



# The Indian Police Journal

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## Editorial

Article written by Dr. Beulah Shekhar on, "Victim Counseling in All Women Police Stations in Tirunelveli- An Analysis" highlights that the counseling to the victim is a major service in the All Women Police Stations as a psychological assistance to treat the victims from trauma and emotional disturbances. In this paper, the author recommends specialized services for the various areas of victimization like, crisis intervention for rape victims, domestic violence group counseling, short term individual therapy, grief counseling, counseling with children and counseling the elderly victims.

In the article on, "Problem of Female Prisoners in Indian Prisons" Dr. Deepti Shrivastava, deals with various problems of women prisoners & their causative factors. While suggesting remedial measures, she makes an attempt to ascertain the impact of these problems on the reformation & rehabilitation of the women prisoners after their release from prison. She recommends that the correctional process of women prisoners should be very specific, motivating, achieving, rehabilitative and targeted to ensure their reformation & rehabilitation in the society to the desired extent.

Dr. Urmi Nanda Biswas and Ms. Divyasikha Gupta have jointly authored an article on, "Perceived Quality of Life and Public Image of Police Personnel – a cross-gender study". It brings out the perceived disparity between the level of expectations and quality of life attributed to the work place by the police personnel. They also try to explore whether there is a gender impact on their perception.

The article written by K.V.Thomas on, "Human and Civil Rights Groups and Policing Problems" attempts to examine the basic problems of policing

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## Editorial

in Andhra Pradesh in the light of Left Wing Extremism and strong espousal of civil and human rights groups and their causes.

Dr. Mamta Patel introduces to the various types of child abuse. She has also analyzed of the child abuse in comparison to the other crimes committed against children in her article "Abused the Children in Print Media".

The article on , "Community Policing in Bangalore City", written by M.A.Sleem throws light on the steps taken by the Bangalore City Police to bring the relation between the police and the public on a more healthy and cordial level.

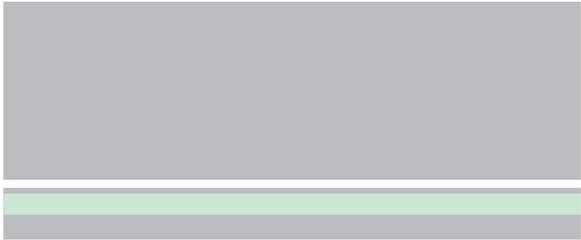
Madhao P. Patil in his article titled, "Grapho analysis of the Prisoners- A case study" has explored the ways to reform the prisoners through analysis of selected prisoners. He stresses that it is moral duty of every citizen to contribute to the prevention of crimes and reformation of the criminals.

I solicit the considered views of our esteemed readers which will help us to improve the contents of this journal on an ongoing basis.



( P.N.KHURANA )  
EDITOR

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## Abstracts & Key Words

### **Victim Counselling in all – Women police stations in Tirunelveli – An analysis**

*Dr. Beulah Shekhar & Rufus.D*

#### **Key Words :**

AWPS (All Women Police Stations); Counsellor; Counselling; Victims.

#### **Abstract :**

It is imperative that the public feels free to represent their grievances to the police. It is equally important that the police establishes a good rapport with the public. This would facilitate better policing and enhance the public image of the enforcement wing of the State. The major role of police is prevention of and protection against crime and through this, to provide a sense of security to the society so that there is no fear of crime. Generally, in the past, the criminal justice system focused on the offender-oriented policing but in the changing years, it is turning to the victim-oriented policing also. The U.N. Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985, recommends various levels to improve access to Justice and Fair Treatment for victims of crime and to provide redress to them, through restitution or compensation, as well as the necessary material, medical, psychological and social assistance. Over the years, the scenario has changed much, and women police are

now an integral part of the police especially in victim services. Counselling the victims is a major service in the All Women Police Stations, as a psychological assistance, to treat the victims for trauma and emotional disturbances. This study comprehensively analyzes the victim counselling in All Women Police Stations in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.

### **Problem of Female Prisoners in Indian Prisons**

*Dr. (Prof.) Deepti Shrivastava*

#### **Key Words :**

Segregating-Separating; Autonomy Independence; Inequitable treatment-Gender based treatment; Forced separation- separation of a mother from her children; Psychological problems - Emotional & mental problems; Stigma- Fear of dishonour or disgrace; Deprivations - Deficiency; Mitigated-Lessened; Lack of sensitization-Lack of knowledge & understanding; Special category prisoners- Category of prisoners on the basis of age & gender; Traditional mind-set-Traditional attitude; Reassimilated-Resettle; Casual attitude-Careless attitude; Inevitable disruption-Disturbance to be expected; Statutory provisions-Constitutional necessities; Community-Based Correction-A Correction program which is based on & for rehabilitation in community.

#### **Abstract :**

Over a period of time, our entire social structure has undergone a sea change, of morals and ideals. Criminality amongst women can be traced to rapid urbanization, industrialization, new socio-economic stresses and strains, break-up of the age-old institution of joint family, broken homes, conflicts and unhappy interfamilial relations, widening of spheres of occupational and social activities. The increase in the crime rate among women becomes alarmingly conspicuous in the light of the fact that a large number of such incidents go unreported. In India, statistics on female criminals consistently reveal that female offenders constitute, numerically a much smaller proportion than the male offenders. From 1.7 percent in 1971 it increased to 2.2 percent during 1981 and touched the figure of 3.4 percent during 1991, and in the year 1997, female criminals accounted for 5.1 percent in the total IPC crimes and in the year 2001, female criminals accounted to 5.4 percent in the total IPC crimes .

The objective of the present study is to investigate mainly the types of problems among women prisoners in Indian prisons. The researcher in this study has identified, first of all, the various problems of female prisoners, causal factors working behind

these problems, impact of these problems on female prisoners and then he has also suggested remedial measures. Thus, the present study attempts to throw light on a few aspects of the problems of female prisoners during incarceration, in the Indian prisons.

First of all, the researcher studied the imbalance between the sexes, a world-wide phenomenon-India is quite usual in this respect. The proportion of women in any prison system throughout the world varies between 2% and 8%. A consequence of this small proportion is, that prisons and prison systems tend to be organized, on the basis of the needs and requirements of the male prisoners. This applies to architecture, security and all other facilities.

**Perceived quality of life and public image of police personnel a cross-gender study**

Urmi Nanda Biswas, and Divyasikha Gupta

**Key words:**

Performance; Antiquated Police Act; Organizational structure; Infrastructural facilities; Imaginative activities; Unjustifiable manner;

**Abstract :**

The perception of quality of work life and self image has tremendous impact on the life of the individual and consequently the choices the individual makes. When the performance of the police is always

under criticism and public scrutiny, it is worth understanding the perception of quality of life and image the police personnel have about themselves and apply it to analyze their work performance. The present study investigates the Perceived Quality of Work Life (QWL) and public image among the male and female police personnel. The objective has been to study the perceived disparity between the level of expectation and availability of quality of life attributes at the work place by the police personnel. It also tries to explore whether there is a gender impact on these perceptions. The sample consisted of 311 police constables and head constables, comprising of 207 male and 104 female participants. Respondents were administered an attribute checklist and a standardized scale measuring perceptions of quality of work life. The findings suggest that, there is a significant difference between male and female police personnel in terms of the levels of expectations as well as availability of quality of work life attributes at the work. However, both male and female personnel expected more clarity about their work, greater sense of purpose, more rules and policies which allow them to use time effectively on activities that are relevant to the organization. Males and female personnel also have different construction of their self-image. In-depth interview of 20% of the female police personnel supplemented the finding. The findings have

implications for understanding the performance of the police in context.

**Human and Civil Rights Groups and Policing Problems**

By K.V.Thomas

**Key words :**

Policing problems; Civil Rights; Human Rights, NGOs, 'Third-way'; Left Wing Extremism; Land-reforms; Untouchability; Caste-conflicts; Tribals; Dalits; women, child-labour; empowerment; network and Police- bashing.

**Abstract :**

The article is an amended abstract of a research thesis undertaken by the contributor. *The theme of research was the policing problems vis-a vis civil and human rights groups and the area of research was Andhra Pradesh.* A lot of historical and empirical data had been collected collated and analyzed by the researcher and on the basis of that certain findings were arrived at. The article unfolds these findings and comes out with a number of recommendations for harmonizing the relations between police and civil-human rights groups by effecting changes in their style of functioning/operations. Other related issues relevant to the topic of research such as disparities in development leading to socio-economic instability, deprivation and exploitation of weaker and marginalized sections, emergence of left-wing extremism and their depredations, land-reforms,

unsociability, gender-issues etc. are also covered in the article. One noteworthy feature of the article is that its contents are unbiased and based on ground level quality research and the findings and recommendations are relevant and applicable to law enforcement agencies as well as civil/human rights groups and NGOs operating in states/areas with major law and order problems.

### **Factual Account of a Fictitious Case**

**Bhawanimal IPS (Retd.)**

#### **Key words :**

Ghost case; Source information; Investigation; Facts stronger than fiction; Fake nature of case exposed; Opinion of hand writing expert; Irrefutable evidence; Dramatis personae; Magistrate falsified; Records of his own court; Sacrilege.

#### **Abstract :**

This case was registered on receipt of information that records of Railways Magistrate's Court at Jaipur were falsified to provide an alibi to a person who had committed murder in Hissar. Its investigation revealed that the magistrate and others had in deed entered into a conspiracy to prepare a false case, enter it in back dates and show it as having been decided on the very day the murder had been committed. The so called trial lacked transparency. Proceedings were not held in court nor in camera but on paper! File of this case was forged from cover to cover and related

records were tampered with. Credible evidence was collected, duly corroborated and also supported by hand writing expert. Advocate General of Rajasthan evaluated evidence and endorsed our finding that, prime facie, a case had been made out for prosecution. With the filing of charge sheet, curtain was rung down on this case. The complicity of megistrate himself in fabricating records of his own court makes it all the more sacrilegious.

### **Human Trafficking - Its Causes & Prevention**

**Dr. Sunita Siwach \***

#### **Key Words :**

Human Trafficking; Commercial Sexual Exploitation; Forced Prostitution; Brothel; Victims; Survivors; HIV AIDS; Psychological/Psychiatric Problems; Sex Trade; Call Girls; Vulnerable.

#### **Abstract :**

Trafficking of Women and Children is their illegal transportation from their homes to other places for unlawful detention, exploitation and use for commercial purposes. Commercial sexual exploitation subjects children to one of the most hazardous forms of child abuse which endangers their mental and physical health and undermines all aspects of their development.

The commercial sexual exploitation of children results in various, life long, irreversible, even

life threatening consequences for the physical, psychological and social development of the children. Some such conditions include threat of early pregnancy, maternal mortality and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

The social stigma attached to sexual abuse/exploitation devalues the trafficked person and poses significant obstacles in the efforts to reintegrate the victim with the society. The International trafficking of human beings for slavery, forced labour, or prostitution is a growing global problem that affects the poor and rich countries alike. The Congressional Research Service estimates that every year, two million people are trafficked, against their will to work in some form of servitude. Approximately 35% of trafficked victims are under the age of 18.

Annually, about 50,000 women and girls are trafficked into the United States alone. Women and girls are most likely to be trafficked due to their status in society, discrimination in education, and lack of economic opportunities. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that annual trafficking in human beings is a \$ 5 to \$ 7 billion Industry worldwide. The victims of trafficking face tremendous psychological and health problems, which are increasing day by day. Keeping the problems in mind, the present study was undertaken.

### Abused Children in Print Media

Dr. Mamta Patel

#### Key Words :

Child Abuse; Victim; Offender; Sexual Abuse.

#### Abstract :

The cases of child abuse have been increasing in the country. Whatever cases are reported to the police may, in reality, are the tip of the entire problem. Since this is an insidious problem affecting the moral fibre of the society and the shape of future generation, the problem should have attracted greater research effort and concerted social action. One way of assessing the importance attached to this problem is by analysing the cases reported in the newspapers. The present exercise has used the method of content analysis to gain insight into the media reports of the cases of child abuse. It is found that more number of cases of child abuse are reported from the state of Madhya Pradesh and that females outnumber the males being abused. The incidence is equally prevalent in both rural and urban areas.

### Community Policing in Bangalore City

M.A.Saleem, IPS.

#### Key Words :

Community Policing; Neighborhood Watch Scheme; Patrolling; Janasevak; Sahayavani and Traffic Warden.

#### Abstract :

The basic functions of any police organization are to provide safety and security to the people and ensure order in the society. In order to effectively perform these functions, the police organizations over the world, impose restrictions on individuals and groups. The adverse conditions circumstances demand show of power, firmness in authority. But the same are misconstrued by the society and result in ill feeling about the police by members of the public. Due to this adverse role, the police generally does not get co-operation from the public. Therefore, there is a need to evolve new strategies to develop cordial police-public relationship.

In this background, the present article deals with various initiatives of Bangalore City Police to involve members of the public in policing the city.

These initiatives developed and sustained over a period of time have resulted in increased transparency in police work and enhanced the image of police in the Bangalore City.

### Grapho Analysis of The Prisoners - A Case Study

Madhao P. Patil

#### Key words :

Graphology; Claustrophobia; Handwriting Therapy; The Pyramid of Peace Psaos exercise; Sociopathic Personality Disturbance; Antisocial Personality and Holistic Treatment.

#### Abstract :

Graphology, popularly known as Handwriting analysis, is a reliable and effective tool, in estimating the character of a person. It is now slowly being used as a tool of research methodology in History.

This article explores the mindset of the prisoners against a brief backdrop of their family, education, their version of the story, without going into the merits and demerits of their individual cases etc.

The analysis also indicates initial traces of claustrophobia, an irrational fear of confined places, and certain common traits such as vanity, low self-esteem, self-centeredness, good level of confidence etc. More important, desire expressed by some of them was to change themselves for better.

A reformatory program, to be effective, should include meaningful deviation and diversion, suitable handwriting therapy and anti stress and relaxation techniques. Those with an aptitude for and interest in fine arts such as Music, Painting etc. should be permitted to pursue it. Exhibition and auction of their paintings, sponsored, organized by private institutions working for social cause, can help generate a source of income for the Prison and the Prisoners.

This article is borne out of this author's belief that it is the moral duty of every citizen to contribute his/her might in prevention of crimes and reformation of the criminals.



## VICTIM COUNSELLING IN ALL – WOMEN POLICE STATIONS IN TIRUNELVELI – AN ANALYSIS

Dr.Beulah Shekhar\* Rufus.D \*\*

### Key Words :

AWPS, (All Women Police Stations),

Counsellor,

Counselling,

Victims.

### Introduction

A victim of crime is most likely a victim of trauma as well. In the past, a police station was not a place where victims, particularly of violent crimes, could feel comfortable giving their statements to police, nor could they get counselling there, for the trauma that they were experiencing. Modern policing has evolved into a police service from being a police force, with the change in philosophy and the U.N. Declaration on Basic principles of Justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, 1985. In 1973, a Women Police Wing was established, with the primary purpose of rendering assistance to Policemen in dealing with the problems faced by women in society. Women Police are given special courses on counselling techniques, in order to equip them to handle problems of marital discord, harassment by men and the problems faced by women at work-place. 196 All-Women Police Stations are now functioning in the State. There are occasions when crime victims sustain severe emotional injury and require specialized psychological counselling. To help alleviate emotional injury, police departments

have established counselling systems in which they either dispatch officers with expertise in counselling or work together with counsellors, psychiatrists and psychologists. The introduction of professional counsellors in the police stations is also a big step forward in victim support. The present system does not adequately focus on justice to the victims. Advanced countries like those in Europe, Japan, Australia and America are progressing by leaps and bounds in establishing victim support systems, which shows that victim support has truly become an international trend. India, which is a signatory of the U.N. Declaration should maintain the basic principles which state that:

- Victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity.
- It is necessary to provide victims with information, of their role in preparation for court proceedings and on the progress and results of such proceedings.
- Victims should be given access to necessary physical, medical, emotional and social support and should be given information on how to receive such support.

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- National governments should adequately educate and train the members of police, judiciary, medical and social welfare institutions and systems allowing for prompt judicial and administrative proceedings, should be put in place.

The work style and goals of officers and counsellors are very different; however, they can complement one another. The work of officers is primarily of the left side of brain. They must be logical, practical and sequential in their thinking. Their goals are to gather information, arrest, write reports and close the incident. Counsellors, on the other hand, tend to work on the right side of the brain. Their thinking is abstract, emotional, and creative. They are trained to be genuine and compassionate. Their goals are to provide assistance, support, and encouragement. Their approach is oriented towards problem-solving and follow-up. While differences exist between the work of officers and counsellors, together, they can provide more comprehensive services. (Gipson, 2004).

### The Need For The Study

All Women Police Stations (AWPS) in Tamil Nadu provide a new path to victims to express their problems and grievances to a person with a professional approach. Tamil

Nadu has another first to its credit as far as Victim Justice is concerned. It is the first ever State in India to introduce the "State Victim Assistance Fund" to assist the victims of violent crimes from 1995-96 onwards, in pursuance of the recommendations of Indian Society of Victimology. This fund has been provided only to the victims of violent crimes such as Murder, Rape, Grievous hurt (serious injury). This fund has been provided to the victims through two sources, either through the Commissioner of Police in city jurisdiction or through the Superintendent of Police in the District. So the police play an important role in identifying the beneficiaries of this fund.

The problems that the crime victims, survivors and families face are:

- loss of life (loss of families),
- physical injury,
- loss of property and
- other direct losses and damage, They also suffer from:
- Emotional shock and physical disorders arising from their having been a victim of a crime. This emotional shock is a particularly serious one and it often goes unrecognized so the victim is never reconciled to his/her victimization as he/she does not receive any therapy.
- Economic stress stemming from medical expenses, loss of employment, job change etc.



### Abstract :

It is imperative that the public feels free to represent their grievances to the police. It is equally important that the police establishes a good rapport with the public. This would facilitate better policing and enhance the public image of the enforcement wing of the State. The major role of police is prevention of and protection against crime and through this, to provide a sense of secu-



urity to the society so that there is no fear of crime. Generally, in the past, the criminal justice system focused on the offender-oriented policing but in the changing years, it is turning to the victim-oriented policing also. The U.N. Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985, recommends various levels to improve access to Justice and Fair Treatment for victims of crime and to provide redress to

- Emotional and time burdens imposed by investigations and court procedures
- Annoyance of unnecessary press coverage.

It is obvious that the role of the police officer is confined only to the first set of problems, and for the second set of problems, a counsellor's role is vital. So there is need for a study to evaluate the role of the counsellor in offering victim assistance in the AWPS all over Tamil Nadu. This will help in improving the service and quality of victim support. The present study has covered only the AWPS in Tirunelveli.

### **History of Counselling Victims In Police Stations**

There is growing diversification on interventions, among practitioners, with many different areas of specialization (APA Online, 2005). One of these is in the area of crisis counselling for victims of crime. A counselling component existed within the Youth Services Division, which investigates child abuse. Counsellors intervene with adolescents and parents where misdemeanor citations have been issued for offenses, such as curfew violation and shoplifting, with referrals for remedial counselling. The Victim Intervention Program (VIP) was started through the

advocacy of a student who contacted the Mayor and stressed the need for crisis intervention with victims. Then, a program began providing advocacy and counselling services, primarily for rape and homicide cases. Police officers began to speak informally with department crisis counsellors about their own problems. A counselling center for officers was organized. Later, the counsellors were transferred from VIP section to form a counselling section, within the newly created Domestic Violence Division and offered assistance in domestic violence cases. All of the counselling components within the department were reorganized under the Behavioral Health Services Division, headed by a licensed psychologist.

Victim assistance programs are being implemented in a variety of ways (Roberts & Kurst-Swanger, 2002). Through the efforts of advocates in the community, a new Domestic Violence Division in the Investigative Services Bureau was established. It was one of the first of its kind and considered a model for departments nationwide (Gipson, 2004). By the year 2000, it was reportedly the largest of its kind. Also unique was the in-house counselling section (Roehl, 1997). Small police departments simply partner and collaborate with the agencies in their area. Some departments designate a



staff person(s), to follow up with victims, providing referrals (Marans, et al., 1995). Larger departments have organized entire divisions to handle services for the victims of crime. In America, the Police Department recognized the need for crisis counselling and formed counselling sections within the investigative divisions that dealt with victims.

### Scope of The Study

Research will enable development of appropriate therapeutic interventions to meet victim's need. Study in this area will also enlighten the researcher on the specific aspects of trauma and victimization. Tracking shock, emotional disturbance, suffering, trauma cases, will also help to assess the trends in victimization. The wealth of data obtained in similar research, will go a long way in translating this data into research, products that will offer insights into the nature of victimization and trauma experienced, and the responses required, to bring about healing.

The increasingly complex nature of trauma calls for an evaluation and review of models of intervention, currently in use. The outcome of this research can be used for advocacy and concerns in the realm of victims' rights and needs. The work on victim awareness and trauma management can be presented for policy changes

regarding the victim. Especially, in Tirunelveli area, notorious for property crimes, due to the interpersonal, group and caste violence, it has become necessary to understand the shifting forms of conflict and violence in the country. Similar research can evolve intervention strategies that can be developed to balance the needs of the victims, communities and offenders within a human rights framework. This work with victims and survivors of violence, especially the vulnerable groups such as women, will help evolve policy and practice, essential for the nations' collective mental health.

### Objectives of The Study

1. To study the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session, their opinion of the need for counselling session, the AWPS, client's gender and the nature of the victim's problem, counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance, before and after the session, the victim's prior knowledge of the counselling services, counsellor's opinion that the session should be held in another place, the victims response about the fear of police, the victim's problem, the outcome of the counselling.
2. To study if there is any relationship between the variables.

them, through restitution or compensation, as well as the necessary material, medical, psychological and social assistance. Over the years, the scenario has changed much, and women police are now an integral part of the police especially in victim services. Counselling the victims is a major service in the All Women Police Stations, as a psychological assistance, to treat the victims for trauma and emotional disturbances. This



study comprehensively analyzes the victim counselling in All Women Police Stations in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.

3. To study whether there is awareness among the victims, counsellors or the police officers about the State Victim Assistance Fund (SVAF).

### Research Design

**Sample:** The cases referred for counselling in the three All Women Police Station (AWPS) during the year April 2005 - March 2006, were used as the sample for the study. Two of the AWPS covered the city jurisdiction and one was for the rural areas of Tirunelveli district. The total number of cases registered in the station and the number of cases referred to selected counselors working in the AWPS in Tirunelveli were studied. The respondents were the victims who were referred for counselling totalling a number of 339 cases, the counsellors handling the cases and the police officer referring the case. The total number of cases in the three AWPS (one rural AWPS + two city AWPS) was 889 i.e. 38% of total (city and rural) cases referred for counselling. The data from the Rural AWPS shows that out of the 250 cases in the period 2005-2006, the number of cases referred for counselling was 110 that is, 44% of the cases from the rural areas were referred for counselling. The data from the City AWPS shows that, out of the total number of cases in the two stations, some 639 cases in the period 2005-2006, the number of cases referred for

counselling was 229, that is, 36% of the cases in the city station were referred for counselling. From the total cases numbering 889, the number of cases referred for counselling was 339, that is, 38% of the cases were referred for counselling. Hence, all the cases referred for counselling in the AWPS in Tirunelveli were used as the sample for the study. The universe of the cases referred for counselling in Tirunelveli during the year April 2005- March 2006 was used as a whole for this study.

**Tool:** An inventory with 16 items was prepared for recording the responses given by the victims, their observations of the counsellor and the opinion of the police officers in the AWPS. The inventory was of a closed type and had multiple responses to choose from. The respondents were the counsellors handling the case, the victims involved in the case and the police officer referring the case. The inventories were not tested for reliability as all the items were pertaining to the profile of the victim and the opinion based on the observation of the counsellor and the opinion of the police officer.

The first item was regarding the jurisdiction of the AWPS; the next five items were the profile of the victim and the collected information about the gender, age, marital status, problem reported by the victim, and

the outcome of the counselling. The following two items were the counsellor's observation about the victim (tense, relaxed, indifferent and can't say), before and after the counselling. Then, the next two items dealt with, the opinion of the victim regarding satisfaction with the counsellor's service, whether the victim expected this service in the AWPS, the victim's opinion about the need for counselling and whether this reduced his/her fear of the police. There were three items regarding the state victim assistance fund. The last two items were answered by the police regarding the need for the counsellors in the AWPS.

### Research Questions

1. Whether there is any connection between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and their opinion of the need for counselling session at the AWPS?
2. Whether there is any link between the victim's satisfaction with the session and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance after the session?
3. Whether there is any relationship between the victim's prior knowledge of the counselling services in the AWPS and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance before the session?

4. Whether there is any relationship between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and the counsellor's opinion that the session should be held in a place other than a police station?
5. Whether there is any link between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and their response about the fear of police?
6. Whether there is any association between the victim's problem and the result of the outcome of the problem?
7. Whether there is awareness among the victims, counsellors or the police officers about the Victim State Assistance Fund (SVAFF)?

### Analysis of Data

The Data collected was fed into the computer and the statistical package SPSS was used to analyse the data.

### Results and Discussion

#### Null Hypothesis 1

There is no significant relationship between victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and their opinion of the need for counselling session at the AWPS. **Table 1.** Pearson Correlation between victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and their opinion of the need for counselling session in the AWPS.

		vic.satisfaction	counselling need
vic.satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	1	.273**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	339	339
counselling need	Pearson Correlation	.273**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	339	339

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table shows that the Correlation between the two variables is .273\*\*

This is significant at the 0.01 level. Refer Table 1.

**Result :** Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected.

**Discussion.** This may be because the victims are satisfied and have benefited from the counselling session and they are of the opinion that there is a need for similar services and sessions in the All Women Police Station (AWPS).

Victims who are dissatisfied with the counselling express the opinion that there is no need for such services in the AWPS.

So the counsellors at the AWPS should be highly skilled, to be able to provide efficient victim assistance.

**Null Hypothesis 2**

There is no significant relationship between the victim's satisfaction with the session and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance after the session.

**Table 2** Spearman's Correlation between the victim's satisfaction with the session and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance after the session.

Spearman's rho	Vic. satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.247**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	339	339
	After couns	Correlation Coefficient	.247**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	339	339

\*\* Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2 shows the Spearman's Correlation between the victim's satisfaction with the session and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance after the session 0.247\*\*. The two variables, victims' satisfaction and the counselor's observation about the victim's appearance after the session, is at the significant level of 0.01.

**Result:** Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

**Discussion:** This correlation may be the result of keen observation of the counsellors regarding the verbal and non-verbal cues. The counsellors could have established a good rapport with the client and hence the victims express

of satisfaction, as the case may be.

The victims who are not satisfied, may express their feelings outwardly.

**Null Hypothesis 3**

There is no significant relationship between the victim's prior knowledge of the counselling services in the AWPS and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance before the session.

**Table 3** Pearson's correlation between the victim's prior knowledge of the counselling services in the AWPS and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance before the session

		Counselling expectation	Before counselling
Counselling expectation	Pearson Correlation	1	.118*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.030
	N	339	339
Before counselling	Pearson Correlation	.118*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.030	.
	N	339	339

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 3 shows the correlation 0.118\* between the variables, the victim's prior knowledge of the counselling services in the AWPS and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance before the session.

The variables, the victim's prior knowledge of the counselling services in the AWPS and the counsellor's observation about the victim's appearance before the session is correlated at the significant level of 0.

**Result:** Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected or disproved.

**Discussion:** This may be due to the fact that when the victims enter the AWPS they are obviously not

expecting any assistance in the form of a counsellor's service.

The victims who are aware of the counsellor's presence in the AWPS may seem relaxed.

**Null Hypothesis 4**

There is no significant relationship between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and the counsellor's opinion that the session should be held in another place.

**Table 4.** Pearson's Correlation between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and the counsellor's opinion that the session should be held in another place.

		Counsellors' opinion	Vic. satisfaction
Counselors opinion	Pearson Correlation	1	.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.970
	N	339	339
Vic. satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.002	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.970	.
	N	339	339

Table 4 shows the Correlation between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and the counsellor's opinion that the session should be held in another place is .002 which is not significant.

**Result:** Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted.

**Discussion:** The fact that there is no relationship between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and the counsellor's opinion that the session should be held in another place, shows that maybe the

location is not as important as the skill of the counsellor or the dire need for assistance at the AWPS.

**Null Hypothesis 5**

There is no significant relationship between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and their response about the fear of police.

**Table 5** Spearman's correlation between the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and the response about the fear of police.

Spearman fear on police's rho	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	339	339
vic. satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	.252**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	339	339

\*\* Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows that the Correlation 0.252\*\* between the two variables, the victim's satisfaction with the counselling session and their response about the fear of police, are correlated at the 1% significant level.

**Result:** Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

**Discussion:** This correlation maybe because the victim is satisfied with the counselling session as she does not feel intimidated by the police. This can also be because the victim feels that there is a person she can relate to who will be of assistance and give her the

emotional support that she needs. Hence, if they are satisfied with the counselling session then they will be free to come and register a complaint in future. This will greatly reduce the dark figures of crime.

**Null Hypothesis 6**

There is no significant relationship between the victim's problem and the result of the outcome of the problem.

**Table 6** Kendall's Correlation between the victim's problem and the result of the outcome of the problem.

Kendall's tau_b	problem	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.132**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.003
		N	337	337
	result	Correlation Coefficient	.132**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.

\*\* Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

Table 6 shows that the Correlation between the victim's problem and the result of the outcome of the problem is 0.132\*\*. The variables, victim's problem and the result of the outcome of the problem, is at the significant level of 5%.

**Result:** Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected or disproved.

**Discussion:** This may be due to the cases coming to the AWPS having limited the counsellors' role. The police have the need for the counsellors to listen to them, calm them, assist and guide them. This shows that this is a distinctive type of counseling given in AWPS and is quite different from the traditional counseling where the problem and the outcome of all clients are unique. There are exceptions in rape cases.

**Null Hypothesis 7**

There is no awareness about the State Victim Assistance Fund (SVAFF) among the victims, counsellors and police.

This hypothesis was accepted, as 100% of the sample did not have any awareness about the victim assistance fund.

**Result:** Therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

**Discussion:** One of the main needs of the victim is to be compensated for the financial loss incurred, directly or indirectly. Here, the counsellor should also be able to guide the victim in obtaining the SVAFF. The police also should be aware of this so as to play an important role in identifying the beneficiaries of this fund through the Commissioner of Police in city jurisdiction or through the Superintendent of Police in the District. The government should take immediate steps to create awareness about this fund.

**Scope for Further Study**

A separate record of the referrals that come in the form of reports, phone calls, walk-in clients, detectives, emergency call-outs, and outside agencies can be dealt with, by the various specialist counsellors in various settings other than the AWPS.

A longitudinal study on the types of help rendered to the women who are victims of dowry harassment,

domestic violence by husband or his parents and those living in separation under various family problems would show the real impact of the counselling services in the stations.

## Recommendations And Conclusions

There should be specialized services for the various areas of victimization like crisis intervention for rape victims, domestic violence group counselling, short-term individual therapy, grief counselling, counselling with children and counselling the elderly victims.

The symptoms that the counsellors typically witness in the AWPS range from milder palpitations, sweating, trembling, and shortness of breath, to tearfulness, guilt, helplessness, feeling numb, flashbacks and nightmares. To cater to these diagnoses, acute stress, anxiety and panic disorder, mood disorders, substance abuse/dependence, and/or post-traumatic stress disorder, the counsellors should also be able to refer these victims psychiatrist or psychoanalyst. The AWPS should have a list of these specialists for referrals.

Counselling services offered, should include crisis intervention, trauma de-briefing, domestic violence education, short-term individual therapy, groups grief counselling, and consultation.

The counsellors serve as the front line professionals as far as victim justice is concerned. Hence, the psychological need of the victim has to be satisfied in police stations which makes it mandatory to have a full-time trained counselor in the AWPS, with referrals to the medical and psychiatric care units of the local hospitals.

Along with the counsellors, who are referrals, for counselling, to assist in dealing with the trauma of being victimized; the AWPS should have a social worker with

a background in criminology who will be able to guide the victims about the system, including extra-judicial processes (out-of-court measures) and the court process; court preparation and support, information about possible financial benefits and remedies that may be available for victims of crime; assistance in preparing other documents, if the accused is convicted; information on sentencing outcome, if the accused is convicted; victim notification of the offender's release, if the offender is incarcerated.

In a nutshell, there is a lot of work to be done towards improving the psychological assistance provided to the victims of crime in India.

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## PROBLEM OF FEMALE PRISONERS IN INDIAN PRISONS

Dr. (Prof.) Deepti Shrivastava\*

### Key Words :

Segregating-Separating;

Autonomy-Independence;

Inequitable treatment-Gender based treatment;

Forced separation-separation of a mother from her children;

Psychological problems - Emotional & mental problems;

Stigma- Fear of dishonour or disgrace;

Worldwide, The trend of elevating the status of women has opened new avenues and provided opportunities for women, to break the barriers, which once protected the male prerogative, and to share with men, the responsibilities and challenges of modern civilization, on an equal footing. The increasing involvement of women, in various walks of life and the decreasing disparity between the sexes, in terms of socially defined roles are among the factors responsible for the increase in female criminality. Over a period of years, our entire social structure has undergone a sea change of morals and ideals. Criminality amongst women can be traced to rapid urbanization, industrialization, new socio-economic stresses and strains, the break up of the age-old institution of joint family, broken homes, conflicts and unhappy inter-familial relations, widening of the spheres of occupational and social activities.

Crime is increasing at a rapid rate and along with its concepts, very few studies have been made on Indian women, to highlight their offences and the criminal tendencies present

in them. The increase in the crime rate among women becomes alarmingly conspicuous, in light of the fact that a large number of such incidents go unreported. In India, the statistics on female criminality consistently revealed that female offenders constitute numerically a much smaller proportion than the male offenders. Yet, the gravity of the challenges which the modern society is facing, has become all the more severe. From 1.7 percent in 1971, it increased to 2.2 percent during 1981 and touched the figure of 3.4 percent during 1991, in the year 1997, female criminals involved in the total IPC crimes accounted for 5.1 percent and recently, in the year 2001, female criminals in the total IPC crimes accounted for 5.4 percent of the total. **1**

Regarding female prisons, only 14 States/UTs have reported the existence of Women Jails that function exclusively for women prisoners. The total capacity for women inmates was highest in Delhi (549) followed by Andhra Pradesh (313), Punjab (266), Tamil Nadu (235) Rajasthan (213), Uttar Pradesh (140), Bihar (106), Kerala (41), and West Bengal (38). **2**

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For women prisoners, imprisonment itself is very painful. To bring a prisoner inside the four walls of an enclosure, segregating her from the outside world and at the same time depriving her of her autonomy, leads to psychological problems for the prisoner. The social stigma is attached more to the women prisoners in comparison to the male prisoners. Beside this, female prisoners also suffer from various other problems like inadequate medical care, inequitable treatment, forced separation from their children etc.

### Objective

The objective of the present study is mainly, to investigate the various types of problems among women prisoners in Indian prisons. Beside this, the present study covers the following four areas:

1. To identify the various problems of the female prisoners.
2. To know the causational factors behind these problems.
3. To ascertain the impact of these problems on female prisoners.
4. To suggest remedial measures.

### Operationalization of variables

The present study attempts to throw light on a few aspects of the problems of female prisoners during their incarceration in the Indian prisons. Here, three terms need

clarification (i) Problems, (ii) Female prisoners and (iii) Indian prisons. These terms also may be assumed as the variables which play a key role in this study. Firstly, the term "Problems" means the various harmful situations, faced by the female prisoners, during their incarceration. Secondly, the term "Female prisoners" means those women above 21 years of age who are confined to the prison, by judicial order either as a convict or under trial. Thirdly, by the term "Indian prisons" are meant the prisons, located in the geographical territory of India.

### Problems of female prisoners

One of the most fundamental characteristics of incarcerated populations is, that they are almost exclusively male. In the year 2003 out of 32,6519 prisoners, there were only 12,780 female prisoners (**Prison-2003**). This means that the males constituted 96% of the population in Indian prisons. This imbalance between the sexes, is a world-wide phenomenon - India is quite usual in this respect. The proportion of women, in any prison system, throughout the world, varies between 2% and 8%<sup>3</sup>. As a consequence of this small proportion, prisons and prison systems, tend to be organized on the basis of the needs and requirements of the male prisoners. This applies



Deprivations - Deficiency;

Mitigated- Lessened;

Lack of sensitization-  
Lack of knowledge & understanding;

Special category prisoners- Category of prisoners on the basis of age & gender;

Traditional mind-set-  
Traditional attitude;

Reassimilated-Resettle;

Casual attitude-Careless attitude;



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Inevitable disruption;  
Disturbance to be expected;

Statutory provisions;  
Constitutional necessities;

Community-Based Correction-A Correction program which is based on & for rehabilitation in community.

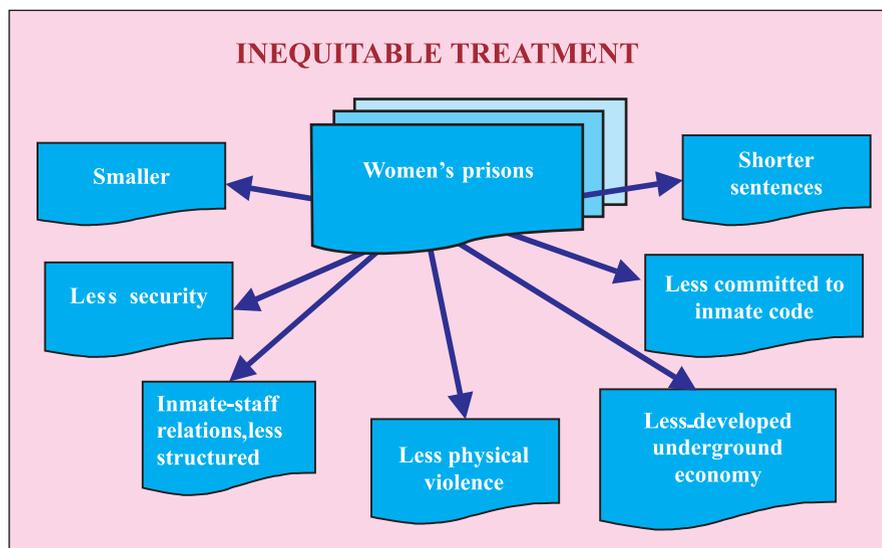


architecture, security and all other facilities as well. Any special provision for women prisoners, is usually something which is added on to the normal one for males. The cost of incarceration and its consequence on their lives, may be very dissimilar for female prisoners. Following are some major problems of the female prisoners during their incarceration:

### A. Inequitable Treatment

Inequitable treatment is most prevalent at the Central prisons, but it also exists at the district prisons.

Female prisoners in correctional institutions, do not have access, to the same types of facilities, vocational training, jobs in prison industries and other services as the male prisoners. Correctional systems have not been aggressive, in providing programs and services to females due to the relatively small number of female prisoners and because of the general attitude of many officials, who feel that women do not need the same type of training and vocational skills as men. The following model justifies the above statement. It explains clearly, how the female prisoners are treated inequitably.



### B. Neglected Medical Care

Theoretically, women prisoners should be given medical facilities like, proper medical-examination of women inmates, on admission and

periodically thereafter. Qualified lady doctors and nurses should be attached to prison for females. Expectant mothers in custody should be shown special consideration, by way of medical and nutritional care,

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regular visits of Pediatrician / Gynaecologist, but unfortunately, they are not getting these facilities, which creates health problems among female prisoners during incarceration. The present scenario reflects the problem of neglected medical care, of female prisoners by the following statistics that in the prisons for females, total residential medical officers are only 490 against 12,780 female prisoners and the number of lady doctors in that area is also negligible. (Prison-2003).

**C. Psychological problems :**

Women prisoners should be provided with special medical care, in the prison hospital or outside the prison, to ensure better medical health, physical as well as mental. During imprisonment, a female prisoner undergoes physical, social and psychological deprivations which leave her completely disorganized and depressed. The following table shows some common psychological problems from which the female prisoners suffer.

Thus, during incarceration, female prisoners need strong psychological support, but the present statistics show that at the national level, only 16 psychologists are engaged in providing counselling facilities to female prisoners. (Prison-2003).

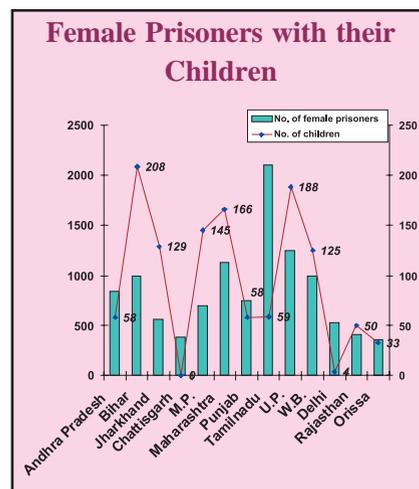
**Table No.1  
Common Psychological Reactions Of Women Prisoners**

Feelings of	Percent
Unhappiness	73
Feeling of worthlessness	69
Frequent worrying	65
Poor sleep and appetite	56
Headache	52
Tiredness	52
Inability to work	46
Thoughts of ending life	44

Source: NIMHANS (4)

**D. Forced Separation :**

In most societies, women have the primary responsibility for the family, particularly when there are children involved. The graph, presented below, shows the Statewise distribution, of female prisoners living with their very young children.



**Abstract :**

Over a period of time, our entire social structure has undergone a sea change, of morals and ideals. Criminality amongst women can be traced to rapid urbanization, industrialization, new socio-economic stresses and strains, break-up of the age-old institution of joint family, broken homes, conflicts and unhappy interfamilial relations, widening of spheres of occupational and so-



cial activities. The increase in the crime rate among women becomes alarmingly conspicuous in the light of the fact that a large number of such incidents go unreported. In India, statistics on female criminals consistently reveal that female offenders constitute, numerically a much smaller proportion than the male offenders. From 1.7 percent in 1971 it increased to 2.2 percent during 1981 and touched the figure of 3.4

## Problem of Female Prisoners in Indian Prison

This means, that when a woman is sent to prison, the consequences for the family which is left behind can be very significant. It is extremely difficult to take on, all the parental duties while a mother is sent to prison. The father, who is left with the family, frequently faces difficulties especially if there is no wider family support. Forced separation is also a very big problem for female prisoners, especially for those who have children above 6 years of age because a female prisoner is legally permitted to keep only her very young children with herself. The separation of a mother from her children, leads to a series of rapid changes, in the lives of, both mother as well as their children. This is certainly one of the worst aspects of imprisonment.

### E. Fear of social stigma

Female prisoners, during incarceration, suffer from another significant problem i.e. fears of social stigma. The social stigma is attached more to the women prisoners rather than male prisoners because crime has been considered as male behaviour. During incarceration, female prisoners frequently worry about the social stigma, who will accept them, how they will survive in open community etc. Sometimes, these fears, provoke them to end their lives. This fear also creates hurdles in learning

skills from income-generating programmes being taught in prisons for their rehabilitation.

### F. Problem of Rehabilitation

Social rehabilitation is another very important problem before the female prisoners during incarceration. As Sykes (1958) suggested, the pain of imprisonment can be mitigated, to an extent, by establishing social interaction, among the inmates themselves. The family members and the relatives of the women prisoners are generally not prepared to accept them back in to their family/society, despite repeated persuasion by the prison administration. In this situation, women prisoners, after release from prison, may be victimized, by any sort of crime, due to lack of proper support and care. At present, the vocational trades being taught during incarceration are not based on income-generating programmes. There are no industry instructors available for female prisoners who can train them in such types of programmes.

### Causational factors

On the basis of the above-mentioned problems, this researcher reached the conclusion that certain critical causes are responsible for these problems.

## Problem of Female Prisoners in Indian Prison



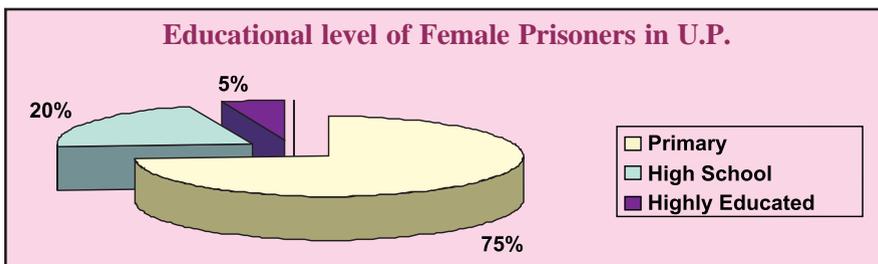
- Female prisoner's population:** The first and major cause of various problems faced by female prisoners during incarceration is their population being lower, in comparison to the male prisoners.
- Poor Strength of the Female staff:** Findings from the study indicate lack of prison staff i.e. security staff, prison health-officers, psychiatrists, counsellors, vocational training instructors, correctional staff etc. All types of prison staff are lesser in number than the requirement, for the proper care and treatment of the female prisoners. Secondly, the available prison staff is not skilled in understanding the fundamentals of human behaviour and corrections. They are not specialists.
- Lack of Sensitization regarding female prisoners:** Lack of sensitization among the prison staff is another major causal factor behind the various problems of female prisoners. Untrained, the prison

staff does not know how to deal with the various problems of female prisoners as special category prisoners during incarceration.

- Poor infrastructural facilities:** Poor prison facilities and policies is also another major problem of the female prisoners as their needs and requirements are different from that of the male prisoners.
- Lack of separate prisons:** Another major cause of the problems among the female prisoner's population, during incarceration, is the lack of facilities to accommodate female prisoners separately, from the male prisoners. Lack of separate buildings for female prisoners also creates problems in their incarceration as well as the rehabilitation process.
- Illiterate female prisoners:** Statistics reveal that in of the majority cases, most of the female prisoners are illiterate or not highly educated. Thus, illiteracy is another major cause of the various problems of female prisoners during

percent during 1991, and in the year 1997, female criminals accounted for 5.1 percent in the total IPC crimes and in the year 2001, female criminals accounted to 5.4 percent in the total IPC crimes .

The objective of the present study is to investigate mainly the types of problems among women prisoners in Indian prisons. The researcher in this study has identified, first of all, the



Source: Children of Women Prisoners in Jails: A Study in Uttar Pradesh; Planning Commission, Government of India New Delhi; 2004 (6)



various problems of female prisoners, causational factors working behind these problems, impact of these problems on female prisoners and then he has also suggested remedial measures. Thus, the present study attempts to throw light on a few aspects of the problems of female prisoners during incarceration, in the Indian prisons.

First of all, the researcher studied the im-

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incarceration. A study in U.P. state, shows the literacy levels of female prisoners highlighting the problem of illiteracy among female prisoners.

- **Traditional social mind-set:** In India, the especially female prisoners have a traditional mind-set, and are surrounded by various cultural-barriers, due to which, during incarceration, they suffer from the fear of stigma and various other problems and do not take interest in various rehabilitation programmes. Hence, the traditional mind-set of the Indian female prisoners is another major causational factor responsible for their problems.
- **Unskilled Industry instructors:** According to the modern prison policy & objectives, various new vocational trades and industrial-base programs training are being introduced in prisons but due to unskilled and untrained instructors and staff who do not know how to skillfully prepare female prisoners for to re-assimilation in society, after their release. Thus, untrained and unskilled staff is another major problem of female prisoners.
- **Untrained Welfare officers:** Inadequately trained and unskilled welfare officers are not able to fulfill the objective

of prison reform and the rehabilitation of prisoners.

- **Lack of Counselling:** As a special category prisoner, the female prisoners need proper and additional counselling because of weak mental and psychic health but the lack of adequate counselling is another major problem suffered by the female prisoners during incarceration.
- **Casual attitude of prison staff:** The prison staff adopt a casual attitude they thinking that the female prisoners should be engaged only in light and formal work programmes but they should keep in mind the fact that the female prisoners should have strong perspective on life after release and the casual attitude of the prison staff towards the female prisoners is harmful and can result in the latter's repeated victimization or an increase in female recidivism.

A few other factors as well as the ones mentioned above are some of the major causational factors responsible for the various problems of the female prisoners during their incarceration.

### Consequences of these problems on the female prisoners:

The major pain of imprisonment for females is the separation from

## Problem of Female Prisoners in Indian Prison

their children and the inevitable disruption of personal contacts with family members, apart from deprivation of liberty and security. The foremost thought, which constantly haunts the minds of these prisoners, is about their future. They are extremely worried, about where to go to, after their release from prison. They do not think that the family members will welcome them on their return. Due to the social stigma and difference in the attitude of family members, they find it difficult to go back to their homes and therefore, remain worried about their future. Female prisoners suffering from various problems simultaneously also suffer from the following consequences.

- **Further chances of exploitation:** It is also found that female prisoners may once again be victims of crime, if in prison during their incarceration they are not trained in various income-generating programmes, to make them self-dependent. There are then the chances of their repeat victimization.
- **Thoughts of ending life:** After being imprisoned, the fear of social stigma, traditional mind set, the pressure of various social and cultural practices and worry about their children's well-being makes female prisoners think about ending their lives.
- **Pain of victimization:** In the case of women offenders, imprisonment produces far more painful reaction than in their male counterpart. A consequence of various deprivations is humiliation and the feeling of degradation, in the prison inmates. Their values in life may undergo a drastic change. A female prisoner is fully aware of the fact that the society may no longer accept her as a respectable woman, but as an ex-convict. Thus, imprisonment itself, is very painful for a woman.
- **Impact of Forced separation on children:** Children separated from their imprisoned mothers frequently suffer neglect, deprivation, violence and social stigma. In other words, we can say that the children of women prisoners often become indirect victims. When women are arrested and sent to prison, little thought is given to the welfare of their children who may be removed from home, school, and community. They are often transferred from one care-giver to another. They are deprived of visits to their parents and siblings and are often left on their own, to understand what is happening to their family.
- **Inadequate child-care:** Female prisoners with their children in prison, with very limited



balance between the sexes, a world-wide phenomenon-India is quite usual in this respect. The proportion of women in any prison system throughout the world varies between 2% and 8%. A consequence of this small proportion is, that prisons and prison systems tend to be organized, on the basis of the needs and requirements of the male prisoners. This applies to architecture, security and all other facilities.

## Problem of Female Prisoners in Indian Prison

resources, naturally face difficulties, in meeting the requirements, of their children in prisons. The impact of jail-environment also hampers the personality-development of the child. As no separate staff is engaged, to look after the children, the staff assigned to look after the women prisoners also looks after the problems of the children living with them.

- **Physical development of children, hampered due to imprisonment:** The quality of food, nutrition, education, health, medical-case etc. is also found to be average, which hampers the natural growth and development, of children in prisons.
- **Lack of interest in participating in the prison-industries work:** As a female prisoner is constantly worried about her children's well-being, she cannot concentrate on the various work-programmes designed to make her skillful and also busy, in the daily routine of the prison life. Thus, lack of interest, in work-programmes is observed.
- **Hurdles in reassimilation & rehabilitation:** A major consequence, of all the above problems faced by female prisoners, is that prison's objective, of the the rehabilitating female prisoners so that she can reassimilate herself easily into the society, after her release, is not fulfilled.

### Remedial measures

As per the Government's instructions, the prison officers take care of female prisoners, by fulfilling their basic requirements but the female prisoners suffer from so many other problems as well therefore, our correctional process should be smart:

**S – SPECIFIC,  
M – MOTIVATING,  
A – ACHIEVING,  
R – REHABILITATING &  
T - TARGETING**

- **Abolish discrimination:** Statutory provisions which violate the equal treatment guaranteed by law and the disparity of sentencing due to gender-based discriminatory practices must be abolished. As regards the female prisoner's population, the prison staff should keep in mind the fact that irrespective of the population of the female prisoners, various laws and policies are designed, to protect the rights and duties of female prisoners, so it is not an issue of number but of sensitivity that the female prisoners need special treatment in regard to the male prisoners.
- **Prevention of increasing recidivism:** Since the female crime rate is increasing, an all-out effort should be made to reduce the recidivism rate before the female prison population becomes even greater. Compared to the male offenders, the number of female prisoners is still relatively small and thus conducive to new methods of treatment. Intensified rehabilitative efforts, aimed at this smaller group, may well lead to improved methods which would benefit the entire prison population.<sup>8</sup>
- **Primary concern Should Be Jobs and Job Training:** A majority of the female prisoners have to earn their own livelihood, therefore, the priority is to give occupational training with good prospects to these women. Professional training especially as according to the market demand, was identified as the greatest need of the hour. It is useless, to speak of reducing the recidivism speed while a lot of these female prisoners are released from prison, without any job training.
- **Alternate Sentence for female prisoners:** As proved by this study, the pain of imprisonment is a big hurdle in the path of correction of female prisoners psyche. It will be better to give alternative sentence as compared to institutional correction like placing extra importance on Community-Based Correction programs. An agenda of community based correction, using small facilities which can provide a diversity of programs and recognition of

individual needs, should be pursued. This effort must be coupled with a community education program which will assist the citizens and the institutions of that community to be more responsive to the needs of the women offenders.<sup>9</sup>

- **Special Consideration to the Children of Female prisoners:** Children, for none of their fault, but per force, have to stay in jail with their mothers. In some cases, it may be because of the tender age of the child, while in other cases, it may be because there is no one at home to look after them or to take care of them. The jail environment is certainly not congenial for the development of the children. For the care, welfare and development of the children, special and specific provisions have been made, both in Part III and IV of the Constitution of India, beside other provisions in these parts, which are also significant. The best interest of the child has been regarded as a primary consideration in our Constitution<sup>10</sup>. N.G.O's and the Women & Child welfare department which are authorized, to represent these children and the community, must be aware of their problems and more concern should be shown for their welfare. Child support agenda should be encouraged, with these children as the main concern.
- **Need for Public Sensitization:** 65 percent female prisoners from the total interviewed prisoners, said that they have fear of social stigma. They added further, that in normal situation, they were not comfortable with their parents-in-law and society. Life was very unpredictable for them and after this prisoner, stigma how they can survive in open community, was their main worry. That is why, there is a great need for public sensitization program, without which it is unrealistic to implement female prisoner's rehabilitation programme or these

recommendations. It is only feasible when the female prisoners receive the proper attention and support of the general public. Thus, it is crucial that the various groups, both of the government and the community, make joint efforts, to endeavour to win support for the reform and rehabilitation of the female offenders by assisting them .

### Conclusion

Through this study the researcher concluded that if the female prisoners can't assimilate themselves in prison culture then the correctional process will be incomplete and due to this incomplete correctional process they can't rehabilitate themselves in the society's mainstream.

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## PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE AND PUBLIC IMAGE OF POLICE PERSONNEL A CROSS-GENDER STUDY

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### Key words:

Performance;

Antiquated Police Act;

Organizational structure;

Infrastructural facilities;

Imaginative activities;

Unjustifiable manner.

### Introduction

The job of police involves day-to-day physical and psychological dangers which results in attitudinal problems, behavioral problems and relationship problems (Ed Diener, 1997). Sharma (1995) has observed that in India where, the basic infrastructure facilities for policing (e.g. technological support in crime detection and prevention in terms of networked crime profiling system and lack of networked criminal profiling) apart from the physical hardships due to improper housing, conveyance, and lack of other basic amenities, policing can be a very dehumanizing process. These may result in feelings of powerlessness and the experience of stress. Continued experience of helplessness leads to apathy and a sense of dejection. The impact of occupational environment on the life of the individual is tremendous consequently; it leads the individual

to make certain choices (Orpen, 1999). The job of an average policeperson has a negative impact on the well-being and results in considerable amount of stress and strain; both perceived and real, which in turn would undoubtedly affect his work performance (e.g. see Siwach, 2003a; Siwach, 2003b). Moreover, the criminal justice system in India makes conviction extremely difficult. This breeds a sense of helplessness among hardworking police personnel.

The perceived public image of the police coupled with their self image has a major impact on police performance (see Sabarwal, 2002). In India, despite credible performance during times of crisis the image that the public holds of the police is still very negative this may be partly due to the actions of personnel in the force which was not liked by the public or at least a section of it. The police, instead of

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being an instrument to enforce the rule of law, it is increasingly seen as a pliable tool in the hands of unscrupulous politicians (Marwah, 2000). The use of unethical means to carry out legitimate functions is another charge against the police.

The perceived public image of police discussed above has been a legacy of the police force since colonial period. The basic structuring of the police force in the country is derived from the colonial system of British India; the object of the police force in a colony was to help the colonizers rule over the masses. In order to exert and demonstrate brutal force of the colonizers the department was structured tightly across hierarchies, and all controls being at the top with the Imperial Police Service Officers, planning, and commanding all aspects of operations of the force. The lower levels were only to exhibit and display state power in its most violent form. Whereas; an Independent democratic nation called for drastic changes in the operations of the force and its basic structuring but the basic structure of the force remained unchanged over the years. The organizational transformation and development that was supposed to have taken place in the free and fair democratic society did not happen in the police force. The syndrome associated with 'authoritarian personality' (Adorno et al 1950 ) of

'kicking' the lower level in the hierarchy and 'licking' the higher level continued and it also served the new power centers in a democratic set-up very well. The authoritarian person derives comfort in the identification of submissive behaviour towards authority, and directs his/her aggression towards other people, often to hide the feeling of internal weakness with a search for strengths in the external world. In keeping with the logic of an authoritarian set-up, the top level officers in the police force, show 'pseudo-nurturance' (Sinha, 1980) and sub-ordinates reciprocate by pseudo or instrumental dependency. The organizational structure of the police is such that there are few centers of power and authority. This concentration of power leads to the development of an authoritarian style of working among the superior officers. Use of coercion and threat are the most frequently used and accepted ways of supervision of work of sub-ordinates. Consequently, personnel at sub-ordinates may develop a poor perception of their quality of life which may ultimately affect their self-image and work effectiveness.

The conspicuousness of the job of a policeperson in uniform is another factor that contributes to the sense of being perceived differently and hence the impact on self image. For example, being a uniformed



### Abstract :

The perception of quality of work life and self image has tremendous impact on the life of the individual and consequently the choices the individual makes. When the performance of the police is always under criticism and public scrutiny, it is worth understanding the perception of quality of life and image the police personnel have about themselves and apply it to analyze their work performance.



The present study investigates the Perceived Quality of Work Life (QWL) and public image among the male and female police personnel. The objective has been to study the perceived disparity between the level of expectation and availability of quality of life attributes at the work place by the police personnel. It also tries to explore whether there is a gender impact on these perceptions. The sample consisted of 311 police constables and head

profession, in a crowd situation a police person is immediately distinguished from others and they are also distinguishing between 'public' and themselves. This in itself becomes an undeniable source of stress. Consequently, the constant exposure of police officers to physical dangers puts them in a state of continual conflict between their instinctual tendency to avoid hazard and their obligation to face up to these risks. Their continuous observations of incidents of injury and death only serve to reinforce this conflict.

Women in police force are a relatively recent phenomenon and the impact of the structural factors on women police has rarely been investigated. Bharat (2000) have observed that research on women and work is particularly prone to the tendency of holding women responsible for their low job involvement, lack of commitment to work etc. But the differential impact of the organizational structure and processes, which are largely designed with an in-built gender bias against women, is rarely investigated. Gender is socially constructed, meaning that it is not the individuals but society frames the behaviour as masculine or feminine. Women are expected in traditional society to display caring and nurturant behaviour more often than the men. However, the effect

of organizational type and the occupational choice such as policing on the self-image and quality of work life of women has not been paid much attention. The limited entry of women in police force is also a reason for it being relegated to a minority status. They form a minuscule proportion of the police force and hence often relegated to the background and have even a lower representation in the line function. Biswas and Johari (2005) points out that in Gujarat, for example, only 4.3% of the total police force comprises of women.

The present paper focuses on a comparison between male and female police personnel (constables and head constables, because these are the people who are in direct dealing with the public) across their perception of quality of work life and perceived public image. Apart from this, in order to have a feel of the discretionary behavior towards the female personnels within the force a qualitative analysis of their perception of sexual harassment has been taken up.

Based on our review of literature, the following hypotheses were conjectured.

**H1:** there will be significant difference in the perception of male and female police personnel in their public image.

**H2:** both male and female personnel

will differ significantly in their perception of quality of life, in terms of a) availability of work life attributes, at the work place b) level of expectations about work life attributes at their work place. **H3:** There will be significant difference between levels of expectation and availability of the quality of life attributes at the work place a) for male personnel b) for female personnel.

As there are very few studies to explore the stress factors among female police personnel the qualitative interview to unveil their perception of sexual harassment within the force has been taken as an exploratory attempt by the study, which may be further used to explain the understanding the perception of quality of work life by female police personnel..

## Method

### Sample

The sample consisted of 311 police personnel from Gujarat State Police Force comprising of male head police constables (n = 100), female head police constables (n = 54), male police constables (n=107) and female police constables (n= 50). All of them were Senior High School Graduates holding Higher Secondary Certificate about 5 % of them were graduates and

postgraduates. Both the male and the female police personnel had the basic education of senior secondary certificate level. Most of the women personnel were married and had children while there were few who were unmarried (4%).

### Measures

The sample of respondents were administered a questionnaire measuring perceived public image using an attribute checklist, a scale measuring quality of work life, and demographic information. One special section of structured guidelines for in-depth interview for women respondents was also used. The detailed description of the measures included in the study is presented below.

### Public Image

The respondents were presented with 16 attributes, in alphabetical order, having equal number of negative and positive attributes. The negative attributes were; argumentative, arrogant, insensitive, skeptical, corrupt, greedy, selfish, and cunning. The positive attributes were; responsible, courageous, trustworthy, intelligent, hardworking, helpful, honest, and courteous. The respondents are asked the extent to which each attribute describes the public image



constables, comprising of 207 male and 104 female participants. Respondents were administered an attribute checklist and a standardized scale measuring perceptions of quality of work life. The findings suggest that, there is a significant difference between male and female police personnel in terms of the levels of expectations as well as availability of quality of work life attributes at the work. However, both male and female personnel expected more



clarity about their work, greater sense of purpose, more rules and policies which allow them to use time effectively on activities that are relevant to the organization. Males and female personnel also have different construction of their self-image. In-depth interview of 20% of the female police personnel supplemented the finding. The findings have implications for understanding the performance of the police in context.

of police. The scoring was done using a 5-point scale; where '1' is almost never perceived and '5' is almost always perceived.

### *Quality of work life (QWL)*

The Quality of work life (QWL) was measured using QWL survey questionnaire of Dhaval & Vyas (1997) which has 21 dimensions. Each dimension is evaluated on a 5-point scale in terms of (a) the perceived importance or expectation of a dimension (where 1 is completely unimportant and 5 is critically important), and (b) the availability of that dimension in his/her work place (where 1 does never exist and 5 always exist). A brief description of the dimensions is presented below.

1. **Acknowledgment.** Recognition for a job well done.
2. **Challenge.** An opportunity to take up work that is demanding yet achievable.
3. **Dialogue.** One can talk honestly about work-related problems. There is a transparency in the organization.
4. **Direction.** Awareness of relationship of activities with the organizational vision; in case of deviations, realigning activities to achieve organizational goal.
5. **Equality.** Perceived nondiscriminatory equal opportunity work environment.
6. **Fit.** The alignment between expectations and its fulfillment at the work place.
7. **Flexibility.** Rulebook is not the final word specific circumstances may require different approaches.
8. **Informality.** Less emphasis on prescribed form, structure, relationships, or established outcomes.
9. **Invention.** Scope for experimentation, imagination and creativity.
10. **Oneness.** Emphasis on collaboration and co-operation within organization.
11. **Ownership.** The right to shape your work and workspace as you want.
12. **Personal development.** Opportunities provided by the organization considering personal interest of the individual and development of the organization.
13. **Purpose.** Setting and pursuing a goal or object to be accomplished.
14. **Relationship Building.** Opportunities to build strong relationships at work.
15. **Relevance.** The rules and policies facilitating the effective use of time on activities relevant to the organization.
16. **Respect.** Respecting individuals in the organization irrespective of their ranks.

- 17. Self-identity.** Unique existence of the person among the people at the work place.
- 18. Service.** A helpful act or contribution to the well being of public.
- 19. Support.** Personnel are provided adequate resources to deliver results.
- 20. Validation.** Opportunities to see the results of one's work.
- 21. Worth.** Perception of being valued by the organization.

### *Procedure*

The sample for the present study was contacted through the Police Training School, Vadodara, where constables, head constables, asst. sub-inspectors, sub-inspectors, from all over Gujrat state come for refresher courses. The sample was randomly selected from these personnel who attended the refresher courses, within a span of four months. Male and female personnel filled up questionnaires in different small group sessions.

### *In-depth interview of female police personnel*

An equally important but less emphasized issue that contributes to the quality of work life for women police personnel is the occurrence of sexual harassment in the work place. An in- depth qualitative interview in order to assess the existence and impact of the same was carried out with 20% of the women police personnel from the original sample group..

## **Results and Discussion**

### *Perceived public image*

We compared the mean scores of male and female police personnel on all the attributes of perceived public image. The mean score on positive attributes of both male and female personnel were significantly higher than on

negative attributes. Out of the eight negative attributes, males had a significantly higher mean scores on five attributes; argumentative, arrogant, insensitive, skeptical, cunning. On the positive attributes males had significantly higher mean scores on responsible, intelligent, and hardworking; whereas, females had significantly higher mean scores on honest, and courteous. There was no significant difference between male and female police personnel with regard to police being courageous, trustworthy, corrupt, greedy, helpful, and selfish. The mean, standard deviation, and 't' values of all the attributes are presented in Table – 1. However, the findings suggest that, the police personnel fail to have an accurate perception of their public image. For example, male police personnel reported that the public does not view them as “corrupt” and “greedy”, which is contradictory to earlier findings (Shah,2000). It is imperative to present the personnel with a more realistic picture of their public image to improve their performance.

### *Availability and expectations of QWL factors across gender*

The difference between expectation and availability of QWL factors across female and male police personnel were analyzed. A 'correlated t' test was computed between expectations and availability of QWL factors. The result suggests that among female police personnel on five dimensions there was a significant difference between their expectations of QWL factors and its availability, namely; direction, flexibility, informality, purpose and relevance. In all these five dimensions the expectations that they had was significantly higher than what was available, meaning that female police personnel expect a higher level of clarity in their work (direction), greater degree of flexibility, informality, greater sense of purpose and more relevant rules which allow them to use time effectively and spend it on activities that are relevant to the organization's mission. The results are presented in Table 2.

The results of the 'correlated t' test for males suggest that out of the 21 factors of QWL there was a significant difference between their expectations and availability on 15 dimensions. They had a higher level of expectations from the department than what was available on all 15 factors. They expect not only greater recognition for a job well done but also genuine appreciation (acknowledgement), they expect greater challenges on the job, challenging work that are demanding yet achievable (challenge), greater transparency where they can talk honestly about work-related problems and give suggestions freely on the issues pertaining to them and the entire organization (dialogue). The male police personnel also expect; greater clarity in their work and awareness of how day-to-day activities are related to the organizational vision and if needed steps are taken to re-align the activity to achieve organizational goal (direction), higher level of equality (equality), greater flexibility, greater scope for experimentation, imagination and creativity (invention), higher degree of collaboration and co-operation between all the police departments, which instills a feeling of 'unity' in the organization (cooperation), greater right to shape their work and workspace as they want (ownership), greater opportunities provided by the police organization considering personal interest and development of the organization (personal development), greater purpose in action, higher level of opportunities to mix with a variety of people and to build strong relationships at work (relationship building), rules and policies that allow one to use time effectively and spend it on activities that are relevant to the organization, greater level of respect for individuals in the organization irrespective of their ranks (respect), and greater opportunities to see the results of one's work and how it benefits others (validation). The results are presented in Table 2.

### *Difference between male –female personnel across perceived QWL*

The comparison between male and female police personnel

across their expected level of presence of QWL factors and its availability in the work place was done. Out of 21 factors of QWL significant difference was obtained on 10 factors males had a higher level of expectation on acknowledgement, challenge, flexibility, ownership, relations building, and validation compared to females. Female police personnel had higher expectation in terms of direction, invention, personal development, and worth. These results are indicative of the fact that the female police personnel have lesser expectations from their job, and thus; have a better perception of the quality of work life. The mean, standard deviation and results of 't' tests are presented in Table 3.

Male and female police personnel were also compared on the perceived availability of QWL factors in the organization. The results are presented in Table 3. There was a significant difference between male and female police personnel on 14 factors of QWL out of 21 factors. Perceived availability of acknowledgement, ownership, and service was higher for males compared to female police personnel. The female police personnel reported a significantly higher level of availability of dialogue, direction, equality, fit, flexibility, informality, invention, personal development, relevance, respect, and support compared to their male counterparts.

One reason for this may be that women police personnel experience a certain sense of power simply being a part of the police force, a job that puts them above and beyond the reach of other women. Lack of sufficient exposure and knowledge further contributes to it. On the other hand, male personnel may view the system as being excessively authoritarian and constraining. They may feel a certain lack of control over their work place. This results in reduced quality of work life.

A comparison between the male and the female police personnel highlight a few core issues. Male police personnel feel that they are treated as being worthy in the organization.

Availability of worth is more than their expectation or perceived importance, which contradicts the female personnel perception. Likewise, females feel that the availability of relevance, ownership, informality, flexibility and challenge is more than their expectations or perceived importance. However, Marwah (2000), in his study of female police personnel reports that, most reported complain by women personnel is the lack of flexibility in the system.

### *Results of the in-depth interviews*

The in-depth interview of 104 women police constables and head constables on sexual harassment and other gender specific problems at work place revealed that most women police personnel felt that they are often treated as decorative items in the work place and are not given any concrete work to do. This finding is contradictory with the results obtained in the previous section where it was found that the availability of challenging work was more than their expectations for the same. There have been several instances where they are merely asked to serve tea to people visiting the police station. Refusal to do so results in being forced to stay back at work till odd hours with out any valid reason. Female police constables and head constables shared that their family members did not appreciate night duties at far away places. This eventually results in a lot of mental and physical strain as well as family conflict. Since most of the women in the police force are married, they also have a home to look after. Managing a household after a duty that stretched from 10 to 16 hours and sometimes even 24 hours becomes nearly impossible. Another problem heard repeatedly is the lack of consideration during pregnancy or child rearing. Moreover the lack of separate changing rooms and bathrooms for the women personnel makes it difficult to lead a life of dignity in the police force.

### *Conclusion*

The police department should develop a gender sensitive administrative rules keeping in view the adverse conditions women face in society, a separate set of rules specifically for women police personnel is called for.

These rules should encourage a positive discrimination for the women police.

The distance between the high level official and the constabulary staff is much and very formal. The only way the senior officials interact with the constabulary staff is through grievance committees and the 'darbar' they call for the constabulary staff. Thus, there is very little chance for the open interaction across the hierarchies of police. The leadership lacks in the ability to carry the entire force along with them, means; in case of achievements the whole credit goes to the senior officials and the constabulary staff keeps yearning for a little acknowledgement and recognition. The system should develop ways to share credit among all the staff members. As task force, police lacks in team spirit and cohesiveness. The moral of the task forces should be kept high by training them for team spirit and group cohesiveness.

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**Table 1**  
**T test for perceived public image across male and female police personnel**

Attributes	Males(N = 207)		Females (N = 104)		t
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Argumentative	2.6	1.43	2.19	1.41	2.456**
Arrogant	2.45	1.51	2.11	1.23	2.077*
Insensitive	2.43	1.33	2.76	1.4	2.119*
Skeptical	2.91	1.29	2.73	1.32	1.170*
Corrupt	2.5	1.48	2.51	1.54	0.056
Greedy	2.69	1.35	2.71	1.48	0.159
Selfish	2.52	1.47	2.71	1.6	1.088
Cunning	2.56	1.44	2.01	1.35	3.392**
<b>Average Negative</b>	2.58	1.41	2.47	1.42	0.082
Responsible	3.65	1.37	3.84	1.36	1.136*
Courageous	3.43	1.34	3.61	1.42	1.123
Trustworthy	3.09	1.4	3.1	1.49	0.017
Intelligent	3.07	1.55	3.43	1.36	2.092*
Hardworking	2.93	1.59	3.83	1.35	5.083**
Helpful	2.97	1.44	2.97	1.31	0.172
Honest	3.32	1.43	2.77	1.35	3.371**
Courteous	3.23	1.39	2.9	1.4	2.034*
<b>Average Positive</b>	3.21	1.44	3.31	1.38	0.067

Note: \*\* significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed); \* is significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed)

**Table 2**  
**Mean, Standard Deviation and results of correlated ‘t’ between expectation and availability**  
**of QWL factors among female police personnel.**

Dimension	Female			Male		
	Expectation	Availability	‘t’ Values	Expectation	Availability	‘t’ Values
Acknowledgement	3.43 (1.06)	3.48 (1.05)	0.37	4.03 (1.09)	3.79 (1.12)	3.39**
Challenge	3.35 (1.16)	3.43 (1.31)	0.53	3.72 (1.24)	3.45 (1.18)	2.78**
Dialogue	3.35 (1.03)	3.63 (1.11)	1.91	3.53 (1.20)	3.22 (1.29)	3.57**
Direction	4.05 (0.98)	3.62 (1.11)	3.31*	3.72 (1.03)	3.13 (1.27)	7.14**
Equality	3.68 (1.02)	3.75 (1.14)	0.48	3.73 (0.97)	3.27 (1.28)	5.61**
Fit	3.35 (1.18)	3.69 (1.22)	1.93	3.33 (1.25)	3.37 (1.29)	0.32
Flexibility	3.99 (1.13)	3.48 (1.45)	2.09*	3.44 (1.11)	3.10 (1.35)	3.95**
Informality	3.71 (1.15)	3.66 (1.23)	3.45**	3.38 (1.28)	3.40 (1.32)	0.23
Invention	3.90 (2.40)	3.62 (1.29)	1.11	3.43 (1.20)	3.10 (1.39)	4.19**
Oneness	3.63 (1.08)	3.38 (1.23)	1.74	3.65 (1.12)	3.48 (1.19)	2.21*
Ownership	2.73 (1.14)	3.03 (1.18)	1.94	3.46 (1.28)	3.28 (1.20)	2.12*
Personal Development	3.70 (1.31)	3.40 (1.23)	1.84	3.32 (1.38)	3.11 (1.32)	2.23*
Purpose	3.71 (1.24)	3.29 (1.11)	2.74**	3.76 (1.25)	3.32 (1.22)	5.46**
Relationship Building	3.29 (1.19)	3.40 (1.21)	0.82	3.71 (1.26)	3.53 (1.19)	2.12*
Relevance	3.47 (1.31)	3.76 (1.27)	2.40*	3.33 (1.23)	3.15 (1.34)	2.48**
Respect	3.60 (1.15)	3.66 (1.33)	0.44	3.53 (1.37)	3.16 (1.32)	4.45**
Self Identity	3.00 (1.28)	3.19 (1.17)	1.13	3.14 (1.34)	3.22 (1.26)	0.90
Service	3.55 (1.10)	3.47 (0.99)	0.52	3.76 (1.18)	3.71 (1.10)	0.57
Support	3.20 (1.11)	3.40 (1.36)	1.35	3.16 (1.30)	3.12 (1.32)	0.40
Validation	3.53 (1.08)	3.45 (1.31)	0.50	3.79 (1.23)	3.61 (1.23)	2.25*
Worth	3.69 (1.12)	3.39 (1.16)	2.10	3.34 (1.35)	3.39 (1.31)	0.55

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Standard Deviations; \*\* significant at 0.01 level (2tailed); \* Correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2tailed)

**Table 3**  
**Mean, Standard Deviation and results of 't' between expectation and availability of**  
**QWL factors among male police personnel**

Dimension	Female			Male		
	Expectation	Availability	't' Values	Expectation	Availability	't' Values
Acknowledgement	3.43 (1.06)	4.03 (1.09)	4.77**	3.48 (1.15)	3.79 (1.12)	2.32**
Challenge	3.35 (1.16)	3.72 (1.24)	2.63**	3.43 (1.31)	3.45 (1.18)	0.13
Dialogue	3.35 (1.03)	3.53 (1.20)	1.40	3.63 (1.11)	3.22 (1.29)	2.80**
Direction	4.05 (0.98)	3.72 (1.03)	2.83**	3.62 (1.11)	3.13 (1.27)	3.40**
Equality	3.68 (0.10)	3.71 (0.98)	0.20	3.75 (1.14)	3.27 (1.28)	3.36**
Fit	3.35 (1.18)	3.33 (1.25)	0.10	3.69 (1.22)	3.37 (1.29)	2.23*
Flexibility	3.09 (1.13)	3.44 (1.22)	2.77**	3.48 (1.45)	3.10 (1.35)	2.36*
Informality	3.17 (1.15)	3.37 (1.28)	1.37	3.66 (1.23)	3.39 (1.32)	1.80*
Invention	3.90 (2.40)	3.41 (1.20)	2.60**	3.62 (1.29)	3.10 (1.39)	3.27**
Oneness	3.63 (1.08)	3.65 (1.12)	0.22	3.38 (1.23)	3.48 (1.19)	0.74
Ownership	2.73 (1.41)	3.46 (1.28)	4.31**	3.03 (1.18)	3.28 (1.20)	1.85*
Personal Development	3.70 (1.31)	3.32 (1.38)	2.40**	3.40 (1.23)	3.11 (1.32)	1.98*
Purpose	3.71 (1.24)	3.76 (1.25)	0.37	3.29 (1.11)	3.32 (1.22)	0.26
Relationship Building	3.29 (1.19)	3.71 (1.26)	2.93**	3.40 (1.21)	3.53 (1.19)	0.94
Relevance	3.47 (1.31)	3.33 (1.23)	0.96	3.76 (1.27)	3.15 (1.34)	4.02**
Respect	3.60 (1.15)	3.53 (1.37)	0.46	3.66 (1.33)	3.16 (1.32)	3.27**
Self Identity	3.00 (1.28)	3.14 (1.34)	0.93	3.19 (1.17)	3.22 (1.26)	0.17
Service	3.55 (1.10)	3.76 (1.18)	1.62	3.47 (0.99)	3.71 (1.10)	1.95**
Support	3.20 (1.11)	3.16 (1.30)	0.29	3.40 (1.36)	3.12 (1.32)	1.83**
Validation	3.53 (1.08)	3.79 (1.23)	1.88*	3.45 (1.31)	3.61 (1.23)	1.11
Worth	3.69 (1.12)	3.04 (1.35)	2.40**	3.39 (1.16)	3.39 (1.31)	0.04

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Standard Deviations; \*\* significant at 0.01 level (2tailed); \* Correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2tailed)



## HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS AND POLICING PROBLEMS

K.V.Thomas\*

In the fast-changing world-order with global trends towards powerful institutions and individualism and 'nation- states' undergoing role-transition from 'provider' to 'policy-maker', Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) and Civil rights groups which occupy a major space, in the 'civil society' represent a 'third-way' (Antony Gidden) 'for collectivism and development. Their role, is more important, in developing countries like India where 'traditional strategies' of social and economic development based on large scale institutionalized methods and provisions, have not achieved desired results. These efforts have not 'trickled down' 'to bring consistent and sustained development' in the standards of living and quality-of-life of the poor and underprivileged sections. Such 'developmental aberrations' 'which failed to provide basic amenities' to sizeable sections of people 'acted as breeding grounds for organised struggles and movements' mainly by the deprived and exploited sections.

"Penalties of discrimination and deprivation will catch up with all of

us "(Dr. Amartya Sen). These factors/issues have caught us in many fields- the manifestations of which appear in different forms such as political extremism, insurgency, terrorism, violent ethnic and regional movements etc. These situations have opened up myriad law and order and policing problems in many parts of the country, especially the North-East, Jammu-Kashmir and Telengana belt of Andhra Pradesh. This paper intends to examine the basic policing problems in Andhra Pradesh, in the light of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and strong Civil and human rights groups espousing the cause of Naxalites and other radical groups.

### Scope and Methodology of the research Study

The area of this research project was the State of Andhra Pradesh which has witnessed major aberrations in socio-economic development and internal conflicts and struggles, engineered by radical-extremist groups. The State has carried the legacy of the armed peasant uprisings in Telengana in 1950s which was the first organised revolt by radicals/



### Key words :

Policing problems;  
Civil Rights;  
Human Rights;  
NGOs;  
'Third-way';  
Left Wing Extremism;  
Land- reforms;  
Untouchability;  
Caste-conflicts;  
Tribals;  
Dalits;  
Women;  
Child-labour;  
Empowerment;  
Net-work and Police-bashing.

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### Abstract :

The article is an amended abstract of a research thesis undertaken by the contributor. *The theme of research was the policing problems vis-a-vis civil and human rights groups and the area of research was Andhra Pradesh.* A lot of historical and empirical data had been collected collated and analyzed by the researcher and on the basis of that certain findings were arrived at.

communists against the landlords and Zamindars. Despite the implementation of institutionalized strategies and mechanisms for the speedy development of the State, internal contradictions in the development of the State were glaring. While Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, with their distinct geographic and demographic features, had attained economic prosperity and affluence, Telengana region continued to remain backward in basic amenities and infrastructure. This lop-sided development paved the way for the demand for separate Telengana State which is now vociferously carried forward by TRS.

The data for this study has been collected through historical and empirical methods. While the study of literature such as books, documents, journals, proceedings of seminars, annual reports of human rights bodies (NHRC & State HRCs), NGOs and prominent Human and Civil rights groups constituted the bulk of historical data, structured interviews with sample-groups such as NGO/Civil rights activists, judicial experts, academicians, bureaucrats/ex bureaucrats (100), police personnel (100- of the rank of Constable, Head constable, SI, Inspector, DSP/SP) and general public (200) from the different strata of society, provided the empirical data, as incorporated in this study.

Besides, a detailed study of selected NGOs/ Civil rights groups

on the basis of an observation schedule, covering the major parameters of the research and interviews with around a dozen prominent personalities of national stature, active in the fields of human/civil rights bodies, judiciary and police such as Chief Justice (Rtd) M.N. Venkatchellai of Supreme Court/ former Chairman of NHRC, Justice ( Rtd) Malimath of Supreme Court, Justice (Rtd) P.Janakamma & Rtd Justice P.K. Shamsuddin of Kerala High Court, Dr. S. Subramanian, (IPS) Ex-Director, NSG/human-rights specialist, Dr. Kiran Bedi (I.P.S.), Dr. Sankar Sen (I.P.S.), Dr. M.V. Pylee, former Vice Chancellor of CUSAT, Cochin, Dr. N.R.Madhava Menon, founder of National Law University, Bangalore, Adv. Knnabiraman, P. Balagopal, Kachai Illaiyah, Pratap Reddy (all human rights activists) have been used as research tools, to collect relevant material/data for the study.

### Findings of The Study

This research project could bring out the following major findings:-

1. Though the State and its agencies like police, guaranteed the protection and promotion of human/civil rights, through various constitutional and legal provisions, they were able to protect these rights to 'some extent only'. This reflected on



the mal-functioning of some of the State- superstructures' which has been effectively projected by civil liberties groups, through orchestrated propaganda/campaigns, much to the discomfiture of police.

2. The NGOs and Civil liberties groups, in Andhra Pradesh which occupied moderate space in the civil society, had contributed to the improvement of human right scenario. Their impact, in the creation of human and civil rights awareness, was more on the tribal and Dalit fronts. While the Civil liberties groups have concentrated more on the protection and promotion of political and civil rights, particularly targeting police and other establishments, the emphasis of NGOs was on the promotion of economic and social rights of marginalized sections. The attitude of civil rights groups, in many respects, was not conducive, in creating awareness among masses against violence and other deprivations.
3. NGO movement in Andhra Pradesh, had accelerated the socio-economic development, particularly of Dalits, Tribals and rural poor. These groups had marginally succeeded, in strengthening their economic base including ownership of cultivable and irrigated land, better tenancy rights, attainment of minimum wages, increase in production, productivity, levels of capitalization and production of marketable surpluses. These changes had contributed, to moderate improvement, in their civil/ human rights awareness as well as their perception of and approach towards police.
4. The awareness of general public about their rights as well as the basic elements of human rights pertaining to individual freedom and liberty, vis-à-vis the role of major Civil liberties groups/ NGOs espousing these rights, had remained high, among the urban and semi-urban sections, whereas NGOs had marginally succeeded, in accentuating the human rights awareness among the rural sections, through an ongoing process, of "social resurgence" and "social engineering" 'with the active involvement' of these target groups and their representative organisations. Manifestation of this trend appeared, in different forms such as political activism, labour militancy, dalit/tribal unrest and emergence of radical groups, which resulted in overstraining the law enforcement machinery in the State.
5. The Civil liberties groups particularly Andhra Pradesh Civil liberties Committee (APCLC),

The article unfolds these findings and comes out with a number of recommendations for harmonizing the relations between police and civil-human rights groups by effecting changes in their style of functioning/operations. Other related issues relevant to the topic of research such as disparities in development leading to socio-economic instability, deprivation and exploitation of weaker and marginalized sections, emergence of left-wing



extremism and their depredations, land-reforms, unsociability, gender-issues etc. are also covered in the article. One noteworthy feature of the article is that its contents are unbiased and based on ground level quality research and the findings and recommendations are relevant and applicable to law enforcement agencies as well as civil/human rights groups and NGOs operating in states/areas with major law and order problems.

## Human and Civil Rights Groups and Policing Problems

had occupied their space in the civil society, through their campaigns and activities focusing on, alleged police excesses, fake encounters etc. Their strategy and campaigns particularly their reservations, to denounce violence and violations of human rights, by left extremists, have adversely affected the credibility and mass base of the organisations. These groups also resort to slanderous campaigns against police, adversely affecting the morale of police personnel.

6. The police, at cutting edge level particularly of Telengana districts where Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is more active, have a high degree of awareness, on the activities of major civil liberties groups/NGOs. The relationship between civil liberties groups and police remained strained, if not hostile, in the backdrop of the campaign and activities by the former, highlighting issues such as police excesses. NGOs could make limited impact in making police human-rights-friendly nor did the police find any significant role for NGOs, in assisting them, in the enforcement of law and order.
7. The proliferation of NGOs in Andhra Pradesh showed some geographical trends which had some impact, on the socio-economic and political fabric of the society and the functioning of police. Though Telengana districts (41.7% of the total area and 39.2% of the total population of the State) are the most socially and economically backward, the number of NGOs there, is only 11% as against Coastal Andhra (54%) and Rayalaseema (35%), which are more advanced from social and economic point of view. This contradiction, in the geographical spread, vis-à-vis the functional priorities of NGOs, was largely the result of concentration, of pioneer NGOs, in Coastal Andhra/ Rayalaseema and the space occupied by left wing extremists, among the marginalized sections of Telengana, by strongly espousing their issues, with certain amount of resistance, against NGOs which were branded by them as “pro-establishment” and the agents of imperialist forces. Thus, while Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema witnessed steady political activism on class-caste lines, Telengana had become the haven of left wing extremists, paving the way for police, to face the wrath of political activists as well as the radical armed revolutionaries fighting against the State.
8. The major activities of NGOs, which gave a fillip to the promotion of civil/human rights, included:

- (a) Dalit/Tribal development/empowerment projects.
  - (b) Health and sanitation schemes in rural areas dominated by marginalized sections.
  - (c) Rehabilitation of child-bonded labour/ street children.
  - (d) Empowerment of women/landless agricultural workers/rural poor.
  - (e) Self-employment/ income-generating schemes.
  - (f) Housing projects for shelter-less, urban slum-dwellers, under-privileged and unorganized sections.
  - (g) Special campaigns and propaganda on human/civil rights issues such as untouchability, denial of minimum wages, alienation of tribal lands, displacement of tribals, atrocities against women etc.
9. A shift in the strategy of NGOs has come up recently, mainly at the instance of foreign donor agencies. The major concept which is gaining ground is 'Net working' or 'Alliance -building'. They are the manifestations of co-operative strategies, to improve the impact of NGO-operations. However, the net working has created another discernible trend that many pioneer NGOs are becoming anti-establishment, influenced by the conceptual perception of foreign donor agencies. On many occasions, their aggressiveness, influenced by the agenda and priorities of their donor agencies, leads to protracted agitations/ struggles, as was noticed, in the case of traditional fishermen, progressive dalit bodies etc. This has posed new problems for policing.
10. An overwhelming majority of NGOs in Andhra Pradesh depend upon foreign-funding agencies, for mobilization of their resources/ finances. The priority areas, of concern, for leading foreign donor agencies, viz. EZE (West Germany), BILANCE (Netherlands), OXFAM (England), ICCO and HIVOS(Holland) included:
- a) Empowerment of Dalits/ Tribals, rural poor and women.
  - b) Protection and promotion of human rights, of weaker/marginalized sections such as tribals, fishermen and children. The inflow of foreign funds/ resources to NGOs in the State varied from Rs 100 to Rs. 150 crore per annum.
11. Unhealthy trends such as the emergence of fraudulent NGOs, nicknamed as 'brief-case NGOs', over-dependence on foreign donors in policy formulations/ prioritization of projects, overstretching of resources by taking up multifold activities for mere propaganda/ publicity, building up pressure groups on political/ ideological lines, advancing personal interests and last but not the least, the improper accounting and utilization of foreign funds had crept into the movement because of the omissions and commissions of a few NGOs. Police- bashing has been adopted as a strategy by a few NGOs to project their anti-establishment image and fraternity with some Civil Liberties Groups in the State.
12. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and counter-measures to combat it, constituted one of the major areas of human rights issues in Andhra Pradesh. The extent and gravity of such human rights issues can be well assessed from the fact that over 1300 extremists and 2046 persons were killed as a result of the movement from 1968 to 1997 (period of study). As compared with other extremist/ militancy affected States, the State of Andhra Pradesh had accounted for the largest number of casualties to police personnel. The escalation of violence and the violations emanating from this area become clear when there were 854 encounter deaths and 1024 instances of liquidation of civilians by extremists during the period 1990-96. The depredations of these groups, in the form of wanton killings of innocent civilians branding them as police informers, abduction of citizens, bomb

explosions/ land-line blasts, fratricidal-killings, destruction of private/ public properties worth many crores and the counter- extremist operations by the law enforcement forces, accounted for the largest number of human rights issues in the State.

13. The police and other agencies could not do much to contain civil right violations such as untouchability and discrimination on caste lines. The untouchability in different shades and forms, that persists in rural society was the root cause of many socio-economic issues particularly of dalits and tribals- two vulnerable sections who are subjected to exploitation and violation of civil and human rights.
14. The tribal unrest and related law and order problems in the State are closely intertwined with land issues and apprehensions of loss of identity. Their 'sub-nationalist aspirations' were ignited to a great extent, by the systematic propaganda and campaign carried out by left wing extremist groups, their cultural outfits and a few Tribal and civil liberties groups. Their alienation from the mainstream society is a matter of concern for law enforcement agencies especially in Telengana districts.
15. The lack of effective enforcement of many legislations, meant for safeguarding the interests of weaker and under-privileged sections, reflects in the social fabric of rural Andhra, with law and order implications. Andhra Pradesh accounts for the highest number of child-labour (1661940 as per official figures). The intensity of the problem is more serious as more than 64% of the child-labour is girls who are engaged in more strenuous works such as farm/ agricultural labour, in the most depressing conditions. Poverty is not the sole causative factor for this social tragedy. The subservience of dalit-backward sections to the landed gentry and their eagerness to get the patronage of the 'rural elite' in the form of tenancy rights, supply of irrigation water etc are motivating

factors for child-labour. Many rural-folk take pride to send their minor wards to influential land lords for all types of odd jobs to please the landed gentry. So long as such depressive social factors persist in the society, no administration or law enforcing agency can enforce the social and other legislations.

16. The growing violence against women, particularly in rural areas, continues to be one of the major areas of concern for the law enforcing agencies. Gender inequality, lack of opportunities for the welfare/ development of girl-child, sexual exploitation of rural women camouflaged in traditional/obscurantist practices such as Devadasis, Joginis or Basvinis etc. in some parts of the State (mainly Nizamabad, Medak and Kurnool districts) are some of the major issues adversely affecting the women in the State. A sharp increase of around 115 % in respect of registered cases relating to atrocities/ excesses against women during the period 1991-96 is a clear indication of the extent of such violence and gender issues in the State.

### Recommendations

1. The State government, with its changing role, as 'policy maker' rather than that of a 'provider' should turn to dependable NGOs to provide especially the social goods such as health-care, sanitation, poverty-alleviation, literacy, economic uplift and social justice, in which the institutionalized strategies of social and economic development could not make significant qualitative and quantitative achievements, in line with the expectations and aspirations of the marginalized sections, during the last five decades. These developmental aberrations have led to myriad socio-economic and political issues and upheavals which had strained the law and order machinery in the State.
2. The developmental model, adopted by some NGOs like AWARE in Andhra, of creating awareness among down-trodden/ rural poor, elevating them to a phase

of socio-economic development through apex organisations of their own and clustering of activities in the agriculture, health, literacy and marketing fields with the full support of NGOs for a period of 3 to 5 years and preparing them to carry on, the process of development by themselves under the monitoring mechanism of sponsored NGOs, may be initiated at government level, with the help of committed NGOs, Peoples' committees and local self governing bodies instead of continuing the stereo-typed developmental programmes for the marginalized/ rural sections. This process will help these sections to be more realistic towards their own problems and issues, instead of adopting a path of confrontation with the State & its super-structures particularly the police.

3. A change in the strategy of NGOs is imperative to improve their operations particularly their effectiveness in creating awareness among the target sections about their rights and duties. Prioritization and specialization are the two key aspects. Instead of launching multiple and manifold activities disproportionate to their resources and manpower, major issues/target groups should be selected for intensive campaigns and operations with a view to achieving specific goals/results. For that purpose 'suo-motto' net-works (and not imposed by foreign donor agencies) should be formed and efforts should be made to attain self sufficiency in funds/ resources. Governmental support/incentives should be fully made use of. Mere anti-establishment line should not be the main plank of NGOs.
4. The ground level operational strategies of NGOs also need transformation. They should enroll grass-root level workers, motivate them, train them and field them with clear objectives/ goals. Human rights watch groups at Village/ Taluk/ District level may be constituted at the instance of NGOs. Extensive documentation on civil/ human rights violations through research/ Fact finding missions,

publication of authentic reports for the intervention of authorities/public consumption, creation of awareness among public on issues of violation etc. should form the major tasks of NGOs. Professionals, such as reputed lawyers and retired police personnel, with a clean image should be inducted in such groups in order to enable them to take-up these cases in the Courts/Police on the major issues of violations particularly of the marginalized sections who have limited access to the corridors of justice.

5. A shift in the strategy, policies and programmes of civil liberties groups especially Andhra Pradesh Civil liberties Committee (APCLC), is essential in order to improve their credibility and image and thus to play an important role in the protection and promotion of civil-human rights instead of operating as a mass front of a particular group or party, guided by specific ideologies expressed in terms of "hackneyed clichés". For achieving more credibility, they should function as a united front, of different individuals and groups, in pursuance of the sole task of protection of civil/human rights for which, they should denounce violation of civil-human rights by the State as well as radical revolutionary and other groups. They should also shun the habit of police-bashing in all matters.
6. Better inter-relationships, between NGOs and Civil liberties groups in Telengana districts, are essential to truly project the ground level situation prevailing there, in the light of depredations by the LWE groups and counter-strategies by police/administration.
7. A change in the functioning of police is pre-requisite to effectively deal with the Naxalite menace, with public sanction. For this transformation, particularly of constabulary/ middle ranks, joint endeavors by NGOs and police are much fruitful. Their programmes should include:

- a. Training/ workshop for the lower level functionaries of police on human rights/inter-related issues during day-to-day policing.
  - b. Panel discussions/ seminars on specific issues of policing with the participation of prominent NGO functionaries/ police.
  - c. Preparation and distribution of literature/ pamphlets relating to human/civil rights concepts/covenants among the police personnel.
  - d. Induction of prominent NGO functionaries as guest faculty of Police Training Institutions.
  - e. Involvement of serving/ retired police personnel/ officers in the activities and programmes of reputed NGOs especially in the fields of civil rights.
  - f. Planning of annual programmes by police, NGOs and State Human Rights Commissions etc., to review human/civil rights scenario and chalk out strategy to promote these rights.
8. NGOs and Civil Liberties groups should strive to improve their relationship with police through-
- a. Their active involvement in the preventive and pro-active policing in areas of juvenile issues, drug-menace, atrocities against women/ domestic violence, activities of anti-social elements etc.
  - b. Assisting police in reporting criminal activities, collecting facts during communal/ caste riots, public relations campaigns connected with traffic, law and order problems, crime detection etc and,
  - c. Avoiding blind criticism and 'police-bashing'.
9. Working out permanent solutions to land-related issues which act as catalyst for the genesis and spread of maximum number of law and order incidents/ violence in rural areas. The administration and police may consider the following aspects:-
- a. Setting the land records right – The revenue department, in co-operation with police and Local bodies should chalk out an action plan in which the extent of surplus land, government land (assigned land ), tribal land (Agency area), Temple land and fallow land (forcibly occupied by LWE groups) should be identified, accounted for and computerized at district level.
  - b. Identification of governmental land in the enjoyment of non-tribals in Agency areas, for which Mandal level 'panchayats' should be convened by district authorities, attended by Revenue/Police officials, tribals, non-tribals and representatives of NGOs and the claims and counter- claims on disputed lands should be settled on the basis of land records/physical verification and eligible land (under Regulation I -70) should be restored to tribals. Rehabilitation/settlement schemes for non-tribals who are deprived of lands in agency areas as a result of the restoration of their land to tribals. Tribal-unrest and clashes between tribals and non-tribals have become a major area of concern for police.
  - c. Effective steps for the distribution of surplus land among landless poor, tribals and dalits.
  - d. A comprehensive strategy at governmental level for the distribution of land to the landless sections (SC/ST) with liberal financial assistance/other incentives, for the development of land for cultivation of crops and to check transference of land due to poverty /lack of livelihood.
  - e. Working out strategies like Community farming/cultivation by village level co-operatives in respect of lands forcibly occupied by LWE elements, but lying barren/fallow for many years.
10. A comprehensive action plan, to wean away the people from the influence of LWE elements, in which the socio-economic cultural agenda should be backed by NGOs in their respective areas. This plan should include measures such as:-

- a. While continuing police operations in the affected areas, steps should be taken for effective decentralization of administration and improvement in the functioning of certain departments like Tribal Welfare, Forest, Health, Education, Rural Development and Irrigation, with monitoring mechanism at district/ mandal level to evaluate their performance.
- b. Strict enforcement of Social Acts/Legislations meant for the protection of the rights and privileges of marginalized sections like dalits, tribals, daily-wagers and speedy dispensation of justice in the case of violations. The police machinery should be geared up, for the prompt registration of all FIRs, effective investigation and arrest of culprits and filing of charge sheet.
- c. Government encouragement/ incentives to start Small scale/ Cottage industries in rural areas in order to absorb the large number of unemployed sections. All out effort should be made to fight unemployment in rural areas.
- d. Formulation/ implementation of a more comprehensive and effective rehabilitation scheme with certain amount of amnesty to the extremists to encourage the surrender of ultras. A surrender policy to this effect should be framed in which the views of law and order enforcement agencies should be taken into account.
- e. The different shades of caste discrimination and inter-related issues which are rampant in rural Andhra, which breed issues of law and order problems should be fought at social level NGOs and Civil liberties groups. The timely assistance by police to such endeavors would help these bodies to attain tangible results.
- f. On the Tribal front, NGOs while striving to safeguard their cultural identity should try to bring them closer to mainstream through their socio-economic advancement, for which NGOs should discourage the trends of “Eco-fundamentalism” or path of confrontation with the State on issues such as development. Their endeavor should be to motivate tribal bodies to not resort to the path of agitation for resolving their issues.
- g. For the empowerment of women, NGOs should extend their activities to more and more rural areas, for which, volunteers should be trained and fielded among women especially of marginalized sections with specific tasks such as literacy, social awareness, health, self employment, domestic violence etc. The police should become more sensitive to gender issues such as organised trafficking in girls and women, domestic violence and extend help to reputed NGOs fighting against such gender maladies.

### Conclusion

When the liberalization and globalization are making far-reaching changes in the society, the concept of “Third way” (Antony Giddens), of civil society and volunteer bodies, playing a crucial role in the welfare/development of the people, assumes considerable importance in developing countries like India. The NGOs and other Civil rights groups, which are wedded to the true concept of development/welfare with social justice, can rectify a number of aberrations in the ongoing process of structured development at the instance of government and its various agencies. The economic and social stability of marginalized and deprived sections through such programmes can contribute a lot in containing many public and law and order issues, which, to a great extent help police in concentrating on the core areas of policing. Such a transformation in the priorities and functioning of police is the need of the hour when the country is facing serious challenges to its internal security from terrorist and extremist groups.

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### Key words :

Ghost case;

Source information;

Investigation;

Facts stronger than fiction;

Fake nature of case exposed;

Opinion of hand writing expert;

Irrefutable evidence;

Dramatis personae;

Magistrate falsified;

Records of his own court  
Sacrilige.

## FACTUAL ACCOUNT OF A FICTITIOUS CASE

### Bhawanimal IPS (Retd.)

On the face of it, this was like any other case. In reality, it was unlike any other case. It had the usual features with which we are well familiar: a complaint made and entertained; summons issued for the appearance of all concerned; “*vakalatnamas*” filed by advocates representing both sides; process fees charged and credited; evidence of the complainant and his witnesses recorded; appearance of the alleged accused, his plea of guilt and eventually the judgment delivered by magistrate convicting the accused. One essential ingredient was, however, conspicuously missing viz. TRANSPARENCY. Proceedings were held, not in open court, not even in camera but on paper.

2. It was given to us to expose the fake nature of this case. I happened to be the Superintendent of Police, Jaipur, at that time. On 13<sup>th</sup> August 1965, I received information that one Sumer Singh had committed murder somewhere in the Hissar district of Haryana and a conspiracy was hatched to prove his presence in the court of railway magistrate, Jaipur, on

the very day he was alleged to have committed that crime.

3. There was not the least doubt that the information was reliable and we decided to probe the matter formally. I lodged FIR No. 129 dtd. 14.8.1965 u/s 120-B r/w Ss 466/218/219 IPC at P.S. Adarsh Nagar, and took up the case for personal investigation.
4. Apprehending that the records in the magistrate’s court might be tampered with or destroyed, I met the District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur, on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1965, immediately after registering the case, apprised him of the source of information and sought his permission to scrutinize and, if need be, seize the records. To this, he readily agreed.
5. Armed with this authorization, the first step we took was to collect the file regarding Sumer Singh from the court records room. Aware that entries are made in various registers and returns after institution of a case



as the trial progresses, we simultaneously got hold of all the relevant records in one sweep.

6. Perusal of the case file brought out the following facts :

- (i) On 5.4.1965, a complaint was presented by Mehboob Khan that on the previous evening i.e. on 4.4.1965, when he returned to Jaipur from Sikar, one Sumer Singh abused and beat him at the railway platform, that P.S. G.R.P. Jaipur refused to take any notice of it and hence the complaint. Nathu Singh, Berisal Singh, Jai Singh and Samunder Singh were cited as eye witnesses. The railway magistrate entertained the complaint and fixed 7.4.1965 for recording his statement, and he was directed to produce his witnesses for whom summons were issued.
- (ii) On 7.4.1965, Shah Taquiuddin, advocate, filed the "*vakalatnama*" on behalf of the complainant, who was examined, and so were his witnesses, Nathu Singh and Jai Singh, both of whom corroborated his statement. After recording their statements, the

magistrate ordered that summons be issued for the appearance of Sumer Singh on 23.4.1965.

- (iii) On 23.4.1965, the magistrate recorded that while the complainant and his counsel were present, summons for Sumer Singh had not been received. He adjourned the case till 10.5.1965. Accepting advocate Taquiuddin's request, a summons for the accused was handed over to him for service.
- (iv) On 10.5.1965, Sumer Singh appeared in the court and was directed to furnish bail for Rs.500/- and a personal bond of equal amount. He complied with it, with Chander Singh standing surety for him. The latter's status was verified by Karan Singh, the proprietor of Bhawani Transport Company.
- (v) On 20.5.1965, the statement of Sumer Singh was recorded. He pleaded guilty. Thereupon, the magistrate convicted him for offences u/s 120 Indian Railways Act, and u/s 323 IPC. For the first of these offences, he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20/- and for the other, he was

**Abstract :**

This case was registered on receipt of information that records of Railways Megistrate's Court at Jaipur were falsified to provide an alibi to a person who had committed murder in Hissar. Its investigation revealed that the magistrate and others had in deed entered into a conspiracy to prepare a false case, enter it in back dates and show it as having been decided on the



very day the murder had been committed. The so called trial lacked transparency. Proceedings were not held in court nor in camera but on paper! File of this case was forged from cover to cover and related records were tampered with. Credible evidence was collected, duly corroborated and also supported by hand writing expert. Advocate General of Rajasthan evaluated evidence and endorsed our finding that, prime

## Factual Account of a Fictitious Case

sentenced till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs.51/-. Sumer Singh asked for one month's time for depositing the amounts, and Ram Singh undertook to pay the fines if the accused failed to do so.

- (vi) On 19.5.1965, Ram Singh sought permission to deposit the amounts of fines. Since the magistrate was on leave that day, he was asked to do so on 23.6.1965 and he actually complied on 24.6.1965.
7. The case file was seized by us. Efforts were made to locate Mehboob Khan, Nathu Singh and Jai Singh who tendered eye witness evidence in the court and Chander Singh and Ram Singh who had stood sureties for Sumer Singh. Local enquiries revealed a significant fact that the *dramatis personae* – the person lodging the complaint, the person complained against, their witnesses and sureties – were all inter-linked. Mehboob Khan was an employee of Karan Singh, two witnesses viz. Samunder Singh and Berisal Singh had given their address as D-51 where Karan Singh lived, while the other two witnesses viz. Nathu Singh and Jai Singh had indicated their address as Bhawani Transport Company owned by Karan Singh, who had personally verified his status. It was further learnt that Sumer Singh had visited Karan Singh during June 1965. Karan Singh was obviously the link bonding both sides.
8. It was ascertained from P.S. G.R.P., Jaipur that no altercation or any untoward incident or offence had occurred at railway platform, Jaipur, or reported to them on 4.4.1965 as mentioned by Mehboob Khan in his complaint.
9. The case file and other records relevant to the case were minutely scrutinized. This revealed some facts which aroused suspicion. Mention may be made of a few such facts as have a significant bearing on the case :
  - (i) While contents of the complaint had been typed out, some space was left blank in para 2 in which the day of occurrence was written by hand. Likewise, in para 4, names of two witnesses viz. Berisal Singh and Samunder Singh were typed but those of the other two, viz. Nathu Singh and Jai Singh – who actually turned up in court and tendered eye witness account – were



- added by hand. Finally, at the bottom of the complaint, the day of presentation i.e. 5.4.1965 was again written by hand.
- (ii) The complainant had indicated not only the name of the alleged accused but also furnished the name of the latter's father and the exact place of his residence at Jaipur.
  - (iii) The complaint filed by Mehboob Khan on 5.4.1965 was not entered in the court register of complaints which is obligatory under the rules framed by High Court.
  - (iv) This case was entered at Sr. No. 430 in the register of criminal cases. On a close examination, however, the register was found to have been torn and re-stitched, leaving tell-tale marks.
  - (v) Summons were shown to have been issued for Sumer Singh on 7.4.1965 and again on 23.4.1965 but their issuance was not indicated in the register of the court or that of the PSI attached to the court.
  - (vi) This case did not find any mention in the cause lists of the days when it was taken up for hearing. These lists have to be necessarily displayed outside the court room. The daily cause list register did mention this case on 7.4.1965, 23.4.1965, 10.5.1965 and 20.5.1965 but entries were invariably made at the bottom of the page and not in the order in which the case was listed for hearing.
  - (vii) The names of the witnesses examined on 7.4.1965 were not entered in the register of witnesses.
  - (viii) Process fees were received on 5.4.1965, 10.5.1965, 20.5.1965 and 19.6.1965. Entry relating to the receipt of fees on 5.4.1965 was available in the register of stamps at the bottom of the page at Sr. No. 308. The next entry made a day after i.e. 6.4.1965 also bore the same number viz. 308, showing that the entry pertaining to this case was interpolated later. Process fees received on all other days were not entered at all in this register.
  - (ix) The institution register showed institution of 21 cases in the month of April 1965 but the figure reported in the monthly return forwarded to Sessions Court indicated

facie, a case had been made out for prosecution. With the filing of charge sheet, curtain was rung down on this case. The complicity of magistrate himself in fabricating records of his own court makes it all the more sacrilegious.

- institution of 20 cases only. This too made it sufficiently clear that it was not instituted in the month of April 1965.
- (x) The list of decided cases in the month of May 1965 showed that cases nos. 1 to 17 had been entered in their proper serial order, but the case Mehboob Khan Vs Sumer Singh was inserted between Sr. No.7 and Sr. No.8, without being assigned a separate serial number.
- (xi) The monthly return of decided cases for the month of May 1965 forwarded to the Sessions Judge indicated decision of 17 cases, whereas it would have been 18 had this case been actually decided in that month. This would again make it clear that the case was not decided at all.
10. The seizure and scrutiny of records was followed by interrogation of the persons who could throw light on this case. They confirmed in their statements that the relevant documents had been forged and this accounted for the omission and commission and the discrepancies revealed in our investigation. In effect, they fully corroborated the documentary evidence in all material particulars.
11. The alleged accused persons were interrogated. They were given access to documents and afforded every opportunity to put across their point of view.
12. Trailing Sumer Singh against whom Mehboob Khan had lodged the complaint, we contacted Haryana Police. It was ascertained that he featured as an accused in the case registered against him vide FIR No. 56 dtd. 20.5.1965 P.S. Barwala for committing a murder on 20.5.1965. Significantly, this was the very day he had been shown present in the magistrate's court at Jaipur and sentenced till the rising of the court.
13. It was felt necessary to seek the opinion of a handwriting expert as to whether the impugned writings were authentic. After examination, he came to the conclusion that these were written by the persons whose admitted and specimen writings had been referred to him.
14. The mass of evidence collected in the course of investigation led to the unmistakable impression that what was said to have transpired in the court was merely a farce. But what really clinched the case was the disclosure made to us by Mehboob Khan. He stated that, having been sent by his employer Karan Singh to fetch spirit in truck from U.P. for the distillery at Jhotwara, he was not even present at Jaipur on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1965. He further mentioned that Karan Singh had persuaded him in the presence of advocates Taquiuddin and Brij Nandan to help Sumer Singh and he was taken to the house of J.D. Kochar, Railway Magistrate, where, in the presence of the magistrate and others, he was made to sign a number of papers including the complaint and a statement. He emphatically asserted that there was no incident involving Sumer Singh nor did he file any complaint nor he was examined in court on 7.4.1965. Mehboob Khan appeared in a court and his statement was recorded u/s 164 Cr P.C.
15. Sufficient and credible evidence had been collected to prove that the magistrate and others had entered into a conspiracy to prepare a false case of Mehboob Khan Vs Sumer Singh, entertain it in back dates and show it as having been decided on 20.5.1965 at Jaipur, with Sumer Singh present in the court on that day when he was alleged to have committed a murder in Haryana. In our opinion, it was, prima facie, a fit case for prosecution. However, in view of its sensitive nature, involving as it did, a magistrate and advocates, it was considered prudent to have it examined by some independent authority. I

accordingly requested the Government to have it vetted by some standing Counsel or Government Advocate. Agreeing with this, they requested Shri Murli Manohar Vyas, Government Advocate, who was an eminent lawyer on criminal side, to look into it. He discussed it threadbare with me, critically examined every bit of evidence and endorsed our finding.

16. The magistrate who featured as an accused in this case, being a gazetted officer of Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS), could be prosecuted only with the sanction of Government. We requested the State Government on 15.9.1965 to issue the sanction. They sought the advice of the Advocate General and another detailed discussion and evaluation of the evidence followed. The Advocate General considered all aspects of the case, weighed the documentary, oral and forensic evidence and was evidently satisfied that the case could be sent for trial. The Government issued the requisite sanction.
17. A charge sheet was filed against accused persons, 13 in all, including the railway magistrate, two functionaries of his court, two advocates, a well-known transporter u/s 120-B, r/w Ss 466/218/219 IPC and Ss 466/218/219 IPC.
18. After recording the statement of Mehboob Khan, who had turned approver, and taking into consideration the irrefutable documentary evidence, the magistrate conducting commitment proceedings preferred to commit the accused persons to stand trial in the Sessions Court, Jaipur.
19. With this, the curtain was finally rung down on the investigation of this ghost case, of which the facts were stranger than fiction. We had the satisfaction to solve this sensational case even though we did not have much to go by when it was initially taken

up. Some of the factors that enabled us to take it to its legal conclusion would merit a mention in the passing.

- (i) At the very outset, we had not had the least doubt that the source information, though scrappy, was utterly reliable.
- (ii) In our anxiety that material evidence might be done away with if we did not set the ball rolling straightaway, we lost no time in registering a case which, in retrospect, would appear as a bold step. After registering the case, the first step I took was to go to Sessions Judge, Jaipur and seek his permission to see and seize the records, if deemed necessary.
- (iii) The Sessions Judge knew me well enough to trust my word on the veracity of source information and promptly acceded to our request.
- (iv) We took possession of the relevant documents expeditiously to forestall the possibility of their being damaged or destroyed.
- (v) Familiarity with the procedure followed by the court, from inception of a case till its disposal and of documentation at each stage, stood us in good stead in appreciating every piece of documentary evidence, with reference to the related documents.
- (vi) No document or fact was taken on its face value but was checked and cross-checked before being taken into consideration.
- (vii) Oral evidence was collected to corroborate the documentary evidence.
- (viii) Forensic evidence was obtained by seeking experts opinion on impugned writings.
- (ix) Investigation was also conducted outside the State. It was in U.P. that we collected evidence from octroi posts records, to prove that Mehboob Khan, the complainant was not even present at Jaipur to lodge the complaint and make a statement in court on the given days.

Likewise, evidence that Sumer Singh was alleged to have committed a murder somewhere in Haryana on the day he was shown to have been present in the Railway Magistrate's Court was collected at Hissar from Police and court records.

- (x) The persons complained against, were given, access to the records and every opportunity to put across their point of view.
  - (xi) We went strictly by the book, observing the requirements of the law at each step.
  - (xii) The investigation was conducted on day-to-day basis and completed expeditiously. This is evident from the fact that barely a month after registering the case we had approached the Government to sanction prosecution of the magistrate so that the case could be sent up for trial.
  - (xiii) Officers of Jaipur Police who were associated with the investigation of this case acted in a coordinated manner and displayed exemplary team work.
20. Narration of this case is prefaced with the observation that it was like any other case, and yet it was unlike any other case. Forgery of documents, manipulation of records, tendering of tainted evidence, all this and more characterized this case but recourse to these dubious devices by criminals is not altogether unknown. What sets this case apart

as a class by itself is the fact that the presiding officer of court himself was accused of falsifying judicial records of his own court along with two advocates and others, so much so that the file of this case was fabricated from cover to cover, with all the papers and entries recorded therein as well as the corresponding entries in related registers and returns being counterfeit. That this should have been done to provide an alibi to a person charged with the most heinous crime of murder makes it all the more sacrilegious. In this context, it qualifies to be classified as a rarest of the rare crime of its kind.

#### Post Script

The case of murder registered against Sumer Singh went up for trial in the court of Sessions Judge, Hissar. I was summoned as a witness for the prosecution and deposed in that court on 27.6.1966. I laid bare the evidence we had collected in the course of our investigation to prove that the accused was indeed not present in the railway magistrate's court at Jaipur when the murder with which he stood charged was committed. It was later learnt that Sumer Singh was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. In a way, that put a seal of judicial approval on the investigation of this case that had been endorsed earlier by the two principal law officers of the State viz. the Advocate General and the Government Advocate of Rajasthan.

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## HUMAN TRAFFICKING -ITS CAUSES & PREVENTION

Dr. Sunita Siwach \*

Trafficking in women & children, which is a manifestation of the worst form of violence against women, has become a global phenomenon. The international organization for migration estimates that the global trafficking industry generates up to U.S. \$8 billion every year from this trade. India is one of the main sources, transit point as well as destination, for trafficking women in South Asia. An Independent study by UNDP & quoted by Jeevan Rekha Parishad estimates that around five lakh girl children in India are subjected to immoral trafficking. The problem is widespread in the poorest states of India like Orissa and Bihar where according to another study, more than 40,000 women have become victims of such trafficking. According to a recent survey, there are 50,000 child prostitutes in India and one million children are trafficked into prostitution, in Asia every year (WHO). The use of children for sexual gratification is very common in southern and south-western region of India.

Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is one of

the largest organized crimes. Thousands of young girls are lured by false promises of marriage, good career etc. and then they are forced into prostitution. They are not in a position to return. They face tremendous abuse, disease, physical and mental trauma at the hands of brothel owners and touts. According to articles published in recent newspapers, magazines and films have lifted the curtains on the underworld of sexual exploitation in India. But media has been able to give only a glimpse of a trade which is extremely complex and reinforced by the age-old historical and religious attitude as well as modern day consumerism, tourism, and migration patterns. In sexual exploitation and sale of women and children, persons are denied their right to be human.

In 1991, a survey by India today, put the figure of child prostitutes in India between 400,000 and 500,000. According to a 1998 report of Department of Women & Child development, around 30% were inducted in the sex trade as minors. However, the Joint Women's Programme, a Delhi based women



### Key Words :

Human Trafficking;  
Commercial Sexual Exploitation;  
Forced Prostitution;  
Brothel;  
Victims;  
Survivors;  
HIV AIDS;  
Psychological/Psychiatric Problems;  
Sex Trade;  
Call Girls;  
Vulnerable.

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### Abstract :

Trafficking of Women and Children is their illegal transportation from their homes to other places for unlawful detention, exploitation and use for commercial purposes. Commercial sexual exploitation subjects children to one of the most hazardous forms of child abuse which endangers their mental and physical health and undermines all aspects of their development.

organisation has put the ratio of under 16 women in prostitution at 68 percent.

According to ECPAT reports, it is estimated that Nepalese children constitute 20% (40,000) of the estimate 2,00,000 Nepalese prostitutes in India. Girls as young as seven years are trafficked from economically depressed neighborhoods in Nepal & Bangladesh. It is also estimated that 90% of women in prostitution started when they were under 18 years of age.

In an article in 1998, Times of India reports that according to a study by the centre of concern for child labour, New Delhi, "of the 9 lakh estimated number of prostitutes in India, 30% are children, numbering between 270,000 to 4,00,000. The number of children below 14 years and commercial women in prostitution is increasing at the rate of 8% -10% per annum." National Human Right Commission conducted an Action Research on Trafficking in women & children in India during 2002-2003. It is revealed from the report that of the women & children who were trafficked for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE), out of the interviewed survivors and victims who were trafficked for CSE, the maximum (29.5%) were from Andhra Pradesh, followed by

Karnataka (15%), West Bengal (12.5%) and Tamil Nadu (12.3%).

The data collected in the course of the research study conducted in 11 States reflected that about a quarter of the trafficked persons were children below 16 years of age at the time of trafficking. About two thirds of the victims were unmarried, Divorced/Separated/deserted/Widowed women also account for substantial numbers. A larger proportion of the victims belong to the lower strata of society. Traffickers also access persons in middle and upper strata of society who are vulnerable for reasons other than poverty.

When probing into the mental health issues of children who have undergone trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, it is important to recognize that the dynamics of the event involves the trafficking process as well as commercial sexual exploitation. The experience of dislocation, deprivation, lack of nurturance, absence of a support system, physical and mental torture, deprivation of food and basic medical facilities, physical confinement, isolation and prohibition from engaging in social contacts are just some examples of the problems that these women and children go through, during the trafficking phase. All these have

multiple traumatic effects on the victims of trafficking.

Some of the symptoms that these women & children display include guilt, shame, fear, anxiety, powerlessness, depression, inability to say no to others in relationship, low self-esteem, emotional shut down and hostility. The Trafficking victims in such a situation feel helpless, loses control over the situation, develop difficulty in trusting other people and see the world as unpredictable, hostile and threatening. Sexual exploitation leads to the feeling of powerlessness and the feeling of being a victim, which in turn, generates anger towards self and others.

The house committee on women & child welfare (1999-2000) of the Orissa Assembly (Government of Orissa, Interim Report of the House Committee on Women & Child Welfare, Orissa State Assembly, Bhubaneswar, 2000) through extensive field visits has observed that immoral trafficking of girls by brokers or anti-social agencies on the pretext of providing them with employment as well as arranging marriages for them, is widespread in Orissa. (Jeevan Rekha Parishad (JRP) HIV/AIDS & STDs of commercial workers (CSWs) in Paradeep, unpublished report of JRP, Paradeep, 1998).

There is an inevitable correlation between trafficking and HIV/AIDS. In India, the official estimate of HIV/AIDS infected persons is 5.1 million according to the National Aids Control Organisation, 2003. It is estimated that in India, the predominant proportion of HIV/AIDS infections (84%) is caused by sexual contacts.

#### **Facts and Figures about Trafficking:**

- India is a sending, receiving and transit nation.
- Children are daily received in India from Bangladesh and Nepal and sent to the Middle East Nations.
- Everyday, about 200 girls and women enter into prostitution, 80% of them against their will.
- Out of approximately 10 million Commercial sex workers (CSWs) in India, 3,00,000 - 5,00,000 are below 18 years of age.
- Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are the high-supply zones of CSWs.
- Mumbai, Asia's largest sex industry centre, alone has more than 2,00,000 CSWs, 20% of them below 18 years of age.
- HIV/AIDS threat has fuelled the demand for younger girls because of the popular (MYTH) that virgins are a cure for HIV/



The commercial sexual exploitation of children results in various, life long, irreversible, even life threatening consequences for the physical, psychological and social development of the children. Some such conditions include threat of early pregnancy, maternal mortality and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

The social stigma attached to sexual abuse/exploitation devalues the



trafficked person and poses significant obstacles in the efforts to reintegrate the victim with the society. The International trafficking of human beings for slavery, forced labour, or prostitution is a growing global problem that affects the poor and rich countries alike. The Congressional Research Service estimates that every year, two million people are trafficked, against their will to work in some form of servitude. Approximately

## Human Trafficking - Its Causes & Prevention

- AIDS and increase the male potency.
- There are many *dhabas*, or small scale brothel along the major National Highways, which provide 'women' as an additional service to truck drivers and motorists.
  - Eunuch lane in Mumbai has more than 2,000 eunuchs engaged in commercial sex work.
  - More than 50,000 Nepali women and girl children have been trafficked to India. (STOP, Maiti Nepal).
  - Every year, 5000 to 11,000 Nepali women and girls are trafficked to India. (STOP, Maiti Nepal).
  - Over the last ten years, it is estimated that over 30,000 women and girls have been trafficked from Bangladesh to India, continuing at a rate of 200- 400 women monthly. (Bangladesh Women Lawyers Association BNWLA Report, 2000)
  - UNICEF estimates that there are at least a million child prostitutes in Asia alone, with the greatest numbers in India, Thailand, Taiwan, and the Philippines.
  - Most victims of trafficking in India come from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. (STOP, 2001).
  - Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan
- have also become source areas today, (STOP, 2001).
- 60% to 80% of these victims suffer from life threatening diseases with an increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS. (STOP, 2001).
  - An estimated 10 million men use prostitutes in the South Asian Region regularly. In India itself 6,00,000 are used by tourists annually (Brown, 2001 ).
  - Due to the fear of HIV/AIDS, more and more younger girls are being victimized (8-9 years).
  - Trafficking of children and women is on the increase. -It has spread to international borders. A majority of them (80%) have been brought from the poor border areas of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
  - Illiteracy, poverty, traditions, religious factors and increasing materialism and consumerism are the main causes.
  - Increasing migration.
  - Goa, Kerala have sex tourism.

### Types of Sexual Exploitation of Trafficked Women & Children

#### 1. Prostitution with Social Sanction:

- a) Dancing girls;
- b) Singing and dancing girls;
- c) Singing / dancing concubinage.



## 2. Prostitution with Social and Religious Sanction

- a) Basavis;
- b) Devadasis;
- c) Kalavanthulu.

## 3. Prostitution with legal sanction

- a) Marriage with Arabs

## 4. Prostitution with no legal sanction

- a) Brothel;
- b) Roadside Prostitution;
- c) Prostitution in Lodges;
- d) Prostitution in Hotels
- e) Blue films Prostitution;
- f) Highway Prostitution;
- g) Street Walkers;
- h) Prostitution in lodges and brothels.  
'Floating' girls (They are in the trade, can easily be transported) 'maiden' girls (Single girls with blank records) 'Camp' Prostitution;
- i) Prostitution at roadside and railway station;
- j) Prostitution at home;
- k) Sale of liquor-cum-prostitution;
- l) Prostitution at man's residence;
- m) Cabaret Artists Prostitution;
- n) Concubinage (Mistress)

- o) Acting in films;
- p) Massage Parlour
- q) Music-cult, sexual exploitation in 'Marriage', Mistress;
- r) Marriage/mass Marriage and Desertion;
- s) Virility tests in Posh Hotels;
- t) Call girls;
- u) Changing from person to person concubinage;
- v) Nights with different sets of young men;
- w) Free Sex;
- x) Call girls/concubinage and
- z) Child Prostitution.

## 5) Rape

- a) Gang rape of minor;
- b) Sexual exploitation of minor
- c) Sexual exploitation of domestic workers
- d) Sexual exploitation of construction workers
- e) Gang rape;
- f) Gang rape and stabbed to death and
- g) Rape

## 6) Arrested/Police Custody

- a) For not obliging police;
- b) Arrested on suspicion

## 7) Engaged in Homosexual activities.

35% of trafficked victims are under the age of 18.

Annually, about 50,000 women and girls are trafficked into the United States alone. Women and girls are most likely to be trafficked due to their status in society, discrimination in education, and lack of economic opportunities. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that annual trafficking in human beings is a \$ 5 to \$ 7 billion industry worldwide. The vic-



tims of trafficking face tremendous psychological and health problems, which are increasing day by day. Keeping the problems in mind, the present study was undertaken.

## 8) Trafficking of Women and Children for What?

- a) Prostitution;
- b) Sex slavery;
- c) Entertainment;
- d) Drug Peddling;
- e) Forced or Bonded Domestic work;
- f) Fraudulen, Forced Marriage;
- g) Sex tourism;
- h) Coastal Sex;
- i) Camel Jockeying;
- j) Begging;
- k) Organ trade;
- l) Purchase & Sale of Babies
- m) Bonded Child Labour.

### Modalities of Trafficking

- Lure of marriage
- Lure of good jobs in cities
- Lure of films/modelling
- Kidnapped
- Sold by parents
- Forced in to prostitution
- Religious sanctions
- Child marriage
- Devadasis

### Why Some Want to Continue?

- Social Stigma.
- No other source of income.
- Social non-acceptability.
- Family customs
- Ill health.
- Easy source of money making.
- Comfortable and luxurious life.

## CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS IN TRAFFICKING

### A. Economic Factors:

- Poverty
- Globalisation and export-oriented growth.
- Growth of consumerism.
- Migration.
- Unemployment/Lack of alternate employment.
- Triggering factors like natural disasters leading to homelessness and disintegration.
- Feminisation of 'poverty and migration'.
- Lack of income, earning opportunities in rural areas.
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Desirability of easy and luxurious life

### B. Socio-Cultural Causes

- Existence of patriarchal order of society with an unequal power-relation which leads to domination of women by men.
- Religious fundamentalism and misinterpretation of religion regarding women.
- Cultural sanctions to the prostitution of women and girl-children, e.g., *Devkanya*, *Rajnartaki*, *Devki*, community based prostitution among Tamangs in Nepal, *Devdasis*, *Jogins*, *Berias* of Rajasthan,

*Nats, Koltas* in India.

- Child marriages, polygamy etc.
- Importance of virginity and marriage for girls, leading to fraudulent and incompatible marriages.
- Breaking up of families.

### **C. Psycho-social factors:**

- Discrimination against the girl child.
- Stigmatisation of single, abandoned, raped women and girls.
- Incest, rape, torture of girls and women, within the family and outside.
- Incompatible marriages, easy divorces, dysfunctional families.
- Frustration in love.
- Lack of self-esteem.
- Easy, trusting nature/Suggestibility.
- Breakdown of Joint Family System.
- Lack of moral values.
- Westernization and Erosion of social values.
- Commodification of women.

### **OTHER IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS.**

- Illiteracy.
- Lack of creative educational opportunities at the rural level.
- Lack of vocational training.
- Lack of awareness about trafficking/HIV/AIDS etc.
- No access to healthcare and such other facilities.
- Lack of legal knowledge about women and children related issues.
- Lack of knowledge and access to government run schemes.
- Lack of political will or commitment.
- Corruption and excesses at the hands of police, Border Security Force, with the support of businessmen, politicians and powerful people at the

local level.

- Lack of sensitised media/media explosion.
- Lack of effective NGO networking at grassroots level.
- Lack of research and Documentation on the subject.
- Lack of prioritation of issues.
- Lack of rehabilitation process or schemes. .
- Lack of 'coping mechanisms' with famines, floods, homelessness, abandonment etc.
- Lack of effective Policing.
- Nearby Highways.
- Increased sex tourism.
- Misuse of Information Technology.

### **STEPS FOR PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING**

#### **I. Identification of Vulnerable Areas and Groups**

- State and national highways.
- Border Areas.
- Areas prone to natural disasters, deserts, mountain and arid zones.
- Displacement of local community due to closing of projects.
- Children institutions, prisons, custodial care etc.
- Beauty parlours, massage parlours, health clubs, casinos.
- Tourist resorts.
- Coastal areas.

#### **A. Identification of States:**

(For example)

- AndhraPradesh
- West Bengal
- Rajasthan
- Karnataka
- Maharashtra
- Uttar Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Tamil Nadu
- Delhi.

## **B. Identification of District**

(For Example)

- Gorakhpur
- Shivdasपुर
- Varanasi
- Agra.

## **C. Identification of Village**

- Identification of Vulnerable villages

## **D. Identification of Vulnerable families**

- Large-sized family
- Low income-group families
- Lack of education
- Families having acute/severe health problems from long time.
- Custom/tradition of the family
- Families having more girl child.

## **E. Identification of Vulnerable individuals Women**

- Single/Unmarried
- Divorced/Separated
- Widow
- Stigmatized

## **ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

- From Poor/illiterate families.
- Large families.
- Having little or no education/skills.
- III-treated, sexually abused, raped or molested, within the family or outside.
- Daughters of *Devdasi* or similar systems.
- Dysfunctional families.
- Alcoholic father
- Drug Addicted parent
- Sick parents
- Deserted

## **CHILDREN**

- Runaways
- Abundant
- Lost
- Kidnapped/Abducted

## **II. Identification of Major contributory factors behind Trafficking.**

- Economical
- Social
- Psychological
- Religious
- Other factors.

## **III. Identification of Existing Resources in Community/Village:**

- Family
- Health Care Facilities: Hospitals, PHC, Dispensaries.
- Educational Institution: Colleges/Universities, Schools, Creches, No Formal Centre.
- *Panchayats/ Zila Parishad.*
- Existing unions at village level
- Cooperative societies
- Youth groups
- *Mahila Mandal/ SHGs*
- NGOs
- Banks
- Police
- Govt. Schemes: *Swa-Shakti, Stri-Shakti*, Other Schemes.

## **What can be Done at village level?**

- Formation of small vigilance group/committee
- Eye on strangers who are visiting the community

- Watch on vulnerable families
- Recording of marriage
- Helplines and awareness generation programmes
- Health awareness Programmes
- Vocational Skills Training Programme
- Sensitization of Police/media/Legal Officials.

The number of women and children who become a victim of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation or other forms of abuse unknown is mainly due to the dispersed and criminal nature of the act. Though it is almost impossible to obtain accurate figures, it is guessed that million of girls and boys worldwide are used in various forms of sexual exploitation. According to a report released by the US State department, at least 700,000 persons, especially women and children, are trafficked each year across international borders. Based on the statement released at the world congress against the commercial sexual exploitation of the children, in 1996, each year, more than one million children worldwide are reportedly forced into prostitution. India is a country of continental dimensions. A formidable challenge is the enormity of the problem, both in the number of trafficked persons and the increasing number of locations. A recent survey undertaken by the Government of India revealed that new areas like the states Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, which were not in the list of sources areas, are now emerging as such, in addition to state like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal etc. The survey has revealed that approximately 60% of women/children working as commercial sex workers have taken recourse to this profession due to economic compulsions.

It is needless to say that the overall development of a nation depends on the development of its women. The constitution of Indian not only ensures equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt effective measures in favour of women, for neutralising the cumulative

socio-economic, educational and political disadvantages faced by them. The directive principles of State policy also lay down the major goals of a welfare state with gender equity as a core objective. In spite of this, the violence against women particularly trafficking in women is on the rise.

It is clear from the various reports and surveys that these women are suffering from HIV/AIDS & other psychological/psychiatric problems. Apart from the tragedy of the trafficked women and girls having been inducted into the profession, they also suffer social stigma and alienation from the society once it is known that they are infected by HIV/AIDS & Other Psychology/Psychiatric problems. A related problem is the transmission of the infection by the clients of brothel, to their life partners. The infection then passes on to the child from the mother.

There is now an expanding market for commercial sexual exploitation through brothel based modalities like Hotels, bar lodges, massage parlours and guesthouses etc. So human trafficking is becoming a challenge for the society as well as the country. India has signed and ratified the SAARC convention on combating trafficking, to prevent cross border trafficking and is keen to start programmes for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of the unfortunate victims of trafficking. So, from the literature review, it is clear that the problem of human trafficking is becoming very serious and it is the need of the hour to handle this problem on priority basis. With the help of above mentioned measures, we can control the problem of trafficking in India.

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### Key Words :

Child Abuse;

Victim;

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## ABUSED CHILDREN IN PRINT MEDIA

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### Introduction

Children are innocent, trusting and full of hope. Their childhood should be joyful and loving. Their lives should mature gradually, as they gain new experiences. But for many new experiences, the reality of childhood is altogether different. Safe and healthy childhood is a constitutional obligation of all governments.

### Status of child

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 defines a child as a person up to 18 years of age. The 'Child Marriage Restraint Act' of 1928 also specifies 18 years as the cut-off age for restraining the child marriage. Convention on the rights of the child which has been ratified by India in 1992 also defined a child as a person up to the age of 18 years (Crime in India, 2002: 289). But there are major hassles over 'minor' issue, The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, on the other hand, says a girl is a minor if she is above sixteen. (Hindustan Times, 13 December, 2005).

### Concept of Child Abuse

Right through history, children have been abused and exploited according to cultural practices. There are three components to the definition of child maltreatment: the victim, the perpetrators and the acts themselves.

Child abuse involves "children who have received serious physical injury caused wilfully rather than by accident" (Garden and Gray, 1982: 5). Kemp and his colleagues (1978) consider child abuse as "a condition having to do with those who have been deliberately injured by physical assault". It can also be defined as causing or permitting any harmful or offensive contact on a child's body and any communication or transaction of any kind that humiliates, shames or frightens the child".

Some child development experts go a bit further and define child abuse as any act or omission, which hampers the nurturing and upbringing of the children (HT Bureau, 2004 : 5; Saad Z, N. 1983 : 1625). According to Burgess (1979:



143) “Any child who receives non-accidental physical and psychological injury as a result of acts and omissions on the part of his parents or guardians or employers.” Taken together, abuse appears to have physical, psychological, moral and adaptive implications for a child.

### Types of abuse

The most common classification of acts of maltreatment differentiates between abuse and neglect, which Alfred Kadushin has associated with acts of commission and acts of omission respectively (1980). Giovannoni and Becerra (1979) distinguish physical from non-physical mistreatment. Within the first category, they include sexual abuse, physical injury, inadequate supervision or protection and failure to provide sustenance and shelter. Non-physical mistreatment comprises the fostering of delinquency, emotional mistreatment, educational neglect, parental sexual mores and drug or alcohol abuse on the part of parents.

Child abuse is usually divided into four major types: physical, sexual, emotional and commercial.

**Physical Abuse:** Physical abuse described by Irbin Sloan are: bruises, burns, fractures, lacerations and abrasions, abdominal injuries, and human bite marks (1983: 2-3, Child Abuse, 2005). The parent or care-

taker may not have intended to hurt the child. It may, however, be the result of over discipline or physical punishment that is inappropriate to the child’s age (HT Bureau, 2004: 6).

**Child Sexual Abuse:** Often sexual abuse is identified through physical indicators alone. Frequently, a child confides in a trusted person (father, mother, friend, neighbour, kin or sister) that she / he has been sexually abused. These are (Irving Sloan, 1983 : 6) difficulty in walking or sitting, torn, stained or bloody underclothes, complaints of pain or itching, bruises, or bleeding, venereal disease and pregnancy (in early adolescence).

**Emotional Abuses:** Emotional abuse is the neglect or maltreatment of children (Child Abuse: 2005). Physical neglect has been defined as “the failure to provide the essentials for normal life, such as food, clothing, shelter, care and supervision and protection from assault. Emotional neglect includes both the lack of expressed love and affection. Moral neglect includes exposure to situations (alcoholism, obscenity, illicit sex relations) that present a pattern of moral conduct at variance with the norms of society. Social neglect includes failure to train or discipline a child (Kratcoki, 1979: 120).

**Commercial Abuse:** This refers to the use of a child in activities that

### Abstract :

The cases of child abuse have been increasing in the country. Whatever cases are reported to the police may, in reality, are the tip of the entire problem. Since this is an insidious problem affecting the moral fibre of the society and the shape of future generation, the problem should have attracted greater research effort and concerted social action. One way of assessing the importance attached to this



problem is by analysing the cases reported in the newspapers. The present exercise has used the method of content analysis to gain insight into the media reports of the cases of child abuse. It is found that more number of cases of child abuse are reported from the state of Madhya Pradesh and that females outnumber the males being abused. The incidence is equally prevalent in both rural and urban areas.

## Abused Children in Print Media

are meant for the benefit of others. It includes but is not limited to, child labour and prostitution. These activities are determinate to the child's physical or harmful health, educational or spiritual, moral, social and emotional development (HT Bureau, 2004: 5-13).

### Literature Review

Child abuse is rapidly increasing in India and increasingly a number of adults are coming forward to narrate instances of sexual abuse when they were children. A random sample survey conducted in 1985 by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences wherein a majority of respondents, being 20 and 24 years old, from the middle income group in Bombay found that one out of every three girls and one out of every 10 boys had been sexually abused in childhood (The Pioneer, Sep. 15, 1993). The WHO states that one in every 10 children is sexually abused, in Delhi, 54 percent of the rape victims were found to be below 15 years (Times of India, July, 1994). Another study carried out by Florence Ruah (1980) of the USA indicated that one of every four females was sexually abused before reaching the age of 18. In a 1999 report by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, a study done in 1994 and 1995 with 150 minor girls in Mumbai showed that 39 percent of the girls had been sexually abused before age 10 and 86 percent had

been abused by a family member or a friend of the family (HT Bureau, 2004).

Another study was done by Mathur, K.M. and found that the child sex offenders in 75 to 85 percent cases are someone that the child knows, loves or trusts. Some 45 percent are relatives, fathers, brothers, under-age or grown up cousins (1991: 252). A study conducted by Weinberg, found that 78 percent of all reported incest involves father-daughter; eighteen percent siblings; one percent mother-son; and the remainder, multiple relationships within the family (1955). A 1996 research in Bangalore by *Samvada* with high school students showed that 47 percent respondents had been sexually abused, 62 percent of whom had been raped once and 38 percent had suffered repeated violations (HT Bureau, 2004).

In view of the literature quoted above, there should have been well thought action against child abuse in the country, also there should have been active concern for preventive and punitive procedures. Let us examine, now, how far the media, specially the print media is sincere to the task.

Child abuse has been perceived as a burning problem affecting the future generation. There is a huge concern by the community of

Nations including the United Nations. Keeping these points in view, the present study was undertaken, with the following objectives:

1. How is the problem of child abuse being perceived and reported by the print media in India.
2. It is often seen by the researchers that popular press appears to be concerned with entertaining rather than informing the public.
3. What is the real ratio between the crimes committed against children and child abuse?

### Research Procedure

For the present purposes, the newspaper reports (Hindustan Times from Jan-2005 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2005, Madhya Pradesh edition) have been the source of data. The news items relating to the abuse of children (both male and female) under eighteen years have been systematically collected and their content has been analysed and presented. The analyses have been presented in a tabular form. Thus the method of content analysis has been followed.

**Table 1: Distribution of Cases according to crimes committed against children (IPC) and Child Abuse**

Crimes committed against children	Number
Murder	9
Foeticides	0
Infanticides	0
Abetment of Suicide	0
Exposure and abandonment	0
Kidnapping and abduction	17
Selling / Buying of Girls for Prostitution	0
Rape	3
Unnatural Offences	1
Unspecified Crime	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

Child Abuse	
Physical Abuse	7
Moral Abuse	4
Sexual Abuse	9
Commercial Abuse	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>78</b>

### Results And Discussion

The analysis of the child abuse in comparison to the crimes committed against children, in the calendar year 2005 (Table 1), presents a very strange picture wherein, the percentage of crimes committed against children was 71.53 percent whereas 28.46 percent cases of child abuse were found. Most of the child abuse cases, unfortunately, are not reported, this also gives a lopsided picture of child abuse in the country.

**Table 2: Distribution of the cases of Child Abuse**

By Victim's Sex		By Victim's Residence		By Offender's Sex	
Sex	No.	Type of Residence	No.	Sex	No.
Male	5	Urban	11	Male	14
Female	12	Rural	11	Female	2
Both Sexes	5			Both Sexes	6
Total	22	Total	22	Total	22

Table 2 given above, reveals that female victims are more in number than males. Growing up as a female in the society is full of constraints and complexities with 'values' varying between the male and female children. As the data shows, cases of child abuse are reported equally from urban and rural areas (11 urban and 11 rural). It is found that a majority of the perpetrators were males, who were found responsible for child abuse. The age of victims varied between 4 to under 18 years, which indicates that

the abuse of children does not respect any age. Children were subjected to a variety of abuses by their father, father-in-laws, mother, teacher etc. There appears to be variation in the cases of child abuse, when the data is analysed statewise. The number of cases of child abuse is very high in the state of Madhya Pradesh (7 cases). But it is lesser in the states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Chattisgarh, and Kerala. Often the important happenings in the country are given priority and find their space on the front page but the cases of child abuse appear to have little priority as the study found these items on page 3 to page 16. Female victims are more in number as far as sexual abuse (8 female and 1 male cases) is concerned.

A high proportion of female child of 12 and above 14 years age is sexually abused. The newspaper captions read as follows: (Case 1) Bad news for women's organisations and the administration, eight more girls of Bedia community, aged between 11 and 14, have stepped into prostitution (Hindustan Times, December 6, 2005). Girl children are generally assaulted by more than one person. The sexual abuse in case of girl child is very often from all acquaintances-level. (Case 2) A step father, a truck driver, allegedly continued to rape his minor daughter for over two years, since she was deserted by her husband and had been living with her mother (Hindustan Times, April 1, 2005). Domestic servant girls are very often sexually harassed by their employers. (Case 3) Armed groups abusing girls - Girls as young as eight are abducted and forced to live with armed groups. Some carry weapons, others serve as porters, cleaners and cooks. Almost all are forced to be sex slaves of commanders (Hindustan Times, April 26, 2005). Sodomy is very common in the case of the boy child. (Case 4) sex abuse at orphanage - Abdullah, a 15 year old inmate said it was common for the older boys to sodomise the younger boys at night when no one was on guard (Hindustan Times, August 25, 2005).

Beside the above two types of abuse, children commonly are emotionally abused. (Case 5) Unable to cope with harassment by a man living in neighbourhood, a 15 year old girl ended her life by burning herself (Hindustan Times, May 17, 2005). Commercial abuse

means to use a child in activities that are meant for the benefit of others. It includes child labour, prostitution etc. (Case 6) eight more Bedia girls take to flesh trade (Hindustan Times, December 6, 2005). (Case 7) A class VIII girl student of a local school was forced in to the trade after her father, a toddy taper and the family's sole bread winner died last year (Hindustan Times, October 15, 2005). (Case 8) Children in India have long been hired by their parents for work to get an extra buck. However, parents in one village in Kurnool district have gone a step further and are believed to send their young children to thieves to assist them and learn the nuances of the trade (Hindustan Times, October 30, 2005).

Children are subjected to a variety of abuse, exploitation, violence and aggression at the hands of parents, relatives, siblings and the society at large. Girls are often victimized by the sex maniacs and sex offenders. Rape is the worst form of crime against the girl child.

It is estimated that 246 million children between 5 and 17 years of age are engaged in child labour (ILO Statistics). Of them, there is large presence of the girl child. They are also put to hazardous labour, domestic work or doing even odd jobs (Mishra, G., and 2006: 37).

In a survey, to gauge the rise in child abuse cases - Women and Child Development report reveals that, "there is a dearth of documented information on children. The only data available is of abuse amounting to criminal offence. Government officials, however, contend that these statistics cannot be the single most determinant factor, in assessing the extent, due to social stigma, fear or sheer inability to access help. It is difficult to interpret what the exact cause is" (Hindustan Times, May 2, 2005).

It is a fact that complaints against rape and sexual abuse take place only in a miniscule number of cases, with both the victim and her family preferring to suffer the trauma rather than the ostracism of the society. As we know that child abuse is usually not an isolated incident but a series of incidents as child abuse is not an individual problem, it is also a social issue. The problem needs to be given special attention and perpetrators should be given

exemplary punishment. Interestingly, the news papers rarely report the action taken and conviction of the abuser. Additionally, the victim is left to himself / herself without any support from welfare agencies or others.

The law, as it exists, is riddled with loopholes. For instance, India's Law Book has different ages to define restricting children from different acts, which provides a canopy for criminals. There is a plethora of children's issues that the state needs to tackle aggressively – begging, child labour and sex work being the most urgent ones (Hindustan Times, March 29, 2006).

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### Key Words :

Community Policing;

Neighborhood Watch Scheme;

Patrolling;

Janasevak;

Sahayavani and Traffic Warden.

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## COMMUNITY POLICING IN BANGALORE CITY

M.A.Saleem, IPS\*

Rousseau maintained “our obligation to obey a particular law can be moral only when we are impelled to obey a system of law our sense of duty, perhaps by promptings of our moral consciousness, without any compulsion from external power. Force reduces human beings to abject slavery. Therefore, it cannot be the legitimate basis of law. Might can never be the basis of right.”

Rousseau’s use of words such as “abject slavery”, “might” are to be observed closely. Modern day concept of State is as “Welfare State”. The aim of State is to provide “Security & Service”. Least interference in the lives of the individuals is expected from the States. Every organ of state should work as an agent of change and the servant of people. ‘.. Enforcement should be done cautiously and intelligently. Thus, the state should deviate from its earlier notion of “Police State” to “Welfare State”..

In this background, the responsibility, duties and total concept of the Police ought to change. There is a fear that, if the

emotions are let lose, if restrictions are not imposed, the society will be in a chaotic state and disorder will rule the day. The problems are myriad and inexplicable. The modern scenario puts police in a critical situation, demanding from it, impartial, genuine human functions. Instead of conflict, coordination and cooperation are to be the basics of its task. Hence Jawaharlal Nehru said “the Police comes naturally into very intimate contact with the people in their daily work. Therefore, the question of the relationship between the police and the public is a very important one”.

In the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, almost all the countries including India, were under autocratic rule and under foreign regimes. During this period, the police were mere tools in the hands of ruling class, and moulded in a manner to be just a brutal force, ruthlessly enforcing Government policies. This generated ill feelings about police in the minds of the people. Ruling class, used the police, as “Quasi Military Force”, as the lethal weapon. The innocents were the victims most of the time and this

struck terror and fear among the people, and the police lost the faith and confidence of the people. After the dawn of independence, in most of the countries including India, the police had the onerous task of maintaining law and ensuring peace, and also to change their own attitude so as to regain the confidence of the people. However, this did not happen. The police did not deviate from its old legacy. The ill feelings about them, continued to prevail in the society. The gap between the police and public remained unfilled. Throughout the world, the media, press and even the judiciary continued to blame the police. But the police alone is not to be blamed. The critical nature of their work, the persons in power and the legacy that was inherent in their veins, together, isolated the police from the mainstream.

People come in contact with the police only in adverse circumstances. No organ of the Government will have to be face such ill feelings as the police has to. The police actions involve the regulations and restrictions on individual acts thus apparently restricting their freedom. This naturally causes resentment. The adverse conditions and circumstances demand the show of power, firmness and authority but the same are misconstrued as arrogance and high-handedness.

About policing in USA; Bruce Smith has observed: "From the earliest days of modern police forces and down through the years that have followed, the police have been the object of attack by the press and pulpit, bench and bar, civic and commercial associations, labour leaders, professional politicians, ambitious office-seekers, reformers and criminals. With so many social elements joining the attack, the charges have naturally ranged between some rather wide extremes. Police have been denounced as relentless man-hunters, as the oppressors of the weak and helpless and as tools of sinister influences and interests. They have also been described as, largely ineffective agencies which fail to realize their objectives and in any case cost too much".

The above description is not unique to the United States. It can be said to prevail in different degrees, in all parts of the world, and under all types of Government. Hence, the requirement of the day is, activating and vigorously pursuing the Community Policing System. Establishing faith, mutual trust, developing cordial police - public relationship are required. To win the general public confidence, the police have to discharge its duties impartially and help the weak and oppressed.



### Abstract :

The basic functions of any police organization are to provide safety and security to the people and ensure order in the society. In order to effectively perform these functions, the police organizations over the world, impose restrictions on individuals and groups. The adverse conditions circumstances demand show of power, firmness in authority. But the same



are misconstrued by the society and result in ill feeling about the police by members of the public. Due to this adverse role, the police generally does not get co-operation from the public. Therefore, there is a need to evolve new strategies to develop cordial police-public relationship.

In this background, the present article deals with various initiatives of Bangalore City Police to

## Community Policing in Bangalore City

The entire outlook, the method of working, techniques, ways and means are to be changed and tuned to the challenges of the modern world. Transparency should be there in administration. People at large, should involve themselves with the police and the police should shun politics. Along with the onerous job of maintaining law and order, the police should also involve and identify themselves with social issues and the assistance of social workers, experts and social thinkers is to be elicited. On these lines, Bangalore City Police successfully carried out various social programmes. Some of them are:-

### Hoysala Patrolling Teams

Prior to 1997, Bangalore City with a population of 5 million people spread over 305 Sq.kms, was served by 15 mobile police units. A team of one sub-inspector, one head constable and 2-3 constables, moving in a matador van fitted with wireless sets, patrolled, round the clock, in the jurisdiction of 5-6 police stations. They rushed to the spot of any incident or call for help on the direction from the Control Room. The vast area and the population to be covered by each unit, the type of vehicle used and the routing interaction which it had with the citizens set the limit to the speed and effectiveness with which it could respond to a call.

In an effort to ensure speedier response to the citizens' need, we concluded that not only should their number be increased but their effectiveness be also enhanced. One hundred such patrolling teams were considered the basic minimum number. An average citizen avoids approaching the police unless compelled by circumstances. It is more so if it concerns others. In an urban setup, the criminal takes the cover of the vast floating population, acts fast, hits the target before the victim realizes what has happened and decamps. The onlooker, who is the first to notice the incident, be it pick pocketing or chain-snatching, an assault or an accident, and the urban citizens remain mute spectators expecting the omni-present police to take care of the matter.

No doctor can cure a patient who is reluctant to meet him or complain about his ailment. Any scheme of making community-policing effective, should take note of this basic hurdle of the citizens' reluctance to call the police. In such a scenario we considered that the police should be the agents of change. They should be equipped and motivated in an improved way and even assume a name which strikes less fear and more confidence.

Accordingly, we invited people's participation in christening the new police units. Members of the



public were invited through the media to suggest a new name. Prizes were offered for those who suggested the most appropriate name. Thousands of enthusiastic citizens proposed hundreds of names. After short-listing a few, the appellation, 'Hoysala' was adopted.

'Sala'- the warrior boy studying in a hermitage in the precincts of Vasantika temple at Angadi in Mudigere Taluk, rose to the call (Hoy!) of the guru Sudatta, to slay the man-eating tiger, which attacked the inmates of the *gurukula*. Pleased by the response of the disciple, the guru blessed the warrior boy to become the ruler of the country. It was this boy who grew up to be the founder of the 'Hoysala' dynasty, which ruled the State between the 11th and 14th century. It has a pride of place in the history, culture and folklore of the state. This name was thus considered most appropriate and the patrolling unit was accorded the nomenclature. For speed, mobility and economy in operation, Mahindra jeeps were considered most appropriate. The government sanctioned fifty jeeps, to which five more were added, by way of donations, from individuals and institutions.

The police team consisting of 1 Asst. Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables was selected from Police Stations, to man

the Hoysala. They were given training in first-aid, rescue operations and public relations, anticipating all varieties of calls that the citizens make to the control room. The system was launched from the portals of Vidhana Soudha, the seat of power, with the participation of the Chief Minister, the Home Minister and a vast gathering of citizens. Those who had suggested the name 'Hoysala' were rewarded in public. Hoysalas did operate like tigers on the prowl, looking for chain-snatchers, street offenders etc. They met with tremendous success, which was applauded by public appreciation through functions organized in street corners by the citizens themselves.

An ill equipped and untrained police force cannot gain the confidence of the community it serves.

The Hoysala team is equipped with

- First Aid Box
- Red and Blue Top Light Assembly
- Public Address System
- Poly Carbonate sheets and lathis
- Fire extinguisher
- Foldable stretcher
- Telephone Directory
- Siren
- High Power Search Light
- Water bottle
- Wireless set

involve members of the public in policing the city.

These initiatives developed and sustained over a period of time have resulted in increased transparency in police work and enhanced the image of police in the Bangalore City.

- Rope
- Logbook and General Diary
- Map of the area

To instill in the community, the feeling of Police presence throughout its jurisdiction, the Hoysala Patrol vehicle is specially painted with appropriate lights and specific instructions of Do's and Don'ts. Emphasis is on rendering swift service to the citizen in need of guidance and help and to deal with untoward incidents happening within sight or reported to the Control Room. The Hoysala team has to its credit, a number of achievements. Catching chain snatchers and street offenders reported by the public was on the top of the agenda. Its life saving mission in picking up victims of accidents and transporting them to the nearest hospitals has not only earned the gratefulness of the individual victims but also brought down significantly, the total number of fatal accidents in the city.

Hoysala diaries are replete with instances of yeomen service rendered by its prompt arrival at the scene of crime even at odd hours-chasing fleeing criminals, detection of black money and contraband gold in transit, carrying victims of heart attack and epilepsy to the hospital, taking charge of lost children and aged persons etc. Donation of five Hoysala vehicles by institutions and individuals is an indication of the community's appreciation and confidence in the role of 'Hoysala'. A move is afoot, to include in the Hoysala team, respectable citizens who volunteer to render honorary service in the neighborhood. Of course, in the midst of a force meant to be the guardian angels of the community, black sheep here and there did create embarrassment and occasional distortion of its image, which was promptly corrected.

### Neighborhood Watch Scheme

Launched in 1993 these Neighborhood Watch Committees of citizens, create awareness among the

citizens and work with the Police to deal with the problems of the neighborhood. Their members, in their spare time, whether at night or during day, keep vigil and inform the Police about the happenings in the area or accompany the Policemen on their beat. Citizens accompanying the Policemen on the beat not only supplement the manpower but also provide the much needed information and co-operation. This information may be regarding places, persons and happenings in the area. Some of them use their own resources in terms of carrying their torches, vehicles or phones. The number of persons participating each night depends on the rapport of the Station House Officer with the community and the intensity of the problem. On the outskirts, at times, in the aftermath of serious offence, groups of 4-5 people work for hours. A serious incident spurs them to greater participation. Police supervisors of exceptional organizational ability have mustered their strength and motivated them to participate in large numbers as a routine crime prevention measure and achieved significant results. In the West Zone of Bangalore City comprising 15 Police Stations, well over 160 members of the N.W.C. participated in various activities with the police, to curb the rising trend of crime during 2000-2002. They achieved success in bringing down the rate of crime.

Apart from the collective effort as noted above, there are many instances of certain residential areas of the city being virtually guarded by the people. Young educated and affluent citizens in Jayanagar Extension, under the banner '*Suraksha*' need special mention. Mr. Naveen Challan, basically a businessman, has brought together a handful of young men to prevent crime and help the victims of crime in their neighborhood. He provides his vehicle and personally participates in night patrolling twice a week, mobilizes medicine mostly ointments and antibiotics and personally serves patients in the burn ward of Victoria Hospital where hundered of victims of domestic violence and accidents undergo treatment, holds camps for free medical check up and distributes

medicinal drugs, clothes and food grains in slums and to other weaker sections.

The NWC of K.R. Puram headed by Mr. Narasimhaiah occupies the pride of place in the community policing programmes. A retired employee of an industrial unit, he has enrolled, over 125 members over a period of 2 decades. These members are organized into 5 teams under banners like 'Village Defence Party', 'Suraksha' and 'NWC'. These teams have helped crime prevention, in both Ramamurthy Nagar and Krishnaraja Puram Police Stations. Narasimhaiah himself set the record of 221 honorary night patrolling in 1991 and prevented at least 2 major dacoities. The members of his teams carry lathis, whistles, torches and identity badges. They also have walkie-talkie sets, capable of operating within a radius of 1 km. Narasimhaiah and a few associates carry licensed firearms. No instance of misuse of weapon has been reported. There has also been no misuse of their association with the police. On the other hand, their services add interest in social defence and are appreciated by one and all.

### Janasevak

A group of well-to-do social service minded respectable citizens have organized themselves into Janasevak. They believe in 'Buddhi Daan' -donation of intelligence or experience of talent for the common man's cause. Founded by Mr. M.Sherif, a retired Army Educationist, it operates virtually without any financial base of its own. Its mission 'Service to Humanity' envisages the concept of decentralization and self help. They render help to the public to solve the local problems including those touching on the maintenance of Law and Order and prevention of Crime. They provide information to the police. They also provide temporary telephone connection for the use of beat police in any emergency. They also help the police to sort out local issues to get witnesses for the *mahazars* etc. They have

installed public grievance boxes at well over 500 strategic places in the city, inviting the public to drop letters containing their grievances or information to the police. This information may be as regards the movements of suspicious persons, arrival of new persons, persons indulging in anti-social activities, eve teasing, prostitution, extortion, gambling, manufacture of illicit liquor or any other matter worth bringing to the notice of the police. Crime prevention wardens of the Janasevak organization help the police in collecting these letters from grievance boxes and delivering the same to the police stations. The SHO would examine the letters and take appropriate action by recording the same in SHD of the police station. Sherif Saheb has enrolled 10,000 persons into Janasevak and at least well over a thousand of them are actively serving the society at large, as a valuable link between the police and the public.

### Police Sanchike

We thought of making use of the electronic media to project incidents, instances of exemplary police action and guidelines to the public, regarding prevention of crime and legal and practical hints to citizens, touching on their relation with the police, through top police stories of the week, covering real life incidents featuring the police and the citizens as they happen. When we discovered that an episode of 10 to 15 minutes duration would cost around Rs 1 lakh, which meant an annual budget of about 48 lakhs on this police and public relation exercise, we turned to the people in the field of production of T. V serials. MAM productions came forward to take up the work at no cost to the police, with full coordination and cooperation in respect of coverage of the incidents and permission to meet the cost through sponsors.

It was launched on 20-06-1998 by the Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the presence of Minister of State for Home to telecast the top events of the week on every Wednesday between 7:15 and 7:30

PM on Doordarshan Channel. By the time Sanchike had completed a year, it had reached the highest popularity rating of 60% and featured all kinds of crime stories and detection that had captured the attention and appreciation of the public. Sanchike has indeed become a Wednesday evening addiction with the public.

### **Makkala Sahayavani -1098 -Children's Helpline**

The Police come across a large number of children in crisis situations. They may be street children collecting rags; victims of labour or lost/missing children. Hundreds of children from rural areas arrive by trains and buses at Bangalore city every day. Touts exploit them by promising jobs and place them in undesirable environs. Such children become victims of crime and in course of time, participants in various crimes alongside adult criminals.

We thought that protecting children and their rights is not only a humanitarian task but also a duty cast on the police in their pro-active role of preventing crime. Our deliberations with social workers and institutions dedicated to the cause of child welfare led to the creation of Makkala Sahaya Vani -an intervention agency to rescue children in crisis.

In September 1997 Brinda Subramaniam prepared a blue print of the intervention agency, to be discussed with individuals and institutions. Some thirty of them responded to our call and deliberated on various issues and assessed the resources which each one could contribute. The participants included 27 NGOs, students, street and working children. Mallikarjuna, a 14-year-old boy prepared the logo of the organization depicting the face of a child with a telephone handset. A 12-year-old working child Balasubramaniam came up with the name Makkala Sahaya Vani.

The participating NGOs and trained women police constables were to contribute volunteers, to man the

telephone lines and Brinda to coordinate the work. CWC, MAYA, APSA, NLSIU, VOICES, VISHWAS, Bangalore Children's Hospital and the Bangalore City Police constituted the core team, to operate the service which was formally launched on 31-12- 1997. Since then upto 31-12-2002, MSV had received 95000 calls and successfully helped thousands of children. Starting with no financial base MSV had brought together agencies and individuals providing the facility needed by the child in crisis situation.

Providers of such facility have swelled in number and variety. Following are some of the organizations which are now networking with MSV:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Janodaya          | b) NIMHANS            |
| c) ESG               | d) Freedom Foundation |
| e) World Vision      | f) St. Mary's Home    |
| g) WSG               | h) Tara               |
| i) Ashraya           | j) Ashadeep           |
| k) Abalashraya       | l) YMCA               |
| m) Bosco             | n) Jeeva Jala         |
| o) Navjeevan         | p) Makkala Ashraya    |
| q) Chaitanya         | r) Jagrutl            |
| s) Snehalaya         | t) SOS                |
| u) Divya             | v) Shanti             |
| w) St. Joseph's Home | x) Infant Jesus Home  |
| y) Jain Seva Mandal  |                       |

The MSV volunteers had to work full time and reach different places. 'Hoysala' patrol teams came in handy. The donation of a Maruti Van by Biocon and funding of the honorarium for the volunteers of Tata IBM strengthened the support base of MSV. The UNICEF Hyderabad visualized and sponsored a series of programs to train and sensitize the police regarding child protection. By the end of 2002, well over 2000 policemen of all ranks had gone through the sensitization program. Better informed about the law relating to the rights of the child and being aware of the institutions and individuals who operate the safety net for the children

rescued from hazardous situations, Bangalore City Police is now better equipped to deal with the problems concerning children. Periodical award of prizes to the 'child-friendly' police stations has provided an incentive at the cutting edge level of the police force, for good coordination with the NGOs.

MSV staff has participated and presented papers on various issues such as juvenile justice, children and their rights, institutional care, shelter homes and transit shelter, children working as domestic servants, child labour, children caught in difficult circumstances, etc. MSV has also shared its experiences with the police personnel and has imparted several training, seminars and consultation programs at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Delhi, Udupi, Belgaum, Mysore, Chennapatna, Dharwad, Madras and Magadi Taluk.

### **Traffic Warden Organisation**

Traffic Warden Organization of Bangalore City is perhaps one of the most well organized peoples movement to discipline traffic in a city with well over 18 lakh vehicles, to which, each year, more than 1.25 lakh vehicles are added with a more than proportionate increase in the number of drivers. Established in 1985, with the motto of "Road Safety for all" with just 14 members rendering voluntary service for at least two hours in a week, it has increased its strength to well over 600 persons. Traffic Wardens have contributed a lot in the matter of education, traffic engineering and to some extent enforcement aspects also.

The message of road safety is carried by them to all sections particularly the children in Schools by holding Road Safety classes through a 'CTY' programme - Catch Them Young' under which, the School children are trained by intense practice in various aspects of Road Safety. The organization has so far trained more than a lakh of children in Road Safety and provided manpower

for traffic regulation thus aiding the scarce manpower resources of the Bangalore Traffic Police. They have also organized seminars to highlight traffic problems and suggest measures to solve them. In their bright and smart uniform, though not acting as Police men, they act as mediators between the traffic Police and the public, in solving what is perhaps the worst of Bangalore's problems namely congestion on the roads. No less is the contribution of the Traffic Wardens to the admirable achievements of the Traffic Police in the reduction of accidents -fatal and non-fatal over the recent few years.

### **Students Association for Road Safety**

The Traffic Police of Bangalore in their efforts to transmit to the schools, the message of Road Safety have come to liaison with, well over 400 Schools, in the form of enlisting members to the Students Association for Road Safety. The children inducted into this programme go through training in traffic signals, first aid, road safety and care for others. On their School uniform they wear attractive caps and sash, which gives them a colourful look and practice marching to the tune of musical band. One or two constables are assigned to the SARS unit of each school on a regular basis to train them. The Annual Road Safety Rally, usually held before Christmas holidays, is an important event, in which thousands of students invade the Police Parade ground, to compete in various competitions including first aid, painting competitions touching on road safety. The Traffic Warden Organizations and other voluntary bodies working with the Police liaise between the Police and the schools. The fact that in the recent few years, on an average, well over 30 thousand students are trained every year through SARS, indicates the popularity of the movement.

### **Vanitha Sahaya Vani**

During the year 1998, Bangalore City Police conceived the idea of opening a help line for women in

distress and to prevent atrocities against women and on 22nd January 1999 was established a helpline called Vanitha Sahayavani, to deal exclusively with the problems of women. This helpline functions from 8 am to 8 pm and is provided with a toll free line-1091. Several NGOs of Bangalore came forward to assist the City Police in this venture. The objectives of Vanitha Sahayavani are-

- To help women on the dedicated telephone line by Telephonic counselling
- Immediate rescue of women in crisis through trained volunteers and the Police
- Short-stay home
- Family counselling
- Rehabilitation

The Vanitha Sahayavani comprises :

- Volunteers provided by NGOs
- women Police personnel of right aptitude and good educational background
- Senior Police Officers including Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police, Addl Commissioner of Police (Crime) and Deputy Commissioner of Police (Administration), Bangalore City and Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore City.

Vanitha Sahayavani has received 20,000 calls since its inception and has handled 5874 cases till 31-12-2002. Bangalore City Police is the first in this country to have started a helpline for women in distress. Vanitha Sahayavani functions from the premises of the office of the Commissioner of Police. It is provided with a vehicle fitted with wireless communication and collaborates with over 80 NGOs and individuals in Bangalore.

VSV either directly takes up cases brought to its notice over telephone or otherwise it works in co-ordination with the Family Counselling Centre which functions in the premises of the office of the

Commissioner of Police. During the year 2002 VSV referred to the family counselling center. Most of the cases were of marital discord. Trained personnel of the Family Counselling Center counsel the parties concerned and where the discord cannot be resolved and cognizable offences are disclosed, refer the matter to the police. As it functions under the umbrella of the police patronage the victims not only get easy access but also feel free to express their grievances before the police.

### **Elders Helpline**

In association with the Nightingale Medical Trust, Bangalore City Police has established a helpline for the aged persons. On this helpline, the problems faced by the Senior Citizens are discussed and counselling is done to sort out them. Since senior citizens are informing people about their needs, security is provided to them wherever necessary.

### **Parihar**

MSV and VSV, started with no financial base of their own, have come to stay and the N.G.Os and individuals participating in it, constitute their resource base. Realising the need for a dedicated organization and to involve policemen and their families and the public as well, to provide a more sustained base, we established "PARIHAR", a center for Research, rehabilitation training and development of women and children. Today, Parihar consists of more than 500 members belonging to a cross section of society. The Constitution of "Parihar" contemplates the Police Commissioner as Ex-Officio President, Joint C.P as the Vice President and a lady who has distinguished herself in social service as the Chair Person of the Governing Body. Registered in July 1999 it has come to have a financial base of over 9 lakh rupees and envisions a wider role for itself in the cause of protecting the rights of women and children.

### Janapara Single Window

“Janapara”, the single window grievances cell established at Police Commissioner’s Office, is a computer based single point interface with the aim to provide an efficient public complaints redressal point, where complaints can be submitted and the status of pending complaints can be ascertained. Separate counters are established in the cell for passport verification, foreigners assistance, public grievances, licences etc., The cell also keeps track of complaints received from public including those against police officials.

### Conclusion

Through these initiatives, an effort was made, to remove the ill feelings about the police and the people whole-heartedly cooperated with the department. Their cooperation further bolstered the efforts of the police to remove the social evils. It is thus experienced that, when the police eschew sinister influences, acts impartially

though at times with inevitable force, people are capable and willing to understand and cooperate. To conclude, the new millennium will hopefully usher new ethos and cordial relationship between the police and public and community policing will lead the way.

With this hope, to quote Jawaharlal Nehru’s words “At the same time, others should also realize the difficult nature of the duties of Police officers and men. Their duties can be satisfactorily performed only when the general public and the police co- operate with each other, respect and help each other. If this is not achieved, the police cannot do their work and neither their reputation nor that of the nation would improve”.

Let us resolve to ourselves that we, the servants of the people, resolutely take up the prime duty to strengthen the democratic ethos and values, holding the baton to maintain peace, not for any brutal acts but to leave a legacy, as the agents of social change, for the better.

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## GRAPHO ANALYSIS OF THE PRISONERS - A CASE STUDY

Dr. Madhao P. Patil\*

### Key words :

Graphology;

Claustrophobia;

Handwriting Therapy;

The Pyramid of Peace  
Psaos exercise;

Sociopathic Personality  
Disturbance;

Antisocial Personality and  
Holistic Treatment.

Crime rate has been on a constant and consistent rise for the last few decades. No need for and no point in producing statistical data to back up this general statement on this universal phenomenon. The purpose of this article is not to dwell upon factors cumulatively responsible for escalating crime rate. Obviously, nobody can possibly escape being at the receiving end in this scenario, one time or an other in immediate future. That puts prevention of crime on top of everybody's priority list. Therefore, every one can and should, hence be willing to, contribute his/her might towards this goal in the interest of all, without waiting for some one else to sound a final wake up call. This article is about exploring the ways to reform the prisoners, rather about one such experimental attempt through Grapho analysis of selected prisoners undertaken recently.

Graphology, a reliable tool of estimating one's character on the basis of one's handwriting, and popularly called Handwriting Analysis, is being explored by some historians as a tool of research methodology in the discipline of

history. An advantage of this branch of science is in its being 'applied psychology', practically very effective in exploring the subconscious. This researcher submitted a project proposal on the theme of Study of Delinquents to a Funding agency some time back. Though the Decision Making Authorities there are yet to reach a decision on it's fate so far, luckily, the Prison Authorities, meanwhile, extended a Green Signal for such a study on an experimental basis.

The prisoners selected for the study are lodged in Central Jail, Kolhapur. Their identity is withheld for obvious reasons. Ordered, most of them would have submitted the samples of their handwritings without grumbling but harboured deep suspicions about the intentions of the authorities. Neither they were selected randomly, for success of any reformative program, scheme and exercise is directly and proportionately co-related to a degree of inner desire and motivation to change for better. No therapies are useful and effective in the absence of such a motivational factor. Therefore, first an introductory

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lecture was given to them for acquainting them with the science of Graphology and the purpose of the said study i.e. to help them help themselves to change their criminal track and lead a good life in the light of positive traits revealed through their handwriting. A voluntary and positive response of some of the inmates does indicate their inner desire to change for the better.

#### **A) Brief Analysis of the prisoners: -**

**An Age.28. Education. XI.** Was a bright school kid. Scored distinction marks at S.S.C. To become either a Lawyer or a Police officer was his childhood dream. Instead, accused of kidnapping a minor girl, finds himself languishing in a jail. His version. His father, a Goldsmith shifted to a small middle town for better business prospects. Settled in quickly. His brisk business turned many rivals into his hidden enemies. The local goons joined the fray. Arm twisting, blank calls, threatening calls became a routine affair. Finally, as a last resort, A was targeted. Framed up. On false concocted charges. Says, he is innocent, injustice is done to him.

Writes with mixed slant. Moderate left in Marathi. moderate right in English. Medium pressure. Emotional, impulsive. Brooding type. Sense of guilt sends him into

state of remorse and self-pity, leaving him lonely. A compulsive liar. Lies may be harmless though, aimed more at blowing his own trumpet or covering up his carelessness rather than harm others. Good memory and a sense of appreciation of good things in life. Non-aggressive, cooperative. Optimist. He has a good grasp of the subject matter and may show interest in electronic matters. His signature indicates his conventional nature. A sense of colour confirms his love for fine arts. Painting and Music can pull him out of the state of remorse and nervousness calming his ruffled emotions. Similarly, the opposite sex can also influence him in a positive way. A sense of gratitude and motivation for social standing can help him put himself back on the right path. The on-the-spot picture that he drew for this researcher is a sign of the growing emptiness in him and his desire to change the track of his life.

#### **B) Age.25. Education. F.Y.B.A.**

Was fairly receptive to the introductory lecture. . Understood what it was about. Family of a truck driver, brought up on moderate income. Family feud over common land. Charged with the murder of an aunt. He was just eighteen then.

Writes with uneven pressure, round hand. Middle zone disproportionately large. End strokes

#### **Abstract :**

Graphology, popularly known as Handwriting analysis, is a reliable and effective tool, in estimating the character of a person. It is now slowly being used as a tool of research methodology in History.

This article explores the mindset of the prisoners against a brief backdrop of their family, education, their version of the story, without going into



the merits and demerits of their individual cases etc.

The analysis also indicates initial traces of claustrophobia, an irrational fear of confined places, and certain common traits such as vanity, low self-esteem, self-centeredness, good level of confidence etc. More important, desire expressed by some of them was to change themselves for better.

end abruptly. He is self-centered, practical, tenacious, cool and imaginative. Craving for social prestige, name and fame. Very particular about his image in the peer group. End stroke carrying back forth-entire length of signature ending into a hook, and the execution of the initials indicate good confidence level and determination. Adamant, optimist but utterly confused. Retracing and a mixed slant show a tendency to pile up the insults and humiliations. Empty mind, devil's workshop, adage particularly true about him. His handwriting shows initial signs of claustrophobia. It is about an irrational fear of confined places. A most all jail inmates pass through this stage at one time or the other. Often, this is found in kids and the teenagers in the residential schools and hostels too .

#### **C) Age.30. Education. VI.**

Earned his bread driving his own autorickshaw in Mumbai. Has wife and three kids. He is just a suspect, in a crime committed by his younger brother. Served nearly eight years of his jail term. Fondly remembers those happy days. Wants to live as an honorable citizen, a good person and an ideal father . Would like to once again, lead an honest life and do social work, on completion of his jail term. He has appeared for pre-XII examination.

Writes big hand. Moderate right slant with consistent heavy pressure. Middle zone is emphasized. Short stems, clipped letter ends, underlined signature are some of the major characteristics of his hand. He appears to be a person of strong individual sense, gifted with a good memory. Has deep desire for material gains, social prestige and acclaim. Wants to do the right thing and bring about a change in his life but as indicated by the dominant convex alignment in his writing, he gives up easily, therefore, needs constant probing. His writing also reveals his practical nature and a shrewd sense in matters concerning finance. A kind of born sense of investment . It is possible that some of his speculative acts may bring him rich dividends. At times, certain childhood memories of his father loom heavy on his subconscious, making him security conscious. One of the effective ways to establish a close bond with this type of person is to address him / her by the first name.

#### **D) Age.30. Education. B.A.**

His aim was to be a teacher. Would like to be one, once out of jail. Wants to lead an honourable life. Father killed in political rivalry.

Medium size hand . Moderate forward slant . Medium pressure. Flourished capital. Weak upper zone



strokes. Connected underlined signature executed in a single stroke. A faddist, loves to dress well. Maternal feelings dominate. Interest in music. Lives more in imagination. Entertains very high opinion about himself and wants to be a self-made person. Writing shows a driving sense of motivation. Warm, friendly but afraid of revealing his soft side. Has aggressive attitude. Mild emotional depressions cannot be ruled out. Health factor must be paid attention to. May suffer from bouts of headache. Good literature, music, can bring him a healing touch.

#### **E) Age.28. Education X**

Belongs to poor family. Extreme retracing, unstable pressure. Good memory. Strong materialistic tendencies. Money-minded. Careless. Family oriented. Family pride. Is sensitive to others., Firm opinions. Showing the initial traces of claustrophobia. Writes with heavy pressure and strong initial and end strokes. Moderate left slant. Has a strong opinion of himself. Tenacious. Strong material instincts. Likes to be noticed. A faddist. Does not give vent to emotions. May fake emotions. May find emotional release through artistic pursuit.

#### **F) Age 25. Education XII.**

Comes from a very poor family. Family quarrels, feuds over land - a

cause for his being behind the bars. Attempted murder! Unbalanced hand, moderate left slant ,angular strokes, extreme variation in all the zones, uneven pressure, indicative of poor emotional and physical health. Whimsical nature. Self interest dominates. Confidence level good. Self-destructive tendencies surface from time to time . Can eventually control them. Materialistic tendencies strong. Entertains imaginary fears. Cannot stick to routine. May exhibit disregard for fellow inmates. Low self-esteem. Has drive and persistence minus a sense of direction. Knows his problems. Wants to solve them. Wants to become a big man, but does not know how. His writing shows initial signs of claustrophobia. Surely, he needs counselling.

#### **G) Age 40. Education. BSc. Chemistry.**

Middle class family. His sister was accidentally killed in his scuffle with his maternal uncle. Writes a small right hand. Minus initial and end strokes. Thread-like writing. Middle zone disturbed. Lower zone under-developed. Uneven pressure. Signature emphatically underlined.

His writing shows him to be self-centered, not given much to emotional considerations, rather, a matter-of-fact attitude, good concentration and good memory. Family pride, literary taste.

A reformative program, to be effective, should include meaningful deviation and diversion, suitable handwriting therapy and anti stress and relaxation techniques. Those with an aptitude for and interest in fine arts such as Music, Painting etc. should be permitted to pursue it. Exhibition and auction of their paintings, sponsored, organized by private institutions working for social cause, can help generate a source



of income for the Prison and the Prisoners.

This article is borne out of this author's belief that it is the moral duty of every citizen to contribute his/her might in prevention of crimes and reformation of the criminals.

Reasonably good confidence level. However, low esteem. Strong materialistic tendencies. Writing also indicates glandular problem, for confirmation, more characteristics needed.

#### H) Age. 38. Education. M.A.

Taught at college for more than a decade. Charge of murder of wife. Feels he is wronged. Wonders why an innocent chap like he should be in. Wants to probe matters like destiny. In prison, lectures on spiritualism. Sings kirtans.

Medium size, right slanted writing. Spreads across the paper. Uneven left margin. Uneven middle zone. Underlined signature.

Wide spacing and unevenness in middle zone, indicative of uncomfortable inter relationship. Line alignment. Some looped connections underline his gift of gab and quick thinking. See how he writes a word, 'Shiksha'. In one single stroke, five independent strokes are executed or a typical 'o s' connection in signature. Interest in music. Also a literary bent-of-mind. But no interest in intellectual pursuits or academic interest though he belonged to the teaching profession.

1) 1. Age 36. Did her B.A. and M.A. in English. First class.

Came in 1997 for counselling. Small hand, light pressure, round formation, Middle Zone disproportionate to other zones. Lower zone unbalanced. She was in a mess. No confidence, no concentration, no goal, low self-estimation. Uncompromising. Extremely Vain. Once convinced of her negative traits, she honestly practiced for one and a half years, Grapho therapy, accompanied Yoga and other exercises, briefly touched upon in this article. Today, she a new person enjoying her life. She reflects the superficiality of our education. A first class graduate and post-graduate in English, unable to write a single grammatically correct sentence!

2) Age 26. BSc. Writes with marked slant. Heavy pressure, retracing in upper and middle zone. A sentimental fool. Very subjective. No will power. Very conscious. Jobless, Showed suicidal tendencies. Practiced Grapho therapy and other exercises and classical Music. Today, he is a very successful Sales Executive in a multi national company.

J) A and B are teachers. Both have P.G. Qualifications. A is 1980 born. B is one year younger to him.

A writes small hand, medium pressure, round letters, disconnected writing. Is practical, B writes big hand in comparison. Left slant, rather mixed slant, both have confidence and ambitions. of the two, A appears more suitable to be associated with special curative programs designed for the prisoners. Properly trained, he can put his heart into it.

### **Birth of Criminals and Juvenile Delinquents.**

The prisoners discussed above, though the number is rather small, are found to share certain things in common. The age group - 25 to 30, to begin with. Most of them committed Crimes in the age group of 18 to 22 years. Most of them came from financially poor family background and a low educational level. Some of the common traits they share are - vanity, self interest, low esteem, tenacity, good confidence level and desire to lead an honest life in future. A limitation of this study is it's relatively brief period of contact with the prisoners and just the barest minimum handwriting obtained for analysis. This puts the accuracy level of analysis between 65% to 80%. It is interesting to place them against the backdrop of a brief on The Anti Social Personality explored very intelligently by, Leslie King, so as to understand them in correct perspective.

“According to Colman, only an approximate 6% of the population is born pathologically inclined, where they cannot determine the difference between right and wrong. If an individual is not born with an inbuilt tendency towards delinquency then , it is inferred that the characteristics traits must have developed since birth. Such development is largely due to early environmental influences which constantly operate upon the child to eventually weaken his character sufficiently to cause deviant behaviour.

There exists a co-relationship between criminality and inadequate self-image and stress and self-worth. When

stress affects directly, one's feeling of self worth and adequacy negatively, the resultant unbearable tensions are directly relieved by hostile acting and behaviour.

Handwriting analysis helps detect delinquency which may exist as a maladjustment without development of an opportunity or circumstances for criminal behavior to be demonstrated. However, as a maladjustment, it continues to be an unalterable influence on the whole personality.

Of the four main types of delinquency; organic-where brain pathology may result into lowered inhibitory controls, psychotic delinquency, the neurotic delinquency; the antisocial personality account for the majority of persistent delinquency.

The American Psychiatric Association classifies anti-social personalities as Sociopathic Personality Disturbance inclusive of dis-social reaction, sexual deviation and addiction to alcohol or drugs.

The anti-social personalities are typically intelligent, spontaneous and readily likeable. They apparently live from day-to-day without serious consideration for the future and without much real reference to the past, useful as a learning tool. They are incapable of establishing and maintaining close interpersonal ties. They are relatively guilt free and don't profit from their experience. The spontaneity that makes them likeable is also negatively impulsive, thoughtless, reactionary behavior when it exists in a relatively guilt free personality which is also devoid of self respect. Lack of self-discipline results from reality controls that are insufficient or lacking. Lack of strong ,inner conscience is evidenced graphologically,

Deceit or deception, for instance, is indicated by repeated initial half or complete loops at the beginning of certain letters such as a , g etc. However deceit should

be intentional. Many tend to lie because of lack of attention to details or for similar reasons. Flourished, disproportionate capitals are indicative of egotism or upper stems made double of deliberate deliberateness or sharp turn down at the end of writing is indicative of depression. However, it is not one or two isolated features but a combination of all the characteristics that needs to be taken into consideration, to form estimation of a character of a person.

Due to the combination of these personality weaknesses, anti-social personalities are prone to engage in seemingly senseless delinquent acts, which occur most usually, on the spur of the moment, in reaction to a momentary impulse which arouse hostility. The range of symptoms displayed by the anti-social personality which can be found through a direct examination of the handwriting characteristics, may be summarized as

- Inadequate Conscience Development; inability to understand and to accept ethical values except on a verbal level; egocentric; unconventional behavior; impulsive; frustration, low tolerance; poor judgement; disregard for the needs and the right of the others; takes from others rather than to earn what he wants; unrealistic goals.
- Inability to forego immediate pleasures for future gains and long range goals; lives in the present, without realistic considerations of the past or the future, unable to withstand tedium; prone to frequent change of jobs; unable to stay with a project in the face of discouragement. obstacles, ridicule, lack of interest or lack of encouragement, insatiable need to be somebody important.
- Lack of anxiety or guilt. Tends to act out the tensions rather than to worry them out or to suppress them; tends not to learn from ordinary experiences, including punishment; often shows hostile,

aggressive behavior towards others; is adroit in manipulating and in exploiting others.

- Ability to put up a good front to impress- superficially likeable personality; good sense of humor; optimistic outlook.
- Defective Social Relationships; cynical, unsympathetic; ungrateful; no close friends; no loyalties; unable to understand love from others or to give it in return . The Graphological characteristics would be fear of extending himself, of opening up, of being genuinely willing and able to give; rejection of constituent authority and discipline.

The prognosis for recovery among the anti-social or sociopathic personalities is not favourable, according to traditional psychological thought. However, learning theory, which is becoming more and more accepted in psychological circles, can be combined with the graphological principles and grapho therapy can work a change in any person who is willing to accept graphotherapy discipline.

### **Recommendations And Proposed Action Plan.**

As indicated in their writings, some do clearly fall in the border category i.e.. given their typical frame of mind and the prison environment, they can turn into either hardened criminals or come out successfully to lead a normal life. A prisoner is not necessarily a criminal. At present, some of them are doing B.A. course of an Open University. They are also taught short courses in subjects like Human Rights. This may keep them temporarily occupied, but, this researcher is afraid, such access and exposure to exam oriented courses doesn't mean much by way of meaningful, healthy, deviation that they need. Any course designed for them must ensure their active mental and physical involvement and participation.

Therefore ,a reformative program for them should include:

Multi skills oriented courses-communication, cooking and catering, driving etc, depending on their aptitudes, so that they will find it easier to settle down to a normal life and to be normal human beings, after their release.

Handwriting therapy based on block and garland structures, with emphasis on upper zone strokes, has been proved very effective in curbing suicidal tendencies, low esteem and psychosomatic problems. See specimen I) To quote late Leslie King, “ To achieve the change, remove from your writing, the characteristics that carry negative connotation replacing them with those that are of more positive value to you. Gradually, through your own efforts, the cumulative impact of your writing changes will affect your inner emotions, habits, behavior and self-respect”.<sup>3</sup>

Regular and timely exposure to anti stress and relief exercises such as the psoas exercise. It is associated with the kidney meridian which in turn is associated with fears and stress reactions. Healthy functioning of Psoas strengthens the circulatory system, the functioning organs and diaphragmatic breathing is otherwise nerves are impinged upon, diaphragmatic breathing is impaired and digestive problems follow. This mental exercise using visualization helps the body and mind relax.<sup>4</sup> Another exercise, prescribed by Vera Peifier, The Pyramid of Peace, is also very effective in stress relief. It is about visualizing the geometrical shapes contained within the structure of a pyramid- the oval, circle, triangle, and square, in particular, in addition, can be very useful in helping them come out of a fearful, negative state of mind.<sup>5</sup> A three -day workshop may introduce the Jail personnel to such therapeutic exercises who in turn have the prisoners work at them regularly.(See specimen I).

Access to soothing music, good books and opportunity to pursue their interest in painting and other forms of art will help them in overpowering that growing sense of emptiness within, which otherwise, is bound to affect them adversely and permanently. Their love for drawing and painting can come very handy in providing them with both a positive diversion and a sense of involvement.

This researcher, in this connection, would like to recommend a concept of ‘Spiritual Garden’ Certainly not a new concept, this Vedic approach is fast gaining recognition for some time. It is about the planting of five particular trees, such as Vata- Ficus Bengalenensis, Audumbar- Ficus Glomerata, Palaash- Butea Frondosa, Peepal- ficus Religiosa, and Bel Aegal marmelos etc. in a particular formation and design. Rapid advancements in medical science tend to blind us to the belief that everything is possible. Modern medical services tend to conceptually limit themselves to repair or replacement oriented services while the need of the hour is a holistic approach. A concept of Spiritual garden is close to this approach. Spending a few hours regularly in such a garden helps calm and soothe ruffled feelings, leading to inner peace. To begin with, such gardens can be raised in Prison compounds. Prisoners thereby not only contribute to this environment-friendly gardening activity but also derive rich psychological benefits from it.

To begin with, the inmates of the Prison, at least those interested in and with aptitudes for, should be introduced to a world of painting as it would bring them what may be termed as a meaningful, healthy diversion. Such paintings, in the first place will help the psycho analysts understand the mindset of the concerned artist prisoners and thereby build source material in this area of research.

Next, an exhibition of such paintings may be organized. A source of income may be created through

auction of such paintings. A part of this income would go to the individual account of the concerned prisoner and a part to a general welfare prisoner fund, to be utilized for improving prison facilities. Such an exercise may help in preventing border cases from becoming hardened criminals; satisfy a psychological need for acclaim, in them and go a long way in building up a sense of self-respect. More important, such activities can be financed and organized by various private institutions and the clubs working for social cause. Initially tried out on an experimental basis, such exhibitions will go a long way in building up public consciousness on this issue.

### **Police And Prevention of Crimes.**

The successful implementation of such and similar projects aimed at the rehabilitation of the prisoners and the reformation of the criminals, need devoted and committed efforts, on part of both, the Government and the people. The Police has a major positive contribution to make. To quote, R. Deb, former Assistant Director, (Law and Sociology) National Police Academy, "in a welfare democracy like ours and with the progressive socialization of public services, the police cannot take the narrow and the pragmatic attitude that their business is only to enforce the laws as they exist and they have nothing to do with the curative aspects of modern correctional methods. Indeed, the highest conception of a police force in a democratic set-up ought to be as a social service; and if this ideal has to be realized, our concept of preventive police action should also undergo a thorough reorientation in the light of modern criminological researches, in the advanced countries in the world.

If the criminals and the delinquents could be reformed and made to give up the path of crimes and delinquency, the police would perhaps be the most benefited single organization in the whole country. Thus, any new program designed to reform delinquents and

reduce the volume of the crime should receive the fullest measure of cooperation from the police. This cooperation is not likely to be effective unless there is a change in the policeman's ideas and outlook.<sup>6</sup> The inner feelings expressed by the super cop more than three decades back stand valid and relevant even today.

Given large-scale corruption and politicization and criminilisation of all the major institutions in our country, The Police personnel, find themselves performing their duty, under the most stressful, demanding and exploitative conditions, which take, a heavy toll on them and their families.

The response of the Prison authorities, from the local level to the IG HQs, to this study, has been positive and encouraging. But, as it happens, the superintendent of the said Central Jail got nabbed recently, for his involvement in a scam, in the recruitment of the Jail Personnel.<sup>7</sup> Unfortunately, this is also true of some of the famous clubs and organizations working for social causes with their primary well camouflaged interest and motive being publicity, government grants and awards.

However, public awareness needs to be built-up on this vital issue which touches us all. Awareness that nobody is a criminal by birth; every prisoner need not be branded by society as a criminal; society in general is responsible for accelerating the crime rate and so it is the responsibility of society at large, and not of the Government or the police alone, to work for containing the crimes and rehabilitating the criminals. A beginning in this direction needs to be made and the positive forces in the society, are bound to respond positively. Lokmat, a Marathi paper with perhaps the largest circulation in Maharashtra, carried a long piece, "For the inmates of the Prison" (March, 26). Given the spontaneous response from the readers, an exhibition of paintings by prisoners in the not so distant future appears to be very much on the cards.

**Notes and References:**

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7. Pudhari, A Local News paper. Or this News. CBI nabbed Yerawada Jail superintendent, a Doctor and three guards, on the charge of having murdered a sub inspector under suspension for his involvement in Telgi fame Stamp scam. Pudhari Dtl6/05/'06. Consider this note from my article, Graphological Relevance of Medieval Marathi Model Handwriting that is relevant here too. Note 28 - An article " Abdul Karim Telgi and stamp doom " in Sunday Express, 16/11"03, Pune, p.14.Consider this case of Sridhar Wagal (50) a suspended Inspector General of Police, Maharashtra, and accused in a multi-crore stamp scam (Rs.30000 core), was a nuclear Physicist from IIT, Mumbai, and MBA, IIM, Ahemadabad. He is accused of having accepted a bribe of Rs.75 lakh rupees from Telgi .This case of a downright corrupt and dishonest police officer, that too a product of two premier institutes of national and international fame, just a tip of proverbial ice berg, underlines a need for value education. Does a developing nation like ours really need professionals such as engineers, doctors, nuclear physicist in police and revenue services and not in their respective professional capacities particularly when the government spends a fortune on their education? Besides, Public Service Commission and all other professional course exams have lost credibility due to the large scales malpractices involved.

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## FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR (R&D), BPR&D

R.C. Arora, IPS

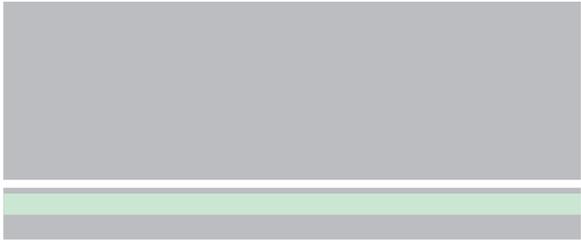
### SEEING IS LEARNING TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PRISON OFFICERS

A new training module “*Seeing is Learning*” (*SIL*) was devised and organized by the BPR&D in collaboration with the Directorate of Prisons, NCT Delhi at Tihar, focusing on *attitude, skill* and *knowledge* (*ASK*) of Prison Officers to make them a successful prison manager. The first course of this kind was organized for *Northern Zone* at Tihar Prison Complex, New Delhi which was identified as *Centre for Practicing Training Programmes* by the BPR&D to inculcate good practices through experience sharing and to implement them on ground. The second course of this kind was organized by the BPR&D for prison officers on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2006 at Central Jail Amritsar, Punjab in collaboration with the Central Jail, Amritsar.

The duration of these programmes was one week. Prison Officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendents/Deputy Jailors to Superintendents of Prisons actively participated in this programme with their professional enthusiasm. The participative technique was used for conducting these programmes.

Dr. B. V. Trivedi, Assistant Director, BPR&D and coordinator of these specialized programmes gave a presentation on *An Overview of Prison Reforms in India* and also explained the objective of these courses to the participants to initiate and facilitate meaningful deliberation during this course.

Dr. Kiran Bedi, Director General, BPR&D addressed all the participants during valedictory session of these courses and received the final feedback from the participants. These specialized programmes which have been viewed as path breaking initiative which were of a great morale boosting for the prison officials to initiate reforms in their respective prisons in order to illuminate a ray of hope for the inmates. The feedback received from the participants is found to be quite encouraging and rated as excellent.



## RECEIPIENTS OF POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDED ON THE OCCASION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY - 2006

### Andhra Pradesh

1. Shri A.Huda,  
Asstt. Dy. General of Police  
G.A. (V&E) Deptt.
2. Dr. B.L.Meena,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
Warangal Range
3. Shri A.B.Venkateswara Rao,  
Jt. Commissioner of Police, CAR HQRS,  
Hyderabad
4. Shri C.H.D. Tirumala Rao,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, SIB, Hyderabad
5. Shri V. Naveen Chand,  
Supdt. of Police, East Godavari
6. Shri G. Surya Prakasa Rao,  
Joint Director (A), Anti-corruption Bureau
7. Shri P. Umapathi,  
Supdt. of Police (CID), Hyderabad City
8. Shri A. Sundar Kumar Das,  
Asstt. Inspector General of Police (Adm.)  
O/O DGP, Hyderabad
9. Shri C.S.R.K.L.N.Raju,  
Supdt. of Police O/O ADGP, CID, Hyderabad
10. Shri T. Saibaba,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police ACB, CIU, Hyderabad
11. Shri K.L.Devender Rao  
SDPO, Tenali  
Guntur Distt.
12. Shri S. Natarajan  
Dy. Supdt. of Police CI Cell (Int), Hyderabad
13. Shri V.S.R.Chowdary,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police Anti-corruption Burea,  
Nellore
14. Shri K.Sudarshan Reddy  
Inspector, Institution of Andhra Pradesh  
Lokayukta & Upa Lokayukta, Hyderabad
15. Shri V. Lingaiah  
Sub-Inspector Ad Cell, CID, Hyderabad
16. Shri M.D.Khwaja Moinuddin,  
Sub-Inspector SIB (Int), Hyderabad
17. Shri B. Gopal,  
Sub-Inspector, Police Computer Services,  
Hyderabad
18. Shri Shaik Abdul Rasheed,  
Sub-Inspector, Gudur
19. Shri Y. V. Ramana Rao,  
Sub-Inspector, 1<sup>st</sup> BN, APSP  
Yousufguda, Hyderabad
20. Shri G. Lawrence Raju,  
Head Constable, P.S. Thotlavalluru,  
Vijayawada City
21. Shri Tandu Mohan Dass,  
Head Constable, CSB, Vijayawada City
22. Shri K.Chandraiah,  
Head Constable, Karimnagar Distt.
23. Shri P.Chenna Reddy,  
Head Constable, RCCS, Nalgonda Distt.

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

24. Shri Kolla Veeraiah,  
Head Constable Spl. Duty, Warangal Distt.

25. Shri K. Murali,  
Constable CCS, Chittoor Distt.

**Arunachal Pradesh**

26. Shri Ram Prakash Harbla  
Sub-Inspector, PTC, Banderdewa

**Assam**

27. Shri Mukesh Agarwal,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police (Security)  
Spl. Branch, Guwahati

28. Shri Bharat Chandra Rabha  
Inspector, 1st APTF Bn. Dakurvita, Goalpara,

29. Shri Shekh Md. Kasem Ali,  
Sub-Inspector, Spl. Branch, Kahilipara, Guwahati

30. Shri Himangshu Das,  
Sub-Inspector, City DEF, Guwahati,

31. Shri Prabhat Ch. Hazarika,  
Asstt.Sub-Inspector Spl Branch, Kahilipara,  
Guwahti

32. Shri Pradip Borah,  
Constable, BI (EO), Guwahati

33. Shri Nripen Kakati,  
Constable, Vigilance & Anti-corruption,  
Guwahati

34. Shri Md. Fazrul Rahman,  
Havildar, 3rd Ap Bn. HQ Titabor, Jorhat,

35. Shri Tilu Ram Saikia  
Constable, 3rd Ap Bn, HQ, Titabor, Jorhat

36. Shri Tinku Dhar Baruah  
Constable CID Organization, HQ, Guwahati

**Bihar**

37. Shri Mohammad Shahrukh Majeed  
Supdt. of Police, Jamui

38. Shri Shridhar Mandal,  
SDPO (Dy Supdt. of Police) Secretariat, Patna

39. Shri Chandra Kant Tripathy,  
Inspector, PHQ, Law & Order And  
Internal Security Cell

40. Smt. Pratibha Sinha,  
Inspector, CID, Patna

41. Shri Arun Kumar Ambasht,  
Sgt. Major, HQRT, Patna

42. Shri Nematullah,  
Sergeant Major-11 Police Line, Patna

43. Shri Bishwanath Ram,  
Steno Sub-Inspector, DIG Office,  
Munger

44. Shri Ram Khelawan Choudhary,  
Subedar, Traffic, Patna

45. Shri Chandra Bhushan Choubey,  
Havaldar, Patna

46. Shri M.D. Aslam Havildar,  
BMP-Patna

47. Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh,  
Constable, East Champaran, Motihari

48. Shri Dinesh Mahto  
Constable, SP office, Confidential Section  
Muzaffarpur

49. Shri Allauddin Ansari,  
Constable, Patna

50. Shri Harendra Bahadur Singh  
Constable, CM Security, Patna

51. Shri Suresh Tiwari,  
Constable, Police Headquarters

**Chhattisgarh**

52. Shri Rajesh Kumar Mishra  
DIG, F& P, Traffic & Rail, Raipur

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

53. Shri Mahesh Prasad Choudhary,  
Commandant, 4th Bn CAF Mana, Raipur
54. Shri Jiyen Lal Choudhary,  
Sub-Inspector, (M) 1st Bn CAF, Bhilai
55. Smt. Babiyana Hemrome,  
Lady Head Constable, Policeline Jagdalpur
56. Shri Pratap Singh Thakur,  
Asst. IG (Telecom), Bhilai
57. Shri Ram Bahadur Pun,  
Company Commander, 6th Bn CAP, Raigarh
58. Shri Dhan Bihar Pradhan,  
Constable, 6th Bn CAF, Raigarh
59. Shri Harendra Kumar Shah,  
Head Constable  
office of the S.P., Jagdalpur (DCRB)
- N.C.T. of Delhi**
60. Shri Ranveer Singh Krishnia,  
Addl. Commissioner of Police/ Security
61. Dr. Anita Roy,  
Addl. Commissioner of Police/Crime (W) Cell  
Nanak Pura
62. Shri Mohinder Kumar,  
Asst. Commissioner of Police/Crime & Railways  
EOW Crime
63. Shri Baldev Chander Kalra,  
Asst. Commissioner of Police,  
Confidential Branch, PHQ
64. Shri Pankaj Singh,  
Inspector/Addl.SHO  
Malviya Nagar, South Distt.
65. Shri Sandeep Pali,  
Inspector, North Distt.,
66. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh,  
Inspector, South Distt.
67. Shri Pratap Singh,  
Inspector, South-West Distt.
68. Shri Jagdish Chand,  
Sub-Inspector, R.P.Bhawan
69. Shri Rajpal,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Police Control Room
70. Shri Gopal Dutt,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Police Control Room
71. Shri Balbir Singh  
Head Constable, North-west Distt.
72. Shri Rishi Ram,  
Head Constable, Prov. & Logistics
73. Shri Ramesh Kumar,  
Constable, Crime & Railways
74. Shri Sant Raj,  
Constable, South-west Distt.
75. Shri Satya Pal,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Anti Corruption Branch
76. Shri Ravi Dutt Kaushik,  
Asst. Commissioner of Police Hqrs 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn DAP,  
Vikas Puri
77. Shri Satya Prakash,  
Inspector, Chandni Chowk, North Distt.
78. Shri Govind Ram,  
Sub-Inspector, South West Distt.
79. Shri C.V. Chacko,  
Head Constable, South Distt.
80. Shri Ajith Kumar,  
Constable, FRRO
81. Shri Baljit Singh,  
Constable, Crime & Railways
- Goa**
82. Shri Anand Vasudev Mone  
Head Constable Bicholim P.S.

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

83. Shri Jose Allen Fred De Sa,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police. Margao

84. Shri Mohan Subha Naik  
SDPO, Ponda

### Gujarat

85. Shri Mangubhai Chhibabhai Patel,  
Inspector, PHQ, Surat City

86. Shri Bhalchandra Ramdas Patil,  
Asstt.Sub-Inspector, Anti Corruption Bureau HQ,  
Ahmedabad

87. Shri Shailesh Deviprasad Raval,  
Head Constable, Border Security HQ, CID, IB,  
Gandhi Nagar

88. Shri Rasulbeg Bavamiya Mirza,  
Head Constable, Spl. Branch,  
O/O Commissioner of Police, Rajkot City.

89. Shri Sirajbhai Mohmadbhai Meman,  
Head Constable, RR Cell DIG,  
Gandhinagar Range

90. Shri Ashrafkhan Gulabkhan Ghasura,  
Head Constable, ACB Police Station,  
Palanpur

91. Shri Bhaskar Babulal Brahmabhatt,  
Head Constable, Gomtipur Police Station,  
Ahmedabad City

92. Shri Sarvarkhan Mojamkhan Pathan,  
Constable, LCB Mehsana

93. Shri Bhikhalal Gordhanbhai Chudasama,  
Constable, Head Quarter Rajkot Rural

94. Shri Mansukhlal Chhotalal Majethiya,  
Constable, D.COY, SRP GR.13,  
Rajkot

95. Shri Rajendra Kumar Narshibhai Bhagiya,  
Constable, D. COY. SRP. Gr.13,  
Rajkot

### Haryana

96. Shri Prabhat Ranjan Deo,  
IGP/HPA, Madhuban

97. Shri Balbir Singh Dy.SP.  
Naraingarh

98. Smt. Vidya Wati,  
Women Inspector HPA, Madhuban

99. Shri Jagtar Singh,  
Inspector, Chandigarh

100. Shri Dharam Pal,  
Sub-Inspector, O/O IG/HPA, Madhuban

101. Shri Jai Singh,  
Asstt.Sub-Inspector, Hissar

102. Shri Prem Chand,  
Head Constable HPA, Madhuban

### Himachal Pradesh

103. Shri Jai Pal Singh,  
Add. Supdt. of Police Nahan, Distt, Sirmour

104. Shri Bakshi Ram,  
Inspector 2<sup>nd</sup> IRB, J. Beri

105. Shri Dhabe Ram,  
Sub-Inspector, PS Gohar Mandi, Distt.

106. Shri Bhagwan Dass,  
Sub-Inspector, C.M.Security, Shimla

### Jharkhand

107. Shri Ranjit Kumar Prasad ,  
SDPO, Baghmara, Dhanbad

108. Shri Prashant Kumar Karan,  
SDPO, Deoghar

109. Shri Khum Bahadur Rana,  
Havildar Jap(1), Doranda, Ranchi

110. Shri Ranjeet Thapa,  
Havildar Jap (1), Doranda, Ranchi

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

111. Shri Sitaram Tripathy,  
Constable, CID
112. Shri Akhlaque Ahmed Khan,  
Constable, Police Line
- Jammu & Kashmir**
113. Shri Navin Agarwal,  
IGP, Home Guards, CD & AUX. Police  
Srinagar
114. Shri Yoginder Koul,  
SSP, CID CI, Jammu
115. Shri Bashir Ahmed Malla,  
SSP, Vigilance Org.
116. Shri Ghulam Mohammad Dar,  
SSP, AHJ Airport, Srinagar
117. Shri Shakeel Ahmed Shah,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, CID HQRS J&K
118. Shri Javed Ahmed Khan,  
Inspector, Police Central Store, Jammu
119. Shri Omkar Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, SKPA, Udhampur
120. Shri Mohammad Qazim Malik,  
Head Constable MHC P/S Nishat,  
Srinagar
121. Shri Abdul Kabir Mugal,  
Head Constable JKAP 12 TH Bn Baramulla
- Karnataka**
122. Shri Pavanjeet Singh Sandhu,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Director (Sv&E)  
Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corp.
123. Dr. S. Parashivamurthy,  
D.I.G.P. & Commr. for Traffic and Road Safety,  
Bangalore
124. Shri Ayachit Govind Rao Anand,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, PTC Gulbarga
125. Shri B A Padmanayana,  
Supdt. of Police, Koppal District
126. Shri Bheemappaanjanappa  
Supdt. of Police, COD, Bangalore
127. Shri V. Govindaiah,  
Supdt. of Police WLS, Bangalore
128. Shri Doddahatti Thimmaiah Srinivas,  
Supdt. of Police, Karnataka Lokayuktha, Mysore
129. Shri Venkatappa Bheemappa Kittali,  
Addl.Supdt. of Police, Raichur Distt. Karnataka
130. Shri R. Rajashekar,  
Asst. Commissioner of Police, CAR North  
Bangalore City
131. Shri P K Shivashankar,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Madhugiri Sub-division,  
Tumkur Distt.
132. Shri Mohan Pokka,  
Naik AC 9BN KSRP, Bangalore
133. Shri H. S. Manjunath,  
Inspector, Indiranagar Traffic Police Station,  
Bangalore City,
134. Smt. S B Shakunthala,  
Woman Police Inspector, State Intelligence
135. Shri Narayana Byndoor,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Urwa Police Station  
D.K. District
136. Shri Abdul Kareem,  
Head Constable Devaraja Traffic Police Station,  
Mysore City
137. Shri Narayana Mallappa Churi,  
Head Constable, Gadag Town Police Station,  
Gadag Distt.
138. Shri P. Sundaramuthy Perumal,  
Constable,Airport Police Station,  
Bangalore City

Recipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

**Kerala**

139. Shri G. Baburaj,  
Inspector General of Police, Chief Investigation  
officer, Kerala State Human Right Commission
140. Shri A.T. Jose,  
Supdt. of Police, Vigilance & Anti- Corruption  
Bureau, Special Cell, Ernakulam
141. Shri T.k. Chandran,  
D.C. Armed Reserve, Thrissur Distt.
142. Shri P.V. Vijayan  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Special Bureau,  
CID, Kasaragod
143. Shri K.L. Harikumar  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Immigration Wing,  
Thiruvananthapuram Airport
144. Shri K. Sreekumaran Nair,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, VACB,  
Thiruvananthapuram Unit
145. Shri S. Chandra Kumar,  
Inspector of Police  
Telecommunication, Thiruvananthapuram
146. Shri P. Balan,  
DYSP, Police Telecommunication  
HQRS
147. Shri K. Kunhiraman,  
Sub-Inspector, Special Branch, CID, Kasaragod
148. Shri M.R. Suresh Babu,  
Sub-Inspector, Kerala Armed Police 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn,  
Muttikulangara, Palakkad
149. Shri P. Suresh Kumar,  
ASI, Telecommunications,  
Thiruvananthapuram
150. Shri S. Karunakaran Nair,  
Head Constable, Crime Branch, CID HQRS,  
Thiruvananthapuram

151. Shri K.R. Ushakumar,  
Constable, CBCID, SIG II, Ernakulam

**Madhya Pradesh**

152. Shri Sajjad Wasi Naqvi,  
Additional Secretary Home Department  
Govt. of M.J.P., Mantralaya, Bhopal
153. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Ujjain Range
154. Shri Vipin Kumar Maheshwari  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Nimar Range,  
Khargone
155. Shri Vijay Kataria,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Ratlam Range,  
Ratlam
156. Shri Brij Bhushan Sharma,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, CID,  
PHQ, Bhopal
157. Shri Kailash Chandra Jain,  
Addl. Supdt. of Police, Chhindawara
158. Shri Mohan Lal Gupta,  
Inspector, SB PHQ, Bhopal
159. Shri Harsh Kumar Saxena,  
Inspector, SB PHQ, Bhopal
160. Smt. Meena Godhwani,  
Librarian/Subedar (M) PHQ, Bhopal
161. Shri Ajay Kumar Chaturvedi,  
DDES Operator, SCRB PHQ, Bhopal
162. Shri Rajendra Singh Thakur,  
Assistant Sub-Inspector (M) SB PHQ,  
Bhopal
163. Shri Pancham Lal Malviya,  
Head Constable Traffic Chhindwara
164. Shri Hansraj Singh Bist,  
Head Constable, Indore

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

165. Shri Saud Jafar Khan Head,  
Constable 7th BN SAF, Bhopal
166. Shri Badri Prasad Pandey,  
Constable CPMTW/S, Bhopal
167. Shri Banshidhar Patel,  
Constable, Panna District
- Maharashtra**
168. Shri Ashok. M. Kamte,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
Special Security Training School
169. Shri V.v. Lakshmi Narayan,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
ATS, Mumbai
170. Shri Bajirao Bandu Patil,  
Inspector, Mairaj City, Sangli
171. Shri P. Prabhakar Rao Kolwadkar,  
Inspector, Control Room, Wardha  
Maharashtra
172. Shri Sanjay Sadanand Jadhav,  
Inspector, Mumbai City Malwani Police Station
173. Shri Nishikant Bapusaheb Patil,  
Inspector, Traffic Mumbai City
174. Shri Bhaskar Sakharam Mahadik,  
Inspector, LA-III, Mumbai City
175. Shri Anil Gajanan Bhope,  
Inspector (Wireless), Sangli
176. Shri Rajaram Ramrao Patil,  
Inspector PCR, Ratnagiri
177. Shri Prabhakar Vasudeo Bhagwat,  
Inspector, Sindhudurg
178. Shri Chabu Tukaram Dhakrao,  
Asstt. Police Inspector, Jalgaon
179. Shri Prakash Motiram Vadakte  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Nashik Rural
180. Shri Ashok Machhindra Gate,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Spl Branch, Pune City
181. Shri Dilip Bhagwat Patil,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Nashik Rural
182. Shri Dhanraj Latari Zade,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Mt Gadchiroli
183. Shri Ashok Narayanappa Sapate,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector (Writer), S.R.P.F.,  
GR.IX, Amaravati
184. Shri Malayya Papayya Chaudam,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, MT Gadchiroli
185. Shri Satyanarayan Sukhadeo Sherkhane ,  
Head Constable A.C.B., Solapur
186. Shri Shashikant Vishnu Bhat,  
Head Constable HQRS, Kolhapur
187. Shri Jabbarkhan Ahmed Khan Pathan,  
Intelligence Officer SID, Aurangabad
188. Shri Ashok Sheshrao Jondhale,  
Head Constable ACB, Nanded
189. Shri Pomendra Baburao Patle,  
Head Constable Gondia Police Station
190. Shri Syed Aslam Syed Mahemood,  
Head Constable MT, Nashik Rural
191. Shri Jabbar Khan Jafer Khan Pathan,  
Head Constable, Driver, Police Hqrs, Parbani
192. Shri Kacharushingh Sandusingh Bahure,  
Head Constable, Anti Corruption Bureau,  
Aurangabad
193. Shri Uday Shyamrao Patil,  
Head Constable, CID, Crime, Pune
194. Shri Kashinath Dattatraya Tarke,  
Head Constable (Driver) MT,HQ, Jalna
195. Shri Nisar Anwar Saiyed  
Intelligence officer, SID, Nashik

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

196. Shri Sarjerao Tukaram Patil,  
Head Constable, Karvir Police Station,  
Kolhapur

197. Shri Devidas Govinda Chandewar,  
Naik, HQ, Bhandara

198. Shri Nandu Daulat Kadam,  
Naik MT, Nashik Rural

199. Shri Kallappa Baburao Kore,  
Naik, HQ, Sangli

200. Shri Deepak Dhanaji Jadhav,  
Naik, Ulhas Nagar, Thane City

201. Shri Deepak Sidheshwar Karatkar,  
Naik, Crime Branch, Solapur City

202. Shri Madhukar Kashinath Ghayal,  
Naik, Anti Decoity Squad, Osmanabad

203. Shri Dilip Madhukar Davre,  
Constable LCB, Kolhapur, Maharashtra

204. Shri Suhas Raghunath Gangadhar,  
Constable, ACB, Sangli

205. Shri Ganesh Jagannath Mhetras,  
Constable, D.S.B. Satara

#### **Manipur**

206. Ms. Rajkumari Tutusana,  
Dy. Commandant, 1<sup>st</sup> Bn Manipur Rifles,  
Imphal

#### **Mizoram**

207. Shri L.T. Hrangchal,  
Supdt. of Police, Aizawl Distt.

208. Shri C. Chalmanga  
Sub-Inspector, CID (Crime)

#### **Nagaland**

209. Shri K Martin Pienyu  
Supdt. of Police, Kohima

210. Shri Vika Sumi Commandant,  
2<sup>nd</sup> Nap Alichen

#### **Orissa**

211. Shri Yogesh Bahadur Khurania,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, BBSR Range  
Bhubneshwar

212. Shri Deba Prasad Majumdar,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, CID CB Orissa, Cuttack

213. Shri Upendra Nath Sahoo,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, CID CB, Cuttack

214. Shri Kishore Kumar Panigrahi,  
Inspector, HRPC, Baragarh

215. Shri Prasant Kumar Mohanty,  
Inspector, Deogarh

216. Shri Rama Chandra Pradhan,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Dib Khurda,  
Bhubaneswar

217. Shri Laxmidhar Chhotray,  
Havildar, R.O. Puri

218. Shri Siba Narayan Rath,  
Constable, Vigilance Directorate, Buxi Bazar

#### **Punjab**

219. Shri Ganesh Dutt Pandey,  
Inspector General of Police/Crime,  
Chandigarh

220. Shri Satish Kumar Sharma,  
Inspector General of Police, Patiala Zone,  
Patiala

221. Shri Hardeep Singh Dhillon,  
Inspector General of Police/Zone, Jalandhar

222. Shri Jagdish Kumar Mittal,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Chandigarh

223. Shri Kanwaljit Singh Pannu,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Intelligence  
Chandigarh

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

224. Shri Kultar Singh,  
Comdt, 82 Bn, PAP Chandigarh
225. Shri Mann Singh,  
AIG, Crime, Chandigarh
226. Shri Varinder Paul Singh,  
Supdt. of Police, City, S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)
227. Shri Devinder Singh,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police/ Sub Division  
Barnala
228. Shri Satish Kumar Malhotra,  
INSPR. V.B., Nawanshehar
229. Shri Ram Paul,  
Sub-Inspector PSO To ADGP/Admn,  
Chandigarh
230. Shri Rattan Singh,  
Sub INSPR, 2 Nd IRB Ladha Kothi, Sangrur
- Rajasthan**
231. Shri Rajeev Sharma,  
Supdt. of Police, Jaipur City (North)
232. Shri Arjun Singh Rajpurohit,  
Inspector, Anti Corruption Bureau, Pali
233. Shri Mool Singh,  
Inspector, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Jaipur
234. Shri Raj Pal Godara,  
Inspector P.S. Adrash Nagar, Jaipur City (East)
235. Shri Shish Ram,  
Sub-Inspector, PTS, Kishangarh,
236. Shri Shashi Shekhar Pareek  
Sub-Inspector, CID CB Rajasthan, Jaipur
237. Shri Mahaveer Singh,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Ajmer Distt.
238. Shri Narendra Singh Rajput,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Jaipur City (East),  
Jaipur
239. Shri Mishri Lal Berwa,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, Banswara Distt.
240. Shri Shyam Singh Rajput,  
Head Constable 5Bn RAC  
Jaipur
241. Shri Virendra Singh Rajput,  
Head Constable, Anti-Corruption Bureau,  
Jaipur
242. Shri Kishore Singh,  
Head Constable, Bharatpur Distt.
243. Shri Jassa Ram,  
Head Constable Police Academy,  
Jaipur
244. Shri Pal Singh,  
Constable, Sriganganagar
245. Shri Durga Ram,  
Constable, 1BN RAC, Jodhpur
- Sikkam**
246. Shri Lawang Dhondup Bhuta,  
SDPO, Pakyong
247. Smt Ongmu Bhutia,  
Inspector, Traffic Branch
248. Shri Tu Tu Bhutia,  
ASI, Sikkim Armed Police,  
Pangthang
- Tamil Nadu**
249. Shri M.S. Jaffar Sait,  
Inspector General of Police, Central Zone,  
Trichy
250. Shri R.C. Kudawla,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
Vellore Range
251. Smt. Seema Agrawal,  
Jt. C.P., Central Zone,  
Chennai City

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

252. Shri G. Dorairaj  
Jt.C.P, South Zone, Greater Chennai City
253. Shri Subbiah Pillai Arunachalam,  
Supdt. of Police, Special Investigation  
Cell-II C V&AC, Chennai
254. Shri M. Ramasubramani,  
D.C., Tripli Cane, Chennai
255. Shri R. Thirugnanam,  
Dy. C.P, Crime and Traffic, Trichy
256. Shri S. Arulanandam  
Addl. Supdt. of Police, MOB, Crime Branch,  
CID, Chennai
257. Shri K Subash Chandra Bose,  
Addl. Supdt. of Police,  
Crime, Rama Nath Puram Distt.
258. Shri N. Damodharan,  
Addl.Supdt. of Police, Category-II,  
Commando School, Chennai
259. Shri R. Sundararajan,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Erode Distt.
260. Shri Kalyani Mudaliar Balan,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Vigilance & Anti-Corruption  
Kancheepuram
261. Shri V.R. Soundararajan,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Krishnagiri Dist.
262. Shri M. Sundararajan,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, V & AC Virudhunagar,  
Chennai
- Uttar Pradesh**
263. Shri Devendra Singh Chauhan,  
Addl. Commr. of Security, (Civil Aviation),  
Aviation Security, New Delhi
264. Shri Daljit Singh Chowdhary,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Kanpur Range
265. Shri Satya Narain Sabat,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police ISBF E/HQ  
Varanasi
266. Shri Ram Krishna Chaturvedi,  
Supdt. of Police Chandauli
267. Shri Subhash Chandra,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Lucknow Range,  
Lucknow
268. Shri Vijai Bhushan,  
Addl Supdt. of Police, STF, Lucknow
269. Shri Virendra Kumar Upadhyay,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, I.O.C.Ltd. New Delhi
270. Shri Devi Prasad Srivastav,  
Addl. Supdt. of Police, Distt Sultanpur
271. Shri Jitendra Kumar Sharma,  
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Agra Distt.
272. Shri Shiv Lal,  
Sub-Inspector (M) DGP HQRS, Lucknow
273. Shri Ram Niwaj,  
Head Constable, Azamgarh Distt.
274. Shri Bansh Bahadur Singh,  
Platoon Commander 35 Bn PAC, Lucknow
275. Shri Ayaj Ahamad  
Head Constable 26 Bn PAC, Gorakhpur
276. Shri Gyanendra Deo Arya,  
Sub-Inspector, Armed Police, GRP, Moradabad
277. Shri Ram Prakash (1),  
D.I.(M), Vig Estt. Up, Lucknow
278. Shri Jai Prakash Rai,  
Constable, Azamgarh Distt.
279. Shri Hari Karan Singh,  
Head Constable, 11Bn PAC, Sitapur
280. Shri Harish Chandra Mishra,  
Constable, Distt. Kaushambi

Recipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

281. Shri Moinuddin Khan,  
Sub-Inspector (V.S.), Distt. Allahabad
282. Shri Mohd. Rajat Kamal,  
Inspector, E.O.W., Lucknow
283. Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava,  
Sub-Inspector (M), PAC HQRS, Lucknow
284. Shri Ratan Pal Singh,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector (M), Distt. Allahabad
285. Shri Suresh Pratap Parihar,  
Platoon Commander 37 Bn Pac, Kanpur
286. Shri Guru Charan Pandey,  
Head Constable, Distt. Azamgarh
287. Shri Yatendra Kumar Chauhan,  
Sub-Inspector, Mainpuri
288. Shri Madhuban Singh Yadav,  
Head Constable, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar
289. Shri Akhilesh Singh,  
Head Constable, Gautambudh Nagar
290. Shri Satya Prakash,  
Const C.P, Distt. Budaun
291. Shri Gopal Singh,  
Sub-Inspector (M), Distt. Saharanpur
292. Shri Purushottam,  
Constable, Distt. Deoria
293. Shri Mahesh Singh Bohra,  
Sub-Inspector (M)/Steno I.S.B.F.  
Lucknow
294. Shri Sanjya Kumar  
Inspector/SIO INT.. HQRS, Lucknow
295. Shri Vasudeo Singh  
Sub-Inspector (M) / Steno  
Dist. Allahabad
296. Shri Santosh Kumar Yadav  
Head Constable, Distt Agra
297. Shri Narayan Tripathi,  
SICP, Distt. Allahabad
298. Shri Virendra Tiwari,  
Constable /Driver, S.T.F. Lucknow
299. Shri Matloob Ahamad,  
Constable, CBCID HQRS Lucknow
300. Shri Sultan Singh,  
Constable/Driver, Distt. Meerut
301. Shri Raj Kumar Gaur,  
Sub-Inspector (M), Intt. Hqrs, Lucknow
302. Shri Jay Prakash,  
Sub-Inspector (M), Distt. Fatehgarh
- Uttaranchal**
303. Shri Mohan Singh Bangyal,  
Supdt. of Police,  
Champawat Distt.
304. Shri Jagdish Chandra Pathak,  
Inspector, Dist. Udham Singh Nagar
305. Shri Chanchal Singh Mehta,  
Head Constable, Udham Singh Nagar
- West Bengal**
306. Shri Himadri Bandyopadhyay,  
Sub-Inspector, CID, West Bengal
307. Shri Gangeshwar Singh  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Kharagpur,  
Mindapore Range
308. Shri Mohammad Abdur Rashid,  
Inspector, CID, West Bengal
309. Shri Debasish Roy,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
Murshidabad Range Kalyani, Nadia
310. Shri Debasis Dutta,  
Supervisor (Technical) GR-I,  
Jalpaiguri T/C Stn.

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

311. Shri Rayapudi Thyagaraju,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, Armed Police,  
EFR, Salua, Paschim Medinipur
312. Shri Sanjib Kumar Basu,  
Supdt. of Police, Vigilance Commission,  
Bikas Bhavan Salt Lake, Kolkata
313. Shri Pattapu Ravi  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, CID,  
West Bengal
314. Shri Sisir Kanti Dam,  
Inspector, Wireless Branch, Kolkata
315. Shri Manabendra Nath Bandyopadhyay,  
Inspector, Vigilance Commission,  
Bikas Bhavan Salt Lake, Kolkata
316. Shri Lakshmi Kanta Mishra,  
Inspector, HQ FORCE, 18,  
Lalbazar Street, Kolkata-1
317. Shri Syed Iqbal Jah,  
Inspector, Vigilance Commission,  
Bikas Bhavan Salt Lake, Kolkata
318. Shri Raj Kumar Sarkar,  
Constable, Sadar Court, PO & Distt.  
Jalpaiguri
319. Shri Sankar Roy,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Sap 10th Bn Dabgram,  
Jalpaiguri
320. Shri Malay Kumar Mukhopadhyay,  
Constable, Vigilance Commission,  
Bikas Bhavan Salt Lake, Kolkata
321. Shri Sushil Kumar Das,  
Constable, Reserve office, Sealdah GRP
322. Shri Swapan Kumar Chakraborty,  
ASI, SCO,237 ; AJC Bose Road, Kolkata-20
323. Shri Binod Kumar Jha,  
Constable, Wireless Branch-18 Lalbazar Street  
Kolkata-I
324. Shri Sanjib Sarkar,  
Constable, Reserve Force, Kolkata
325. Shri Subhas Chandra Das,  
Constable, Enforcement Branch,  
Bhabani Bhaban, Alipore, Kolkata-27
326. Shri Bishi Ram,  
Inspector, Vigilance Cell, Chandigarh
327. Shri Karnail Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, I/C Photo Section,  
Chandigarh
328. Shri K. Mohanraj,  
Supdt. of Police, Karaikal Dist. Pondicherry
329. Shri Ezhumali Govindan,  
ASI (Driver) Gr.-1. MTO unit, Pondicherry
330. Shri J. Narasimahan,  
Head Constable, D.Nagar PS, Pondicherry
- Assam Rifles**
331. Shri Parmodh Singh,  
DC, Haflong, 45 Assam Rifles
332. Shri Lal Kaji Gurung,  
Subedar Arasu, Shillong Assam Rifles
333. Shri K.V. Mohana Das,  
Asst. Commandant, AR-221, 27 Sector  
Assam Rifles
334. Shri Sushil Chandra Dwivedi,  
Asst. Commandant Aizawl, AR-234, HQ 23 Sector  
Assam Rifles
335. Shri Vijay Singh Negi,  
Naib-subedar, 37 Assam Rifles Chandel, (Manipur)
336. Shri Vimalan Poomangalath Karunakaran,  
Subedar/PA Shillong
337. Shri Probodh Kumar Chakaraborty  
PA to Brig (ADM),  
Shillong

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

338. Shri Chandrika Prasad Yadav,  
2IC Charduar,  
Dist. Sonitpur, 46 AR
- BSF**
339. Shri Jagat Bahadur Negi,  
IG, HQ BSF FTR SGR, Santnagar,  
Opp. Industrial Estate, Srinagar, J&K, C/0 56 APO
340. Shri Sampat Singh Jodha,  
Addl. DIG STC BSF Tekanpur,  
Gwalior (M.P.)
341. Shri Mahendra Singh,  
Commandant, FTR HQ BSF, Jammu,  
Paloura Camp
342. Shri Narinder Singh Jamwal,  
Commandant, 97 Bn BSF, C/0 56 APO, Wadura
343. Shri Ashwini Kumar Singh,  
Commandant, 96 Bn BSF, Masimpur  
PO-Arunachal, Distt- Cachar
344. Shri Ram Awtar,  
Commandant, CSWT, BSF, Indore (MP)
345. Shri Sanjeev Bhanot,  
Commandant, 79 Bn BSF, Rani Nagar,  
Distt. Jalpaiguri
346. Shri Harminder Pal,  
Commandant, DG, BSF, CGO Complex,  
Lodhi Road
347. Shri Praveen Kumar Joshi,  
Commandant, DG, BSF, CGO Complex,  
New Delhi
348. Shri Gajendra Singh Chaudhary,  
Commandant BSF Air Wing, HQ DG, BSF,  
New Delhi
349. Shri Jutta Shiva Naga Durga Prasad,  
Commandant, DG, BSF, CGO Complex,  
New Delhi
350. Shri Ravi Gandhi,  
Commandant, HQ DG BSF, New Delhi
351. Shri Madan Singh Rathore,  
Commandant, TC&S BSF, Hazaribagh
352. Dr Sudhir Kumar Acharya,  
CMO (SG) FTR HQ BSF, Po-Salbagan,  
Tripura (West)
353. Shri Jagdish Prasad Langan,  
2IC, STC BSF Tekanpur, Gwalior
354. Shri Mohd. Rafi Khan,  
2IC, 94 Bn BSF, Roshanbag,  
Murshidabad (W.B)
355. Shri Mohan Singh,  
2IC, STC BSF, Churachandpur
356. Shri Sharam Singh,  
DC, SHQ, BSF, Gurdaspur
357. Shri Bhanwar Singh Rathore,  
D.C. 84 Bn BSF, PO-Ramgarh, Distt-Jaisalmer,  
Rajasthan
358. Shri Sohan Singh Sisodia,  
D.C. HQ DG BSF, New Delhi
359. Shri Andaleentavida Harindra Nathan,  
DC, 99 Bn BSF, PO-Abohar, Distt. Ferozpur
360. Shri Hariom Daftry,  
Asst. Commandant,  
110 Bn BSF, C/0 56 APO
361. Shri Sukumar Basak,  
Asst. Commandant, 100 BN Sadhanpur,  
Amdanga(PO) 24 Parnanas (N)
362. Shri Baldev Singh Randhawa,  
Asst. Commandant 29 Bn BSF, FTR HQ BSF,  
Jalandhar Cantt. (Punjab)
363. Shri Ajit Singh Thind,  
Asst. Commandant, 52 Bn BSF,  
Murshidabad, Distt. West Bengal

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

364. Shri Hari Krishan Yadav,  
Asst. Commandant, 43 Bn BSF,  
Bareilly, U.P.
365. Shri Pemula Chinna Swamy,  
Asst. Commandant, FTR HQ BSF.PO-Kadamtala,  
Darjeeling (W.B)
366. Shri Brinda Ban Das,  
Inspector (M), 120 Bn BSF Jalipa,  
PO & Distt. Barmer, Rajasthan
367. Shri M.V. Kumaran,  
Inspector, 123 Bn BSF, PO-Bhikhiwind,  
BSF Campus, Amritsar, Punjab
368. Shri Dan Singh,  
Inspector, 19 Bn BSF, Distt-Bareilly, U.P.
369. Shri Kuriakose Vaidhyan,  
Inspector (M), TC&S BSP, Hazaribagh,  
Merucamp, Jharkhand
370. Shri Chanchal Singh,  
Inspector 138 Bn BF, Baikunthpur,  
Distt-Jalpaiguri (W.B.)
371. Shri Digar Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 25 Bn, BSF, P.O Chhawla Camp,  
New Delhi
372. Shri Karam Chand Sharma,  
Sub-Inspector (PHAR) STC BSF, Udhampur,  
P.O, Roun, Dhar Road, Udhampur, Distt (J&K)
373. Shri S Vijayan,  
Sub-Inspector (M), HQ ADG BSF (East),  
20/1 Guru Sadan Road, Kolkata
374. Shri Vidhya Nand Yadav  
Sub-Inspector, 171 Bn BSF, PO-Madhopur,  
Pathankot, Punjab
375. Shri R Nagarajan Naidu,  
Sub-Inspector, 153 Bn BSF,  
C/O 56 APO
376. Shri Khima Nand Joshi,  
Sub-Inspector, 08 Bn BSF, PO-Ajnala, Amritsar,  
Punjab
377. Shri Anand Prasad Upadhaya,  
Sub-Inspector, SHQ BSF Jaisalemer,  
Distt-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
378. Shri K. Shrestha,  
Sub-Inspector, 151 Bn, Mundra Road, Bhuj,  
Distt. Kutch (Guj.)
379. Shri Mahender Singh  
Head Constable, (VET)  
NTCD, BSF, Tekanpur, Distt. (MP)
380. Shri Phool Chand,  
Head Constable, SRO BSF,  
Near Anupam Cinema Saket, New Delhi
381. Shri Hakam Singh Jamwal,  
Head Constable, 143 Bn BSF, C/O 56 APO
382. Shri Kan Singh,  
Head Constable, 133 Bn BSF,  
C/O APO
383. Shri Dheeru Ram,  
Cobbler, 121 Bn BSF, C/O 56 APO
384. Shri Avtar Singh,  
Cook 86 Bn BSF, Ganganagar (Raj.)
385. Shri Sunil Chandra Das,  
Sweeper, 30 Bn BSF Dhar Road,  
Udhampur (J&K)
- CBI**
386. Shri Rajwinder Singh Bhatti,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police/CBI/ACR,  
New Delhi
387. Shri Shatrujeet Singh Kapoor,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, CBI, Academy,  
Ghaziabad

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

388. Shri Amrendra Kumar Singh,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
Ranchi
389. Ms. Tanuja Srivastava,  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, CBI SU Delhi,  
New Delhi
390. Shri Javed Siraj,  
Addl. Suptd. of Police, SCR.II/CBI, New Delhi
391. Shri Partha Sarthi Bose,  
Dy Suptd. of Police, SCB,  
Kolkata
392. Shri Tapan Jyoti Ghosh,  
Dy Suptd. of Police, Kolkata
393. Shri Ashok Kumar Velappan Nair,  
Dy Suptd. of Police, Chennai
394. Shri Madan Singh,  
Inspector, Dehradun
395. Shri Saibal Kumar Tripathy,  
Inspector CBI/ACB, Kolkata
396. Shri Sant Lal Sharma  
Sub Inspector, CBI. ACU (II)
- C.I.S.F.**
397. Shri Izzat Rai Uppal,  
DIG, ISP Burnpur, C.I.S.F.
398. Shri Vindo Kumar Thapa  
DIG, CISF Unit RSP, Rourkela
399. Shri Ramendra Talukdar,  
AC/JAO, CISF Unit BSP, Bhilai
400. Shri Narottam Ram Sharma,  
Asst. Commandant, CISF Unit ONGC  
Ahmedabad
401. Shri Vinod Kumar Sharma,  
Asst. Commandant, CISF Unit  
Cochin International Airport Limited, Kochi
402. Shri Sujit Roy,  
Inspector Steno, CISF NEZ HQRS, Kolkata
403. Shri Mihilal Suriya,  
Inspector BNP DEWS
404. Shri Hrukesh Barik,  
Sub-Inspector, CISF Unit RSP Rourkela
405. Shri Kurnool Ranga Rao Srikanth,  
Sub-Inspector, SZ HQ Chennai
406. Shri Padma Charan Nayak,  
Asst. Commandant, FTSP Panki
407. Shri M Ganapathy Raju,  
Head Constable, BHEL Bhopal
408. Shri Rajendra Babu,  
Head Constable, NISA Hyderabad
409. Shri V. Sahadevan,  
Head Constable, DSP (D)
410. Shri Surgyan Meena,  
Head Constable, CISF RTC-I Deoli
411. Shri Abraham John Rose,  
Head Constable, CISF Unit VSSC Thumba
412. Shri Tufani Ram,  
Head Constable, CISF HQRS Delhi
413. Shri Sita Ram,  
Head Constable, RTC Barwaha
414. Shri Gopal Singh,  
Cook, CISF HQRS Delhi
415. Shri Kishori Lal,  
Barber, CISF HQRS Delhi
- C.R.P.F**
416. Shri Krishna Swaroop Dwivedi,  
IGP, Spl. Sector CRPF, Old Secretariat, Delhi
417. Shri Chandrabhan Singh Rathore  
Dy. Inspector General of Police, CRPF  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

418. Shri Umrao Singh,  
Asst. Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
O/O ADG, NZ, HQRS CRPF, Chandigarh
419. Shri Ravindera Tomar,  
Asst. Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
GC CRPF, Silchar, Assam
420. Shri T. Bheemeswara Rao,  
Asst. Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
GC CRPF Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
421. Shri Balachandra Rajendra Kamath,  
Asst. Dy. Inspector General of Police,  
GC CRPF Agartala, Tripura
422. Shri Narendra Singh Thakur,  
Commandant, 146 Bn CRPF, Gandhinagar,  
Gujarat
423. Shri Gurdeep Singh,  
Commandant, 112 Bn CRPF Srinagar
424. Shri Surender Kumar Malik,  
Commandant, 139 Bn CRPF, ARA Bihar
425. Shri Narain Prakash Srivastava,  
Commandant, 80 Bn CRPF, Lucknow
426. Shri Bhagwan Singh Rathore,  
Commandant, 107 RAF Bhopal
427. Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma,  
Commandant, 91 Bn CRPF, Jorhat, Assam
428. Shri Jagbir Singh Tomar,  
Commandant, 77 Bn CRPF, Srinagar
429. Shri Ratnakar Singh,  
Commandant, O/O DIGP CRPF, Allahabad (U.P.)
430. Shri Sunil Kant Mishra,  
CMO(NFSG), CH, CRPF, Hyderabad
431. Shri Balkar Singh  
Second-In-Command (Now Commandant)  
GC CRPF, New Delhi-72
432. Shri Jamadar Singh,  
Second-In-Command, GC CRPF, Bantalab,  
Jammu
433. Shri Om Prakash Arya,  
Deputy Commandnat, 113 Bn CRPF Zubza,  
Kohima, Nagaland
434. Shri Sudama Sharan Srivastava,  
DC, GC CRPF, Lucknow
435. Shri Surendra Kumar Yadav,  
DC, 29 Bn, CRPF, Kokrajar, Assam
436. Shri Lal Chand Yadav,  
Asst. Commandant, 85 Bn CRPF, New Delhi
437. Shri Jagdish Prasad,  
Section Officer, DG, CRPF, New Delhi-3
438. Shri Narendra Singh Rawat,  
Adminstration Officer, O/O IGP, CRPF, Jammu
439. Shri Vishwa Mohan Mishra,  
Administration Officer, GC CRPF, Lucknow
440. Shri A K Balan,  
Inspector, DG, CRPF, CGO Complex, New Delhi
441. Shri Jagdish Ram,  
Inspector, 84 Bn CRPF, Srinagar
442. Shri Bhagirath,  
Inspector, 128 Bn CRPF, Manipur
443. Shri Jaimal Ram,  
Inspector, 135 CRPF, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
444. Shri Bahadur Singh Gariya,  
Inspector, 5 Signal Bn, Chandigarh
445. Shri Radhey Shyam,  
Inspector, 5 Singnal Bn CRPF, Mohali
446. Shri Phoola Ram,  
Sub-Inspector, RTC-1, CRPF Neemuch (M.P.)
447. Shri Sheotaj Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 22Bn CRPF, Sariatoli,  
Nalbari, Assam

Recipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

448. Shri Samunder Khan,  
Sub-Inspector, GC, CRPF, Pinjore,  
Haryana
449. Shri Ramchander Yadav,  
Sub-Inspector, 159 Bn CRPF,  
Khonsa, ACP
450. Shri Banwari Lal,  
Sub-Inspector, 159 Bn, CRPF,  
Khonsa, ACP
451. Shri Hira Ballabh Pandey,  
Sub-Inspector, GC, CRPF,  
Lucknow
452. Shri Kishan Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 103 Bn, CRPF,  
Ram Wazirabad, Delhi
453. Shri Pati Surya Narayan,  
Sub-Inspector, 8 Bn CRPF  
Lucknow
454. Shri Krishna Nand Pandey,  
Sub-Inspector, 5 Signal Bn,  
Chandigarh
455. Shri Ram Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, 139 Bn CRPF, Kolewar,  
Ara, Bihar
456. Shri V. Rathinam,  
Sub-Inspector, GC, CRPF ,  
Pallipuram, Kerala
457. Shri K V Damodaran,  
Asstt.Sub Inspector, 21 Bn CRPF,  
Patna, Bihar
458. Shri Ram Prawesh Mishra,  
Pharmacist, 94 Bn, CRPF, Srinagar
459. Shri Shashikumar Bhushan Singh,  
Pharmacist, 21 Bn CRPF,  
Patna, Bihar
460. Shri Mohd. Latif Khan,  
Head Constable 2 Bn CRPF,  
Gauripur, Assam
461. Shri Deep Chand,  
Head Constable, GC, CRPF, Pinjore,  
Haryana
462. Shri Harbans Lal,  
Head Constable, 127 Bn CRPF,  
New Delhi
463. Shri F.H. Thunga,  
Head Constable, 128 Bn CRPF,  
Manipur
464. Shri Sarwan Kumar Sharma,  
Head Constable, 76 Bn CRPF, Ambikapur,  
Chhattisgarh
465. Shri Gurdev Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, GC, CRPF, Srinagar
466. Shri Richpal Singh,  
Head Constable, 130 Bn CRPF
467. Shri Nek Ram,  
Head Constable, 12 Bn CRPF,  
Channi Himmat, Jammu
468. Shri Kamla Yadav,  
Head Constable, 92 Bn CRPF,  
Mokakchung, Nagaland
469. Shri Ramanand Singh,  
Head Constable/Driver, 148BN CRPF,  
Srinagar, J&K
470. Shri Vijay Prasad Mal,  
Head Constable/Band, GC, CRPF, Lucknow
471. Mrs. Kalpana Saha,  
Head Constable/Mahila 135 CRPF,  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat
472. Shri R. Balthasar  
Constable, 42 Bn CRPF, C/0 56 APO

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

473. Shri Sapan Kumar Rakshit,  
Water Carrier, 26 Bn Channi Himmat,  
Jammu
474. Shri Bachan Lal,  
Barber, GC, CRPF, Bantalab
475. Dr. (Ms.) Beena Pani Rath,  
CMO (SG), Ch-3, Guwahati
476. Shri Kulwant Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, GC, CRPF,  
Bantalab
477. Shri Jagdish Chander,  
Sub-Inspector, 138 Bn Chhattisgarh
- I.T.B.P., M.H.A.**
478. Shri Kunwar Brajesh Singh,  
DIG, ITBP, SHQ NE-II, Gangtok
479. Shri Pratap Singh Papta,  
Commandant, BTC
480. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh,  
CMO (SG) Base Hospital, Delhi,
481. Shri Mohan Singh Thakur,  
Inspector, Ludhiana/Lethpora/  
Khonsa & Basar
482. Shri Harbans Lal,  
Inspector, SHQ Laddakh
483. Shri Bijender Prasad,  
Sub-Inspector, SSBN
484. Shri Satya Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, SS BN
485. Shri Ganga Singh Rawat,  
Head Constable, Itanagar
- Ministry of Home Affairs**
486. Shri Vasant Vinay Kumar,  
Deputy Director, Agartala
487. Dr. Botlaguduru Srinivas  
Deputy Director, SIB, Vijayawada
488. Shri Ram Prakash Sharma,  
Addl. Depty Director/Tech IB HQRS,  
New Delhi
489. Shri Ram Krishen Koul,  
Assistant Director, Srinagar
490. Shri Romesh Chandra Baksi,  
Assistant Director, Jaipur
491. Shri Balwant Rai Tandon,  
Assistant Director (So) IQ HQRS,  
New Delhi
492. Shri Jagmohan Jit Singh Hattar,  
Assistant Director, Delhi
493. Shri Rama Kant ,  
Assistant Director, SIB, Lucknow
494. Shri Vasant Narayan Ogalapur,  
Assistant Director, SIB, Mumbai
495. Shri Narendra Kumar Sharma,  
DCIO, Ajmer
496. Shri Jagdish Chandra Joshi,  
DCIO, SIB, Delhi
497. Shri Jyoti Kumar,  
DCIO, IB HQRS, New Delhi
498. Shri T.O. Yethindran,  
DCIO, SIB, Itanagar
499. Shri Govindaraju Ramachandran,  
DCIO, Chennai
500. Shri Ratish Sarker,  
Section Officer, SIB, Kolkata
501. Shri Pradip Kumar Mukherjee,  
ACIO-I/G, SIB, Kolkata
502. Shri Rajesh Kumar,  
ACIO-I/G, IB HQRS, New Delhi

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

503. Shri Diwakar Singh,  
ACIO-I/G, Varanasi
504. Shri Rattan Lal,  
ACIO-I/G SIB, Jammu
505. Shri Singta,  
ACIO-I/G, SGMI, Gangtok
506. Shri Bhagwat Prasad,  
ACIO-I/G, SIB Patna
507. Shri Ajay Kumar Acharya,  
ACIO-II/WT, Itanagar
- SSB, M.H.A**
508. Shri Sunil Kumar Gautam,  
DIG, FHQ SSB, New Delhi
509. Shri Gulshan Rai Marwaha,  
DIG, FHQ SSB, New Delhi
510. Shri Kishori Lal,  
DIG, SHQ SSB Tezpur
511. Shri Lobzang Tsering,  
Commandant Bn, Kheri
512. Dr. Jaya Ram Das,  
Commandant, T.C. SSB, Salonibari
513. Shri Swapan Das Gupta,  
Inspector, T.C. Salonibari
514. Shri Arun Chandra Sarkar,  
Area Organiser, SHQ Ranidanga,
515. Shri Surendra Kumar Rawat,  
Area Organiser, FHQ SSB, New Delhi
- NSG, M.H.A**
516. Shri Satpal Rawat,  
Group Commander, Station HQ NSG,  
Manesar
517. Shri Daljit Singh Lakha,  
Group Commander, 12 SRG, NSG, Manesar
518. Shri Yuv Raj Sharma,  
Ranger-I(GD) HQ NSG, Adm
- SPG**
519. Shri Shyam Sunder Chaturvedi,  
DIG, SPG
520. Shri Suraj Pal Singh,  
Senior Security Officer SPG
521. Shri Govindan Suresh Kumar,  
Senior Security Officer SPG
522. Shri Ajay Kumar Chaturvedi,  
Security Officer-1, SPG
523. Shri C.O. Vijay Kumar,  
Jr. Security officer
524. Shri Hira Singh Dhami,  
Senior Security Assistant, SPG,
525. Shri Vimleshwar Prasad Khanduri,  
Senior Security Assistant SPG
- BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND  
DEVELOPMENT, M.H.A**
526. Shri Sanjay Baniwal,  
Dy Director
527. Shri Jai Prakash,  
Head Constable
- NEPA, M.H.A**
528. Shri L. Thangboi Kuki,  
Dy. Assistant Director,  
UMSAW, Umiam Meghalaya
- DCPW, M.H.A**
529. Shri Sher Singh,  
Joint Director, HQ
530. Shri Amarjit Singh,  
Dy. Director
531. Shri Ashok Kumar Gupta,  
Dy. Director

Receipients of police medal for meritorious  
service awarded on the occasion of  
independence Day - 2006

**NCRB, M.H.A**

532. Shri Kushal Ram,  
Sub-Inspector, NCRB, (East Block) R.K.Puram,  
New Delhi M.H.A.

**NPA, M.H.A**

533. Smt. Tilotama Varma,  
Deputy Director, SVP NPA,  
Hyderabad

534. Shri Dinesh Chandra Sarkar,  
Head Constable SVP NPA,  
Hyderabad

**Ministry of Railway**

535. Shri Premjit Singh Rawal,  
DIG/ADM, Rail Bhavan, New Delhi

536. Shri Ajay Kumar Singh,  
DIG/RPSF/Operations-I Rail Bhawan,  
New Delhi

537. Dr. Pushya Mitra Singhdeo,  
CSC, Jaipur

538. Shri Badri Lal Verma,  
SO To SCS Cum ASC, WCR/JBP

539. Shri Baboo Lal Sharma,  
Inspector, Sawai Madhopur

540. Shri Perumal Ponraj,  
Inspector, Egmore Railway Station,  
Chennai

541. Shri Jagdev Singh Malik,  
Sub-Inspector, Railway Baord, New Delhi

542. Shri Satyendra Kumar Singh,  
Sub-Inspector, DSC Office, Jabalpur

543. Shri Sukhdev Raj,  
Sub-Inspector, Chandigarh

544. Shri K.Babu Rao,  
Sub-Inspector SIB, Bidar

545. Shri Prithvi Raj Kumar Sode,  
Sub-Inspector, SIB/NZB

546. Shri Syed Akbar,  
Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Parli-Post

547. Shri Brijraj Ramvyas Shukla,  
Head Constable, RES.3/MX

548. Shri Mohammed Nayeem  
Head Constable, CIB/SC

**Note :** i. These awards are made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the Grant of Police Medal for Meritorious, Services.

ii. Published in part I, section I of the Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2006 vide President's secretariat notification No. 84-Pres/2005 dated 15th August, 2006.

## Notes for Contributors

### Editorial objectives

The journal covers articles of general police interest as well as research papers based on empirical data pertaining to police work. Authentic stories of criminal case successfully worked out with the help of scientific aids and techniques are also published. Only original manuscripts are accepted for publication. Articles submitted to the journal should be original contributions and should not be under consideration for any other publication at the same time. A certificate to this effect should invariably accompany the article.

### Areas covered include

Crime, criminology, forensic science, forensic medicine, police organization, law & order, cyber crime, computer crime, organized crime, white collar crime, crime against women, juvenile delinquency, human resource development, police reforms, organizational restructuring, performance appraisal, social defence, correction/prison administration, police housing, police training, human rights. Insurgency, intelligence, corruption, terrorism etc.

### The review process

Every article received for publication is subject to the following review procedures:

1. It is reviewed by the editor for general suitability for publication.
2. If it is found suitable, it undergoes a review process by a member of our Board of Referees.
3. Based on the recommendations of the reviewers, the Editorial Board decides whether to accept the particular article as it is, or seek revision, or reject.

### Manuscripts requirements

The manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate in double line spacing with wide margins. Articles should ordinarily be between 2000 and 4000 words in length. Title of the article should be precise.

**Authors should also supply an Abstract of 100-150 words with keywords.** A copy

of the article saved in floppy/CD in MS-Word may be send in addition. Contributors are advised to be very brief in introducing the subject and devote most of the paper to the main theme. Authors should take care to ensure accuracy of the data and references. Quotes should be cited accurately from the original source, should not be edited and should refer to the page numbers of the original publication. Capitalization should be kept to the minimum and should be consistent. British spellings should be used rather than American. The typed script may please be carefully scrutinized for typing errors before dispatch. A brief autobiographical note should also be supplied including full name, designation, postal address and e-mail address, if any. Figures, charts and diagrams, should be kept to a minimum and good quality originals must be provided. *At the end of the article a reference list and a short bibliography would enhance acceptability of the contribution.* The contributions can also be e-mailed, in addition to being sent by post.

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