supported in reasonably resolving or mitigating his family norms, he can be impelled to concentrate more on his job. Hence the need for proper housing, education, health care, shopping for daily needs, general security etc have to be looked into by the employer. This is more imperative in a work situation being encountered by Central Police Forces. Even by traditional standards, the housing satisfaction level is low, the Unit

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hospitals are not equipped to provide specialized treatment a network of affordable schools is missing, no at home delivery of goods is available. It is single parenting in many families as the earning member is deployed miles away for ten months in a year. With modernization and newer market options, the opportunity costs have become important. Secondly, the private sector has changed faster to provide more economical and trouble free options in comparison to the Govt. outlets. Yet the competitive forces entail a knowledge of financial and technical parameters to understand the game plan of various vendors in the market. We cannot miss the bus, hence they are to be well understood. We can take up examples in various fields to understand this point.

Housing satisfaction level is still ranging from 11% to 25% whereas all Jawans need houses to settle their families while they are away on duty. Community housing complex with self contained common facilities have sprung up in private sector which need to be appropriately imitated. The land size and LoPs need to be changed as huge pieces of land as per existing standards are available only at a big distance from the towns. Modern designs offer same set ups in a more compact and economical way in so far as the land usage is concerned. Hence we have to come out of our old mindset. Proximity to the town settles many issues of need and fulfillment of the families besides saving on travel and time costs. The inherent linkage and demonstration effects are also substantial. Lately it has also been economical and utilitarian to purchase

block houses from developmental authorities. Department may also provide an interface between co-operative housing networks with well linked banking facilities and the force personnel. Thus multiple options can be offered to ease out the problem if Govt. finds it difficult to enhance housing satisfaction level to 100% at its own cost.

In the area of health care a wide network of specialized hospitals have sprung up to provide free treatment with varying options through insurance companies with or without third party administrators (TPAs). Certain TPAs also offer internal insurance scheme-models. The finer points pertaining to opportunity costs, coverage of the diseases as well as the area, inclusions and exclusions etc. need to be well understood for which some medico-legal knowledge is also essential besides basic understanding of financial parameters. A healthy competition amidst vendors may also help generate useful data to tackle various issues for the advantage of the force personnel who, anyway, form a big group of client etc. to facilitate better bargains. Hence the senior officers of the force may, with honest intentions and logical analysis, strike a good deal for the Jawans who repose their trust in them.

The manufactures are now, based on bulk supply orders, offering goods at a wholesale price from their regional depots/outlets provided the delivery is taken against cash payment. This helps vendors to increase their turnover, cut down inventory and credit costs, enhance cash circulation to generate more surplus. On the other hand this arrangement fetches price benefits of

35% to 50% over MRP. The Forces don't have to go in for huge investment in construction of godowns or creating their canteen supply network. They may use the network of vendors with no extra cost and channelise the goods to the families of the Jawan to already existing retail outlets in each Unit. This is in contrast to cost ridden CSD set up of the Army. ITBP has successfully adopted the new market oriented model and all CPFs have sent a proposal to the Govt recently. May be in future private departmental stores offer a regular chain of such Shoppe at various places. This is just taking advantage of bulk assured orders at low margins leading to higher profitability through volumes where the individual consumer is also a gainer.

Education of children is another area of concern. Single parenting by a lady of rural origin is not sufficient to cope with rising aspirations of the family members. Wards of force personnel of CPFs are not able to get admission in good schools for lack of competitive merit as well as cost of high education. Hence the experiment of such forces to open primary and secondary Public Schools of their own has been quite successful, particularly where the forces have given financial and logistical support to the schools and left educational management in the hands of professionals. However, the experiments to run vocational training institutes or graduate/post graduate colleges have not been very successful. Firstly, due to lack of core competence and secondly, due to lack of required value addition or quality learning the small cost benefit study conducted for ITIs of one of the CPFs showed that the education society had borne the cost of

such training at almost double the price than what are the options available in the market. Hence it is an economical and convenient option to block the seats against payment in private institutions or other govt. institutions than to bear double the overhead costs and tolerate an education culture which is not insulated from bureaucratic styles of functioning and the inherent lethargy. Here again the parameters of fixed or marginal costs are hardly relevant as opportunity cost yardsticks offers better perspectives.

With the decreasing rate of interests from 15% to 05% and uncertain capital/money market options, the position of various welfare funds and internal insurance schemes has become delicate. This has bad effect on liquidity as well as solvency. The status-quo budgeting concepts have miserably failed in a fluid market situation. The base is striking whereas obligations are backed by higher expectations in absolute terms. Safety of funds is still a dominating factor. That is not a bad thing. However, it is pertinent to realize the return on investment which not only compensates inflationary depletion of funds but also provides reasonable rate of return. Hence certain risk element becomes essential to find a balance between safety and higher profitability. The professional mutual funds are managed through a combination of securities of various grades under the supervision of financial experts/wizards. On the other hand welfare fund of these forces are deployed now at best in the fixed deposits of nationalized banks only. The managers are the bureaucrats or force officers who are willingly or unwillingly assuming the

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charge of welfare officer for short tenures and fund investments are dealt in a manner which absolutely ignores opportunity costs. The question which remains pertinent is whether we are providing return to the contributory of these funds which they deserve? Do we need to relook and deploy professionals to manage these funds running into crores of rupees. These funds take care of disability, death or superannuation with limited benefits which may or may not be at par with what the competitive market offers. The contributions or the payment of benefits are rarely based on actuarial analysis. The new needs of force personnel are now emerging for the schemes which can take care of the higher education expenses of their wards or their marriages. Such schemes are difficult to be undertaken by CPFs through internal management of funds as above. Here outsourcing may provide the desired solutions. Insurance companies have come up with various plans. However, the insurance market has yet to develop and attain some equilibrium level in Indian conditions.

With changing social and cultural values, the dependants/NOKs of the deceased force personnel are faced with new problems. The huge terminal benefits become a bone of contention and a cause of misery for the widows. On the other hand, they lack proper avenues to fruitfully reinvest them. Here the welfare role has to be extended by the CPFs either to provide entrepreneurial skills or venture capital or annuity investment counseling. NGOs may also be formed by such people to reap benefits of various govt. schemes for upliftment of women or weaker sections. However,

there are other dimensions to the problem where parents alive or deceased have children and the widow after receiving all payments marries elsewhere. This draws focus on the need to extend "nomination counseling" to the force personnel in normal course so as to avoid various trade offs in case of any casualty or contingency.

The force personnel retiring under VR schemes or at the age of superannuation too need to be nurtured well. Now welfare domains also extend to provide them with vocational training during service so that they can gainfully remain employed after retirement. Private sector also offers great opportunities to such personnel in order to establish proper network in rural areas where these personnel are settled. They have the advantage of putting some seed money and undertaking distribution or service outlets in the area to which they are already exposed. Private sector gets an educated/disciplined person who can be utilized by them at lower network costs. Retired people would, thus, not only keep busy and active but also have extra income.

Another aspect which needs to be taken care of by the welfare officers of the force right from the induction of a person is to teach him to plan his investments for various needs of the family and in particular his needs in the post retirement period. The medical costs of old age ailment is also very high. The departmental schemes should also provide for that. CGHS has a good coverage for retired people but this facility is limited in terms of the geographical coverage. Moreover it is

not available to those covered under CCMA rules. Insurance options can be worked out with one time payment at the time of retirement when a person can put in the money before it disappears.

Thus 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. These are

just the thoughts which need to be pondered over by all the senior leaders and policy makers and then taken to the logical end. Welfare is the real impetus for higher work performance. TATA group of industries has even gone to the extent of family intervention programmes to identify individual aspiration with organizational culture and sought radical behavioral responses in individuals at work. 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.

Crises and deadlocks when they occur have at least this advantage, that they force us to think.

—*Jawaharlal Nehru*

# Management and Administration of Bail System in India: Law and Reality

Dr. Nikhil Jaiprakash Gupta, IPS \*

## Introduction

The central myth about the legal order in India, and also else where in the world is that the normative structures of the written law represent the actual operation of the legal order. This myth is based on the assumption that, except for legislature, officials lack discretion to create law and in applying it they merely carry out dictates of law. The Police are seen as carrying out the laws which the legislature enacts, the Courts are considered as deciding which side of a dispute is telling the truth and fairly and impartially applying the law and meeting out the sanctions required by the law itself.

This myth of operation of the law is given the lie daily, including in the sphere of release of an accused on bail. An attempt has been made in this paper to understand the legal norms Viz. a Viz. field realities.

## Scope of the study

The scope of this study is not to consider all matters relating to release on bail. It is concerned only with release of the accused on bail. Therefore, the

## 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.*

*\*Dy Commissioner of Police,  
Aurangabad, Maharashtra - 431 001.*

release of persons facing proceedings for peace and good conduct, bail in civil matters and other matters are not the subject matter of this study.

### **Method Applied**

For the study the method applied is empirical. The different role performers in the area of release of the accused on bail such as the Police, the Magistrate, the Judges, the Advocates, and the Government Pleaders have been interviewed and records of Police and Courts have been inspected, to ascertain different aspects of realities of the operation of bail system. The sample is taken at random. A total of 250 Police officers, 50 Magistrates, 50 prosecutors and 100 defense Lawyers responded. Anonymity was strictly maintained to get the realistic responses.

### **Universe of Empirical Data**

For the sake of convenience the area for empirical data is restricted only to Aurangabad District. It provides city area as well as rural area. There is no special reason for selecting Aurangabad District except that of convenience. However Aurangabad District being fairly representative, the findings may be relevant for considering the operation of the system in the country.

### **Results**

Results of the study are as shown in Annexure-I. The figures show percentage responses to a particular question.

### **Observations**

Responses of various functionaries involved in the operation of bail system in India viz. Police, Prosecutors, Defense

Layers and Judges are given in the table annexed. A number of relevant observations can be made on the basis of these responses. The above functionaries are the ones who administer the bail matters and so reflect upon the management of the system viz. a viz. the status of human rights of the accused and the victim involved.

### **Bailable Offences**

While 90% of the Police Officers responded that, they inform the accused about his right to bail in bailable offences. A large number of Police officers provide an opportunity to the accused to produce sureties for bail but almost 50% of the Police Officers seem to be refusing bail in bailable offences and also around 30% Police Officers may ask for unreasonable sureties while only one third Police Officers will never ask for Police custody in bailable offences. Substantially large number of Police Offices seems to be informing the accused about the type of arrest warrant. But all those who responded 'occasionally' where the matters pertain to right of the accused to get bail etc., are the ones who are sitting on the fence. There are instances of disobedience of Parameters laid down by the Hon. Supreme Court of India in D.K.Basu's case. All those who answered 'Never' are instances of total disregard to such directions as also lack of knowledge regarding basics of the Criminal Procedure Code.

### **Non-bailable Offences**

Non-bailable offences are more serious in nature compare to bailable offences and hence these are expected to

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be dealt with more seriously by each of the functionaries involved in the bail system. Although, powers to release the accused on bail in non-bailable offences rest with the Courts, about 6% of the Police Officers still releasing the accused on bail indicate total lack of knowledge, supervision and accountability in the system. It is surprising to see that, almost two third of the Police Officers do take the Political backing/background of the accused into consideration in non-bailable offences. Also four fifth of the Police officers always come across political pressures meaning that political interference is very much present at the level of Police station. Thus in such a scenario, the Rule of law and the human rights of the accused may get a back seat. These are the instances of crumbling under pressure and if nothing else then the corrupt mindset.

Though in small numbers, but around one tenth of the Police Officers intentionally prolonging the investigation beyond 60/90 days to facilitated bail to the accused, points at the abrasion in the system. This probably speaks about the patently dishonest officers who have least regard for the rule of law.

About 60% Police officers seeking Police custody as a matter of routine and one fourth of them seeking it not to attract suspicion on their integrity and half of them merely asking for Police custody because of public pressure, speaks volumes about the human rights of the accused in matters of bail. These expose those timid officers who are afraid of displeasure, complaints and popular opinion. 42% Police officers seeking Police custody because of public

pressure are the ones those who are adapting practical and suitable approach to the situation.

As high as 36% officers accepting to have been keeping the suspected person in Police custody without showing their arrest are the instances of illegality involving civil as well as criminal liability against the investigating officer. 86% officers sending accused to Magistrate immediately in non-bailable offences where investigation is not expected to be completed within 24 hours is alarming. In such cases Courts are ordinarily liberal in grant of Police custody and these large percentages may result in un-necessary invitation to (potential) trouble. Also, 87% officers not sending copy of F.I.R. in time to the Magistrate indicate non-following of the provisions of the Cr.P.C.

Many Police officers accepting taking bribe for matters like releasing on bail, seeking Police custody of the opponent, for not seeking Police custody, for hand cuffing/not hand cuffing the accused etc. are the instance of breach of law, aberration on fundamental and human rights as well as non followance of directions given in D.K. Basu case. But, these are instances where Police officer is persuaded to do so, by temptation of some easy earning without much trouble to anyone and with a believe that, even the aberration would be camouflaged by clothe of "purported discharge of duty". An officer of firm psychology would not get dragged in to it but ordinarily borderline labiates do. Only 17% officers always sending information to the District Magistrate about arrest of a person is not a positive scenario as far as human rights of the accused are

concerned. Prompt dispatch of such intimation with a copy of Panchnama and brief report of the investigating officer regarding compliance of directions led down in D.K. Basu may prove insulation against aberration and also help in avoiding custodial violence death.

A large number of Police officers responded to the question regarding use of handcuffs in transit and in Courts. There are two drastically opposite viewpoints on the subject. While on the one hand the champions of the cause say that, hand cuffing is gross violation of fundamental and human rights, on the other hand it is said that, purpose of criminal jurisprudence, apart from prevention and reformation, is also "deterrence and retribution". This is being totally forgotten and hence this conflict arises. It is felt that, if the Police officers believe, possibility of accused fleeing away, he should have liberty to take accused under handcuffs during transit and in the Court. In the event of prosecution proved to be false, complainant may be directed to pay compensation for every such incidence but not otherwise. Even where rigorous imprisonment is awarded, set off under Section 428 is granted equivalent to under trial period. He is presumed to have undergone rigorous imprisonment without suffering any rigor of it. Walking handcuffed during transit, if makes a dent in his dignity and reputation in the eyes of society, it is the minimum fair fear, to be kept hanging in the minds of people as deterrence. Although, this can be discussed with unending length but, sum and substance is that, a balance is required to be struck between fundamental and human rights of

accused on one hand and purposes of criminal justice "deterrence and retribution" plus similar rights of complainant/victim on the other hand-even if convenience of the investigating agencies is not considered.

A very small number of officers telling about the use of third degree methods or ill treatment to the accused to seek information during investigation (and if it is believed to be truth) do indicate the positive status of human rights under study sample.

### **Magistrates**

While above is the Police story, a substantially large number of Judges seem to be taking care of the human rights of the accused. A large number of Judges always inform the accused about his right to bail. Also, in most of the cases Judges have no hesitation in releasing the accused on P.R. Bonds and most importantly all the Judges under study seem to be only considering the social status of the accused while doing so. A large number of Judges never order Police custody in bailable offences and also 50% of them do not bind the accused by any conditions for releasing on bail is a positive indication so far as accused and his human rights in bailable offences are concerned. Similarly, not many Judges seem to be issuing non-bailable warrants if the accused is not present physically in bailable offences and even of those issuing such warrants quite a substantial number of Judges still release them on bail. However, 75% of the Judges do not grant bail on oral submission thereby indicating need for engaging a lawyer or similar legal help if one wants to be released on bail. While on the one hand they seem to be providing an opportunity to the accused to speak about ill

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treatment or about his health, on the other hand two third of the Judges will not grant Police custody remand if there is no seizure to be done. Barring one fifth of the Judges rest all do provide legal aid to the accused in case he is unable to engage lawyer on his one. In addition to this, large number of Judges does inform the accused about his right to bail if charge sheet is not filed within 60/90 days. Also in two third of all such matters the accused can expect to get bail if he applies for the same. While only one fourth of the Judges seem to be impressed by the political background/backing, most of them take the social and financial background into consideration. The basic Parameters while deciding any bail matter are (i) whether accused will tamper the evidence or (ii) whether he will hamper the course of justice (if released on bail). The social, financial and other details of his personal life as also that of victim should enable the Court to find out answers to the above Parameter. And it seems that, in most of the cases this is being taken care of.

Around 15% Magistrate not inquiring from the accused about ill treatment at the hands of Police indicates the negative approach that needs to be avoided. It is the duty of Magistrate to ascertain if the complaint of ill treatment is genuine and if found to be true it is his duty to take action such as filing complaint after reporting to the Sessions Judge. In fact this is a factor, knowledge of which should keep the investigating officer away from any temptation to indulge in to third degree methods.

A number of Judges showing knowledge about presence of professional sureties in the Courts point

towards the rot in the prevailing situation. Habitual but genuine surety is an active institution in the Court premises. Generally they are not allowed to stand surety second time unless case of the accused to which they have stood surety is over. This is done by maintaining a list of sureties alphabetically. But instances of breach of this rule are not few. If the accused absconds, they are of no use to re-arrest him, but they must be obtaining remuneration from accused before being surety. The judges expressed there is also a trend of fictitious sureties who come to Court with genuine documents of someone else and stand surety. When accused absconds the real owner of property in the documents submitted comes to Court and informs that, the documents are genuine but he has not stood surety. The case consequently goes to normal file and dies it's own death (without trial). It has been suggested that, Government authorities concerned should not ordinarily issue property abstracts to "B" if the property is owned by "A" – at least without proper verification of the purpose for which extracts are asked for.

A large number of Magistrates informed that, they are aware of the accused being tortured in Police custody. Some of the Magistrate have suggested that, investigating officers are required to be trained to takeout the clues during casual talk with the accused (except in cases of hardened criminals). The clues can be available from surrounding of the place of crime, of the victim, of the accused (lesser in proportion in the matters of offences against property such as theft, robbery etc. which are by habitual offenders).

## Government Pleaders

The Government Pleaders are the ones who plead the case on behalf of government in the Courts of Law. They are the next important functionaries in matters relating to the bail. As many as 82% Government Pleaders informing the offender about his right to get bail in a bailable offence, always or occasionally, is surprisingly a good indicator. Also, as per only 10% of the Government Pleaders the offenders are brought before the Court in bailable offences is an indicator of satisfactory functioning of the system. On the question of corruption involved in the management of bail in bailable offences only 17% Government Pleaders showed awareness. 41% of the Government Pleaders responding the acceptances of bribes from the offender or his lawyer for less resistance definitely goes to defeat the human rights management so far as the victim is concerned.

While only 25% of the Pleaders feel that, they always get time to study the documents in non-bailable offences as many as 75% feel that, the time is not sufficient. Out of these, half of the Government Pleaders point the accusing finger towards the Police officers for the delay. This requires more of coordination between the two agencies. Around 41% Government Pleaders accepting presence of Political interference in bail matters is a serious concern. This indicates the extent of rot in the form of political interference, which is certainly not favorable for the effective bail management. Only 25% Government Pleaders informing the Police about

application of anticipatory bail by an accused shows apathy towards the holistic approach towards the issue, and lack of coordination between the two agencies.

## Defense Counsel

The Defense Counsel pleads the case on behalf of the accused. Quite a large number of defense counsels accepted to be paying bribe to the Magistrates, Police and Government Pleaders while the decision on bails are being taken. The response is higher in matters relating to the anticipatory bail, which has been the case with respect to other functionaries also. Many defense counsel also accepted to be paying bribes for getting remand of a person in whom their clients are interested or for not seeking Police Custody remand of their clients or for getting a person handcuffed or not getting handcuffed. This is a serious dent on the human rights of the accused and the victim as well.

## Conclusion

On the basis of the discussion above, it can be concluded that, all is not well in the present system of management of bail so far as human rights are concerned. Various functionaries involved in the management and administration of bail have developed much dis-functionality within themselves. Misuse of discretion, corruption, not following the norms etc. are some of the aberrations that have crept in the system. Management of bail system in the present form does need corrections to reduce the instances of human right violations.

## Questionnaire - Police

## Bailable offences

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you inform the accused person, at the time of arrest without warrant, that they have right to be released on bail?	90	6	4
2.	Do you provide him an opportunity to produce surety for release on bail?	72	16	12
3.	Do you refuse to release the accused on bail when they demand to be released on bail?	-	50	50
4.	Do you demand exorbitant sureties?	7	24	69
5.	Do you release accused on personal bond?	9	44	47
6.	If yes, what is the test you apply for doing so? (Financial/social/political standing/other)	*	*	*
7.	Do you seek police custody remand in bailable offences?	3	61	36
8.	Do you inform the accused about nature of warrant when they are required to arrest an accused on the basis of warrant?	78	10	12
9.	Do you release the accused on bail when you arrest them on the basis of bailable warrant?	64	31	5

\* Discussed in later part.

## Non - bailable offences

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you release on bail the person accused of non-bailable offences?	25	1	74
2.	If yes, what test do you apply for exercising the discretion while releasing them on bail? (Financial/social/political standing/other)	*	*	*
3.	Are you some times pressurized by political leaders			

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(i)	To release an accused on bail ?	74	25	1
(ii)	Not to release an accused on bail ?	40	7	53
4.	Do you delay investigation beyond 60/90 days to facilitate accused to be released on bail ?	10	01	89
5.	Do you seek police custody as a routine matter ?	15	47	38
6.	Do you seek police custody knowing it to be unnecessary but only because you fear that otherwise your bonafides would be suspended ?	25	40	35
7.	Do you seek police custody on because public pressure is felt by you ?	-	42	58

### Anticipatory bail

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you inform the accused about registration of cases against them to facilitate them to seek anticipatory bail ?	11	4	85
2.	If yes, do you receive some remuneration for this work ?	5	85	10
3.	Do you supply information about this to some specified persons ?	8	81	11

### General

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you keep the suspected persons in police custody without Showing their arrest ?	17	19	64
	Do you send accused to Magistrates immediately ?			
(i)	When offence is bailable and the accused are not able or are not willing to be released on bail ?	24	60	16
(ii)	When it is certain that investigation in non bailable offence is not possible within 24 hours ?	43	50	7
2.	Do you send copy of F.I.R. to the magistrate ?	86	1	13
3.	Do police officer take bribe ?			

(i)	For refusing to release the accused on bail from opponents of accused ?	-	13	87
(ii)	For releasing accused on bail ?	11	18	71
(iii)	For releasing accused on personal bond ?	3	15	82
(iv)	For seeking police custody of accused for opponents of accused ?	4	6	90
(v)	For not seeking police custody of the accused ?	5	10	85
(vi)	For handcuffing the accused on the demands of opponents of the accused ?	-	14	86
(vii)	For not handcuffing the accused ?	-	16	84
(viii)	For supply of information about registration of case non bailable offences to facilitate them to seek anticipatory bail?	4	8	88
(ix)	For delaying investigation beyond 60/90 days to facilitate accused to be released on bail ?	4	7	89
4.	Do police officers take bribe through			
(i)	Advocates ?	7	23	70
(ii)	Dalals ?	10	26	64
(iii)	Other persons ?	15	24	61
5.	Do police officer send information to the District Magistrate about arrest of a person ?	17	40	43
6.	Do you send the accused in handcuffs in the courts ?			
(i)	if yes, how often,	13	65	22
(ii)	Have you ever recorded reasons for doing so ?	50	28	22
(iii)	What are your views about use of handcuffs ?	49	40	11
(a)	Do Magistrate inquire from you about the reasons for use of handcuffs ?	-	26	74
7.	Do you ill treat the accused to seek information from them during investigation ?			
(i)	If yes, how often.	47	14	39

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(ii)	Do Magistrates inquire from accused persons about ill treatment of accused ?	82	18	-
(iii)	What are your views about torture ? Whether you use "Third degree" Method immediately after arrest ?	10	10	80
(iv)	Whether you use third degree methods after obtaining police custody Remand from Magistrate?	5	32	63
8.	What are your views on grant of anticipatory bail to the accused.	24	76	-
9.	What are your views on release of accused on bail.	65	35	-
10.	Do you think that courts are lenient in grant of bail ?	23	62	15
11.	What do you suggest about verification of soundness of sureties by the court ?	*	*	*
12.	Do the Advocates take money from the accused in the name of police in the matters relating to bail and connected matters ?	28	42	30
13.	Do dalals take bribe in the name of police in the matter of bail and connected matters ?	16	51	33
14.	Do Police officers have links with the magistrates so that the Magistrates help them in the matter relating to release or Detention of the accused persons ?	6	13	81
15.	Do Police officers register the offences with a view to help the accused to get bail easily and vice versa ?	3	8	89
16.	Do the police inform the accused about the grounds of arrests?	73	8	19

\* Discussed in later part.

### Questionnaire-Defense Counsel

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Have you ever given bribe to the Magistrates for release of accused on bail in			
(a)	Bailable offence ?	7	7	86
(b)	Non- bailable offences ?	14	3	83
2.	Have you ever given bribe to the judges of courts of session for release of accused in:			
(a)	anticipatory bail ?	-	86	14
(b)	Regular bail in non – bailable offences ?	-	31	69
3.	As per your personal knowledge do Advocates include in giving bribe ?			
(a)	At Magistrate Level ?	66	8	26
(b)	At session Judge Level ?	30	49	21
4.	Have you ever given bribe to the police for			
(a)	Release of your client in			
(i)	Bailable offence ?	27	15	58
(ii)	Non – bailable offence ?	29	16	55
(b)	For seeking police custody remand of an accused in which your client is interested ?	30	23	47
(c)	For not seeking police custody remand of your client ?	23	23	54
(d)	For handcuffing of an accused in whose hand cuffing you are interested. ?	30	-	70
(e)	For not handcuffing your client ?	40	-	60
7.	Do you pay the bribe to the Magistrate for fixation of amount of surety/cash security?	33	-	67
8.	Do you have links with professional sureties ?	17	43	40
9.	Do you get bogus solvency certificates prepared from the Revenue Authorities for sureties ?	17	50	33
10.	Are the Revenue Authorities paid bribe for this job ?	44	-	56

**Questionnaire-Magistrates.**

**Bailable Offences**

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you refuse to release the accused persons on bail in bailable Offences when they demand to be released on bail?	-	26	74
2.	Do you accept their oral requests for release on bail?	-	25	75
3.	Do you inform the accused in bailable offences that it is their right to be released on bail?	85	-	15
4.	Do you inquire from the Police as to why accused was not release on bail by the police?	40	60	-
5.	Do you release accused on personal bond in bailable offences?	12	75	13
6.	If yes, what is the test you apply for doing so?	*	*	*
7.	Do you grant police custody remand in bailable offence?	-	15	85
8.	Do you put certain conditions, other than those of surety and attendance in the court, for release on bail in bailable offences?	-	50	50
9.	Do you issue non bailable warrants in bailable offence on non- appearance of the accused?	25	62	13
10.	Do you release an accused on bail that is produced before you after execution of non-bailable warrant in bailable offence?	60	40	-

**Non bailable offences**

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you give an opportunity of being heard to the accused before deciding about his remand to police custody about ill treatment etc. Medical examination etc.?	75	25	-
2.	What are the purposes for which you grant police custody remand?	*	*	*

3.	Do you provide legal assistance to the accused who is not represented by counsel and his police custody remand is sought?	62	16	22
4.	While granting remand after ninety days in cases involving death sentence, life imprisonment, punishment for not less than 10 years and sixty days in cases of other offences when charge sheet is not filed before you, do you inform the accused that he has right to be release on bail.?	85	15	-
5.	Do you release such accused on bail when they demand to be release on bail ?	70	30	-
6.	What tests do you apply for exercising the discretion while deciding bail application in nonailable offences ?	*	*	*

\* Discussed in later part.

### General

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do the police officers send the entries of case Diary when they produce accused before you ?	75	25	-
(i)	If no, do you refuse to grant remand of the accused ?	41	59	-
(ii)	Do the police officers produce the accused before you immediately ?	80	-	20
(iii)	Do you inquire from the police officers to justify the detention of the accused in police custody for twenty four hours ?	100	-	-
(iv)	What are your views about use of handcuffs?	*	*	*
2.	Do you inquire from the accused when produced by the police officer before you as to whether they have any complaint against police ?	85	15	-
(i)	If yes, do you verify and inquire complaint about ill treatment?	100 ##	-	-
(ii)	If after medical examination of accused you come to know about ill treatment, what do you do ?	60	40	-
3.	What criterions do you apply for demanding surety? Gravity of offence/financial standing of accused/Personal character of the accused ?	*	*	*

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4.	Do you think that number of sureties be more than one?	25	75	-
5.	Do you insist on surety of a particular type? If yes	25	75	-
(i)	Do you insist on surety of particular area?	50	50	-
(ii)	Of particular religion?	25	75	-
(iii)	Any other special type such as sarpanch, principal etc.?	25	75	-
6.	Do you send documents filed by the surety for verification?	50	37	13
7.	Do you think the court is having proper agency for verification of sureties ? Do you feel need for a special agency?	50	50	-
8.	When you send documents for verification do you released the accused on interim bond pending verification ?	25	50	25
9.	What type of persons are standing sureties : Criminal / accomplice of accused/ respectable persons.	-	62	38
10.	Are you aware of professional sureties ?	50	50	-
11.	What precautions do you suggest to avoid professional sureties?	*	*	*
12.	Do you think that in the present day bail system they are playing substantial role?	12	75	13
13.	Do you consider that delay in trial is one of the causes for bail jumping ?	40	36	24
14.	Do you know that the accused are tortured in the police custody?			
	If yes, do you take this aspect in consideration when you Grant police custody remand?	37	24	39
15.	Have you ever come to know that during police custody remand given by you the police have tortured the accused?	40	21	39
16.	What are your views about your responsibility when the accused is tortured by the police?	*	*	*
17.	Do you send information to the chief Judicial Magistrate when you grant police custody remand of the accused? (only for JMFC)	87	13	-
18.	Do you know that advocates take money from accused in the name of Magistrate in the matters of bails?	-	12	88

19.	Are you aware that Magistrates take bribe from accused			
(i)	For refusing to grant police custody remand ?	-	15	85
(ii)	For releasing accused on bail ?	-	13	87
(iii)	For acceptance of sureties ?	-	-	100
(iv)	For other purpose connected with release on bail ?	-	-	100

\* Discussed in later part.

## Enquiry

### Questionnaire-Government Pleader/ Police Prosecutor

#### Bailable offences

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do Police bring the offender before the Courts in a bailable offence?	-	10	90
2.	Do you inform the offender about his right to get bail in a bailable offence?	41	41	18
3.	Does the Hon'ble Court inquire into the matter when an offender in a bailable offence is brought before the Courts?	9	41	50
4.	Do you know that, bribing is an essential element in getting bail in a bailable offence ?	17	-	83
5.	If yes, who gets the said money? (Police/Government Pleader/Judge)	16 *	-	84

#### Non-bailable offences

Sr. No.	Question	Response (%)		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1.	Do you think you get enough time to study the documents in a non-bailable offence?	25	75	-

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2.	Do you think delay caused in above referred case is due to police?	-	50	50
3.	Do you face political pressure to weak a case/matter?	-	41	59
4.	Do you think that police unnecessarily demand police custody for the offender?	15	48	37
5.	If you notice any person applying to the Courts for anticipatory bail, do you inform the police?	25	50	25
6.	Do GP/PP accept bribes from the offender and his lawyer for less resistance in the case?	-	41	59
7.	Do you think courts are too generous in granting bails in a non-bailable offence?	8	75	17
8.	Do you think, while granting bail what matters most is the relationship between the GP/PP, Judge & Police than the seriousness of the matter?	-	59	41

\* Discussed in later part.

# Work Restructuring in Police Organizations

Hasmukh Patel \*

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. Compared to police in developed countries police in India work very hard and undergo lot of hardships. The security scenario is also not bad when compared to some of the western countries. We talk very high about the bobby of London but it is a fact that people there avoid traveling in the underground trains after the sunset. The situation is not so bad in Mumbai. Why then we don't receive kind of respect the bobby gets, not even fraction of it. Is our behaviour responsible for such a poor police image? There is more than one thing needing our attention.

Our police organisation consists of majority of constabulary whom, the founder of the Indian Police, the British colonial ruler, preferred not to give any work of responsibility. We also continued with the same pattern. We continued to maintain their majority. We also

## **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.*

*\*Superintendent of Police, Bhavnagar.*

continued with the same culture of not trusting them and not giving them any responsibility. Presently they form 87 percent of the organisation. Any police reform would be incomplete until problems in this segment are addressed.

It was a colonial policy not to employ the natives on important position to maintain British control over the administration. That is why all major powers were retained with the officers which consist of 100 % British officers. Shall we continue with the same policy, especially when it has failed to fulfill the aspiration of the people of Independent Nation?

The police commission of 1860 recommended that the foot policeman must be paid "something more than the highest rate of wages for the unskilled labour... thus securing the best and the most respectable of that class for the police" Thus the British wanted best of unskilled labours as policemen.

The 1902 Indian police commission stated about constabulary that "they should never be themselves entrusted with the investigation of offences or performance of duties of a similarly responsible character..... The great principle to be borne in mind is that duties requiring the exercise of discretion and judgment should not be entrusted to them.... The duties of constable should be of a mechanical character".

As per the Gujarat Police Manual " constable will perform such police duties as may be ordered to them by head constables and their superior officers to perform for the prevention and detection of crime, the maintenance of order, the apprehension of offenders on warrants ... the escorting of prisoners, treasure or private or public property of which they may be placed in charge..... Routine

patrol duties may not be carried out by constables. A constable is not to be used for rambling round to pick up information by chance in villages. When he is used for any duty coming in the sphere of a beat man, his instructions must be specific e.g.

"To,

Constable A, B.

You are hereby informed that "F" was last heard of as being at village "X" Proceed here and report:-

- (a) if he is still there;
- (b) if so, how he earns his livelihood; and
- (c) If he is not there, where he has gone."

Thus it emphasizes upon the performance of duties entrusted by the superior officers. Also in terms of protecting private and public property their duties are like the ones presently performed by the private security agencies. These duties can be perfumed by the private security agencies with fraction of a cost that is presently incurred by the government. Moreover it will help the police organization to concentrate on other important police functions, which may really help in achieving the organizational objectives. The last paragraph of giving specific written instructions to the constables reflects the kind of mistrust the organization has about the professional capabilities of the constables.

The Gujarat police manual state about the duties of the head constables that "The Head Constables are subject to the order of the sub Inspectors placed over them and to those of the superior of the police force. They are entitled to the obedience of all police subordinate to them within the limits of the charge that may be assigned to them... They must

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report to their sub inspectors all crime within their charges and any probability that cognizable offences is about to be committed, but must not wait for orders before proceeding to make necessary inquiries for the discovery and apprehension of offenders.... In prevention of crime and in maintenance of order, they will obey such orders as their superior officers may give.... Head constables are the assistants of the sub inspector and should assist him in drilling and instructing the men and in patrolling the posts frequently."

The duties of head constables are bit different from constables in the sense that they can hold independent charge, make inquiries etc. But the same language of supervision and obedience of order reflects the mentality of colonial ruler who started police force immediately after the mutiny of 1858 and was always worried about their loyalty.

As per the Gujarat Police Manual Sub- Inspector has following duties:

- (1) Sub-Inspectors are responsible in their charges for the prevention and detection of crime, and for seeing that the orders of their superiors are carried out and the discipline of the police under them is properly maintained. They should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their charges and see that all the Police under them are present on duty and efficient. They will also keep all their superiors officers informed of the probability that comes to their knowledge of any crime or occurrence likely to affect the public peace taking place, suggesting such precautionary measures as they may consider it advisable to take.....In the event of

an Inspector personally taking up the investigation of a particular case they will act under his orders; but in other cases they will act independently, subject to his general direction and advice, This, however, will act independently, subject to his general direction and advice, This however will not absolve them from their responsibilities mentioned above and in all cases they will act at once, without waiting for orders unless the cases are such that the Police cannot proceed without instructions from a Magistrate.

- (2) They will inspect periodically, in such manner as the Superintendent of Sub-Divisional Officer may direct, all the Police in their charge, report any negligence, misconduct of disobedience of orders, absence without leave of casualties among the members of the force and generally keep the Superintendent or Sub-Divisional Officer well informed on all matters connected with the efficiency of the Police arrangements in their own Police Stations, It is open to them to report also any difficulties they may experience owing to the influx of criminals from outside their station limits or the lack of co-operation from other Police Stations or districts.
  - (i) Sub-Inspectors should inspect the Outposts in their charge at least once a month and at such times should give their men at the Outposts instructions in their duties.

- (ii) They should visit the villages under their Police Stations, examine the Police Visit Books and Muster Rolls and bring up-to-date the registers relating to crime in the villages.
- (iii) They should take every opportunity of collecting information of the current events within their charges and should have an intimate knowledge of the people around them more especially of the bad and suspected characters, and see that their subordinates take every opportunity of acquiring minute local information.

The police station is a basic unit delivering the police service to the public and so it's in charge, the Sub-Inspector, is the key functionary of the police service delivery system. The performance of the police organisation thus largely depends on performance of this key leader and his team. Therefore our efforts to improve performance of police origination should focus on improving the performance of this key unit and its leader, the Sub-Inspector.

The duties of Sub-Inspector prescribed by the Gujarat Police Manual give him a lot of operational freedom. Then why this basic police unit has failed to fulfill the needs and aspiration of the people? Whether this leader has failed to deliver the goods? Whether he utilizes his resources optimally to achieve the goals and objective of the organization of prevention and detection of crime and maintaining peace and harmony in the society and creating sense of security

among the people? To study these aspect weekly diaries of 28 police stations in charge were analysed and following observations were made. Some of the important police stations have Police Inspector as the in charge. Their functions are similar to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the police station. So their diaries are also analysed to cover variety of police station.

- 1) On an average police officers of the rank of inspector and the sub-inspector worked for 12 hours a day. This is one and half times the standard prescribed for any human employee.
- 2) The Inspector and the Sub-Inspector respectively spent 22 and 28 percent of their total time in the investigation of the cases.
- 3) The Inspector and the Sub-Inspector respectively spent 19 and 28 percent of their time in holding charge of the station diary and performing various administrative duties
- 4) The Inspector and the Sub-Inspector respectively spent 18 and 15 percent of their time on patrolling duties.
- 5) The Inspector and the Sub-Inspector respectively spent 10 and 8 percent of their time on night patrolling duties.
- 6) Both the Inspector and the Sub-Inspector 10 percent of their time on Bandobast duties.
- 7) The Inspector and the Sub-Inspector respectively spent 5 and 2 percent of their time on village visit duties.

R.L. Katz has classified Managers in

to three categories skills required and utilized by these managers.

### 1) The first level of managers:

These managers are in direct contact with the employees, who usually produce the goods or services output of the organisation. Thus police station in charge, the inspectors and the sub-inspectors are the first level managers in police organization.

### 2) The middle level managers

These managers are those with a number of responsibilities and linking or connecting activities. They direct the activities of the first level managers.

### 3) The top level managers:

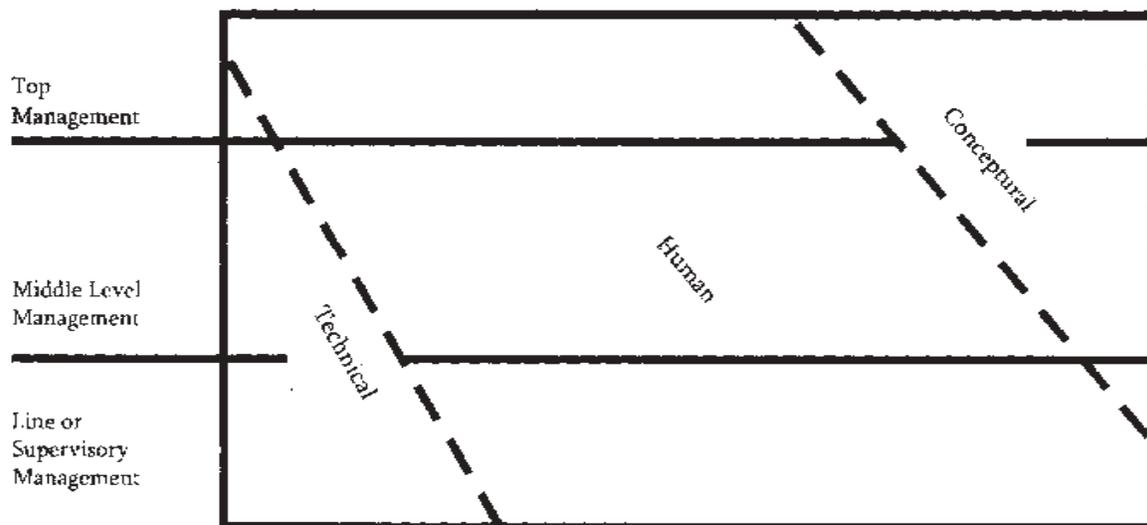
The top level managers are a small group of policy makers responsible for the overall strategic management of the organisation. It is the responsibility of the top managers to develop the

objectives and strategies of the organisation. It is the top management that must sense the demands of the political, Social and competitive environments on the organization.

If we apply this classification to the police organisation in India the Police Sub-Inspectors and the Inspectors in charge of the police stations are the first level managers, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the District Superintendent of Police and the Range DIG are the middle level managers and the Zonal IGPs, the State DGP and the Home Secretary are the top level managers.

Katz's analysis of the skill is represented in the fig-1 below. Conceptual skill compared to technical and human skills is more important for the top level managers. Technical skills have the greatest importance to the first level managers. As the managers moves

**Figure 1 : Level-wise Skills in Management**



up in the ladder, the need for technical skills become less important. When the manager reaches the top level the technical skills are not utilized much but with the human and conceptual skills he gives strategic direction to the organisation.

Applying Katz's model to the police organisation in general and above information about the duties performed by the police station in charge in particular lead to following observations:

1) It is a fact that the police officers are over worked in term of time spent on jobs. In addition to this they are mentally occupied when they are not actually on job. This makes situation worse. This much overworked first level leadership of police is not conducive to the over all achievement of the organisational goals and objectives.

2) These leaders spent more than 15 to 18 percent of their time on patrolling duties and 10 percent on Night Patrolling duties. This comes out to be around 25 percent on patrolling duties. It may be argued that their patrolling duties have some managerial function in terms of supervising the policemen deployed at various places. There should be minimum fixed point duties because due to invention different communication means it is more effective, efficient and economical to perform mobile duties rather than fixed point duties. Additionally mobile duties have advantage of element of surprise. It improves police presence and thereby security sense among the public. Most of the developed countries deploy 60 to 70 percent of police station man power on patrolling duties. More empowered and

better trained constabulary will be able to perform better patrolling duties as they will have better sense of responsibility and belongingness. This will need less supervision and thereby will reduce the burden of the first level manager the police station in charge.

3) The police stations in charge spend around 10 percent of their time on bandobast duties. This counters the argument of too much law and order duties at least of this level of officers. Off course it is also a fact that constabulary spends too much time on these duties. This hampers the investigation of the cases as head constables and the ASIs investigate majority cases. So separation of investigation branch from law and order duties will definitely help improve the quality of the investigation and the conviction rate and consequently the fear of the law. (Gujarat police didn't have the rank of the ASI until the year 2000. The present days ASI were called the First Grade Head Constables and had the status of constabulary. The change in nomenclature has not changed their status).

4) The police stations in charge officers spend around 25 percent of time on investigation of the cases. Generally they investigate important cases. Also prevention and detection of crime is one of the most important organisational goal of the police organisation. Looking to this point it is not too much to spend 25 percent of time on it. But when we see this in the light of the fact that these officers work one and half times the prescribed time limit for the normal human being. Moreover as the maximum normal police custody of the accused

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available to police is 24 hours and it is very difficult to get further custody and it requires extra effort for further custody, investigation of important cases is highly time bound. The public pressure to arrest the accused quickly and to get quick results in terms of confession of the accused and the recovery of the material, add further to the police problem. Other jobs of the police station in charge are some time more urgent than even the already time bound investigation of important cases. The final result of the investigation comes after long time but non attention to other, especially law and order, matters will immediately result in to larger problems. Thus investigation gets the second priority and suffers. This is more serious as it happens in important cases.

Setting up of separate serious crime squad at district or the sub division level will help improve the quality of investigation and will help reduce the burden of the police station in charge. And so he will be able to give more time and attention to the other important function, important from the point of the organisational goal of customer satisfaction and creation of sense of public trust in police and sense of security in the society.

Setting up of separate community police unit in each police station will also help in reducing the burden of investigation and will also improve the customer satisfaction as the police will be able to help people in settling minor problems within the society out of the court.

5) The middle level managers spend too much time on technical skills in

police organisation. And so they are unable to spend enough time on human and conceptual skills.

Similarly the top managers also spend time on technical skills and they don't utilize much of the conceptual and human skills. And that is why they fail to give strategic direction to the organisation and that is why the organisation has failed to respond to the environmental changes. We see constable to the DGP doing almost the same kind of the job.

This is so because the top and middle level police managers, the officers of the Indian Police Service have failed to change the British mentality of not trusting the constabulary. The British had their own reason not to trust the native constabulary as the Indian Police was started in the back drop of the mutiny of the Indian soldiers and number of other such revolts by other Indian classes like peasants, tribal etc. Because of this the induction and in service training of the constabulary has to much emphasis on outdoor and so not much time is available for learning police skills like public dealing. Any change in the police structure will need commensurate change in the police training otherwise the present constable will not be able to function as the officer. The change of this mentality should form the first major step of police reform.

### **Officer Oriented Work Culture and Constabulary Oriented Man Power Structure:**

What is officer oriented work culture and constabulary oriented man power structure? It is nothing but employing

too many constables but keeping the decision making power with the officers. It is something like running a farm harvesting operation with unskilled labourer or running a garment factory wherein labourers have very limited skills and they perform very limited repetitive operations that don't require any decision making. This may function well in such operations but may not work in police as the policing need handling of different situation needing on the spot decision and the limited number of officers may not be present everywhere. The solution thus lies in either changing the work culture by delegating decision making powers to the man power or changing the manpower structure. Or synergizing both that is transform the constables in to officers by giving them more power, making them more capable by training them in to different skill required for effective operations.

Even in the factory operations like garment making wherein repetitive operations lead to speed and efficiency, it is now believed that due to repetitive nature the monotony affect the labour motivation and morale adversely and result in to number of problems including absenteeism, employee turnover etc. To solve this they employ various means like job rotation, job enrichment, job enlargement etc. In the present police set up everybody does every work. This makes police constables all rounder. As the demand for different skills keep on changing every moment as police performs different jobs all the time, the present system helps in using manpower optimally. But it prevents job specialization which affects

effectiveness of the organization. The segmentation of police station in to different unit will help producing dedicated police officers with special capabilities in different skills.

The thinking of constables being incompetent and corrupt is not only age old British thinking but it defies all logics. As there is not much difference between percentage of officer and constables being corrupt. Not only that the quantum of corruption is very high among the officers.

Also there are large number of constables who are more competent than head constables, ASIs and even the Sub-Inspectors. The instances of writer police constables being de facto in charge of the police stations are not rare. There are many cases where a good constable is posted in out post as the ASI doesn't know much work. So we should devise a merit based flexible system where in merit is given precedence over the seniority in job allotment and the promotions are given on the basis of the departmental promotion examination.

### **Recommendations:**

From the above discussion it becomes very clear that the performance of police organisation requires thorough changes in the work culture and man power structure. Following recommendations are made keeping the above discussion in mind.

- 1) The training of the IPS and other officers should be changed by decreasing the physical component to reduce the regimentation in the organisation.

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- 2) The training of the IPS officers should be modified to change their attitude towards the constabulary. Rather than emphasizing army pattern of the organisation they should be trained in human resources management.
  - 3) The constabulary should be trusted and given more responsibility. The nomenclature of the constables and head constables should be changed as the "Police Officers"
  - 4) The police station should have different units like investigation unit, intelligence and operations unit, logistics unit, community police units etc. These should be manned by the newly decided rank of the police officer. The unit in charge will be called the police team leader. They will not be higher in rank compared to their members but will be selected on the basis of competence by the police station in charge. It will be prerogative of the police station in charge to select the team leaders and the supervisory authorities will not interfere as it is expected that he will select the best of the police officers as the performance of the police station will depend on the performance of these team leaders and their teams.
  - 5) The police station in charge will be called police station managers. The present Police Inspector and Sub inspector level in charge will be called Station Manger Grade I and II respectively.
  - 6) The post of the Circle Police Inspector will be abolished to avoid one unnecessary level of supervision because too much supervisory levels are reflection of the British Mentality and have not helped in performance of the organization.
  - 7) The Sub Divisional Police Officer will be called the Sub Divisional Manager.
  - 8) The District Superintendent of Police will be Called District Police Manager and he will have two assistants looking after operation and administration. They will be called District Operation Manager and the District Personnel Manager.
  - 9) This will attract better educated persons to join the organisation. And the problem that they will be demoralized to work as the lowest rank "Police Officer" will be solved as their job now as police officer will be more interesting and responsible.
  - 10) To recruit more sensitive persons a psychological test should become part of the selection exam.
  - 11) The physical component of the

training of the constabulary should be brought down to accommodate more inputs of police skills like interpersonal relations, public dealing, basic of computer etc.

- 12) The present constabulary will take time to improve as a long culture of one and half century will take time to change. So it will require more accountability and transparency in the organisation so that the empowered constables do not misuse their powers. Such complaints should be taken up very seriously.
- 13) To tackle this, a special inquiry cell should be set up in each district to enquire any allegation of police misbehavior, violation of standard operating procedures,

and misuse of power as presently such inquiries are delayed beyond reasonable time leading to disinterest on the part of the complainant or the management of the complainant by the erring police personnel.

- 14) To make the police more accountability public participation should be increased through various means.
- 15) The present constabulary should be trained to become "Police Officers"

It is hoped that these efforts at synergizing police work culture and the manpower structure will go a long way in improving police performance through better utilization of human resource. Of course it will require a lot of organisational will and sincerity, political will and the patience and cooperation on the part of the society.

Men cannot see their reflection in running water, but only in still water.

—Chuang Tzu

# Sexual Coercion and Extent of Victimization

Deepti shrivastava\*

Numerically though among all crime rape is relatively infrequent phenomenon but among the crime against women rape constitutes the third highest percentage. However small its frequency of occurrence be socially it 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. In the year 1990 similar trend is observed. In the year 1995, highest numbers of such cases are recorded from the other consecutive years from all the states, especially from M.P. & U.P. While in the year 2003, a sharp declining trend is observed from the above top two risk states<sup>2</sup>.

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. It is also used to punish people for transgressing perceived social or moral codes<sup>3</sup>.

## Key Words :

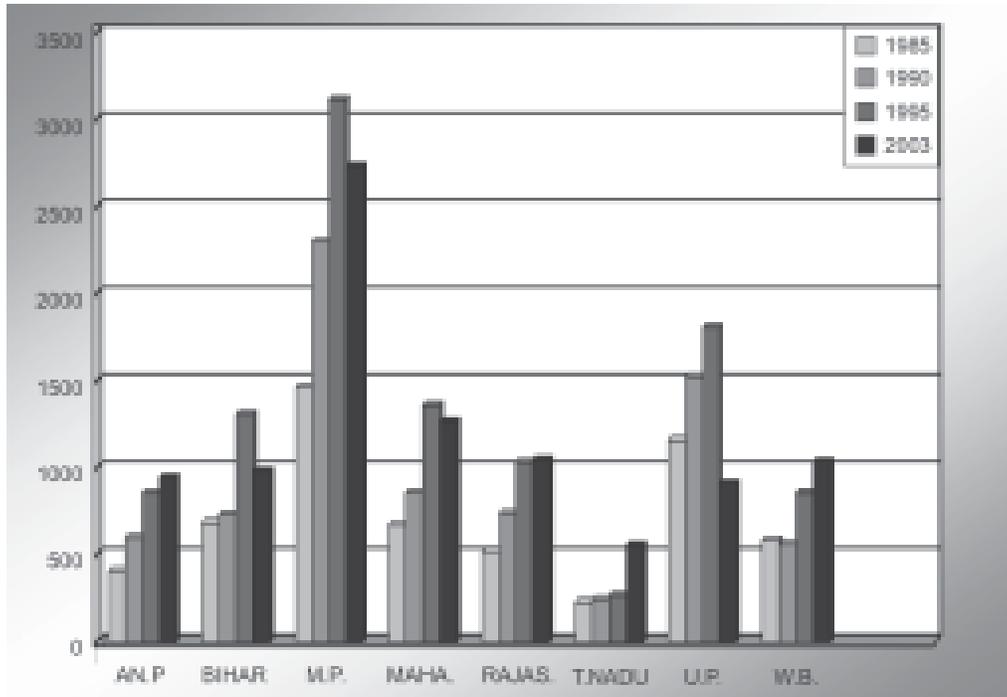
*Coercion - Researcher means by sexual coercion a completed, attempted and threatened sexual cruelty. Extent - Degree or Level, Victimization - Victimization is tied to aggression be it physical or verbal. (Nagla.B.K. Women, Crime & Law; Page 65) Trauma - Shock Gratification - Satisfaction Perpretator - 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 & 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.*

*\*Prof. of Sociology Deptt. of Higher Education, Bhopal M.P.*

**Graph No. 1**  
**Sexual coercion during 1985 to 2003**



*Source: Crime in India — 1985 - 2003*

Measuring levels of sexual victimization has always been difficult. Only a small fraction of these offences are reported to the police and recorded by them, and even getting people to talk freely to interviewers can be difficult. Sexual coercion and extent of victimization is an issue of concern for the society. Its impact on the victim is manifold, major effect of sexual coercion on the victims/survivors, particularly in terms of their emotional well-being, academic and job success, and increased risk of attrition. The impact of sexual coercion also may affect an individual's performance negatively as a member of the society. Of equal importance is the

impact that sexual coercion makes on the society climate and the overall perception of the society' responsiveness to and concern for its members. A consistent, institutional approach to dealing with sexual coercion and its aftermath may have a powerful effect in decrease its occurrence, in part by increasing reporting and creating a climate in which sexual coercion is not tolerated<sup>4</sup>.

### Objectives

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

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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. The paper covers following main areas:

1. To examine the nature & extent of victimization of sexual coercion.
2. Identification of the major types of immediate, short-term & long-term trauma associated with sexual coercion victimization.
3. To suggest a supportive system to face consequences of victimization.
4. To suggest remedial measures to minimize the problem.

### **Definition of Terms**

Definitions of sexual violence may be influenced by cultural values, social norms, human rights, gender roles, legal initiatives and crime and may evolve over time. While defining sexual violence advances our global efforts to identify and eliminate sexual violence, it must be recognized that all definitions are arrived at through cultural, socio-political, and geographic lenses.

Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

A person who commits sexual violence uses coercion, which can include "physical force..... psychological

intimidation, blackmail or other threats- for instance, the threat of physical harm, of being dismissed from a job or of not obtaining a job that is sought. It may also occur when the person aggressed is unable to give consent- for instance, while drunk, drugged, asleep or mentally incapable of understanding the situation"<sup>5</sup>.

### **Methodology**

To examine the above mentioned objectives, published official records, reports from Police Stations, information by un-structured interview of victim's parents & family members have been relied upon. This study is based on both primary & secondary data.

### **Nature & extent of victimization of sexual coercion**

In order to explore the nature & extent of victimization of sexual coercion it is necessary to analyze the responses from the victims answering the interview schedule. The analysis of the nature of sex coercion victimizations is based on 100 such type of incidence.

### **Age**

Age is the biggest risk factor for being a victim of a sexual offence. For rape, accused don't have any choice for particular age. In this study out of 100 cases total 33 victims were very young (below 18 years) and 60 were young (15-30 years). In comparison to this, 05 were middle aged (25 -35 years) and 02 were between (35-45 years). The details are mentioned below in—

Table No.1

## Age group of Rape Victims &amp; Offenders

Victim's age	No. of cases	Offender's age	No. of cases
5 - 15	33	Below 16	05
15 - 25	60	16 - 27	34
25 - 35	05	27 - 37	44
35 - 45	02	37 - 47	17
Total	100		100

Mean = 100, S.D. = 25  
 Correlation Coefficient r = -.28

Statistically speaking, in the above distribution of scores,

1. The values of standard deviation (S.D.) indicate that the victim's and offender's age distribution is not homogeneous neither heterogeneous.
2. The value of Pearson r points out a weak and insufficient correlation between the victim's age and the offender's age.

### Marital status

Women who were either married or cohabiting at the time of the interview were the least likely to report being sexually victimized in the last year. An irrelevant feature of rape cases is the distribution in the extent to which unmarried girls exceed married women as victims and unmarried boys exceed married men as offenders. Among victims, unmarried girls constituted 45% married girls 27% divorcee 17% and widows 11% of the total cases: while among offenders unmarried males constituted 38% married males 33%

divorcee 18% and widower 11% of the total cases. It is clear from these figures both married and unmarried males are a greater threat to unmarried girls.

### Relationship of victim to perpetrator

Women are most often sexually assaulted by men they know. (Harris and Grace 1999). Analyzing the factor as to whether there was any contact or relationship between the victim and the offender, it indicates 40% cases of neighbours, 21% cases of victim's relatives, 20% cases by stranger's and 19% cases by colleagues of the victims.

Table No.2  
 Relation between Rape Victims & Offenders

Relation	No. of cases
Stranger	20
Colleague	19
Relative	21
Neighbour	40
Total	100

Pearson Correlation Coefficient r = 0.431

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The above table No.2 is subjected to Pearson Correlation Coefficient test, which represents an insignificant coefficient correlation. This test statistically proves and highlights that sexual coercion is not a crime, which is committed by strangers only, or sexual coercion is not a crime of strangers.

### **Extent of the problem**

The true extent of victimization of sexual coercion is unknown, though available data suggest that nearly one in four women may experience sexual violence by any one in their lifetime. For many young women, sexual coercion begins in childhood and adolescence. In some countries, up to one-third of adolescent girl's report forced sexual initiation. Each year hundreds of thousands of women and girls are bought and sold into prostitution. Many are promised work in the domestic or service industry, but instead are taken to brothels where they are beaten, locked up, stripped of their identification papers and forced to earn back their purchase price through prostitution. Tens of thousands of women each year are subjected to sexual violence in health care settings, including sexual harassment by providers, genital mutilation, forced gynecological examinations and obligatory inspections of virginity.<sup>7</sup>

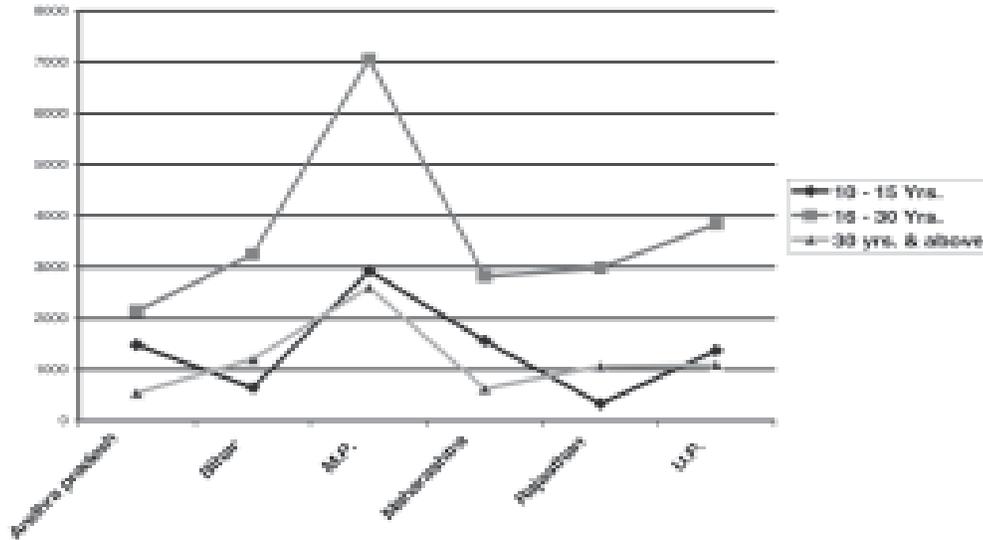
Like in South Africa 2.3% of women over 16 reported being sexually assaulted in the previous five years, i.e. 147 women are raped every day. Similarly, in Uganda 4.5% of women were sexually assaulted in the previous five years. In Argentina, 5.8% of women

were sexually assaulted in the previous five years. Similarly, Brazil reported 8% of women over 16 reported being sexually assaulted in the previous five years. In United States; a woman is raped every 90 seconds and 248,000 sexual assaults were reported in 2001. Similarly India 1.9% of women over 16 said they were sexually assaulted in the previous five years. In England and Wales 4.9% of women have reported rape or sexual assault on at least one occasion since the age of 16. Similarly, Ireland 20.4% of women has reported a sexual assault as adults, and 6.4% - rape. In Turkey 35.6% of women have experienced marital rape sometimes and 16.3% often. Likewise, in China 1.6% of women over the age of 16 said that they were sexually assaulted in the previous five years. Problem of rape is considered serious in numerous countries. In the U.S., the annual rate of rape offence is about 26, in Canada 8.0 and U.K. 5.4 per one lakh of total population. Even in 1974 the number of rape cases registered was 55,400 in U.S.A., 2,843 in Canada and 1,494 in U.K. (Roy and Nicholas;1978) In comparison to west; there are fewer rape cases in India, but if we will see the problem in national perspective it is not negligible. Every hour two women are victimizing by sexual coercion.<sup>8</sup>

### **Impact of victimization**

In order to explore next objective researcher identified major types of trauma associated with sexual coercion. Impact of victimization can be categorized in two major categories immediate, short-term & long-term<sup>9</sup>. Sexual coercion is deeply rooted in social

**Graph No.2**  
**Extent of Sexual Coercion in India**



**Source: Crime in India (1990-2003)**

injustices and inequities. It is important for societal representatives to understand the dynamics and impact of sexual coercion on the victim. Sexual coercion is traumatic events, regardless of the circumstances and degree of force used, and may result in a variety of physiological and psychological repercussions.

### Short-term Psychological Trauma

Short-term trauma is defined as that which occurs during and immediately after the crime until about three months post-crime. After an incident of sexual violence has occurred, a victim may experience a wide range of emotions, including detachment, depression, confusion, rage, shame, terror, anxiety, guilt, and isolation. Victims/survivors may experience impaired concentration, impaired performance on academic or

job-related tasks, excessive mood swings, intrusive and/or suicidal thoughts, nightmares and flashbacks, the inability to make decisions and/or to trust one's own judgment, withdrawal from other people, and the emergence of physical symptoms (e.g., headaches, abdominal problems, sleep disturbances, and changes in appetite)<sup>10</sup> Few crime victims are anticipating a violent assault at the time it occurs, so most are shocked, surprised, and terrified when it happens. They often have feelings of unreality, thinking, "This can't be happening to me." Sometime victims also describe experiencing extremely high levels of physiological anxiety: Rapid heart rate & Hyperventilation.<sup>11</sup>

### Long-term Psychological Trauma

Traumatic events such as rape cause both short-term and long-term stress

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reactions many people who experience long-term stress reactions continue to function at optimal levels. Those who are unable to function at a normal range or have difficulties in one or more areas may have Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).<sup>12</sup> The four major symptoms of Rape-related Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (RR-PTSD) are:

Victims may experience uncontrollable intrusive thoughts about sexual coercion, essentially unable to stop remembering the incident. Many victims have realistic nightmares and dreams about the actual rape. In addition, victims may relive the event through flashbacks, during which victims experience the traumatic event as if it was happening now. Additionally, victims are distressed by any event that symbolizes the trauma of sexual coercion. Victims avoid talking about the event and will avoid any stimuli or situations which remind them of sexual coercion.

The second major RR-PTSD symptom for rape survivors is social withdrawal. It has been described as psychic numbing, denial and a feeling of being emotionally dead. They do not experience feelings of any kind. One way it shows up in the lives of survivors is a diminished interest in living. It is not that they are suicidal, but they have no interest in their children, in their jobs, and what feelings they do experience have a very narrow range. Victims experiencing RR-PTSD may not feel joy, pain, or really much of anything; many experience a kind of amnesia. In addition, victims with RR-PTSD may not remember the details of what happened to them.<sup>13</sup>

Another major post victimization factor is the degree and nature of exposure to the criminal justice system. Although participation in the criminal justice system is generally regarded as a negative factor in victims' recovery.<sup>14</sup>

### **Post-traumatic stress and the conspiracy of silence**

The denial of psychic trauma and its consequences has been a prevalent and consistent theme throughout the twentieth century. There is good evidence for the claim that when people relate their trauma and are not believed (a frequent occurrence), it is because others do not want to know. To listen, to share and to gain an insight into the horrible experiences of others reminds us of our own unmitigated vulnerability, helplessness and powerlessness. Another form of rationalization is "blaming the victim", as in blaming the rape victim for having walked alone or dressed attractively.<sup>15</sup>

### **Supportive system to face consequences of victimization**

Victims/survivors of sexual violence commonly internalize feelings of guilt and shame; fear that others will blame them, minimize their trauma, and not understand their pain; and often do not seek help or support. In addition to experiencing personal anguish as a result of inadequate support, the "silent" victims/survivors may be at risk of under achievement, poor job performance, job transfers and resignations, and academic attrition. It has become more and more apparent over the last decade that while the majority of victims and survivors

cope quite well with a little assistance at the time of the crisis, some require additional counseling support to cope up with this trauma. Most crime victims think that the criminal justice system should be responsible for providing them with counseling for crime-related psychological trauma<sup>17</sup>. Creating a supportive climate that encourages victims/survivors of sexual coercion to report the incidents social support and assistance is very necessary for the victims to coping with this traumatic event; In the cases of sexual coercion indirectly it seems that society is compelling women to commit suicide or feel her culprit. This is a very shameful and unjustified maltreatment of society. On one hand a victim is victimized by a cruel act and on another hand without any fault she faced stigma labeled by society. Society can control and console victim with affectionate and healing support. If society will accept rape victim normally definitely pain of rape victim can be minimized. So efforts must continue to breakdown prejudices of religion and rigid custom. Safety and security don't just happen: they are the result of collective social consensus and public investment.

### Remedial measures

Nationwide, high number of women die due to victimization of sexual coercion. That means approximately 1226 deaths during last three years and if we will not take some remedial steps it will continue year by year.

There are some remedial measures to assist victims in dealing with emotional trauma, participating in the criminal

justice process, obtaining reparation and coping with problems associated with the victimization and to maintain her sense of dignity and self respect. In this direction first step should be taken by criminal justice system officials to avoid secondary victimization during their official process. Regarding this Kilpatrick (1986) provided the following list of suggestions about how criminal justice system personnel can avoid producing additional trauma to crime victims:

- 2 Treat victims as human beings, not as evidence.
- 2 Pay close attention to any psychological trauma the victim may be experiencing.
- 2 Arrange for someone to be present at the trial whom the victim can count on for emotional support.
- 2 Inquire about any specific fears or concerns the victims may have about trial and testimony.
- 2 Give victims opportunity for input into proceedings when possible, including the opportunity to make a victim impact statement.
- 2 Refer victims who need help with stress management to mental health professionals specifically trained to provide it.
- 2 Tell victims you are sorry that the crime happened and ask how you can help.

In addition, victim support programmes should seek, where possible, to work with the media to promote widespread public awareness of victim issues. Crisis intervention should ensure the safety and security of victims.

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At the same time, it should provide an opportunity for the victims to "ventilate" or tell their stories of what happened and their reactions to the incident, to be reassured of the validity of their reactions and to prepare themselves for dealing with the aftermath of the incident. The first concern of any crisis intervener should be for the physical safety of the victim. Until it is clear that the victim is not in physical danger or in need of emergency medical aid, other issues should be put aside. This is not always immediately obvious. Victims who are in physical shock may be unaware of the injuries they have already sustained or the dangers they still face.

Finally, some victims simply take longer to begin to cope with their victimization and to reconstruct a new life. This fact carries no judgmental connotations of "good" or "bad"; it is a reflection of the reality that every person brings to their victimization different coping repertoires and thus develops a unique pathway and time-frame for healing. Victim counselling providers should also recognize that good victim counselling involves good victim advocacy. WHO offers a series of concrete recommendations for multi-level social change that include:

1. Researching violence-its causes, consequences and prevention.
2. Promoting the primary prevention of violence.
3. Promoting gender and social equality and equity to prevent violence.
4. Strengthening care and support services for victims.

5. Bringing it all together-developing a national plan of action<sup>18</sup>.

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. Sexual coercion anticipation requires meticulous progress in research, including the development and execution of reliable definitions. Through the commitment of members of society at every level, new agenda and strategy can materialize to notably eradicate victimization of sexual coercion. A collective approach to ending sexual coercion requires a collaborative, multi-disciplinary, multi-level, and holistic strategy.

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# Book Review

## Police and Politics in India.

The book **“POLICE AND POLITICS IN INDIA”** authored by Sh. Kirpal Dhillon and published by Manohar in 2005. The book reviewed by Sh. C.V. Narasimhan, IPS (Retd) formerly Member-Secretary, National Police Commission.

The Indian police system, which had been established, nurtured and honed by the British to retain their power before Independence, has unfortunately continued to function in the same mode under the same Police Act of 1861, even after Independence, as an instrument of coercion and oppression in the hands of the ruling political parties at the Centre and in the States to put down political opposition. Under the politically motivated control of the ruling party in Government, the police have acquired a partisan image and are therefore unable to secure the willing and active cooperation of the people at large in full measure to cope with growing threats to public order and internal security. The working philosophy and the performing style of the police have to be radically changed to meet the needs, expectations and aspirations of the people in a dynamic and developing democracy, i.e. India. Police reforms for this purpose have been elaborately identified by the National Police Commission (1978-81) but they still remain a distant dream in the absence of political will to usher in changes which would curb the presently available political control over the

police. Caste loyalties tend to prevail over Nationalist and patriotic considerations in all conflict situations, specially during elections. Parliament and State Assembly elections have now come to resemble internal civil wars across the country. If the police situation, which is polluted by political control, is allowed to drift longer, the overall public order situation may be deteriorate towards collapse and chaos in civil society, with unpredictable but certainly serious repercussions on national unity and integrity.

The impending danger to internal security and National integrity is forcefully projected in the book -Police and Politics in India, authored by Kirpal Dhillon, a distinguished member of the Indian Police Service who had held leading and commanding positions in the police in Mdhya Pradesh and Punjab, besides a term in the Central Bureau of Investigation as its Joint Director. He had also been on the faculty of the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie and had also served as Vice-Chancellor of Bhopal University. With such varied experience in public life, the author has a deep perception of the ground realities in administration, specially the police, and competently comes up with corrective ideas for retrieving the situation.

In this book, Dhillon presents a very interesting historical and analytical account of the Indian Police system as it has shaped after Independence. The matter is presented in fourteen chapters, neatly titled and logically arranged. The first chapter introduces the theme and refers to some general principles

governing the police. The second and third chapters vividly describe the pernicious hold politics have come to have over the police in the successive years after Independence. The next three chapters describe the manner in which the State police agencies have developed to meet the demands of investigational and public order maintenance work in the same period. The genesis and evolution of Central Police Organisations like the Intelligence Bureau, The Central Bureau of Investigation, the Central Reserve Police Force, etc. are elaborately dealt with in two separate chapters. Another chapter is devoted exclusively to training and development. Communal conflicts are separately analysed in two chapters. Police experiences in dealing with terrorism and insurgency in Punjab and Kashmir are graphically narrated in two separate chapters. The last chapter delineates the much needed police reforms. The author has done commendable research and accessed various sources for giving an authentic version of events. An impressive bibliography imparts a stamp of unimpeachability to what is stated.

Each chapter is headed by a pithy quotation from an old stalwart, that lingers in memory as one reads along. One example is the quotation from Evelyn Waugh, heading the third chapter. It is: "Politicians are not people seeking power to implement programmes for economic development. On the other hand they are people who seek policies, which help them to attain and consolidate power".

Though the book primarily deals with the Indian police, the author has also

touched the other police systems in Asia and pointed out that subservience to the State has always been a major component of the structure and philosophy of the South Asian Police. Any meaningful police reform has first to get over this mind-set in administration.

The author pulls no punches and ruthlessly exposes the unrealistic stipulations in our legal system which compel the police to compromise with falsehood in their documentation of investigations.

In regard to police-media relations the author recommends a balance to be achieved between confrontation on the one hand and collaboration on the other.

Referring to the growing politicization of the police the author poignantly observes that "Many district superintendents find it more profitable to cultivate the local politician rather than work hard to satisfy their professional superiors, an insidious development that would completely destroy force discipline and morale, in due course". This is the road to rack and ruin of the system.

Police service to the people as such gets eroded when more and more policemen are drawn away to provide individual security to political VIPs. The author points out that 'One third of the 60,000 strong Delhi police is routinely earmarked for the security of its 300 VIP residents.

The author has rightly pointed out the urgent need for codifying the role of intelligence agencies in the police system, specially the Intelligence Bureau, to ensure accountability to the Parliament as distinct from the present

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practice of accountability to the governing party. In this context the author perspicaciously observes that “As globalization spreads, major threats to the country’s security may lie in the economic sphere, such as technological breakthroughs, mercantile strategies, sudden shortages of raw materials, protective tariffs, capital market manipulations and many other legitimate and illegitimate economic and fiscal practices’. The intelligence agencies have to gear themselves up to handle all the related intelligence.

The author understandably laments that the primary focus of police training continues to be on promoting a colonial era militaristic and authoritative culture, rather than on indicating the qualities of integrity, accountability and people-friendliness necessary for a police serving a democracy. Incidentally, while recommending revised promotion procedures within the system, it is surprising that the author makes no reference at all to the totally new approach evolved by the NPC to promote from level to level instead of from rank to rank. The ‘level’ concept will link promotion with performance more substantially, and promote professionalism in the police.

Underlining the fact that a developing democracy will necessarily have to contend with violence in society caused by social change, the author has stressed the fundamental principle that “The primary responsibility for social

and political management of change-related violence must rest with the government and not the police”.

The chapters on Punjab and Kashmir contain a very perceptive analysis of different facets of terrorism, suggestive of appropriate corrective measures. The narration of related incidents is, however, cluttered with too many details of timings and movements which could have been summarized without loss of effectiveness in narration.

Kirpal Dhillon has done signal service to the cause of public-service oriented police reform in bringing out this book-his magnum opus – with a wealth of authentic material to make out a convincing and urgent case for police reform. The book will be of great value to research scholars and administrative reformers, besides the forward-looking members of the bar and the judiciary who are interested in radically reforming the criminal justice system. This book must be read by all Members of Parliament and State Assemblies to release the seriousness and urgency of the matter. If Parliamentary procedure would permit, Speaker could arrange for a special address to all Members of the Parliament, either in the House or the adjoining Club, by some elder statesman, on this subject. Hopefully that could lead to an unbiased appraisal of the deteriorating police situation and induce the law makers to legislate the necessary police reform.

## From the Desk of Director (R&D)

# E - Bomb

### Introduction

Anyone who's been through a prolonged power outage knows that it's an extremely trying experience. Within an hour of losing electricity, you develop a healthy appreciation of all the electrical devices you rely on in life. A couple hours later, you start pacing around your house. After a few days without lights, electric heat, air conditioner or TV, your stress level shoots through the roof.

But in the grand scheme of things, that's nothing. If an outage hits an entire city, and there aren't adequate emergency resources, people may die from exposure, companies may suffer huge productivity losses and lakhs of rupees of food may spoil. If a power outage hit on a much larger scale, it could shut down the electronic networks that keep governments and militaries running. We are utterly dependent on power, and when it's gone, things get very bad, very fast.

### What is an e-bomb

An electromagnetic bomb or E-bomb is a weapon designed to disable electronics on a wide scale with an electromagnetic pulse. An electromagnetic pulse lasts for less than a nanosecond, and travels outward in every direction as an electromagnetic shock wave. This shock wave will induce heavy currents in all electronic gadgets that mainly contain semiconducting and conducting

materials. This produces immense heat that simply fries the circuitry inside and destroys them. As such, while not being directly responsible for the loss of lives, these weapons are capable of disabling electronic systems on which industrialized Nations are highly dependent.

It is a weapon designed to take advantage of the dependency on electronics in modern life. But instead of simply cutting off power in an area, an e-bomb would actually destroy most machines that use electricity by causing voltages of the order of kilovolts to flow in the circuitry due to consequent effect of microwaves. Generators would be useless, cars wouldn't run, and there would be no chance of making a phone call. In a matter of seconds, a big enough e-bomb could thrust an entire city back 200 years or cripple a military unit.

As with a conventional munition, a microwave munition is a "single shot" munition that has a similar blast and fragmentation radius. However, while the explosion produces a blast, the primary mission is to generate the energy that powers the microwave device. Thus, for a microwave munition, the primary kill mechanism is the microwave energy.

### How it works?

#### The EMP effect

The bomb uses the theory of electromagnetism. It is characterized by the production of very short but intense electromagnetic pulse. The

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Electromagnetic Pulse is in effect an electromagnetic shock wave. This pulse of energy produces a powerful electromagnetic field. The field can be sufficiently strong to produce short-lived transient voltages of thousands of Volts (ie. kilovolts) on exposed electrical conductors such as wires, or conductive tracks on printed circuit boards.

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) and High Powered Microwave (HMP) Weapons generate a very short, intense energy pulse producing a transient surge of thousands of volts that kills semiconductor devices. The conventional EMP and HMP weapons can disable non-shielded electronic devices including practically any modern electronic device within the effective range of the weapon.

The electromagnetic effect can result in irreversible damage to a wide range of electrical and electronic equipment, particularly computers and radio or radar receivers. The damage inflicted is not unlike that experienced through exposure to close proximity lightning strikes, and may require complete replacement of the equipment, or at least substantial portions thereof.

Commercial computer equipment is particularly vulnerable to EMP effects, as it is largely built up of high-density Metal Oxide Semiconductor (MOS) devices, which are very sensitive to exposure to high voltage transients. What is significant about MOS devices is that very little energy is required to permanently wound or destroy them and any voltage typically in excess of tens of Volts can produce an effect termed as gate breakdown, which effectively destroys the device.

Computers used in data processing systems, communications systems, displays, industrial control applications, including road and rail signaling, and those embedded in military equipment, such as signal processors, electronic flight controls and digital engine control systems, are all potentially vulnerable to the EMP effect.

Other electronic devices and electrical equipment may also be destroyed by the EMP effect. Telecommunications equipment can be highly vulnerable, due to the presence of lengthy copper cables between devices. Receivers of all varieties are particularly sensitive to EMP, as the highly sensitive miniature high frequency transistors and diodes in such equipment are easily destroyed by exposure to high voltage electrical transients. Therefore radar and electronic warfare equipment, satellite, microwave, UHF, VHF, HF and low band communications equipment and television equipment are all potentially vulnerable to the EMP effect.

### **The delivery of Electromagnetic Bombs**

A missile borne electromagnetic warhead installation will comprise the electromagnetic device, an electrical energy converter, and an onboard storage device such as a battery. As the weapon is pumped, the battery is brained. The electromagnetic device will be detonated by the missile's onboard fusing system. The warhead fraction (ie ratio of total payload (warhead) mass to launch mass of the weapon) will be between 15% and 30%.

As with explosive warheads, electromagnetic warheads will occupy a volume of physical space and will also have some given mass (weight) determined by the density of the internal hardware. Like explosive warheads, electromagnetic warheads may be fitted to a range of delivery vehicles. Known existing applications involve fitting an electromagnetic warhead to a cruise missile airframe.

A limitation in such applications is the need to carry an electrical energy storage device, eg a battery, to provide the current used to charge the capacitors. Therefore the available payload capacity will be split between the electrical storage and the weapon itself.

The recent advent of GPS satellite navigation guidance kits for conventional bombs and glide bombs has provided the optimal means for cheaply delivering such weapons. While GPS guided weapons without differential GPS enhancements may lack the pinpoint accuracy of laser or television guided munitions, they are still quite accurate and importantly, cheap, autonomous all weather weapons.

### **Extent of damage**

Of major concern is the vulnerability resulting from increasing use of communications and data communications schemes based upon copper cable media. If the copper medium were to be replaced en masse with optical fiber in order to achieve higher bandwidths, the communications infrastructure would become significantly more robust against electromagnetic attack as a result. However, the current trend is to exploit existing distribution media such as cable TV and telephone wiring to provide

multiple megabit/s data distribution (eg. cable modems, ADSL/HDSL/VDSL) to premises. Moreover, the gradual replacement of coaxial Ethernet networking with 10-Base-T twisted pair equipment has further increased the vulnerability of wiring systems inside buildings. It is not unreasonable to assume that the data and services communications infrastructure in the West will remain a "soft" electromagnetic target in the foreseeable future.

### **Limitations of Electromagnetic Bombs**

The limitations of electromagnetic weapons are determined by weapon implementation and means of delivery. Weapon implementation will determine the electromagnetic field strength achievable at a given radius, and its spectral distribution. Means of delivery will constrain the accuracy with which the weapon can be positioned in relation to the intended target. Both constrain lethality.

In the context of targeting military equipment, it must be noted that thermionic technology (ie. vacuum tube equipment) is substantially more resilient to the electromagnetic weapons effects than solid-state (ie. transistor) technology. Therefore a weapon optimized to destroy solid-state computers and receivers may cause little or no damage to a thermionic technology device, for instance early 1960s Soviet military equipment. Therefore a hard electrical kill may not be achieved against such targets unless a suitable weapon is used.

**Vanita Yadav**  
SSO(E)

# Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.

(Continued from IPJ July-Sep., 05 issue)

## West Bengal

Shri Soumen Mitra,  
Joint Commissioner of Police,  
Lalbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal.

Shri Champak Bhattacharyya,  
Addl.S.P. Bidhannagar, North 24  
Parganas, West Bengal.

Shri Sanjoy Mukherjee,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Hq Kolkata, West Bengal.

Shri Rajeev Kumar,  
Dy. Commissioner of Police,  
CD Kolkata, West Bengal.

Shri Sanjay Chander,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
Presidency Range, West Bengal.

Shri Herman Prit Singh,  
DIGP,  
West Bengal.

Shri Vivek Sahay,  
DIG, OCW WBPB,  
West Bengal.

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West Bengal.

Shri Sib Nath Gangopadhyay,  
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Barrack Pore, West Bengal.

Shri Dilip Mitra,  
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IB Border, Kolkata, West Bengal.

Shri Buddhadeb Mukhopadhyay,  
Inspector, Detective Department ,  
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Shri Tapas Kumar Basu,  
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Shri Mukul Sengupta,  
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Shri Goutam Gupta,  
Inspector of Police, 6th Bn Kap,  
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Miss Jaba Bandopadhyay,  
Inspector, IB West Bengal,  
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Shri Mukul Kumar Datta,  
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Kolkata, West Bengal.

Shri Krishna Nanda Sarkar,  
Inspector, Eastern Suburban Div.,  
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Shri Kashi Nath Roy,  
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Shri Prodip Kumar Chakraborty,  
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Shri Mrityunjoy Batabyal,  
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Shri Falguni Thakur,  
Assistant Sub-inspector,  
Malda District, West Bengal.

Shri Mriganka Sekhar Patra,  
Havildar, 4th Bn. Kap Kolkata,  
West Bengal.

Shri Sambhu Nath Jha,  
Constable, DIB Computer, North 24  
Pargana, West Bengal.

Shri Mukti Nath Singh,  
Driver, Mt Section Murshidabad,  
West Bengal.

Shri Pravash Chandra Saha,  
Constable, I. B. West Bengal,  
West Bengal.

Shri Debanshu Dutta Chowdhury,  
Head Constable, I B West Bengal,  
West Bengal.

Shri Shiba Prasad Mukherjee,  
Constable, PTC, Barrack Pore,  
West Bengal.

Shri Satya Ranjan Roy,  
Driver, Mt Section Malda,  
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### **A & N Island UTS**

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Inspector (Tech), Police Radio Hqrs,  
A & N Islands.

Shri P. Mohan Rao,  
HC/Drill Instructor, PTS, Police Hqrs,  
A & N Islands.

### **Chandigarh**

Shri Devinder Kumar,  
Sub-inspector, CID, Chandigarh, UT,  
Chandigarh.

### **Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

Shri B. G. Parmar,  
Head Constable, Kilvani O.P,  
D & N Haveli.

### **Daman & Diu**

Shri R. N. Meena,  
Addl. S.P.,  
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### **Pondicherry**

Shri G. Vijayasundarm,  
S.P. Traffic,  
Pondicherry.

Shri B. Arumugam,  
Inspector, Chief Minister Security,  
Pondicherry.

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Shri M. Angappan Chandirasegar,  
Sub-inspector, Orieanpet Ps.  
Pondicherry.

**CPO's  
Assam Rifles**

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Asst. Comdt., Aizawl,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Sukhvinder Singh,  
Naib Subedar/ Clerk,  
Hqrs Nagaland Range, Assam Rifles.

Shri Puran Singh Bisht,  
Naib Subedar, Zunheboto,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Rabinder Singh,  
Naib Subedar/ Clerk, Zunheboto,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri A.P. Ravindran,  
2 I/C, Jairampur,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Kundan Singh,  
Subedar, 7 AR, Jairampur,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Shashi Dev,  
Sub. Major, Aizawl,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Pan Singh,  
Naib Subedar/GD, Kimin Ghaspani,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Baldev Singh,  
Naib Subedar, Tuensang,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Hari Bhadur Chhetri,  
Subedar, 25 AR, C/O 99 APO,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Mohan Singh Gobari,  
Subedar, 25 AR, C/O 99 APO,  
Assam Rifles.

Shri Man Bhadur Thapa,  
Naib Subedar, 25 AR, C/O 99 APO,  
Assam Rifles.

Mohammad Azim Khan,  
Naib Subedar, Pegong,  
Assam Rifles.

**Border Security Force**

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DIG SHQ BSF, Srinagar.

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ADIG, New Delhi.

Shri Fabian Tigga,  
ADIG, FTR HQ BSF Baramulla.

Shri Jatinder Paul Syal,  
ADIG, FHQ BSF, New Delhi.

Shri P. S. Raghav,  
ADIG FTR HQ BSF, Shillong.

Shri Manohar Lal Batham,  
ADIG (G) FTR HQ BSF, Gujrat.

Shri Shamsher Singh,  
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Shri Khalilur Rehman Beg,  
Commandnat, FHQ BSF, New Delhi.

Shri Rajender Singh Negi,  
Commandant, 122 Bn BSF, Raninagar.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.

Shri Panne Singh,  
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Jodhpur (Raj)

Shri Harish Chandra,  
Commandant, FHQ BSF, New Delhi.

Shri Jagmohan Singh,  
Commandant, 113 Bn. BSF, New Delhi.

Shri Mohd. Abdus Salaque,  
Commandant, SHQ BSF, Berhampore.

Shri Kulbhushan Singh,  
Commandant, 45 Bn BSF Karimganj,  
(Assam).

Shri Manjit Singh,  
Commandant, 08 Bn BSF Baikunthapur.

Shri Surinder Singh,  
Commandant, SHQ BSF Sriganganagar.

Shri B. R. Barmola,  
Commandant, 23 Bn. BSF, Dabla.

Shri Soman Abraham,  
Commandant, SHQ BSF, Baramulla, J & K.

Shri Hukam Chand,  
2nd In Command, 25 Bn. BSF, Chhawla,  
New Delhi.

Shri Beshra Ram Chaudhary,  
2nd In Command, SHQ BSF Barmer.

Shri Nirmal Singh Mann,  
2nd In Command, Chandigarh.

Shri Balbir Singh Sangha,  
2nd In Command, FTR HQ BSF, Punjab.

Shri Meetpal Singh Sandhu,  
2nd In Command, Gurdaspur.

Shri Rajendra Singh,  
2nd In Command, SHQ BSF, Ramban.

Shri Bivash Chandra Dey,  
2nd In Command, SHQ BSF, Malda.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Singh,  
2nd In Command, 48 Bn BSF, Bhuj (Guj).

Shri Tek Chand Dharwal,  
Dy. Commandant, SHQ BSF, Faridkot.

Shri Rajinder Singh Salaria,  
Dy. Comdt., 82 Bn BSF, Karan Nagar.

Shri Harminder Singh Mann,  
Dy. Comdt., New Delhi.

Shri Amrit Kumar,  
Dy Comdt., FHQ BSF, New Delhi.

Shri Prithvi Chand,  
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Shri Umed Singh Shekhawat,  
Dy. Comdt., FTR HQ BSF, Jammu.

Shri Charan Dass,  
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Asstt.Comdt.(T),14 Bn. BSF, Ferozepur (Pb).

Dr. Narinder Nath Sharma,  
CMO , FTR HQ BSF, Jammu.

Dr. Sarata Kumar Dash,  
CMO,FTR HQ BSF, Tripura.

Dr. M.P Ranga Rao,  
CMO,25 Bn. BSF,Chhawla, New Delhi.

Shri Bodh Raj,  
Subedar,162 Bn BSF, Suderbani, Jammu.

Shri Mohan Ram,  
Subedar, 39 Bn. BSF, Samba.

Shri M. Narayanan,  
Subedar (C), STS BSF, Bangalore.

Shri Bahadur Singh,  
Subedar, 25 Bn. BSF, Chhawla, New Delhi.

Shri Upkar Singh Negi,  
Subedar,CSWT BSF, Indore.

Shri B. D. Pant,  
Subedar, NTCD BSF, Tekanpur.

Shri Thakur Singh Bhakuni,  
Subedar, 23 Bn. BSF, Dabla,Jaisalmer.

Shri Krishan Kumar,  
Subedar, Rajouri,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Brindawan Sullere,  
Subedar, Pokhran,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Jhabar Singh,  
Subedar, Srinagar,  
Border Security Force.

Shri J. B. Dobhal,  
Subedar (C), Singhpura,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Amar Singh,  
Subedar, Udhampur,  
Border Security Force.

Shri N. Ravindran,  
Inspector/PA,FHQ, New Delhi,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Shamsuddin,  
Sub-Inspector, 137 Bn.  
Border Security Force.

Shri Prem Nath,  
Sub-Inspector, Gokulnagar,  
Border Security Force.

Shri James Yousaf Bhatti,  
Sub-Inspector, Ramban,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Shiv Ram Milliya,  
Sub-Inspector, Acchad,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Shyam Singh,  
Head Constable, Jaisalmer,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Mohinder Raj,  
Head Constable, Shikar,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Kartar Singh,  
Head Constable, Gandhinagar,  
Border Security Force.

Shri B. B. Rana,  
Head Constable, R. S. Pura,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Bachhi Ram,  
Head Constable, Jammu,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Durga Datt Sharma,  
Head Constable, Bikaner (Raj),  
Border Security Force.

Shri M. Krishnan,  
Head Constable, Bagafa,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Man Singh Negi,  
Head Constable, Bareilly,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Dileep Singh,  
Head Constable, Barmer,  
Border Security Force.

Shri C.S. Pillai,  
Head Constable, Tekanpur,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Ajit Singh,  
Head Constable, Gokulnagar,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Subhash Chander,  
Constable, Gool ( J&K),  
Border Security Force.

Shri Asanulla Seikh,  
Constable, Kandi ( J&K),  
Border Security Force.

Shri Sham Nath,  
Constable/Driver, Takenpur,  
Border Security Force.

Shri Pritam Dass,  
Carpenter, 23 Bn BSF, Jaisalmer.

Shri Vijay Kumar,  
Cook, 53 Bn BSF, Samba.

Shri Ram Dev,  
Washerman, STC BSF, Hazaribagh.

Shri Lal Singh,  
Sweeper, DIG (HQ) BSF FHQ.

#### **BPR&D**

Shri Ashok Kumar Sood,  
Assistant Director, BPR&D,  
New Delhi.

Shri Ravindera Kumar Singh,  
Inspector, CDTS, BPR&D,  
Kolkata, CBI.

Shri R.K. Mishra,  
DIG, Mumbai,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Lakhi Prasad,  
Addl. S.P, Lucknow,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Sat Paul,  
Addl. S.P., Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Daya Ram Singh Yadav,  
Addl. S.P., Ranchi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

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Shri Lal Mohan Majhi,  
DSP, Rourkela,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Rigzin Upasak,  
DSP, Shimla,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Prem Kumar,  
DSP, Thiruvananthapuram,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Jaya Narayan Rana,  
DSP, Bhubaneswar,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri N. S. Kharayat,  
DSP, Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri P. K. Mankar,  
DSP, Mumbai,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Dilip Chakraborty,  
Inspector, Kolkata,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Dharendra Kumar Rai,  
Inspector, Lucknow,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Somraj Thakur,  
Inspector, New Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Jeet Singh  
Inspector, CBI, Ghaziabad,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Devinder Kumar Bali,  
Inspector, Jammu,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Rajender Kumar Gaur,  
Inspector, New Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Siluvaimuthu Arulandu,  
Inspector, Chennai,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Hardeep Singh,  
Inspector, Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Himangshu Ranjan Deb,  
Sub-Inspector, Silchar,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Jai Lal Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, New Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri K. Radhakrishnan,  
Sub-Inspector, Cochin,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Phool Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, New Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri R. P. Sharma,  
Sub-Inspector, New Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Chandra Prakash,  
ASI, Dehradun,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Jagat Singh Bisht,  
ASI, Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Purandar Routray,  
Head Constable, Bhubneshwar,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri S.C. Pattnaik,  
Head Constable, Bhubneshwar,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Rajkishore Singh,  
Head Constable, Delhi,  
Central Bureau of Investigation.

**C.I.S.F.**

Shri Taj Hassan,  
DIG, Dte. Genl., CISF, New Delhi,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri A. K. Ray,  
DIG, Kolkata,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri D. S. Murdeshwar,  
Sr. Comdt. NISA, Hyderabad,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri S. C. Mishra,  
Sr. Comdt. BPCL, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri S. S. Sandhu,  
Sr. Comdt. RTC, Deoli,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri K. D. Dhankar,  
AIG, Dte. Genl. New Delhi,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri P. S. Mathan Mohan,  
Comdt., Udyog Mandal,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri S. N. Singh,  
Comdt., OTHPP, OBRA , UP ,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri V. M. Joseph,  
Comdt. , Airport,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri R. C. Handoo,  
Dy. Comdt. 8th Bn. Kishtwar, J & K,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri R. K. Vij,  
Asstt. Comdt., BHEL, Hyderabad,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri H. P. Jatar,  
Asstt. Comdt. CSIA, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri P. J. Varkey,  
Asstt. Comdt. VSSC, Thumba,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri P. J. Joseph,  
Inspector, NISA, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Yesh Pal Singh,  
Inspector, NISA, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri A. V. Shaik,  
Inspector, CSIA, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Umesh Dubey,  
Inspector, CSIA, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Hemendra Singh,  
Inspector, IGI Airport, New Delhi ,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Y. K. Sharma,  
Inspector, KTPS Kota,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri R. P. Kannan,  
Inspector, RTC, Arakkonam,  
C.I.S.F.

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Shri Anil Kishore,  
Inspector, APSU, Nagpur,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri S. J. George,  
Inspector, Hyderabad,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri K. P. Chakraborty,  
Inspector (Min), RSP Rourkela,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri J. M. Jagdale  
Sub-Insp., ONGC, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri B. M. Reddy,  
Head Constable, NISA, Hyderabad,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Abdul Mukthadir,  
Head Constable, DAE, Kalpakkam,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri P. E. Kunhikannan,  
Head Constable, LPSC, Valimala ,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri C. N. Karunan,  
Head Contable, ONGC, Nazira,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri A. C. Saikia,  
Head Constable, ONGC, Nazira,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri R. N. Badi,  
Head Constable, DSP, Durgapur,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Arun Bhattacharjee,  
Head Constable, RTC, Mundali,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Arjun Singh,  
Head Constable, IOC, Barauni,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri N. L. Yadav,  
Head Constable, Nagpur, Airport,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri S. S. Suri,  
Constable, NISA, Hyderabad,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Suresh Kumar,  
Constable, RTC, Arakkonam,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri M. Bhaskaran,  
Constable, NLC, Neyveli,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri Shiwajee Singh,  
Constable, ONGC, Mumbai,  
C.I.S.F.

Shri A. K. Das,  
Constable, RTC, Bhilai,  
C.I.S.F.

### **CRPF**

Shri Om Dayal Mathur,  
DIGP, Neemuch,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri G. S. Mastana,  
ADIGP, Bhubaneswar, G C CRPF,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Vinod Kumar Saggur,  
ADIGP, G C CRPF Durgapur,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Nirmal Singh,  
Commandant, O/o DIG, CRPF, Jalandhar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

**Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.**

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Shri Manjit Singh,  
Commandant, 48th Bn. Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Surat Singh,  
Dy Commandant, 138th Bn. Durgapur,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri R. P. S. Rana,  
Commandant, 16th Bn. Srinagar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri S. N. Yadav,  
Dy Commandant, 151 Bn. Assam,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Karamjit Singh,  
Commandant, 74th Bn. Varansasi (U.P.),  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri J. S. Bahad,  
Dy Commandant, Group Centre, Imphal,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Shailindra Pratap Saxena,  
Commandant, 120th Bn. Jammu,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri L. D. Rai,  
Asst. Comdt, 148 Bn. J & K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Dr. N. C. Mohanty,  
Chief Medical Officer (NFSG), BH-1,  
New Delhi. Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri K.C.Rana,  
Asst.Comdt., CWS, Rampur,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Pratap Singh Rajain,  
2-IC, 13th Bn. New Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Bihari Lal,  
Asst. Comdt, 96 Bn. Assam,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Puran Chand Saini,  
2-I/C, Group Centre, CRPF, Mokameghat,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Roop Ram,  
Asst.comdt, 161 Bn. Allahabad,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri H.I. Sharma,  
2-I/C, 30th Bn. Chandigarh,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Ramesh Chand,  
Inspector, 153 Bn. Gurgaon,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri G. S. Dhaiya,  
2-I/C, 61 Bn. Assam,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Ram Singh,  
Inspector, 152 Bn. Pinjore,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Rampal Singh,  
Dy. Commandant, 3rd Bn. Sig., Bn. Kolkata,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Ramakant Singh,  
Sub-inspector, Dte. Genl., CRPF,  
New Delhi, Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Satbir Singh,  
Dy Commandant, 108 Bn. Meerut,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri J. P. N. Mishra,  
Sub-Inspector, O/o IGP, CRPF, Jammu,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

---

Shri Sahadev Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, Dte.Genl.CRPF, New Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Maman Ram Yadav,  
Sub-Inspector, 96 Bn. Assam,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Piar Chand,  
Sub-Inspector, Group Centre, Jalandhar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Balbir Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 84 Bn. J & K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 1st Bn. Tripura,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Prem Ballabh,  
Sub-Inspector, 67 Bn. Anantnag (J & K),  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Shyam Mohan Sharma,  
Sub-Inspector, 45th Bn. Bihar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri S. D. Bhatt,  
Sub-Inspector, Group Centre, Gandhinagar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri E. P. Ramachandran,  
Sub-Inspector (tech), 5th Sig. Bn. Mohali,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Bhagwan Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 100 Bn. RAF, Ahmedabad,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri N. K. Balan,  
Sub-Inspector, (Tailor) GC, Bangalore,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Nirmal Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 128 Bn. J & K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri T. Sankaran,  
Sub-Inspector, 113 Bn. J&K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Ramakant Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 145 Bn. Pune,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri R. Muralidharan,  
Sub-Inspector, 45 Bn. Bihar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Balak Ram,  
Sub-Inspector, Group Centre, Pinjore,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Bhubaneswar Rai,  
Sub-Inspector, 116 Bn. Assam,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Dharam Pal,  
Head Constable, Guntur (AP),  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Hans Nath Ram,  
Head Constable, 60 Bn. Srinagar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Jaya Prakash,  
Head Constable, 60 Bn. Srinagar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Dev Narayan Singh,  
Head Constable, 8 Bn. Lucknow,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Soudan Singh,  
Head Constable, 148 Bn. Kisthwar (J & K),  
Central Reserve Police Force.

**Police Medal for Meritorious Service – Republic Day- 2005.**

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Shri Dhokal Ram,  
Head Constable, 63 Bn. Jammu,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri V. Sasankan,  
Head Constable, 28 Bn. Manipur,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Nathu Ram,  
Head Constable, 126 Bn. J&K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Babu Lal,  
Head Constable, 89 Bn. Orissa,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Sidhu Ram,  
Head Constable, 4 Bn. J&K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Rameshwar Dayal,  
Head Constable, Gurgaon,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri B.C. Yadav,  
Head Constable, 55 Bn. J&K,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri S.N. Singh,  
Head Constable, 145 Bn. Pune,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri K. Satheendran Nair,  
Head Constable, 41 Bn. Kolkata,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Satya Ram Tripathi,  
Head Constable, 49 Bn. Shillong,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri P. N. Pillai,  
Head Constable, 31st Bn. Sibsagar (Assam),  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri P.K. Bhattacharya,  
Head Constable, 39th Bn. Sibsagar (Assam),  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Goverdhan Sharma,  
Head Constable, 66 Bn. Tripura,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Thomas Mathew,  
Head Constable, 77 Bn. Srinagar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Lal Bahadur,  
Head Constable, 40 Bn. Varanasi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Kaman Chand,  
Head Constable, 61 Bn. Assam,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Smt. Kalawati Devi,  
Head Constable (Mahila), 88 Bn. New Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Smt. Paramjit Kaur,  
Constable (Mahila), 88 Bn. New Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Brahmanand,  
Constable, 35 Bn. Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Gauranga Jena,  
Constable, Group Centre, Bhubaneswar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Pratap Chand,  
Constable, 71 Bn. Mizoram,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Ram Lal,  
Barber, 49 Bn. Meghalaya,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

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Shri Alam Singh Negi,  
Cook, 54 Bn. Tripura,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri C. M. Chenthamarakshan,  
Admn. Officer, o/o DIG, CRPF, Pallipuram,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Norat Mal Gehlot,  
Section Officer, DG, CRPF, New Delhi,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri R. R. Das,  
SM/OS, Group Centre, Durgapur,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Shivashankaran Nair,  
SM/OS, Group Centre, Gandhinagar,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Sundaresan,  
C. Inspector/Steno, O/o IGP, Navi Mumbai,  
Central Reserve Police Force.

### **DCPW**

Shri T. J. R. Babuji,  
Extra Asstt. Director,  
Hyderabad, DCPW.

Shri D. S. Sundaram,  
Asstt. Account Officer,  
New Delhi, DCPW.

Shri O. P. Goel,  
W/Supvr. New Delhi,  
DCPW.

### **I.T.B.P.**

Shri Harbhajan Singh,  
ADIG, M & SI, Auli,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri R. K. Saini,  
ADIG, SHQ, J&K,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri R. K. D. Singh,  
ADIG, Bareilly,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Sushil Kumar,  
Commandant, Doda (J&K),  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Arjun Singh Patial,  
Commandant, 11 Bn. Gaucher, U.P.,  
I.T.B.P.

Dr. Govind Ram Chowdhary,  
CMO ( SG), BASE Hospital, New Delhi.,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Balkar Singh,  
Asst. Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup>, Bn.  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Bachan Singh Negi,  
Asstt. Comdt. 5th Bn.,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri J. P. Sharma,  
Asstt. Comdt. (T), Bijbehra, J & K ,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Tashi Dandup Negi,  
Inspector, Kullu,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Balwant Singh,  
Inspector, Shimla,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Janam Chand Katoch,  
SI/PH. BASE Hospital, Delhi,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Mrigender Chand Katoch,  
Havildar ( Armour), Btc, Bhani,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Guman Singh,  
Constable, Udhampur, J & K,  
I.T.B.P.

Shri Kharak Singh,  
L/N.K, Mahidanda,  
I.T.B.P.

**MHA**

Shri Manoj Yadav,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Amitabh Ranjan,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dr. Manmohan Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri L. Mohanti,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Rajender Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri P. L. Deepak,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri B. D. Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Tej Pratap Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri John S. Shilshi,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri V. P. Karunakaran,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Navtej Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri D. K. Sharma,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. P. Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. K. Suresh Kumar,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri M. C. Sinha,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Vijay Kumar,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Oommen Philip,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri K. K. Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri D. S. Moorthy,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri S. K. Dube,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri K. K. Bhattacharya,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. P. Barnwal,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri S. K. Sadhu,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri C. S. Yadav,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri B. S. Kharayat,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

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Shri S. S. S. Rautela,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri S. K. Shukla,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri M. P. Tiwary,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Narbadeshwar Prasad Singh,  
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Shri J. L. Bhat,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. B. Goswami,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri J. K. Sharma,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri P. K. Bhardwaj,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri D.V.L.S.R.K. Prasad Rao,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Monomohan Sonowal,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. K. Sharma,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Shailendra Sarwate,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Lakpa Tshering,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri A. K. Ghosh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Shanti S. Singh,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri B. B. Chakraborty,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

### **NCRB**

Shri D. S. Sajwan,  
JAD, NCRB, New Delhi,  
NCRB.

### **NSG**

Shri S. K. Srivastava,  
Group Commander, NSG Hqrs,  
New Delhi, NSG.

Dr. N. C. Saha,  
SQN. Comdr. (Med.) Manesar,  
NSG.

Shri C H Vijayan,  
AC-I, (M), New Delhi,  
NSG.

Shri Pramod Kumar,  
AC-I, Manesar,  
NSG.

Shri D. C. Sethy,  
RANGER-I, 11 SRG,  
NSG.

Shri Jai Bhagwan,  
Ranger-I, 11 SRG,  
NSG.

Shri Kaveri Thevar,  
Ranger-I, 13 SRG,  
NSG.

**SSB**

Shri Tsering Namgyal Shanoo,  
Inspector General, FHQ, SSB,  
R.K.Puram, N.D.

Shri Tsering Namgail,  
DIG, Ranidangha,  
SSB.

Shri Ganga Singh Sayana,  
DIG, Bahraich,  
SSB.

Shri J. S. Chambial,  
DIG, FHQ, SSB,  
R.K.Puram, N.D.

Shri Daleep Tandon,  
COMMANDANT, FA, Gwaldam,  
SSB.

Shri P. S. S. Negi,  
Commandant, 4th Bn.,  
SSB.

Shri Sarwan Kumar,  
Comdt./Asstt. DIR., FHQ, SSB,  
RK Puram, N.D.

Shri Ravinder Singh Gill,  
Area Organiser, Patna,  
SSB.

Shri Kuldeep Singh Parmar,  
Area Organiser, T.C. Sapri,  
SSB.

Shri Purna Hazarika,  
Asstt. Comdt., 16th Bn.,  
SSB.

Shri Shambu Nath Bhattacharya,  
Account Officer, FHQ SSB,  
R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

Shri S. K. Rastogi,  
Private Secretary, FHQ SSB,  
R. K Puram, New Delhi.

Shri Ranbir Singh,  
Inspector, T.C., Salonibari,  
SSB.

Shri Birbal Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 25<sup>th</sup> Bn. Ghitorni,  
SSB.

Shri P. G. Prabhakaran,  
Sub-Inspector, T.C. Salonibari,  
SSB.

Shri Dina Nath,  
Head Constable, T.C. Sapri,  
SSB.

**SVP, NPA**

Shri Ramashish Singh,  
Inspector/Drill Instructor, SVP NPA  
Hyderabad.

Shri G Prema Chandran,  
Head Constable/ Driver, SVP NPA  
Hyderabad.

Shri Ram Niranjana,  
Head Constable/Asstt. Drill, Instructor,  
SVP NPA Hyderabad.

**SPG**

Shri S. K. Pandey,  
DIG, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

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Shri S. L. Thaosen,  
DIG, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri P. K. Singh,  
AIG, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri R. S. Badesra,  
AIG, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri Bhanu Upadhyay,  
AIG, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri B. P. Singh,  
AIG, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri G. T. Lepcha,  
Security Officer-I, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri Robin Biswas,  
Security Officer-I, SPG, New Delhi,  
Cab. Sectt.

Shri Balbir Singh,  
Junior Security Officer (MT), SPG,  
New Delhi, Cab. Sectt.

Shri Harish Kumar,  
Junior Security Officer, (Commn.) SPG,  
New Delhi, Cab. Sectt.

Shri N. K. Godara,  
Security Assistant/MCR, SPG,  
New Delhi, Cab. Sectt.

Shri Mohammed Shakeel Akhter,  
PS To MOS, Ministry of Home Affairs,  
New Delhi.

## **Ministry of Railways**

Shri Mahim Swami,  
DIG/RPSF, New Delhi.

Smt. Jaya Singh Chauhan,  
DIG Cum CSC/RPF, Gorakhpur.

Shri S. Z. Samuel,  
DIG, E. R. Kolkata.

Shri Rajinder Kumar Malik,  
Director/RPF, Rail Bhawan  
New Delhi

Shri Swapan Kumar Dasgupta,  
Inspector, Garden Reach, Kolkata.

Shri Supai Chand Kisku,  
Inspector, 10 Bn. RPSF/Dhanbad.

Shri Sekhar Kumar Kanjilal,  
Inspector, Garden Reach, Kolkata.

Shri A. K. J. P. Sharma,  
IPF, Mumbai,

Shri Ramesh Chandra Singh,  
SIPF, Jabalpur.

Shri B. L. K. P. Chaubey,  
SIPF, Mumbai,

Shri Ram Narain Rai,  
SIPF, Gorakhpur.

Shri Shaik Mohd. Meera Sahib,  
Sub-Inspector, Bhubneshwar.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service - Republic Day- 2005.

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Shri V. Venkaiah,  
Sub-Inspector, Sikandrabad.

Shri Krishna Chandra Das,  
ASI, Bilaspur.

Shri Shyam Puri Goswami,  
SIPF, Jabalpur.

Shri Jagannath Prasad,  
Head Constable, Jabalpur.

Shri Bachey Singh,  
ASI/RPF, Moradabad.

Shri Govinda Ramesh Deshmukh,  
Head Constable, Mumbai.

Shri Balmik Prasad Dwivedi,  
ASIPF, Jabalpur.

Shri A K Das,  
ASC-Cum-Principal,RPF/Trg.  
NEr Railway, Gorakhpur.

We can do no great things; only small things with  
great love.

—*Mother Teresa*