

SMART Policing



S = STRICT & SENSITIVE

M = MODERN & MOBILE

A = ALERT & ACCOUNTABLE

R = RELIABLE & RESPONSIVE

T = TECHNO SAVVY & TRAINED

स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग की उत्तम कार्यप्रणालियां
Best Practices on Smart Policing



Best Practices on Smart Policing

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अमित शाह



संदेश

गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री
भारत सरकार

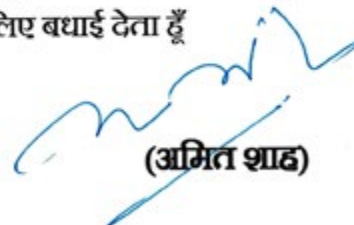


मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो "Best Practices on SMART Policing" विषय पर पुस्तक का प्रकाशन कर रहा है।

स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग की अवधारणा हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा वर्ष 2014 में गुवाहाटी, असम में आयोजित पुलिस महानिदेशक/पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सम्मेलन के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई थी। इस अवधारणा में सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग, साइबर अपराध, नशीली दवाओं की लत, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की सुरक्षा वामपंथी उग्रवाद/ आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध कदम, नवसल गतिविधियों, सड़क सुरक्षा और यातायात प्रबंधन, स्मार्ट पुलिस स्टेशन, क्षमता निर्माण आदि, जैसी पुलिस गतिविधियों की पूरी श्रृंखला शामिल है। पिछले कई वर्षों से, विभिन्न एसओपी/नई पहल/उत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों को विकसित करने और उसके बाद पुलिस की छवि को सख्त और संवेदनशील, आधुनिक और मोबाइल, सतर्क और जवाबदेह, विश्वसनीय और उत्तरदायी, तकनीक की समझ रखने वाली और उसे पूर्ण रूप से प्रशिक्षित करने हेतु बहुत से प्रयास किए गए हैं।

आम जनता को प्रभावी और बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए इन उत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों को सभी स्तरों पर दोहराने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे लगता है कि यह संकलन इस दिशा में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

मैं, श्री बालाजी श्रीवास्तव, महानिदेशक, पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो एवं उनकी टीम को इस महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तक के प्रकाशन के लिए बधाई देता हूँ।


(अमित शाह)

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नित्यानन्द राय
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संदेश

मुझे बताया गया है कि पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो निकट भविष्य में 'Best Practices on SMART Policing' विषय पर एक संकलन प्रकाशित कर रहा है। स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग की अवधारणा मूल रूप से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में गुवाहाटी, असम में आयोजित पुलिस महानिदेशक/पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सम्मेलन के दौरान अपने संबोधन में व्यक्त की थी।

पुलिस गतिविधियों के विभिन्न कार्यों में स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग की अवधारणा के कार्यान्वयन से पुलिस को एक उत्तरदायी, सक्रिय, जिम्मेदार और जवाबदेह बल के रूप में बदलने में मदद मिलेगी।

बीपीआरएंडडी नियमित रूप से पुलिस से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों पर उत्तम कार्य प्रणालियों एवं मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं का संकलन प्रकाशित करता रहा है। वर्तमान प्रकाशन वर्ष 2015 के प्रकाशन का अद्यतन संस्करण है। इस प्रकाशन में बीपीआरएंडडी द्वारा दिए गए विभिन्न विषयों पर राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की पुलिस और सीएपीएफ द्वारा प्रदान किए गए लेख, एसओपी शामिल हैं।

मैं, श्री बालाजी श्रीवास्तव, महानिदेशक, बीपीआरएंडडी और उनकी टीम को इस प्रासंगिक प्रकाशन के लिए बधाई देता हूं।

(नित्यानन्द राय)

नई दिल्ली।
11 अप्रैल, 2022

अजय कुमार मिश्रा
AJAY KUMAR MISHRA



गृह राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर बहुत हर्ष हो रहा है कि पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो शीघ्र ही स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग विषय पर एक संकलन प्रकाशित करने जा रहा है जो वर्ष 2015 के संस्करण की अगली कड़ी है।

स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग की अवधारणा मूल रूप से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में गुवाहाटी, असम में आयोजित पुलिस महानिदेशक/पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सम्मेलन के दौरान संबोधन में व्यक्त की थी। पुलिस ने चरमपंथी तत्वों, साइबर अपराधियों, विद्रोही आतंकवादियों, असामाजिक तत्वों एवं विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर सक्रिय रूप से नफरत फैलाने वालों से बढ़ती हुई चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए अपनी दक्षता, प्रभावकारिता, उत्तरदायिता, सक्रियता आदि द्वारा बेहतर कार्य-निष्पादन किया है। भारतीय पुलिस ने इस नई अवधारणा को सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया है।

इस अवधारणा के अंतर्गत आने वाले विषयों की श्रेणी में वामपंथी उग्रवाद/नक्सलवाद, स्मार्ट पुलिस स्टेशनों, साइबर अपराध रोकथाम, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की सुरक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण एवं प्रशिक्षण आदि के प्रति उठाए गए कदम शामिल हैं।

इस संस्करण में विभिन्न पुलिस संगठनों के लेख/योगदान/एसओपी/नई पहल को शामिल किया गया है। मुझे यह विश्वास है कि इस प्रकाशन की सामग्री से पुलिस संगठनों को एक स्मार्ट पुलिस बल में बदलने में लाभ प्राप्त होगा।

मैं श्री बालाजी श्रीवास्तव, महानिदेशक, बीपीआरएंडडी और उनकी टीम को इस अत्यंत प्रासंगिक प्रकाशन के लिए बधाई देता हूँ।


(अजय कुमार मिश्रा)

स्थान : नई दिल्ली
दिनांक : 01.04.2022

निशिथ प्रामाणिक
NISITH PRAMANIK



गृह राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

07 APR 2022

संदेश

यह बेहद खुशी की बात है कि पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो “स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग की उत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों” का संकलन प्रकाशित कर रहा है। मुझे जानकारी है कि ब्यूरो अपनी स्थापना के समय से ही पुलिसिंग के विभिन्न पहलुओं में उत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों एवं मानकों को प्रोत्साहन देता रहा है।

पुलिसिंग के विशेष संदर्भ में, एक संक्षिप्त शब्द के रूप में **SMART** शब्द हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा दिनांक 28-30 नवंबर, 2014 को गुवाहाटी, असम में आयोजित पुलिस महानिदेशक / पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सम्मेलन में अपने संबोधन के दौरान दिया था। उन्होंने भारतीय पुलिस को सख्त और संवेदनशील, आधुनिक और मोबाईल, सतर्क और जवाबदेह, विश्वसनीय और उत्तरदायी, तकनीक की समझ रखने वाली और पूर्ण रूप से प्रशिक्षित स्मार्ट पुलिस बनाने का आह्वान किया।

वर्ष 2014 से लेकर आज तक, भारतीय पुलिस ने स्वयं को उत्तरदायी, सक्रिय, जिम्मेदार, तकनीक की समझ रखने वाली और जवाबदेह बल के रूप में बदलने में एक लंबा सफर तय किया है।

मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह प्रकाशन पुलिस संगठनों में विभिन्न पुलिसिंग विषयों पर उत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों के लिए संदर्भित किया जायेगा।

मैं, पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो के महानिदेशक, श्री बालाजी श्रीवास्तव और उनकी पूरी टीम को इस अत्यंत प्रासंगिक प्रकाशन के लिए हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ।

(निशिथ प्रामाणिक)

अजय भल्ला, भा.प्र.से.
AJAY BHALLA, IAS



75
आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

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Home Secretary
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Government of India
नॉर्थ ब्लॉक/North Block
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi



MESSAGE

Indian Police Forces have to face numerous emerging security challenges from extremist elements, cyber criminals, insurgents, terrorists, anti-social elements and hate mongers who misuse various social media platforms such as *twitter*, *facebook*, *instagram*, etc. To meet these challenges and to deliver effective and timely response, the Indian Police have adopted the concept of SMART Policing as suggested by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi in 2014. The concept of SMART policing encompasses the entire range of policing activities e.g. cyber-crime prevention, drug de-addiction, capacity building, SMART police station, counter measures against LWE/Naxalism, protection of vulnerable sections of the society etc. Dedicated, sustained and sincere efforts by the Police are required to achieve the desired objectives of SMART policing.

2. I am happy that States/UT Police & CAPFs have shared their best practices on various aspects of SMART policing which have been incorporated into this compendium by the BPR&D. I am confident that police forces in India will find this useful and replicate some of these best practices to improve their service to the public.

3. I congratulate the BPRD & team, under the leadership of Shri Balaji Srivastava, Director General for bringing out this issue.


(Ajay Bhalla)

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 11.04.2022

बालाजी श्रीवास्तव, भा.पु.से.
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Message

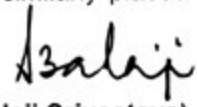
The concept of SMART Policing enunciated by Hon'ble Prime Minister has provided an impetus to the ongoing efforts of the Police in transforming its image to meet the ever-increasing expectation of the Indian population. New responsive styles of policing & pro-public strategies need to be adopted with optimum use of technology. Knowledge sharing and partnership among various police forces, innovation; adoption of Cyber and Information Technology; and cost-effectiveness are going to be guiding principles in achieving the desired results.

The Bureau of Police Research & Development has been striving, over the last five decades, to bring out transformation in the processes for ensuring efficient law enforcement and service delivery by Indian Police. To address this, the BPR&D is regularly publishing compilations of Best Practices adopted by various States/UTs Police & CAPFs on various policing topics.

The present compilation 'Best Practices on SMART Policing' is one such effort. In this compilation, Best practices adopted by various States/UTs Police organisations have been described and the same can easily be replicated by other LEAs by tweaking them commensurately.

This compilation 'Best Practices on SMART Policing' is a result of the commendable efforts of the Director/IG (Mod. Division) Dr. Karuna Sagar, IPS, the PSO (W) Dr. Raveesh Kumar and the DEO Ms. Neha. I place on record my appreciation for their hard work, sincerity and dedication. I also thank all Police organisations for sharing their inputs/write-ups with the BPR&D.

I am sanguine that this publication would help different State/UT Police organisations to identify and replicate good initiatives by other similarly placed Organisations.


(Balaji Srivastava)

"Promoting Good Practices and Standards"

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Executive Summary



SMART word as an acronym with particular reference to policing was coined by our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi during his address at the DGP/IGP conference held at Guwahati on 28-30th Nov.2014. He exhorted Indian police to become SMART in terms of being Strict & Sensitive, Modern & Mobile, Alert & Accountable, Reliable & Responsive, Tech. Savy & Well Trained. As a follow-up, BPRD published "A Compilation of Best Practices and SMART Policing Initiatives in 2015.

A need was strongly felt to bring out a new edition incorporating the latest trends and innovations in this subject. The topic of SMART Policing was also deliberated in the recently held DGSP/IGSP conference at Lucknow 18-20 Nov. 2021 and listed as recommendations Nos. 4 and 37.

State/UT police organizations and CAPFs were requested to provide the write-ups /SOPs /Best practices on seventeen policing topics viz Community Policing, Countermeasures against LWE/Terrorism/ Naxal activities, Cyber Crime, Drugs De-addiction, Emergency Response, Human Trafficking, Intelligence, surveillance and monitoring, Road Safety and Traffic Management, Safety of vulnerable sections of

the Society, Smart Police Station, Training and Capacity building. Contributions on above mentioned policing topics were received at BPR&D in large numbers and the same were edited. The articles have been arranged in alphabetical order of topics.

This publication 'Best practices on SMART policing' is a result of dedicated & sincere efforts of the team comprising of Dr. Raveesh Kumar PSO (W) & Ms. Neha, DEO. I congratulate them for this excellent work.

I thank all contributing organizations for sharing their experiences/initiatives for this publication. It is hoped that these best practices shall be replicated in other police organizations and help in ensuring efficient law enforcement and service delivery by Indian Police.

Jai Hind


(Dr. Karuna Sagar, IPS)

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COMMUNITY POLICING



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PROJECT VARADHI

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT VARADHI is a new-age community policing program in Left Wing Extremism affected areas aimed at boosting connectivity to extremely interior areas by involving tribal communities and elders, as well as ensuring speedy completion of existing long-pending infrastructure projects through positive interventions and liaison with government and non-government agencies. It is simple as well as futuristic in vision as it impacts not just connectivity, but also boosts the morale of the people in Maoist dominated regions, gives them the courage to work hand-in-hand with government agencies like the Police department, live without fear, and increases access to public goods like health and education. It has a community-led and community-owned approach which is supported by the Police department. The innovative community-policing program has been started in the Chintapalli-Sub Division of Vishakhapatnam Rural District of Andhra Pradesh on 16-11-2020 during the Cheruvuru Community policing event with the repair, enlargement, and conversion of a harsh bike track between Korukonda and Cheruvuru as a full-size motorable track which can fit two heavy vehicles side-by-side. The initiative led to the event where Cheruvuru – a village considered to be a Maoist stronghold area, saw an ambulance for the first time in that village. Buoyed by the positive vibes this initiative set off, Vishakhapatnam Police, through Chintapalli Sub-division has converted this into an organized effort of proactive policing to improve connectivity in interior areas and strategic pockets affected by Left Wing Extremism.

BRIEF-OVERVIEW

VARADHI in the Telugu language means- a Bridge.

Vishakhapatnam Police has initiated **PROJECT-VARADHI** in Chintapalli Sub-Division as an Organized effort to develop connectivity in the most critical Maoist-affected areas of Chintapalli Sub-Division in form of creating motorable & cost-effective roadways with help of community participation and enabling speedy completion of infrastructure projects through positive interventions.

Chintapalli Police Sub-Division covers a significant part of the Vishakhapatnam agency area (more than 1400 square km) and its bordering area with Malkangiri, - the 'A.O. B (Andhra-Odisha Border)' as it is popularly known, has been a hub for Maoist activities for Low-connectivity between villages in terms of road and mobile network often results in death and hardships to pregnant ladies, critically ill and handicapped persons as they've to be often carried on shoulders and risky mountain tracks and irregular arrival of teachers. The presence of Maoists has resulted in a fear-psychosis among



the people. Often, the tribals who commute and connect with the mainland and ask for development and roads are viewed with suspicion and sometimes killed by being branded as Police informers. Due to the Maoist presence, many times the contractors and government officials face the risk to their life and also valuable machinery which makes it challenging to lay roads in interior forest areas.

This project was conceptualized to:

- Project an alternative vision to the tribals of interior areas who did not have a glimpse of development and dispel their fear of government & government agencies like police which was built up due to Maoist Propaganda over decades and thereby strengthening the democracy.
- Create low-cost motorable roads with community participation in such areas where no roads are present & other government departments find it difficult to even survey and initiate the process. These areas include extremely risky and interior areas considered strongholds for Maoists and are risky to operate in.
- Make those people who never saw an ambulance or public transport in their area see them for the first time and to reduce the deaths due to lack of connectivity and increase access to medical services, education, and development benefits.
- Develop awareness and a sense of courage among tribals to come out of fear of Maoists and participate in the developmental process by taking part in creating low-cost motorable roads to strategic interior areas by themselves with the support of the Police department.
- Enable completion and repair of existing road projects sanctioned to be completed using funds given by MHA for L.W.E areas by proactively monitoring the process in liaison with concerned execution agencies and positive interventions.
- Give confidence to the tribal population in L.W.E affected areas that the government and police are with them and will help them in the betterment of their standard of living and basic amenities.
- To send a message to Maoists that in a democracy, power doesn't flow from the barrel of a gun, but from the wishes and will of the people.

Positive interventions include

- o Enabling smooth execution by motivating villagers near the work area to protect the machinery from Maoists and providing security by deploying security forces in the area to keep away the Maoists from destroying the work equipment and machinery.
- o Daily monitoring of contractors and their movements and warning them of Maoist movements and protection of their equipment at designated safe areas of Police departments during Maoist Bandh call and in risky situations.
- o Providing protection & logistical support to contractors during execution in interior Maoist affected areas by the smooth movement of machinery and men even during risky bandh calls.



The cooperation and initiative go beyond this even to the point of securing the required materials to contractors in coordination with Police Subdivisions in neighboring areas whenever shortages come in so that work does not stop.

CHALLENGES FACED DURING IMPLEMENTATION

The built-up fear in the minds of tribals and the false perceptions created by Maoist propaganda over decades were the main hurdles we faced before the implementation of this project. Hilly terrain, thick forests, and rough climate are also the primary hurdles in the A.O.B area and Chintapalli Sub-Division Jurisdiction for executing infrastructure projects.

But the psychological hurdles in minds of people proved very tough to overcome. But where there is a will, there is a way. Multiple community policing programs encompassing various aspects with a focus on improving the skills, incomes, and access to basic amenities had to be taken up. Removing the stigma attached to the government and government agencies, especially the police department was a major challenge. Often, interaction with police was seen as a taboo, and fear among tribals that Maoists may spark violence in their villages and that they will be branded as anti-Maoists and police informers if they participate in working with the police department existed though they have the desire for development. They often spoke individually during private interactions away from their villages and resented the interaction with police in presence of others. Though they have the urge to become a part of the mainstream, due to the presence of Maoist menace in their areas, they were often forced to take up anti-government and anti-development stances much against their wishes, but out of fear for their life.

This type of behavior from tribals was not without any reason. Panchayats like Balaam (Stronghold for Korukonda-Pedabailu Dalam) and Galikonda (Stronghold for Galikonda Dalam) did not have elected representatives for a decade until recently. Though roughly 15 km from A. Annaram Police station and 9 Km from a Police outpost at Rallagadda, to date Balapam Panchayati and its main hub Korukonda do not have a mobile tower and the villages like Cheruvuru which is 4 km away did not have a proper motorable road, nor saw an ambulance or public transport in their area until recently. This is because previous sarpanches who stood as candidates and got elected against the orders of Maoists to boycott local body elections got killed. People who come to relatively plain areas in hope of securing a livelihood, a regular job, and income or those who raise their voices to ask for development, roads, and mobile towers were branded as anti-Maoist, anti-people, anti-revolution, and finally as police –informers and were killed, often in front of the entire village. Brutal instances of impaling and cutting of throats can be found in the history of Maoist violence in these areas.

Other Challenges include

- o The reluctance of contractors and construction equipment owners to come to interior places to execute the works



- o Inaccessible areas in Maoist-affected areas have the risk of ambushes and land-mine attacks on security forces or attacks on owners of machinery. Community elders have a high chance of being taken up by Maoists and even killed by being branded as Police informers.
- o Fear among the staff of other government departments to be seen along with police department as they will be branded as pro-police and the risk of being targeted by Maoists.
- o Low response for a call to participate in road-laying works during village visits by police due to fear & false propaganda generated by Maoists.
- o The absolute lack of mobile connectivity in work areas makes it difficult to supply logistics for works and reinforcements in case of an attack by Maoists.

TARGETS ACHIEVED & POSITIVE RIPPLES GENERATED

Till now, in form of individual projects taken up by the police department with the support of tribal communities as well as the existing projects completed by initiative and positive interventions through PROJECT-VRADHI, a total of 45 km of strategic road has been laid in hotbeds of Maoists activities through a community-owned and community-led effort with support from the Police department and ITDA Paderu. The beneficiaries include a population of 12,500 or more from the most interior tribal areas which were not had any connectivity to date. As part of the goodwill generating activities community policing programs were conducted on a large scale through which nearly 5000 people benefitted. A **permanent Aadhaar center** was set up at Chintapalli due to the initiative of Chintapalli police as part of PROJECT-VARADHI to bridge the gap existing regarding Aadhaar coverage and for wider reach of government programs. Through this Aadhaar center, to date, more than 4000 people have enrolled and are availing of various government benefits for their families. As part of project VARADHI, a free and permanent bus service was started for the first time in the history of the area to the Maoist stronghold of Korukonda through which a population of 2500+ will be benefitted.

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Community policing or Community-Oriented Policing (COP) is a strategy of policing that focuses on developing relationships with community members. It is a philosophy of full-service policing that is highly personal, where an officer patrols the same area for some time and develops a partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems.

Historical perspective: When Sir Robert Peel established the London Metropolitan Police, he set forth many principles, one of which could be considered the seed of community policing: “The police are the public and the public are the police.” For some reason, the police lost sight of this relationship as the central organizing concept for police service. Researchers have suggested that the reform era in government, which began in the early 1900s, coupled with a nationwide move toward professionalization, resulted in the separation of the police from the community. The police generally assigned its officers to rotate shifts and moved them frequently from one geographical location to another to eliminate corruption. Management also instituted a policy of centralized control, designed to ensure compliance with standard operating procedures and to encourage a professional aura of impartiality.

Purpose: The central goal of community policing is for police to build relationships with the community, including through local agencies to reduce social disorder. The main purpose of community policing aims to reduce low-level crime, but it is also a fact that this can reduce serious crimes as well.

Community policing is democracy in action: Community policing is democracy in action. It requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, churches, schools, and hospitals. All who share a concern for the welfare of the neighborhood should bear responsibility for safeguarding that welfare. In addition, it has been suggested that community policing can play a primary role in changing the way all government services are provided at the community level.

Common methods of community policing-

- Encouraging the community to help prevent crime by providing advice, talking to students, and encouraging neighborhood watch groups.
- Increased use of foot or bicycle patrols.
- Increased officer accountability to the communities they serve.
- Creating teams of officers to carry out community policing in designated neighborhoods.
- Clear communication between the police and the communities about their objectives and strategies.
- Partnerships with other organizations such as government agencies, community members, nonprofit service providers, private businesses, and the media.
- Moving toward some decentralizing of the police authority, allowing more discretion among lower-ranking officers and more initiative expected from them.



Framework: Many community-oriented police structures focus on assigning officers to a specific area called a “beat”. The officers become familiar with that area through a process of “beat profiling”. The officers are then taught how to design specific patrol strategies to deal with the types of crime that are experienced on that beat. These ideas are implemented in a multi-pronged approach using a variety of aspects, such as broadening the duties of the police officer and individualizing the practices to the community they’re policing; refocusing police efforts to face-to-face interactions in smaller patrol areas with an emphasized goal of preventing criminal activity instead of responding to it; solving problems using input from the community they’re policing; and, finally, making an effort to increase service-oriented positive interactions with police. **Community Liaison Groups and Police Public Meeting** are also effective systems for community policing.

Incantation of successful community policing: Effective community policing depends on optimizing positive contact between patrol officers and community members. Patrol cars are only one method of conveying police services. Police departments may supplement automobile patrols with a foot, bicycle, scooter, and horseback patrols, as well as adding “mini-stations” to bring the police closer to the community. Regular community meetings and forums will allow police and community members to air concerns and find ways to address them.

The necessity of Media involvement:

The media must be included early in the implementation process to market successfully the idea of community policing. Media involvement ensures wide dissemination of the community policing message and encourages the media to stay involved in future community policing efforts.

The media also will be less apt to “derail” if there is a bump in the crime statistics or if some community policing policies are less effective than hoped. If the budget allows, engagement of media consultants/agencies can be useful. Its internal media relations unit should thoroughly understand the chief executive’s vision of community policing and communicate it clearly in news releases and interviews. All who are marketing the concept must be careful not to claim more for community policing than it can deliver.

Performance Evaluation and Reward: Systems for evaluating personnel performance should reflect the goals of community policing. “Emphasizing quality over quantity represents a major difference between traditional policing and community-oriented policing.” Patrol officers could be evaluated on how well they know their beats- a prerequisite for the identification of problem-solving techniques. Other relevant performance measures include the extent to which personnel has formed partnerships with the community and the nature of their contributions to this team effort. Since officers are working as part of a team, they should not be evaluated as if they were operating alone.

Experiences of Faridabad Police: Haryana Police in Police Commissionerate Faridabad has adopted the Community Policing and worked on it through Beat Systems, Community Liaison Groups, Police Pathshala, and Police Public Meeting and found a better result than Traditional Policing.

Conclusion: Police agencies should not allow political leaders and the public to develop unrealistic expectations for community policing in terms of crime deterrence or speed of implementation. Community policing calls for long-term commitment; it is not a quick fix. Achieving ongoing partnerships with the community and eradicating the underlying causes of crime will take planning, flexibility, time, and patience. Management can measure progress by their success in meeting interim goals and must



reinforce the concept inside and outside the organization that success is reached through a series of gradual improvements.

As a part of community policing, the project 'Mitra Kaksh' was launched in Haryana. The details of the project are described in the next paragraphs.

MITRA KAKSH

The project 'Mitra Kaksh' was launched on 27.11.2017 as a pilot project in Karnal and Rohtak. Presently 17- Mitra Kaksh are functioning in Rohtak (8), Karnal (8), and Panchkula (1). The construction of 146 Mitra Kaksh's are administratively approved.

The vision of the project is to provide citizens dignified access to police-related services through a single-window system and to win over the trust of the community. These centers are providing space for police-community partnerships in crime prevention, grievance redressal, victim assistance, and information related to law, rules and procedures, civic rights, duties, etc.

The functioning timing of Mitra Kakshs is from 9.00 AM to 06.00 PM Monday to Saturday with a dedicated help-line to support the victim of crime in general and specifically women and children. These centers are providing services which include complaint registration, delivery of copies of FIRs right to information character verification request, employee verification, police clearance certificate, untraced and cancellation reports, no-objection certificates for armed licenses permission for religious and political processions, verification of tenants, registration of servants safety and security services, etc.

Mitra Kaksh is playing a significant role for the public to lodge online complaints free of charge through Har samay portal and complaints are disposed of within seven days. It is a beneficial project for the general public as well as for Government, as shown in the below-mentioned performance report.

Performance Report of Mitra Kaksh 27-11-2017 to till date	
District	Services Provided
Karnal	1,77,991
Rohtak	45,687
Panchkula	62

For proper utilization of services provided for the general public and to upgrade the functioning of these centers, 46-services are to be launched in near future, which has already been approved by Govt.

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ऑपरेशन मुक्ति

बच्चों द्वारा की जा रही भिक्षावृत्ति की प्रभावी रोकथाम, जनता द्वारा बच्चों को भिक्षा न दिये जाने के दृष्टिगत जागरूक करने व भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बच्चों के पुनर्वास हेतु उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस द्वारा **“ऑपरेशन मुक्ति”** अभियान चलाया गया।

इस अभियान से सम्बन्धित विवरण निम्नवत है:-

प्रारम्भ में “ऑपरेशन मुक्ति” के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश के 04 जनपदों **देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल व ऊधमसिंहनगर** में चौराहों, बाजारों, रेलवे स्टेशन, बस स्टेशन, धार्मिक स्थलों आदि सार्वजनिक स्थानों, जहां पर बच्चों द्वारा भिक्षावृत्ति की जाती है, की रोकथाम हेतु निम्नवत् अभियान सम्पादित किये गये-

- o दिनांक 11.12.2017 से दिनांक 25.12.2017 तक
- o दिनांक 25.02.2019 से दिनांक 16.03.2019 तक

उक्त अभियानों में **कुल 735 बच्चों का सत्यापन किया गया व 95 बच्चों का स्कूल/डेकेयर होम में दाखिला करवाया** गया।

इसके पश्चात् **“ऑपरेशन मुक्ति”** के अन्तर्गत पुनः जनपद देहरादून एवं हरिद्वार में निम्नवत अभियान चलाये गये-

- o देहरादून- दिनांक 01.05.2019 से दिनांक 30.06.2019 तक।
- o हरिद्वार- दिनांक 01.09.2019 से दिनांक 31.10.2019 तक।

इन दोनों अभियानों में जनपद देहरादून में भीख मांगने, कूड़ा बीनने, गुब्बारा बेचने आदि कार्यों में लगे कुल 292 बच्चों का विवरण तैयार किया गया तथा 68 बच्चों का भिन्न-भिन्न विद्यालयों में दाखिला करवाया गया है, जिनमें से 01 दिव्यांग बालक राजू उम्र-11 वर्ष का छद्म तथा 67 बच्चों का सरकारी विद्यालयों में दाखिला करवाया गया तथा जनपद हरिद्वार में कुल 463 बच्चों का सत्यापन किया गया व 275 बच्चों का स्कूल/डेकेयर होम में दाखिला करवाया गया।

उपरोक्त कार्यवाही के उपरान्त उक्त अभियान को सम्पूर्ण प्रदेश में प्रसारित करते हुए (जनपद हरिद्वार को छोड़कर) दिनांक 01.02.2020 से दिनांक 21.03.2020 तक अभियान चलाया गया एवं इस अवधि में कुल 736 बच्चों का सत्यापन किया गया तथा 279 बच्चों का स्कूल/डे केयर होम में दाखिला कराया गया।

बच्चों द्वारा की जा रही भिक्षावृत्ति अथवा बच्चों से करायी जा रही भिक्षावृत्ति की रोकथाम एवं उन्हें शिक्षा हेतु प्रेरित किये जाने के दृष्टिगत इस वर्ष दिनांक 01.03.2021 से दिनांक 30.04.2021 तक पुनः उक्त अभियान चलाया गया।

वर्तमान में चलाये गये उक्त अभियान का उद्देश्य विभिन्न सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के साथ Integrated Drive चलाकर प्रभावी Enforcement के माध्यम से बच्चों द्वारा की जा रही भिक्षावृत्ति की प्रभावी रोकथाम करना, भिक्षा न दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता को जागरूक करना, भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बच्चों को शिक्षा हेतु प्रेरित करना व उनके पुनर्वास हेतु नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही किया जाना था।

अभियान की थीम **“भिक्षा नहीं, शिक्षा दें”** व **“educate a child”** थी।

जनपद देहरादून, हरिद्वार, ऊधमसिंहनगर, नैनीताल में चार टीम (उपनिरीक्षक-1, आरक्षी-4) का गठन किया गया, जिनमें से 01 टीम एण्टी ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग यूनिट की है। शेष जनपदों में एण्टी ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग यूनिट द्वारा उक्त अभियान को चलाया गया। रेलवेज में भी एक टीम (उपनिरीक्षक-1, आरक्षी-4) का गठन किया गया।

इस अभियान को तीन चरणों में चलाया गया-



- 1- प्रथम चरण दिनांक 01.03.2021 से दिनांक 15.03.2021 तक।
- 2- द्वितीय चरण दिनांक 16.03.2021 से दिनांक 31.03.2021 तक।
- 3- तृतीय चरण दिनांक 01.04.2021 से दिनांक 30.04.2021 तक।

प्रथम चरण:- (Observation Period) (दिनांक 01.03.2021 से 15.03.2021 तक)

- भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बच्चों व उनके परिवारों का पूर्ण विवरण संलग्न प्रारूप में तैयार करना।
- ऐसे बच्चे जिनका विद्यालयों/डे केयर में दाखिला किया जाना है का चिह्निकरण करना।
- सम्बन्धित विभागों से समन्वय स्थापित कर बच्चों का विद्यालयों/डे केयर में दाखिला किये जाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना।
- समस्त सम्बन्धित विभागों के साथ समन्वय गोष्ठी आयोजित करना।

द्वितीय चरण:- (Awareness/Enforcement Period) (दिनांक 16.03.2021 से 31.03.2021 तक)

- समस्त स्कूल कॉलेजों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों, महत्वपूर्ण चौराहों, सिनेमाघरों, बस व रेलवे स्टेशनों, धार्मिक स्थलों आदि स्थानों पर बच्चों को भिक्षा न दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में निम्न माध्यमों से जागरूकता अभियान चलाना:-
- रैली
- बैनर पोस्टर, पम्पलेट,
- नुक्कड़ नाटक,
- ट्रैफिक चौराहों व धार्मिक स्थलों में लाउडस्पीकर
- सिनेमा घरों में Short Movie,
- सोशल मीडिया
- कुम्भ क्षेत्र में व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार करना।
- समस्त सम्बन्धित विभागों के साथ समन्वय गोष्ठी आयोजित करना।

तृतीय चरण:- (Enforcement/Rehab Period) (दिनांक 01.04.2021 से 30.04.2021 तक)

- भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बच्चों को भिक्षावृत्ति से हटाकर उनके तथा उनके माता-पिता की काउन्सलिंग कर बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु कार्यवाही करना।
- उनके माता-पिता को रोजगार दिलाने का प्रयास करना।
- बच्चों के पुनः भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त पाये जाने पर उनके माता/पिता के विरुद्ध अभियोग पंजीकृत कर कार्यवाही करना।
- किसी भी प्रकार का संदेह होने पर डी0एन0ए0 टेस्ट की कार्यवाही करना।
- समस्त सम्बन्धित विभागों के साथ समन्वय गोष्ठी आयोजित करना।

दिनांक 01.03.2021 से दिनांक 30.04.2021 तक चलाये गये इस अभियान में भिक्षा मांगने/कूड़ा बीनने/गुब्बारे बेचने आदि कार्यों में लगे कुल 1865 बच्चों का सत्यापन किया गया तथा सत्यापन किये गये 1865 बच्चों में से कुल 735 बच्चों का विद्यालयों में दाखिला हेतु चिह्नित किया गया, जिनमें से 713 बच्चों का विद्यालयों में दाखिला कराया गया।

उपरोक्त अभियानों में बच्चों को भिक्षा न दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में स्कूल, कॉलेजों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों, महत्वपूर्ण चौराहों, सिनेमाघरों, बस व रेलवे स्टेशनों, धार्मिक स्थलों आदि स्थानों पर बैनर पोस्टर, पम्पलेट, नुक्कड़ नाटक, रैली, लाउडस्पीकर के द्वारा



सिनेमा घरों में Short Movie के द्वारा तथा F.M. व सोशल मीडिया आदि के माध्यमों से जागरूकता अभियान चलाकर तथा भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त परिवारों को भिक्षावृत्ति न कराने/करने व कौशल विकास (Skill Development) के सम्बन्ध में जागरूक किया गया। कुम्भ मेला 2021 में भी बच्चों को भिक्षा न दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न माध्यमों से जागरूकता अभियान चलाया गया।

स्कूलों के बंद होने पर पुलिस द्वारा एन0जी0ओ0 के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर बच्चों को शिक्षित किये जाने हेतु विभिन्न स्थानों पर पाठशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया। जनपद हरिद्वार द्वारा अपनी पाठशाला कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया एवं शिक्षा विभाग के साथ गोष्ठियां आयोजित कर बच्चों का स्कूलों में दाखिला कराये जाने हेतु कार्यवाही की गयी।

उक्त अभियान के माध्यम से राज्य पुलिस द्वारा “भिक्षा नहीं, शिक्षा दें” के उद्देश्य को सार्थक किया जा रहा है।

“ऑपरेशन मुक्ति” अभियान में कृत कार्यवाही का विवरण								
क्र० सं०	अभियान की समयावधि	अभियान का कार्य क्षेत्र	अभियान में बनायी गयी टीमों की संख्या	सत्यापन किये गये बच्चों की संख्या	परिजनों के सुपुर्द किये गये बच्चों की संख्या	बाल संरक्षणगृह भेजे गये बच्चों की संख्या	स्कूल/डेकेयर होम में दाखिला कराये गये बच्चों की संख्या	पंजीकृत कराये गये अभियोग
1	दिनांक 11.12.2017 से दिनांक 25.12.2017 (15 दिन)	जनपद देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल व ऊधमसिंहनगर	4	393	388	5	60	0
2	दिनांक 25.02.2019 से दिनांक 16.03.2019 (20 दिन)	जनपद देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल व ऊधमसिंहनगर	4	342	337	5		
3	दिनांक 01.05.2019 से दिनांक 30.06.2019 (02 माह)	देहरादून	4	292	292	0	68	3
4	दिनांक 01.09.2019 से दिनांक 31.10.2019 (02 माह)	हरिद्वार	4	463	460	3	275	0
5	दिनांक 01.02.2020 से दिनांक 21.03.2020 (02 माह)	पूरे प्रदेश में (जनपद हरिद्वार को छोड़कर)	प्रत्येक जनपद में 01 कुल 12	736	736	0	279	0
6	दिनांक 01.03.2021 से दिनांक 30.04.2021 (02 माह)	सम्पूर्ण प्रदेश में	जनपद देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल, ऊधम सिंह नगर में 04 शेष जनपदों (मय रेलवेज) में 01-01 कुल 25	1865	1865	0	713	2
			योग	4091	4078	13	1430	5



बाल भिक्षावृत्ति के खिलाफ **उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस** की मुहिम

“ऑपरेशन मुक्ति”

भिक्षा नहीं, शिक्षा दें
Educate a Child

Say No to Begging.... Yes to Education..

उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस संपर्क नं०: **1090/112** [/Uttarakhandpolice](#) [@uttarakhandcops](#)

आपको हाथों में है ताकत, इनको हाथों में कितान देते नहीं

बाल भिक्षावृत्ति के खिलाफ
उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस की मुहिम

“ऑपरेशन मुक्ति”

भिक्षा नहीं, शिक्षा दें
Educate a Child

Say No to Begging.... Yes to Education....

संपर्क नं०: **1090/112** [/Uttarakhandpolice](#) [@uttarakhandcops](#) उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस

Andaman & Nicobar Police

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Policing involves the delivery of law enforcement services to the community. The traditional policing models have been largely reactive i.e responding to calls for police service. The interaction of police with the citizens is thus mostly of an emergency nature when telephone calls were made to dial 100/112 number/police stations or otherwise crimes were reported. Police then swing into action. This is the traditional reactive model of law enforcement.

In recent years there has been a drastic change in this approach, with police being proactive in delivering services to the community. Today, the police and citizenry are working together to identify and address various issues related to law & order. As a step towards community policing, Police Stations have been organizing regular awareness programme on Crime against Women & Children, POSCO Act, JJ Act Domestic Violence, Citizen Committee meetings are being conducted in various villages & at Panchayat levels.

Besides these, the following steps have been taken by the A & N Police -

- Regular meetings by Police Station Staff at ward/panchayat level.
- Interaction with fishermen, vegetable vendors, and various small shops to collect intelligence and find any grievances, if any.
- Active tracking of social media platforms to follow issues of public interest and to curb the spreading of any fake news.
- The police also utilize assistance from the Police Mitras and Mahila Police Volunteers for gathering intelligence and maintaining law & order and also to disseminate information.
- Meeting with senior citizens is being conducted at the police station level, to understand the problems of old age people regarding safety and security.
- Sharing of contact/telephone number to an elderly person of respective police stations.
- Beat officers have been instructed to pay special attention to any matter related to senior citizens.

Community Policing Model can help in reducing the trust deficit between police and the public as it requires the police to work with the community for prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of public order, and resolving local conflicts, to provide a better quality of life and sense of security.

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST LWE/ TERRORISM/ NAXAL ACTIVITIES



Best Practices of 6th BN TSR(IR-II)

Tripura, one of the smallest states of the Indian Union is situated in the North-Eastern part of India. Though it is a very small state it shares a border with Bangladesh, Mizoram, and Assam. It is surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south, and west: the length of its international border is 856 km (84 percent of its total border). It shares a 53 km long border with Assam and a 109 km long border with Mizoram. Due to varying reasons; political, social, economic, etc. Tripura has witnessed insurgency on its soil. To name some of the few insurgents groups that existed and operated in the past were; TNV, ATTF, NLFT, etc.

However, a concerted and planned effort was made by the Govt of Tripura to curb militancy and it has proved fruitful. The state has managed not only to curb it but has managed to sustain the militant free environment in the state to date. But, despite all that has been said, it is still a fact that some militant groups are trying their best to make their presence felt once again. They have not been successful but their continuous attempt is being observed and has been put under the microscope. It has been now over a decade that militant groups have not been able to make their presence felt once again but are constantly trying their best to regroup, recruit and raise funds for their survival.

The acronym of ‘**SMART**’ in Smart Policing reads as; The Police force which is **Strict and Sensitive, Morden and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and Responsive; Techno-savvy and trained.**

Now, to curb and contain militancy our unit has adopted the following SMART practices :

1. **Maintaining of SOG:** The 6th Bn TSR (IR-II) has trained Special Operation Group located at a strategic location to operate against any movement of the militant group and thereby to foil their plan. The members of the SOG group are disciplined, strict as well as well trained in jungle warfare and jungle operation, and are motivated and alert to face every challenge. The team has hitherto managed to prevent the entry of militant groups into the state.
2. **Mobility & Modernity of the SOG:** The SOG is mobile and well versed in modern techniques to counter-insurgency problems within the state. Every Battalion of the Tripura State Rifles has SOG. So, these group works in collaboration when the need arises. They are not confined only within the AOR of one's own BN though in normal situations they move only within the AOR of Battalion and its outlying posts. The members of the SOG undergo a Refresher Training course from time to time to remain fit and effective.
3. **Intelligence system:** Another good practice adopted by the unit to Counter Insurgency/ Militancy is maintaining a good Intelligence system. The unit keeps trained personnel to collect reliable information about the movement of active militants/ extremists and sends feedback to the appropriate authority for follow-up action. This helps a good deal in checking extremist movements.



4. **Feedback and Analysis:** After every operation made by the SOG the Zonal commander or the operation commander submits feedback to the competent authority, which in turn is analyzed and debriefed for future operational benefits.
5. **Working in Collaboration with Sister agencies:** As a part of countermeasure towards extremism, the unit also works in collaboration with the sister agencies like BSF and every reliable information are shared and sometimes joint operations are conducted along with the porous border areas.
6. **ADP, Community Policing:** Another countermeasure is constant Area Domination Patrolling being conducted by the personnel of outlying posts. During such patrolling the house of surrendered extremists is visited and information is collected about their whereabouts if not found in their respective houses. Besides ADP they also conduct the **Prayaas Meeting**, which is one such initiative of Tripura Police to forge a strong Police Public Partnership aimed at improving the delivery of law enforcement services to the community and thereby controlling crime as well.

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Introduction

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) presents a serious internal security challenge to India that needs a careful and coordinated policy response from both the security front and the development front. For the **CPI** (Maoist Party of India), the main outfit propagating **LWE** the plan and execution of this style of people's war against the state is like the Churchillian 'a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. On one level, the **LWE** can be described as a democratic revolution through tactical offensive with the tactical speed in the protracted people war of strategic defensive. On another level, it can be simply castigated as terrorism disguising itself as a class struggler and social justice. Any riddle mystery enigma cannot be understood or solved without finding the missing links or the keys. The keys are counter-strategy and tactics and these have evolved from the challenges presented by **LWE**. While some counter-responses have worked well, others have failed in their objective and many times compounded the problem. Before developing any comprehensive counter approaches it is important to understand the riddle, mystery, and enigma of the **LWE** strategy and tactics.

The strategy of winning the hearts and minds

The **Integrated Action Plan (IAP)** launched in 2010 to develop 82 **LWE** affected districts is one of the key development initiatives in operation. There are additional schemes for the generation of rural employment to build roads, infrastructure, schools, hospitals, and efforts to activate the **Public Distribution System (PDS)** with a bid to make subsidized food items reach the impoverished population. There have also been efforts to reform the land acquisition laws for new industrial as well as mining activities in the tribal inhabited areas. Legislation has been enacted to protect the forest rights of the troubled population and initiate land reforms in various states. Implementation of each of these measures however remains a key challenge, affected by bureaucratic inertia, political myopia as well as the challenge posed by the extremists. The Security Forces (**CAPF**) who are fighting the left-wing extremism in the frontline should be provided with more schemes and budgets to interact, monitor, and execute development work on ground zero, to gain trust and win the hearts and minds of the local population.

Proportionate use of force

The **CPI** Maoist has carried out a sustained and systematic campaign of violence targeting the security forces, police stations, informers, and civilians seen as sympathizing with the state. Deploying security force battalions into the conflict-affected areas has always been a convenient strategy of gaining control of the liberated zones. The area under extremist domination has shrunk after security forces cleared some Maoist strongholds and manage to free areas previously controlled by the Maoists. Police stations previously most vulnerable among the Maoist targets, turned into impenetrable fortresses operations should continue till all the hardcore extremists are neutralized.



Dynamics of Maoist insurgency

Some sections of the society, especially the younger generation have a romantic illusion about the Maoists arising out of an incomplete understanding of their ideology. The central theory of the Maoist ideology is violence. **People Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGB)**, the armed wing of **CPI (Maoist)** has been created with this purpose.

In the areas under Maoist domination, the absence of governance becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. Since the delivery system is extinguished through killing and intimidation, this is the step in the strategy of the Maoists to seek to control the countryside. In the meanwhile, many frontline organizations are created to facilitate mass mobilization in semi-urban and urban areas through ostensibly democratic means, most of the front organizations are led by well-educated intellectuals with a firm belief in the Maoist insurgency doctrine. These ideologies function as masks to cover the violent nature of the **CPI(Maoist)** ideology. They strictly take up issues like displacement of tribes, corporate exploitation, human rights violation by security forces, etc. and often makes fanatic claims in this regard which get repeated even by one mainstream media. The front organization skillfully uses state structure and legal process to further the Maoist agenda and weaken the enforcement reasons. The important function of these organizations includes recruitment of professional revolutionaries, raising funds for the insurgency, creating urban shelters for underground cadres.

In a nutshell, the **CPI (Maoist)** the main Lowe outfit in India, aims to overthrow the existing democratic state structure with violence as their primary weapon and mass mobilization.

Important initiatives for **LWE** affected states

i) **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme**

This scheme was extended on 27.09.2017 as a sub-scheme of the umbrella scheme modernization of police forces for 03 years till 2020, further extended up to 31.03.2021. Under the security-related scheme, reimbursements to 11 **LWE** affected states. SRE relates to training operational activities of security forces, ex- gratia payment to the security forces killed /injured in **LWE** violence, compensation to left-wing extremist cadre who surrendered. The SRE scheme aims at strengthening the capacity of the **LWE** affected states to fight the **LWE** menace effectively.

ii) **Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 30 most **LWE** affected Districts**

This scheme was approved on 27.09.2017 as a sub-scheme of umbrella scheme, modernization of police force for 3 years i.e., from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and was further extended up to 31.03.2021. The main objective of the scheme is to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services.

iii) **Civic Action Programme (CAP)**

This scheme was approved on 27-09-2017 as a sub-scheme of umbrella scheme modernization of police force for a period i.e., from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and was further extended up to 31.03.2021 **CAP** in **LWE** affected areas is being implemented since 2010 -11 to bridge the gaps between security forces and local people through personal interaction and bringing the human face of SFS before local population. Under the scheme, funds are released to **CAPF** deployed in **LWE** affected areas for conducting various civic activities for the welfare of local peoples.



iv) **Media plan**

This scheme has been approved by the govt. On 27.09.2017 as a sub-scheme of the umbrella scheme modernization of police for a period of 3 years i.e., from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The Maoists have been misguiding and luring the innocent tribes/local population in LWE affected areas by their so-called poor friendly revolution through petty incentives or by following their coercive strategy. Their false propaganda is targeted against the SFS.

v) **Road Requirement Plan-1 (RRP) for LWE affected Areas –**

This scheme is being implemented by the ministry of road transport & Highway for improving road connectivity. The government approved RRP-1 on 26.02.2009 for providing adequate connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 states. The RRP-1 envisages the construction of 5,422 km of roads for Rs. 8,490 crores, out of this, 3887 km of roads have been completed at Rs. 5,341 crores as of 31.12.2019.

RRP-1 to further improve road connectivity in 44 districts of 9 LWE affected states, a detailed list of proposals for the construction of 342 roads (totaling 5,466.31 km) and 126 ridges have been included in the EFC note of the ministry of rural development.

vi) **Installation of Mobile Towers:**

In 2014, the union cabinet approved the construction of mobile towers at 2199 locations, identified by the MHA in consultation with BSNL/State Governments in 10 states. By 2019, 1032 mobile towers were operationalized.

vii) **Integrated Action Plan (IAP)/ Additional Central Assistance:**

The **NITI Aayog** (The Planning Commission) had commenced the IAP in 2010-11 covering 60 tribal and backward districts for accelerated development by providing public infrastructure and services. The scheme was extended to 82 districts in 2012. From 2012-13, the scheme was renamed as aca and extended to 88 districts covering 76 LWE affected districts. The major works included under **IAP/ ACA** relate to the construction of schools, Anganwadi centers, drinking water facilities, construction of rural roads, panchayat Bhawan's/ community halls, godowns/PDS shops, livelihood activities, skill development/ training, minor irrigation works electric lighting, health centers/facilities ashram school, construction of toilets, multi-purpose chabutaras, passenger waiting hall, special coaching classes for students, and development of playgrounds, etc. This scheme was in force up to 2014-15 and discontinued from central assistance from 2015-16 of 1,31,859 projects taken up, 1,39,729 projects have been completed by 7.1.2016

viii) **Implementation of Scheduled Tribes And Other Traditional Forest Dweller (Recognition of Rights) act, 2006:**

The government has enacted this act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest lands among forest-dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The rules were notified on 01.01.2008 and have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The ministry of tribal affairs has also issued comprehensive guidelines on issues relating to the implementation of the act.



ix) Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

The government of India has issued revised guidelines for the ‘surrender-cum rehabilitation scheme of left-wing extremists in the affected states,’ which is effective from 01.04.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for higher-ranked LWE cadres and Rs 1.5 lakh for middle/ lower rank cadres surrendered, to be kept in their name as a fixed deposit which may be withdrawn after completion of 3 years subject to good behavior. They will also be imparted training in trade/ vocation of their liking and paid a monthly stipend of Rs 4,000 for 3 years. Besides, incentives for the surrender of weapons/ ammunition are also provided under the scheme. The government of India will provide 100% reimbursement of this expenditure to the states under the SRE Scheme.

Countermeasure by combating

To combat the LWE menace, the govt. of India has formulated a national policy and action plan in 2015, which consists of a multi-pronged approach comprising security measures, development initiatives, and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities. **MHA** is supporting the state governments extensively by modernization of CAPF battalions, local police, and other agencies engaged in tackling Naxalism and equipping them with sophisticated weapons, UAVs, and provisions of helicopters. Funds are provided under the **Modernization Of Police Force (MPF)**, **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme**, and **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)** for modernization and training. Besides, security forces are continuously launching anti-Naxal campaigns like interstate/district joint search operation, area domination, MCPS, ambush, etc. in the Naxal infested region.

Specific Countermeasures Taken

Review and monitoring mechanisms: Many reviews and monitoring mechanisms have been put in place by the government of India in this regard and the Ministry of Home Affairs monitors the situation regularly at various levels.

- i) **Strengthening the Intelligence gathering mechanism:** To counter the growing challenge of LWE activities, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the central and state levels. These include intelligence Sharing through Multi-Agency Centre (SMAC) at the subsidiary level on a 24x7 basis.
- ii) **Better Inter-State Coordination:** The area of operation of the Maoist cadres is not confined to one single state. It is often spread over two or more states. The government of India has taken many steps to improve inter-state coordination which includes frequent meetings and interactions between the official machinery of the bordering districts of left-wing extremism-affected states across the country. States such as Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra are particularly vulnerable to Naxal Violence. Interestingly, West Bengal where it originated ceased to be on their radar now.
- iii) **Tackling the challenge of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** IED is the most potent weapon in the hands of Maoists. The Union Home Ministry has formulated a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on ‘issues related to explosives/ IEDs/ landmines in Naxal affected areas’ and the same has been circulated to the stakeholders for compliance.



- iv) **Strengthening of air support:** State governments and the central armed police forces (CAPFS) have been provided with enhanced air support in terms of UAVs and helicopters for Anti-Naxal operations, including evacuation of casualties/injured persons.

Conclusion

It is the belief of the govt of India that through a holistic approach focussing on development and security-related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, the left-wing extremists do not want root causes like underdevelopment to be addressed in a meaningful manner since they restore to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, health infrastructure, communications facilities in a major way. They wish to keep the population under their influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the left-wing extremist to eschew violence join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics consequently the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts. Aspirations of 21st-century India are far away from the Maoist view. Further, an ideology based on violence and annihilation is doomed to fail in a democracy that offers legitimate forums of grievance redressal.

नक्सल एक्टिविटीज के विरुद्ध काउन्टर मेजर्स तैयार करने के पहले नक्सलियों के बारे में विस्तार पूर्वक जानना आवश्यक है -

प्रस्तावना - विश्व के प्राचीन राष्ट्रों में से एक भारत जितना अपनी सांस्कृतिक पहचान के लिये जाना जाता है, उससे कहीं अधिक आज यह हिंसा और आतंक के लिये चर्चा में है। शान्तिप्रियता, सहिष्णुता और सौहार्द्रप्रियता के मूल स्वरूप वाले भारतीय समाज में हिंसा विभिन्न रूपों में व्याप्त है। जेहादी हिंसा, नक्सली हिंसा, घरेलू हिंसा, आतंकी हिंसा, सामाजिक हिंसा आदि रूपों में समाज हिंसक होता जा रहा है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति पश्चात देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में उग्रवाद एवं हिंसा, पंजाब में हिंसा और आतंकवाद, जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवाद, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, झारखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़, उड़ीसा, बिहार, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में नक्सल आतंकवाद आदि की बढ़ती प्रवृत्तियों के कारण भारतीय समाज की सोच की दिशा बदल गयी है। आज समाज पर उच्छश्रंखलावादी हावी होते जा रहे हैं।

भारत में नक्सल आंदोलन की पहचान सारे विश्व में माओवादी सक्रियतावाद के रूप में होने लगी है। इस समस्या ने देश के आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर एक गंभीर संकट पैदा कर दिया है।

हिंसा पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण या राजनीति हमेशा खतरनाक होती है। क्रांति के नाम पर खूनी संघर्ष तानाशाही के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करता है। आतंक और हिंसा कभी भी प्रजातंत्र को पनपने नहीं देता। जनमानस कभी भी आतंक को स्वीकार नहीं करता है। आतंक के सहारे समाजिक समानता के बारे में सोचना एक प्रतिगामी मानसिकता है।

आंदोलन या क्रांति एक ऐसी प्रवृत्ति है जो असंतोष की गर्भ से उत्पन्न होती है। विश्व की प्रायः सभी क्रांतियों या आंदोलनों के मूल में एक वर्ग द्वारा दूसरे वर्ग का शोषण तथा तत्कालीन सत्ता के कमजोर शासन प्रबंध के साथ संभावित विकास की नीतियों की आवश्यकता ही प्रभावी रही है।

भारत में सदियों से आदिवासी एवं कमजोर वर्ग के लोग अपनी पहचान स्थापित करने में असमर्थ रहें हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण उनका शोषण रहा है। आदिवासी इलाकों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, यातायात के साधनों का सर्वथा अभाव रहा है, जिसे इन क्षेत्रों में निवासरत लोग कभी भी विकास की मुख्य धारा में शामिल नहीं हो पाये।

माओवाद का घने जंगलों एवं खनिज सम्पदा से घनिष्ठ संबंध रहा है। भारत में माओवादी गतिविधियों से प्रभावित अधिकांश राज्य वे हैं, जहाँ घने जंगलो और पहाड़ों के कारण भौगोलिक स्थिति विषम है। आदिवासी आबादी की बहुलता है और जहाँ समृद्ध खनिज एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के बावजूद आर्थिक विकास की गति धीमी रही है।

भारत में नक्सल आतंकवाद का जनाधार बुद्धजीवियों, शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों व सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं में भी बढ़ रहा है। सशस्त्र नक्सलवादी समूह भारत सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के लिये एक भारी चुनौती बन गये हैं।

हालांकि वैचारिक तौर पर नक्सलवाद एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्या है, लेकिन हिंसा के रास्ते पर चले जाने के कारण यह आंदोलन कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति से भी जुड़ गया है।

निःसंदेह माओवादियों में अन्याय का सामना करने और न्याय के लिये संघर्ष करने की प्रेरणा एवं शक्ति भरी हुई है, माओवाद आदिवासियों की बेहतरी के लिये संघर्ष कर रहा है या राजनैतिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिये उनका उपयोग कर रहा है? इस विषय पर गंभीर बहस जारी है।



हिंसा किसी भी सभ्य समाज में स्वीकार्य नहीं है न इसे किसी तरह जायज ठहराया जा सकता है। लेकिन सभ्य समाज की यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह उन कारणों का अध्ययन, मनन, चिंतन, विश्लेषण करें जिससे यह हिंसा पनपती है।

नक्सलवाद का उद्भव एवं विकास - भारत के साम्यवादी आंदोलन में संगठनात्मक उतार चढ़ाव के बीच पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के अति पिछड़े तथा दूरदराज के गांव नक्सलबाड़ी में 02 मार्च 1969 को घटित एक घटना ने वांममार्गी आंतकवाद के इतिहास को ही बदल दिया। नक्सलबाड़ी गांव के एक आदिवासी युवक विमल (किसान) ने अपनी भूमि को जोतने का अधिकार न्यायालय से प्राप्त कर अपने खेत को जोतने का प्रयास किया तो स्थानीय भू-स्वामियों ने अपने गुण्डों के साथ उस पर आक्रमण कर दिया उस क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों में इस घटना की जबरदस्त प्रतिक्रिया हुई और 25 मई 1967 को कानून सान्याल और चारु मजूमदार के नेतृत्व में जमींदारों के कब्जे की जमीन छिनने का सशस्त्र संघर्ष छेड़ दिया। इस आंदोलन ने विद्रोह का रूप धारण कर लिया। इसमें एक सब इंस्पेक्टर और नौ आदिवासियों की मृत्यु हो गई। आमारबाड़ी-तोमारबाड़ी- नक्सलबाड़ी- नक्सलबाड़ी का नारा इस आंदोलन में खूब गंजा। नक्सलबाड़ी गांव से प्रारंभ होने के कारण इस संघर्ष को नक्सलवाद कहा जाने लगा। नक्सलबाड़ी गांव पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के दार्जिलिंग जिले के सिलीगुड़ी मंडल के अन्तर्गत आता है।

वर्तमान में आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखण्ड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल माओवादियों का लाल गलियारा बन गया है। लाल गलियारे में आने वाले अधिकांश क्षेत्र देश के निर्धनतम जिलों में से एक है। खनिज एवं वानिकी से अनुपूरित कृषि ही यहां की अर्थव्यवस्था का मूल आधार है।

नक्सलवाद की मूल नीतियाँ/मान्यतायें/कार्यक्रम:- नक्सलवाद का मुख्य सिद्धांत सशस्त्र क्रांति है। इसके तहत शोषित, उपेक्षित एवं दलित वर्ग अपनी संघर्ष शक्ति से पूंजीपतियों, जमींदारों, साहूकारों एवं शासकों को अपना शिकार बनाते हैं और राजसत्ता को लूटना अपना अधिकार मानते हैं।

नक्सलवाद लोकतांत्रिक सत्ता में विश्वास नहीं करता और उसकी सोच यह है कि सत्ता बैलेट से नहीं बल्कि बुलेट से निकलती है और यह जनपक्षीय होती है। उनका मानना है कि बंदूक की नली से निकलने वाले सत्ता ही मजदूरों, गरीबों, किसानों और मध्यम वर्ग को शोषण, अत्याचार, भ्रष्टाचार, तंगहाली एवं फटेहाली से मुक्त कराकर सत्ता में उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के साथ नीतिनिर्धारण में प्रतिनिधित्व देती है।

माओवादी विचारधारा का प्रमुख लक्ष्य भारत में प्रजातंत्र को जमीन से उखाड़ फेंकना है और इसके स्थान पर एक ऐसी सत्ता निर्मित करना है जो कि समाज में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन के लिये प्रयास कर सके।

नक्सलियों के कार्यक्रम - नक्सलियों ने अपनी गतिविधियों का संचालन करने के लिये कई कार्यक्रम तैयार किये हैं। उनमें से प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निम्न हैं।

- 01- जमींदारों के सारी जमीन और सार्वजनिक जमीन की जब्ती कर उन जमीनों को किसानों के मध्य वितरण करना है।
- 02- वितरण प्रति व्यक्ति आधार पर किया जायेगा और किसान वितरित जमीन के मालिक बनाये जायेंगे तथा जमीन काशत करने के लिये उन्हें सहायता मुहैया कराई जायेगी।

नक्सलवाद की कार्यप्रणाली/नया चेहरा

एक समय था जब नक्सलवाद का संबंध विकास एवं गरीबी से जुड़ा था और इसे वैचारिक स्तर पर राजकीय और आर्थिक संघर्ष माना जाता था जो तात्कालीन शासकों का शासन को उखाड़ फेंकने के लिये निर्मित हुआ था।

नक्सलवादी के समर्थन में बौद्धिक वर्ग के लोग भी सामने आते थे। जिस नक्सलबाड़ी ने 60 के दशक के आखिरी में किसानों को उनका हक दिलाने के लिये सशस्त्र क्रांति का बिगुल बजाकर पूरी दुनिया का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया था। वहाँ अब उनके नामोनिशान तक नहीं मिलते हैं। वर्तमान का नक्सलवाद अपने मूलभूत उद्देश्य, सिद्धान्त और कार्यप्रणाली



से हट चुका है। अब नक्सलवाद का परिवर्तित चेहरा सामने आ रहा है, जो न केवल विकृत है, बल्कि वीभत्स सोच के साथ अपने कार्यों को अंजाम दे रहा है। अब नक्सलवाद का आशय आतंक, रंगदारी एवं देशद्रोह हो चुका है। विगत 20 वर्षों में आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस नक्सलियों ने अपनी सोच को जनता के बीच फैलाया है। उनके लिये आदिवासियों एवं दलितों के संरक्षण के मुद्दे अब गौण होते जा रहे हैं। वास्तविक धरातल पर नक्सली कमजोर एवं दबे कुचले समुदायों के प्रति संवेदनहीन हो गये हैं।

नक्सली बड़े व्यापारियों, उद्योगपतियों, साहूकारों व ठेकेदारों को संरक्षण देने के एवज में उनसे राशि वसूलते हैं। इस तरह से देखा जाय तो वे गरीबों व आदिवासियों के शोषकों की मदद करते हैं। नक्सली व्यापारियों एवं उद्योगपतियों से हफ्ता वसूली कर रहे हैं। वे फिरौती, अपहरण एवं हत्या जैसी घटनाओं को अंजाम दे रहे हैं। ठेकों में कमीशन खाना और छोटे व मध्यम स्तर के सरकारी अफसरों को भयभीत रखना उनकी रणनीति का हिस्सा बन चुका है।

भारत में नक्सलवाद - सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश के लगभग 20 राज्यों के करीब 220 जिलों में नक्सली किसी न किसी रूप में मौजूद है। यह देश का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत भू-भाग और 45 प्रतिशत वाला क्षेत्र है। यह आंकड़ा उन अन्य उग्रवादी आंदोलनों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है, जो देश के 11.09 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र और 45 प्रतिशत जनता में आतंक का पर्याय है। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से देश के करीब 92 हजार वर्ग कि०मी० के नक्सली प्रभाव के क्षेत्र को रेड कोरीडोर कहा जाता है। नक्सलवाद का प्रभावित क्षेत्र नेपाल की सीमा से शुरू होकर दक्षिण में कर्नाटक तक जाता है। भारत के खुफिया एजेंसी रॉ के अनुसार वर्तमान में 20 हजार सशस्त्र नक्सली एवं 50 हजार नियमित केडर जो अलग-अलग नक्सली संगठनों में काम कर रहे हैं।

भारत में प्रमुख नक्सली संगठन - निम्नानुसार हैं -

भारत में छोटे बड़े 66 नक्सली संगठन सशस्त्र क्रान्ति के लिये हिंसा का रास्ता अपनाये हुए हैं, लेकिन मुख्य तौर पर भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी) सबसे आगे है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) के कई बिखरे समूह हैं।

- 01- कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इण्डिया (मार्क्सवादी- लेनिनवादी) पीपुल्स वार ग्रुप - इसके सभी प्रारूप एवं फ्रंट संगठन।
- 02- माओवादी कम्युनिस्ट सेन्टर (एम.सी.सी.) इसके सभी प्रारूप एवं फ्रंट संगठन। (05 दिसम्बर 2001 से प्रभावी)
- 03- कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इण्डिया (माओवादी)- इसके सभी प्रारूप एवं फ्रंट संगठन। (22 जून 2009 से प्रभावी)

21 सितम्बर 2004 को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी), पीपुल्सवार ग्रुप और मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट सेन्टर (एम.सी.सी.) का कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (माओवादी) में विलय हो गया।

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) की नक्सलबाड़ी शाखा एवं केरला युनिटी ग्रुप जिसे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) की जनशक्ति के नाम से जाना जाता था का कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (माओवादी) में विलय हो गया।

पीपुल्सवार ग्रुप - यह नक्सलवाद की अराजकतावादी विचारधारा है। लेनिन के जन्म दिन 22 अप्रैल 1980 को आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हिन्दी विषय के एक स्कूल शिक्षक कोण्डापल्ली सीता रमैया ने तमिलनाडू के नक्सली नेता कोण्डरामन के साथ मिल कर पीपुल्स वार ग्रुप की स्थापना की। पीपुल्स वार ग्रुप का नेतृत्व केन्द्रीय कमेटी द्वारा किया जाता है। इस कमेटी में 21 स्थायी सदस्य एवं 6 अस्थायी सदस्य हैं।

नक्सलियों की संरचना:-नक्सली संगठनों की संरचना निम्नानुसार है -

- 01- केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पोलित व्यूरो, सेन्ट्रल कमेटी एवं सेन्ट्रल मिलिट्री कमीशन कार्यरत हैं।



सेन्ट्रल मिलिट्री कमीशन के अधीन प्रमुख रूप से निम्न विभाग है ।

- 01- द सेन्ट्रल टेक्निकल कमेटी (सी.टी.सी.)
- 02- रिजनल कमाण्ड (आर.सी.)
- 03- स्पेशल एक्शन टीम (एस.ए.टी.)
- 04- मिलिट्री इन्टेलीजेंस (एम.आई.)
- 05- पब्लिकेशन एण्ड इडिटोरियल बोर्ड ऑफ जंग
- 06- सेन्ट्रल मिलिट्री इन्स्ट्रक्टर टीम (सी.एम.आई.टी.)
- 07- कम्युनिकेशन्स
- 08- टेक्निकल काउन्टर ऑफेसिव कम्पेन (टी.सी.ओ.)
- 09- पीपुल्स लीबरेशन गुरिल्ला आर्मी- इसके तीन प्रमुख संघटक बल हैं -
 - a प्रमुख बल - कम्पनीज, प्लाटून्स, स्पेशल एक्शन टीम, इन्टेलीजेंस यूनिट,
 - b- द्वितीय बल - स्पेशल गुरिल्ला स्क्वाड, लोकल गुरिल्ला स्क्वाड, प्लाटून्स, डिस्ट्रिक्ट/डिवीजनल लेवल टीम
 - c- आधार बल - पीपुल्स मिलिशिया, ग्राम रक्षक दल, एरिया रक्षक दल, सेल्फडिफेंस स्क्वाड,
- 02-** राज्य स्तर पर
 - a- स्टेट कमीटी
 - b- स्टेट मिलिट्री कमीशन - इसके अन्तर्गत जोनल कमेटी एवं एरिया कमेटी कार्यरत हैं ।

नक्सलियों की कार्यप्रणाली - नक्सली सुरक्षा बलों की तरह वर्दी पहन कर घटनाओं को अंजाम देते हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं राज्य राजमार्ग पर दोनों ओर पेड़ गिरा देते हैं, जिससे दूसरे जगहों से पुलिस बल एवं सुरक्षा बल सहायता हेतु पहुँच न सके। नक्सली जमीन में 4-6 फीट के अन्दर एक बारूदी सुरंग बिछाते हैं, ताकि पुलिस बल उसका पता न लगा सके। वे एक साथ बड़ी संख्या में कई जगहों पर पुलिस और अर्ध सैनिक बलों की टुकड़ियों पर हमला करते हैं। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों को नष्ट कर के सरकारी सम्पत्ति एवं गोला बारूद को लूटते हैं। वर्तमान में नक्सली लाल सेना में निर्धन आदिवासियों के युवक युवतियाँ भी शामिल हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें अब नियमित रूप से वेतन मिलता है। शिक्षित प्रशिक्षित होकर बेरोजगार रहने की अपेक्षा नक्सली सेना में 6000 से 15000 रुपये तक के मासिक वेतन पर रोजगार मिल रहा है। नक्सली लाल सेना में निर्धन आदिवासियों के युवक युवतियों का शामिल होना चिन्ताजनक एवं घातक है।

भारत में नक्सलवाद के कारण:- नक्सली आंदोलन की प्रेरणा भले ही चीन से मिली हो, परन्तु देश की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिस्थितियों ने इसके विकास के लिये उर्वरा भूमि तैयार की। हकीकत तो यह है कि इसके उद्देश्य ही इसके उदय होने के कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हैं। इनका उद्देश्य है सर्वहारा शासन तंत्र की स्थापना करना जिसमें मजदूरों, कृषकों एवं अन्य दबे कुचले वर्ग का प्रभुत्व हो।

भारत में नक्सलवाद के उदय होने के निम्न कारण हैं -

- 01- समाज में व्याप्त अशिक्षा, गरीबी, अज्ञानता, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक पिछड़ापन।
- 02- क्षेत्रीयता, असंतुलित विकास, बेरोजगारी एवं मानसिक पिछड़ापन।
- 03- दलित एवं आदिवासी वर्ग का अपमान, उत्पीड़न और सामाजिक बहिष्कार।



- 04- भूमि सुधारों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू नहीं किया जाना ।
- 05- सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी का निर्धारण करने के बावजूद भू-स्वामियों द्वारा भूमिहीन किसानों को कम मजदूरी देकर उनका शोषण करना एवं जमींदारों द्वारा गरीब किसानों का भूमि गिरवी रखकर उनका शोषण करना।
- 06- वनों की बहुमूल्य लकड़ी तथा अन्य सम्पदा के कारोबार पर गैर आदिवासियों का नियंत्रण होना एवं संग्रहण किये गये वनोपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलना ।

नक्सलवादी समस्या का प्रभाव:- नक्सलवादी समस्या का एक ओर जहां सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है , तो दूसरी ओर इसका नकारात्मक प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है ।

अ- नक्सलवादी समस्या का समाज पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव - नक्सलवादी समस्या का समाज पर निम्न प्रकार से सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

01. नक्सल आंदोलन काफी व्यापक रूप ले चुका है, समाज के सभी वर्गों एवं सभी आयु समूह के लोग इसके बारे में जानकारी रखते हैं ।
02. नक्सली आंदोलन के कारण शोषित वर्ग, मजदूर तथा निम्न एवं मध्यम वर्ग के किसान अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक एवं सचेत हुए हैं और जमीन, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों एवं जंगलों का अपने अविच्छिन्न अधिकारों पर अधिकार जता रहे हैं ।
03. आदिवासी वर्ग संगठित हुआ है और जमीन एवं जंगल के संसाधनों पर उनके अधिकार कायम हुए हैं । आदिवासी वर्ग वन रक्षक की भूमिका निभा रहे हैं ।
04. आदिवासियों में तेंदू पत्ते के ठेकेदारों, व्यापारियों तथा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष किया है, जिसके कारण उन्हें कई सफलताएं भी हासिल हुई हैं । उन्हें वनोपज के उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो रहे हैं । तेंदू पत्ता तोड़ने की मजदूरी में भी वृद्धि हुई है ।
05. शोषण के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करने के कारण आदिवासियों के शोषण में कमी आई है ।
06. मजदूर वर्ग को उचित मजदूरी प्राप्त हो रही है ।
07. सरकार का ध्यान ग्रामीण एवं वनांचलों में विकास की ओर गया है । अब इन क्षेत्रों में विकास की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।
08. नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जंगलों के अवैध अंधाधुंध कटाई पर रोक लगी है और अपराधियों के आपराधिक गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगा है ।

ब- नक्सलवादी समस्या का समाज पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव- नक्सलवादी समस्या का समाज पर निम्न प्रकार से नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

01. रोमांच की तलाश में ऐसे नवयुवक जिनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन में भी कई ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिनके लिये वे संघर्ष कर सकते हैं, परन्तु उसे पहचान नहीं कर पाते या उसे अभिव्यक्त नहीं कर पाते या उसे क्रांति के योग्य नहीं समझ पाते दूसरों के संघर्ष से जुड़ गये हैं ।
02. नक्सली घटनाओं के कारण सामान्य जनजीवन बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है । नक्सलियों के कारण तमाम सरकारी योजनायें ठप्प पड़ गई ।
03. नक्सलियों की तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण रेल मार्गों को नुकसान हुआ है। वे या तो फिस प्लेट खोलकर पटरी उड़ा देते हैं या पटरियों के बीच लकड़ी आदि से अवरोध उत्पन्न कर नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं ।



04. नक्सलियों का आतंक इस प्रकार हावी हो गया है कि प्रशासनिक अधिकारी एवं सुरक्षाकर्मी भी उनके भय से नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जाने से कतराते हैं।
05. नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आये दिन नक्सली बंद के आह्वान के कारण क्षेत्रवासी हालाकान हो गये हैं। परिवहन और व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठान बंद होने के कारण क्षेत्र के व्यवसाय पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।
06. नक्सलियों द्वारा व्यापारियों एवं व्यवसायियों से धन आदि की मांग की जाती है जिसे पूरा न करने पर व्यवसायिक सम्पत्तियों एवं उनके परिवार की सुरक्षा का भय बना रहता है।
07. साप्ताहिक हाट-बाजार नहीं लगने से आदिवासियों को अपनी दैनिक जरूरत की वस्तुएं मिलने में काफी परेशानी होती है।
08. कृषि एवं वनोपज संग्रहण बंद होने से आदिवासियों का जीवन-निर्वाह कठिन हो गया है। नक्सलियों द्वारा तेंदू पत्ता की तुड़ाई पर लगाई गयी रोक से आदिवासियों की आजीविका पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है।
09. एक आम आदिवासी पुलिस व नक्सलियों के बीच फंस गये हैं। यदि वे नक्सलियों का साथ नहीं देते हैं तो उन पर पुलिस का मुखबिर होने का आरोप लगाकर नक्सली उनका उत्पीड़न करते हैं, यदि वे पुलिस और सुरक्षा बलों का साथ नहीं देते हैं तो उन्हें नक्सलियों का सहयोग करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है।
10. नक्सली हमलों से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली भी प्रभावित हुई है जिसके कारण इसका राशन काला बाजारियों के पास पहुंच जाता है।
11. नक्सली हिंसा से भयभीत डॉक्टरों और नर्सों ने इन इलाकों से दूर मुख्यालयों में अपना निवास स्थान बना लिया है, जिसके कारण चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रभावित हुई है।
12. बाजारों की बंदी बनाम आर्थिक बंदी के कारण नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था के केन्द्र हाट-बाजार जबरन बंद कराये जाने से आदिवासी न तो अपनी वस्तुएं बेच सकते हैं, न ही अपनी जरूरत का सामान खरीद सकते हैं। विवश होकर आदिवासियों को 30-40 किलो मीटर पैदल चलकर जरूरत का सामान खरीदने के लिये जाना पड़ता है। उन्हें अपना सामान भी कम दामों में बेचने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ता है।

नक्सली गतिविधि के विरुद्ध काउन्टर मैजर्स - नक्सली गतिविधियों के नियंत्रण हेतु निम्न काउन्टर मैजर्स अपनाया जाना चाहिये -

01. नक्सलवाद के बढ़ने के कारणों को समझकर नीति बनाई जानी चाहिये। इस संदर्भ में इसकी तह में जाने की भी आवश्यकता है कि नक्सलवाद इतना व्यापक क्यों हो रहा है।
02. सरकार को जमीन और जंगल से संबंधित उन मुख्य मुद्दों की पूर्ण जानकारी होनी चाहिये जो नक्सली आंदोलन को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
03. नक्सलवाद से निपटने के लिये पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास, बेरोजगारी दूर करना तथा भूमि सुधार अति आवश्यक है।
04. नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अच्छे सुशासन की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिये सरकारी नीतियों एवं योजनाओं का समुचित कार्यान्वयन होना चाहिये।
05. अधिकतम भूमि सीमा अधिनियम को लागू किया जाना चाहिये और वन कानून में संशोधन करते हुए भूमि का पुनः वितरण किया जाना चाहिये।
06. खनिज उत्खनन के माध्यम से प्राप्त राजस्व को वापस उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के विकासात्मक गतिविधियों में लगाया जाना चाहिये।



07. प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों को नक्सलियों से हथियार छोड़कर मुख्य धारा में शामिल होने की पहल करते हैं, तो नक्सलियों को आदिवासियों के हित में मुख्य धारा में शामिल होने से नहीं हिचकना चाहिये।
08. नक्सलियों द्वारा किये गये अत्याचारों से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों/नागरिकों को राहत प्रदान किया जाना चाहिये।
09. भूमि एवं वन अधिकार से संबंधित समस्त मुद्दों को सामने लाना चाहिये और इसके समाधान के लिये एक समिति का गठन किया जाना चाहिये।
10. केन्द्रीय व राज्य पुलिस बलों को सैन्य अफसरों का मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिये।
11. सच्चाई को सामने लाने के लिये और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये एक उच्चस्तरीय निगरानी समिति का गठन किया जाना चाहिये।
12. नक्सली संघर्ष में मारे गये लोगों के परिजनों के लिये एक समान मुआवजा नीति बनाई जानी चाहिये।
13. लोगों को न्याय उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिये और उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा की जानी चाहिये।
14. राज्य में ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की समिति बनाई जानी चाहिये जो इस समस्या का हल निकाल सकते हैं।
15. नक्सलवादियों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे नक्सली गतिविधियों से सुरक्षा बलों की सहायता से प्रतिकारात्मक रूप से निपटना चाहिये।
16. नक्सलवादी क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास को तेज करते हुए आम लोगों की शिकायतें दूर करना चाहिये।
17. राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे सभी नक्सली संगठनों के साथ बात-चीत करने को तैयार होना चाहिये जो बात-चीत के इच्छुक हों और हिंसा का रास्ता छोड़ने की मंशा रखते हों।
18. नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त सुरक्षा बल तैनात करते हुए नक्सल विरोधी अभियान को तेज करना चाहिये।
19. नक्सली समस्या केवल कानूनी समस्या नहीं है इसे केवल हथियारों से नहीं निपटा जा सकता है। यह एक सामाजिक समस्या भी है। आदिवासियों को विकास के माध्यम से मुख्य धारा में लाया जाना चाहिये।
20. नक्सली हिंसा पर रोक लगाने के लिये सभी राज्यों को संयुक्त पहल करना चाहिये।
21. सुरक्षा बलों को ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाने के लिये नये हथियार, उच्चतम प्रशिक्षण, निरंतर अभ्यास, संचार के नवीनतम साधन उपलब्ध कराना व नये कानून एवं नई नीतियाँ तय करना आवश्यक है।
22. नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के नये अवसरों में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये।
23. आदिवासियों को उनकी जमीन और जंगल पर पूर्ण अधिकार देकर उन्हें वही रोजगार की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिये। आदिवासियों को ही जंगलों की रखवाली का कार्य सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये इससे जंगलों की अवैध कटाई रुक सकती है।
24. जनजातिय क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने की प्रभावी योजनाओं को लागू करके इनका पूर्ण ईमानदारी के साथ क्रियान्वयन किया जाना चाहिये।
25. प्रशासनिक मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिये जिससे कि सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का लाभ समाज के निचले वर्ग तक पहुंच सके।
26. शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सिंचाई, सड़के और भू-रिकॉर्ड जैसे मसलों से जुड़ी गतिविधियों को स्थानीय शासन के सुपुर्द की जानी चाहिये।
27. जनजातियों को शिक्षित करने के लिये विशेष टी.वी. एवं रेडियों के कार्यक्रम चलाये जाने चाहिये।



28. वनवासियों को वनों से ईंधन, शहद, जड़ी-बूटियां आदि एकत्र करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये ।
29. संयुक्त अभियान के संदर्भ में राज्य सरकार को स्थानीय स्तर पर रणनीति तैयार करनी चाहिये ।
30. नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जीवन यापन की परिस्थितियां निराशाजनक है । इन क्षेत्रों की सामाजिक संरचना और लोगों की मानसिकता इसके लिये उत्तरदायी है इनमें सुधार किया जाना चाहिये ।
31. वनों से संबंधित ठेके केवल आदिवासियों की सहकारी समितियों को ही दिया जाना चाहिये ।
32. सरकार को अपनी बातें प्रचारित करनी चाहिये तथा शासन-प्रशासन को किसान, मजदूर, छात्र और नव युवकों की समस्याओं के समाधान में उचित पहल करनी चाहिये ।
33. एक जिम्मेदार सत्ता का परिचय देते हुए नक्सलियों को हथियार डालकर देश की मुख्य धारा में शामिल होने के लिये आमंत्रित करते हुए समस्याओं को वार्ता की मेज पर सुलझाने की राह पर कदम बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ।
34. जनजाति क्षेत्रों में खनिज एवं वन आधारित लघु उद्योग विकसित किया जाना चाहिये एवं इनमें उनकी हिस्सेदारी सुनिश्चित किये जाने चाहिये ।
35. सरकार को उन लोगों को समाज व राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का हर संभव प्रयास करना चाहिये, जिनके हित में लड़ने का दावा ये माओवादी या नक्सली संगठन करते हैं ।
36. जिन क्षेत्रों में नक्सलियों के गतिविधियों के कारण विकास के कार्य नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और ठेकेदार की कार्य करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते, वहाँ पर्याप्त सुरक्षा और आवश्यक कदम उठा कर विकास कार्यों को चलाया जाना चाहिये ।
37. इस बात का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाना चाहिये कि लोकतंत्र का कोई विकल्प नहीं है और चुनाव के अलावा लोकतंत्र का कोई तरीका नहीं है ।
38. नक्सलियों को राशन, गोला-बारूद, हथियार कहां से हासिल होते हैं इस पर कड़ा नियंत्रण आवश्यक है ।
39. नक्सलियों का ध्रुवीकरण रोकने के लिये प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये । इनके लिये विशेष कानून, बेहतर प्रशासन और आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास एवं समान वितरण आवश्यक है।
40. दावा करने के बजाय नक्सल समस्या के उन्मूलन पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।
41. सेटेलाइट एवं हवाई वीडियोग्राफी के माध्यम से नक्सलियों के ठिकानों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिये । एक बार उनके ठिकानों की पहचान हो जाने पर उनके खिलाफ अभियान चलाना असान हो जायेगा ।
42. नक्सलियों के विरुद्ध जमीनी लड़ाई में स्थानीय पुलिस बल /सी.आर.पी.एफ./ बी.एस.एफ./आई.टी.बी.पी. और कोबरा फोर्स को समन्वित प्रयास करना चाहिये ।
43. केन्द्र एवं राज्य को नक्सली खुफिया तंत्र को मजबूत करना चाहिये ।
44. नक्सलियों के आधारभूत ढांचे और सहायक प्रणालियों के विरुद्ध समन्वित पुलिस कार्यवाही को सफल बनाने के लिये खुफिया सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान के साथ साझा रणनीति का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये ।
45. ठेकेदारों, व्यापारियों एवं उद्योगपतियों के नक्सलियों के साथ गठजोड़ को तोड़ने के लिये केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों को समन्वित प्रयास करना चाहिये ।
46. उन सभी स्रोतों को बंद किया जाना चाहिये जिनके माध्यम से नक्सलियों को अपना संगठन चलाने के लिये धन उपलब्ध होता है ।
47. नक्सलियों को राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से मिलने वाले समर्थन के नेटवर्क को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये ।

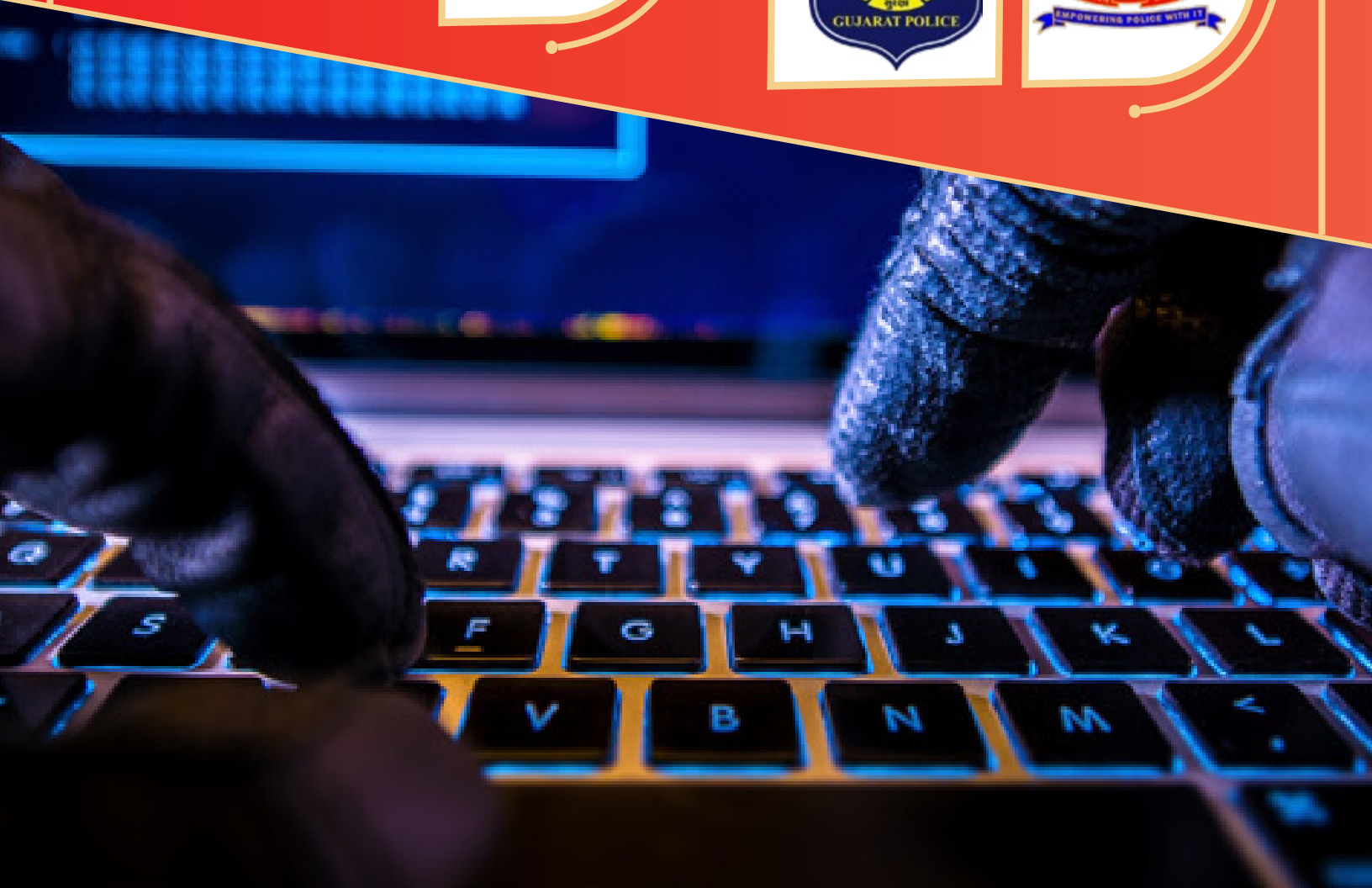


48. नक्सली किसी भी घटना को अंजाम देने के लिये वॉकी-टॉकी, रेडियो, वायरलेस सेट, रिकार्डर तथा ट्रॉजिस्टर का उपयोग करते हैं सरकार को इन उपकरणों का पता लगाकर नष्ट करना चाहिये ।
49. केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों को अपनी रणनीति इस प्रकार से बनानी चाहिये जिससे कि हिंसा के मार्ग पर चल रहे आदिवासी युवा विकास की मुख्य धारा में वापस आ सके।
50. 50 हजार से अधिक नक्सलियों को न तो जेल में कैद किया जा सकता है और न ही गोली मारकर उनका समूल नाश किया जा सकता है । नक्सली हिंसा पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के लिये सेना का प्रयोग भी कोई बेहतर विकल्प नहीं है। नक्सली भारत के दुश्मन नहीं हैं जिनके विरुद्ध सेना कोई निर्णायक युद्ध लड़े । वे आम भारतीय हैं, जो अपने अधिकारों की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं । उनकी बात सुनी जानी चाहिये । विकास के लिये एकीकृत रणनीति अपनाई जानी चाहिये । शान्ति और सद्भाव का रास्ता दुर्गम जरूर हो सकता है, परन्तु असाध्य नहीं हो सकता ।

निष्कर्ष - नक्सलवाद एक ज्वलंत समस्या है । इसका समाधान किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा हिंसक तरीके अपनाकर नहीं किया जा सकता । यदि नक्सली यह समझते हैं कि हिंसक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से वे भारतीय व्यवस्था को हरा देंगे तो यह उनका दिवास्वप्न है, अंततः नक्सलवाद का भी वही अंजाम होगा जो पंजाब में खालिस्तान समर्थक सिख आतंकवाद और श्रीलंका में तमिल चीतों का हुआ ।

निष्कर्ष के रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि नक्सली गुटों को साध्य तो उचित है , लेकिन उसके लिये उन्होनें जो साधन चुने हैं, उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार से न्यायसंगत नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है । उनके क्रियाकलाप अत्यन्त हीन एवं निराशाजनक स्थिति के परिचायक है । नक्सलियों को यह समझना चाहिये कि हिंसा से कभी किसी को कुछ हासिल नहीं होता है । इतिहास गवाह है कि हिंसा के बल पर हासिल की गई सत्ता या कोई भी व्यवस्था ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चल पाती और अंततः विखण्डित हो जाती है । वास्तव में, नक्सलियों की हिंसा के शिकार मुख्यतः आम व्यक्ति होते हैं, जिनके लिये वे कुछ हासिल करना चाहते हैं । इस प्रकार वे अपने सिद्धान्त की स्वयं अवहेलना कर रहे हैं । अलगाववादी भी हिंसा फैलाकर लोगों को आतंकित करते हैं और नक्सली भी । ऐसे में उनकी देश के प्रति निष्ठा संदेहास्पद हो जाती है । व्यक्ति की हत्या की रणनीति द्वारा आतंकवाद , अलगाववाद एवं नक्सलवाद में अन्तर करना कठिन हो जाता है । दूसरी ओर सरकार को भी कानून व्यवस्था की सोच से उपर उठ कर इनकी मूलभूत समस्या को दूर करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये । सरकार को उन लोगों को समाज और राष्ट्र की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने की हरसंभव कोशिश करनी चाहिये, जिसके हित में नक्सली संघर्ष करने का दावा करते हैं । सरकार को इस आत्मविश्वास के साथ इस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढना चाहिये कि यह समस्या गंभीर भले ही हो, परन्तु लाईलाज नहीं है । सषस्त्र माओवाद इस लोकतंत्र का विकल्प नहीं हो सकता और उसका हरसंभव दमन जरूरी है ।

CYBER CRIME



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Introduction

Cyber Crimes are a new class of crimes rapidly increasing due to extensive use of Internet and I.T. enabled services. Computer crime is one of the fastest-growing types of illegal activity internationally. While the Internet links people together like never before, it also provides endless opportunity for criminals seeking to exploit the vulnerabilities of others. There are several different types of computer crimes, many of which overlap. Below are a few of the most commonly reported.

1. **Phishing** – Phishing is the practice of sending fraudulent emails in an attempt to trick the recipient, usually for the purpose of obtaining money. The elderly are particularly vulnerable to these types of cyber crime.
2. **Hacking** – Hacking is similar to digital trespassing. Hackers infiltrate online networks to illegally download confidential information, manipulate functions and in some cases steal identities that can be used to fraudulently purchase goods online.
3. **Stalking and/or Harassment** – Not all types of cyber crimes involve money. Some cyber criminals use the Internet as a cover for other illegal behaviors like stalking, harassment and in lesser cases, bullying.

Nature of Cybercrime Acts

Cybercrime acts may be financially-driven acts, related to computer content, or against the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of computer systems. The relative risk and threat may vary between Governments and businesses.

1. Internet content targeted for removal by governments includes child pornography and hate speech, but also defamation and government criticism, raising human rights law concerns in some cases.
2. Some estimates place the total global proportion of internet traffic estimated to infringe copyright at almost 24%.

Cybercrime Perpetrators

Cybercrime perpetrators no longer require complex skills or techniques, due to the advent and ready availability of malware toolkits. Upwards of 80 per cent of cybercrime acts are estimated to originate in some form of organized activity, with cybercrime black markets established on a cycle of malware creation, computer infection, botnet management, harvesting of personal and financial data, data sale, and 'cashing out' of financial information. Cybercrime often requires a high degree of organization to implement, and may lend itself to small criminal groups, loose ad hoc networks, or organized crime on a larger scale. The demographic nature of offenders mirrors conventional crime in that young males are the majority, although the age profile is increasingly showing older (male) individuals, particularly concerning child pornography offences. While some perpetrators may have completed advanced education, especially in the computer

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science field, many known offenders do not have specialized education. The full depiction of a ‘cybercrime perpetrator’ may contain many elements. Age, sex, socio-economic background, nationality, and motivation are likely amongst the core characteristics.

Cyber Crime in India

India accounts for close to \$8bn of the total \$110bn cost of global cyber crime. Bangalore accounted for the majority of the cases with around 83 per cent cases being booked here (NCRB report 2012). Bangalore is the IT capital and most networked city in India. But these IT-fixation leads to being obvious top position in national charts when it comes to cyber crime. Bangalore city itself accounts for 24.4 per cent of cyber crimes booked under the IT Act among 53 ‘megacities’ across India and 11.4% of the total cyber crimes in the country. While ‘greed/money’ and ‘fraud/illegal gain’ account for the majority of motives behind cyber crimes a majority of offences recorded come under the hacking category. A majority of recorded crimes under the IT Act or the Indian Penal Code fall under two heads: ‘loss/damage to computer resource’ and ‘hacking’.

42 million cyber crimes happen in India every year about 52% of victims have suffered attacks such as malware, viruses, hacking, scams, fraud and theft. Over 80 people are victimized under various cyber crimes every minute across India. Security firm Kaspersky ranks India ninth on its list of countries with the highest percentage of computer attacks. India has also been a victim of cyber intrusions by neighboring states. As a recent media report by a leading channel reveals, China has repeatedly mounted cyber attacks on Indian websites through its cyber warfare army. However, according to EC-Council, a professional certification body, India is unlikely to meet the target of creating a workforce of 5,00,000 cyber security professionals in the next five years due to a lack of infrastructure and investment.

The Road Ahead

The latest edition of the nation’s cyber security policy is available and it aims to safeguard information and fortify the nation’s efforts to prevent cyber-attacks. Air defense system, power infrastructure, nuclear plants, telecommunications system will all have to be protected to ensure there is no disruption of the kind that will destabilize the economy and cause instability in cyber space means economic instability, therefore it is essential not just to have a policy but to operationalize it. On the whole, the policy will look to protect India’s physical and business assets. Even as India continues its march towards being technologically adept, it continues to grapple with instances of rising cyber crime.

Findings

1. In a world of cloud computing and data centers, the role of evidence ‘location’ needs to be re-conceptualized, including with a view to obtaining consensus on issues concerning direct access to extraterritorial data by law enforcement authorities;



2. Law enforcement authorities, prosecutors, and judiciary in developing countries, require long term, sustainable, comprehensive technical support and assistance for the investigation and combating of cybercrime;
3. Cybercrime prevention activities in all countries require strengthening, through a holistic approach involving further awareness raising, public-private partnerships, and the integration of cybercrime strategies with a broader cyber-security perspective.
4. Options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime include:
 - (a) Development of international model provisions.
 - (b) Development of a multilateral instrument on international cooperation regarding electronic evidence in criminal matters.
 - (c) Development of a comprehensive multilateral instrument on cybercrime.
 - (d) Delivery of enhanced technical assistance for the prevention and combating of cybercrime in developing countries.

National approach to cybercrime prevention- role of various institutions

A crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets needs to be established and government should include permanent guidelines in its programmes and structure for controlling crime, and ensure that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention. In addition to the traditional laws, legislation must also consider new concepts and object related to computer data. Criminalization, procedural powers, jurisdiction, international cooperation, and internet service provider responsibility and liability are crucial to preventing and combating cybercrime. Investigative measures, jurisdiction, electronic evidence and international cooperation can provide the much needed support in this direction.

1. The Private sector is more aware of the cybercrime risk assessment and uses cyber-security technology but many small and medium-sized companies incorrectly perceive that they will not be a target and do not take sufficient steps to protect their systems. Some companies have taken proactive steps to counter cybercrime acts, including through the use of legal action.
2. Internet service providers and hosting providers can play a key role in cybercrime prevention. They may retain logs that can be used to investigate criminal activity; help customers to identify compromised computers; block some kinds of illegal content such as spam; and, in general, support a secure communications environment for their customers.



3. Academic institutions represent an important partner in cybercrime prevention through knowledge development and sharing; legislation and policy development; the development of technology and technical standards; the delivery of technical assistance; and cooperation with law enforcement authorities.

Conclusion

Cybercrime acts may be financially-driven acts, related to computer content, or against the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of computer systems. The relative risk and threat differs between Governments and businesses. Age, sex, socio-economic background, nationality, and motivation are likely amongst the core characteristics of cybercrime perpetrators. A crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets needs to be established and government should include permanent guidelines in its programmes and structure for controlling crime, and ensure that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention.

In addition to the traditional laws, legislation must also consider new concepts and object related to computer data. Criminalization, procedural powers, jurisdiction, international cooperation, and internet service provider responsibility and liability are crucial to preventing and combating cybercrime. For effective cybercrime prevent practices, proper legislation, effective leadership, development of criminal justice and law enforcement capacity, education and awareness, the development of a strong knowledge base, and cooperation across government, communities, the private sector in the national and international spheres is required

CYBER CRIME

Cyber-crime is an illegal activity done by using computer or any other electronic device or through internet. Cyber-crime can cause financial loss, loss of confidential information or harm our privacy.

Cyber-crime also defined as “offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or to cause physical or mental harm or loss to the victim directly or indirectly using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (Network including – chat rooms, Emails, notice boards & groups) and mobile phones (including – Bluetooth, SMS, MMS etc.).

TYPES OF CYBER CRIME

- 1) **HACKING:** - Hacking in simple terms means an illegal intrusion in to a computer system and or in network.
- 2) **CHILD-PONOGRAPHY:** - The internet is extensively used for sexual abuse of children.
- 3) **SPYWARE:** - Spyware invades a computer and its name implies, monitors a user’s activity without consent.
- 4) **PHISHING:** - Phishing lure users to a phony web site usually by sending them an authentic appearing E-mail.
- 5) **CYBER STALKING:** - The term is used to refer to the use of the internet, E-mail or other electronic communication devices to stalk another person.
- 6) **DENIAL OF SERVICES:** - This is a technology driven cyber intrusion, where by the influencer floods the bandwidth or blocks the users mails with spam mails depriving the users, access to the internet and the services provided therefrom.
- 7) **DATA INTERCEPTION:** - Hijacking e-mails interference of an intermediary in the network may be a prelude to another types of computer crime, typically data modification.
- 8) **DATA FORGERY:** - By doing data forgery ,a fraudster takes money of a user’s through illegal means by using computer or modern telecommunication network.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

To decrease the increasing level of cybercrime in today’s time, following measures shpiuld be adopted: -

- 1) **DIGITAL SIGNATURE:** - A digital signature is a technology by which it is possible to secure electronic information in such a way that the originator of the information, as well as the integrity of the information, can be verified.
- 2) **ENCRYPTION:** - One of the most powerful and important method for security in computer system is to **encrypt** sensitive records and message in transit and in storage.

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- 3) **SECURITY AUDIT:** - A security audit is a systematic evolution of the security of a company's information to a set of established criteria.
- 4) **CYBER FORENSICS:** - It is a very important ingredient in the investigation of cyber-crimes, cyber forensics in the discovery, analysis and reconstruction of evidence extracted from any elements of computer system, computer network, computer media and computer peripherals that allows investigation to solve a crime.
- 5) **ORGANISED CYBER CRIME RELATED AWARENESS PROGRAMME AT VARIOUS LEVELS:** -

By organizing cyber-crime related awareness programme at school level, college level, university level, village level, community level etc. the rate of increase of cyber-crime can be decreased.

Though not all people are the victim of cyber crimes, they are all still at risk. Cyber crime is indeed getting the recognition it deserves. However, it is not going to restricted that easily. In fact, it is most likely that cyber crime and hackers will continue developing and upgrading to stay ahead of the law.

So, to make us safer, we must need cyber security and knowledge about latest cyber related crimes so that we can protect ourselves before falling prey to cybercrime.

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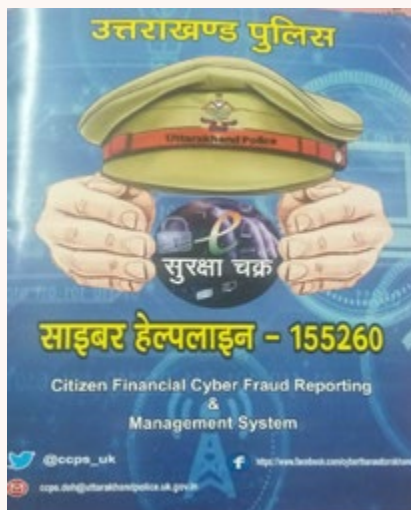
e-सुरक्षा चक्र

भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय (MHA) द्वारा एनसीआरपी पोर्टल के अन्तर्गत एक नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबन्धन प्रणाली (Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting & Management System) नाम से एक नया पोर्टल जारी किया गया है। इसे लागू करने वाला उत्तराखण्ड भारत का तीसरा राज्य है। राज्य में दिनांक 17.06.2021 को उत्तराखण्ड ई-सुरक्षा चक्र हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 155260 का शुभारम्भ माननीय मुख्यमंत्री उत्तराखण्ड श्री तीरथ सिंह रावत जी द्वारा किया गया। इस हेल्पलाइन नम्बर का उद्देश्य वित्तीय साइबर मामलों में पीड़ित को त्वरित कार्यवाही कर राहत दिलाना है। उक्त हेल्पलाइन में शुरुआत से लेकर दिनांक 29.06.2021 तक 332 कॉल प्राप्त हुयी हैं जिनमे से 194 कॉल वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी से सम्बन्धित रही हैं।

इसी क्रम में पोर्टल पर मिशन ई-सुरक्षा चक्र के तहत अब तक सम्पूर्ण राज्य से प्राप्त विभिन्न साइबर धोखाधड़ी के प्रकरणों में कुल 5,86,781/- (पांच लाख छियासी हजार सात सौ इक्कासी रुपये) की धनराशि साइबर ठगों से वापस करायी गयी, साथ ही 8,70,000/- (आठ लाख सत्तर हजार रुपये) रुपये विभिन्न बैंक एवं वॉलेट में होल्ड कराये गये हैं जिन्हें वापस किये जाने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

उक्त ई-सुरक्षा चक्र के अन्तर्गत पीड़ित को वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी की सूचना तत्काल हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 155260 पर देनी होती है, जिसके बाद ई-सुरक्षा चक्र कन्ट्रोल रूम द्वारा तत्काल इस सूचना को गृह मन्त्रालय के NCRP पोर्टल पर दर्ज कर दिया जाता है। इस सूचना के अंकित होने के पश्चात गृह मन्त्रालय से, पीड़ित को एक लिंक SMS के माध्यम से भेजा जाता है। पीड़ित द्वारा इस लिंक पर क्लिक कर अपनी शिकायत 24 घण्टे के अन्दर NCRP पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कराना आवश्यक है।

जनता से अपील कर, किसी भी प्रकार के लक्की ड्रॉ, डिस्काउन्ट, लॉटरी आदि के प्रलोभन में न आने एवं अपनी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी व महत्वपूर्ण डाटा शेयर करने से बचने एवं किसी भी प्रकार के वित्तीय साइबर अपराध घटित होने की दशा में इसकी सूचना तत्काल ई-सुरक्षा चक्र साइबर हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 155260 पर दर्ज कराने हेतु जागरूक भी किया जा रहा है।



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Cyber Crime

“Any crime, committed using a computer system or computing device or network device, or hardware device is termed as Cyber Crime”.

In broader terms, it could be generalized that a crime committed through any device, capable of receiving, storing, processing and/or transmitting information or data, may be called as cyber crime. The computer system or the device may be the agent of the crime, the facilitator of the crime, or the target of the crime. The crime may take place on the computer alone or in addition to other locations.

Characteristics of Cyber Crime

- Socially dangerous illegal behavior is punishable by the law.
- Specific way and device for committing crime using computer.
- Special object for protection, security of stored data of information system in segments, or Globally.
- The aim of the perpetrator is to gain benefit (material or immaterial) and cause damage to other person.

Now a days, cyber crimes are associated with the most of the crime in foreground or background, these are also categorized accordingly, as given below:

Online Frauds

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| • Financial records | • Internet browser history |
| • Credit card data | • Image files |
| • Accounting software | • Internet activity logs |
| • Chat logs | • Databases and |
| • Online financial transaction software | • Email communications |

By K.V.V. PRASAD, Inspector , OCTOPUS (Organization for Counter Terrorist Operations)



Cyber Stalking (Harassment)

- Emails communications, IDs
- Internet activity logs
- IRC (Internet Relay Chat) Logs
- Images
- Diaries
- Address books
- Temporary internet files
- Graphic editing and viewing software
- User created file names with Time stamps
- Digital camera software
- Suspected system's IP and MAC addresses
- Internet browser cache files

Identity Theft (Internet Related)

- Credit card skimmers
- Email and news group postings
- Fictitious court documents
- Fictitious loans / sales documents
- Online trading information
- System files and file slack
- Birth certificates
- Digital photos
- Driving license
- Electronic signatures
- Scanners and
- Financial records

Computer Intrusion

- Internet active logs
- Temporary internet cache files
- Internet Protocol (IP) address and User IDs
- Source Code
- IRC (Internet Relay Chat)
- Executable files and
- Configuration files

Software Piracy

- Source Code files (.c, .cpp, .asp, .java, etc.)
- Executable files
- Configuration files
- Dynamic Link Library files
- Compact disks, DVD and Thumb drives
- Serial numbers of products / keys
- Software certificates and Image files and
- User created files and directory reveals that Copyrighted Software

Narcotics

- Financial records
- Prescription forms
- Customer records
- Address books
- Drug recipes and Medical records
- Drug Bills / Invoices
- Email Communications, IDs



Digital Evidence

In computers, information is stored in a digital form on a magnetic, optical or semiconductor media and such information, used as a physical evidence for a cyber crime is commonly referred as Digital or Electronic Evidence. Electronic devices can be used to commit a crime, can contain the evidence of the crime, and can even be the target of crime. Electronic evidence is collected and analyzed using special tools and techniques. Understanding the role and nature of electronic evidence that may be found and how to handle the crime scene containing potential electronic evidence are crucial issues facing all law enforcement personnel. Testimony may also be required to complement the findings, accelerate the analysis and overcome process limitations.

In its natural state, we cannot see the evidence that the physical object holds. Equipment and software are required to make the evidence visible. Some characteristics of electronic evidence are:

- It is latent just like fingerprints and DNA.
- It is fragile and can be easily altered, damaged, or destroyed.
- It can transcend borders with ease and speed.
- Sometimes, it is time sensitive too.

For this reason special precautions are taken to collect, preserve, and examine this type of evidence. Failure to do so may render it unusable and unacceptable in court of law. This document suggests methods that will help to preserve the integrity of the evidence. While dealing with digital evidence, the following procedural principles should be applied

- Actions taken to secure and collect electronic evidence should not change that evidence
- Persons conducting the examination of electronic evidence should be trained for that purpose
- Activity relating to the seizure, examination, storage, or transfer of electronic evidence should be thoroughly documented, preserve, and ensure it should be available whenever is required.

However, electronic evidence has several advantages over other type of evidences and principle of computer forensic process of electronic evidence is based on these advantages:

- It can be duplicated (exact replica, called image) and there is no difference between an original and its replica. Hence, always, analysis is carried out on the image. Thus, the original evidence is safe and its risk of damaging is minimized.
- By using specific tools, it may be easily determined whether the original evidence or its replica has been modified or tampered after its seizure or during making the replica.
- Digital evidence, even if it has been deleted by criminals, but the same may be recovered from the storage media. Criminals although try their best to destroy (delete) their traces, footprints and digital evidence,. Computer Forensic Examiners look for the digital evidence inadvertently left by the criminals in the storage media that they were not aware of.

Evidence for a Cyber Crime

Evidence from a site of Cyber Crime can be categorized as follows:



a. *Material Evidence*

Real Evidence is any evidence that speaks for itself without relying on anything else. In electronic terms, this can be the logs produced by an audit function, provided that the logs can be shown to be free from any contamination.

b. *Testimonial Evidence*

Testimonial Evidence is evidence supplied by a witness. This type of evidence is subject to the perceived reliability of the witness, but as long as the witness can be considered reliable, testimonial evidence can be almost as powerful as real evidence. Word-processor documents written by a witness may be considered as testimonial as long as the author is willing to state that he/she wrote it.

c. *Hearsay*

Hearsay is the evidence presented by a person who was not a direct witness. Word processor documents written by someone without direct knowledge of the incident is also hearsay. Hearsay is generally inadmissible in court, and should be avoided.

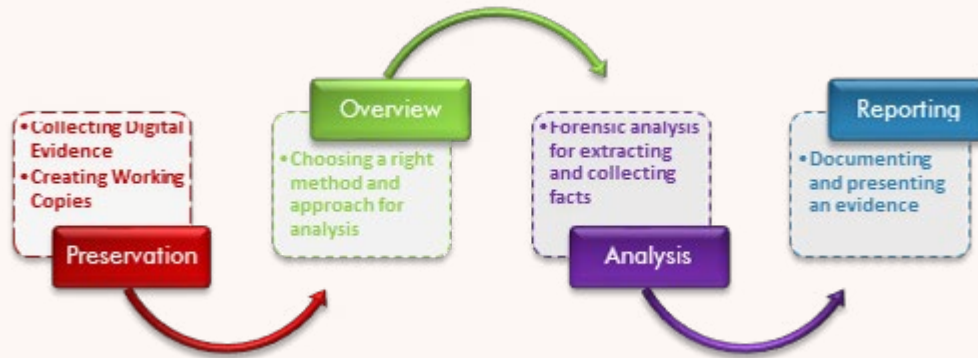
Five Rules of Electronic Evidence

Electronic evidence collected and presented in a court of law, should be:

1. **Admissible** -This is most basic rule that the evidence must be able to be accepted in court or otherwise. Failure to comply with this rule is equivalent in the first place, except the cost is higher.
2. **Authentic** -Investigator should be able to show a strong link between evidence and the crime. Investigator must be able to show that the evidence relates to the incident in a relevant way.
3. **Complete** -It is not enough to collect evidence that just shows one perspective of the incident. Investigator should try to collect complete information regarding any evidence without any preconception. Look at all the aspects of an evidence even though it is in the favor of accused.
4. **Reliable** -Electronic evidence collection and analysis procedures must not cast any doubt on the evidence's authenticity and veracity.
5. **Believable** -The evidence should be clearly understandable and believable by a jury. Avoid complex technical and analysis terms in court. The court is fundamentally a non technical panel. Present the evidence in a formatted, human understandable format, to show the relationship between the technical evidence and the crime.

Cyber Forensics

Cyber forensics is the application of computer investigation and analysis techniques for finding the potential legal evidence. It can also be defined as the discipline that combines elements of law and computer science to collect and analyze data seized from the computer systems, networks, wireless communications, and storage devices in a way that it is admissible as evidence in a court of law.



a. Key Rules of Computer Forensics

- Never work on original evidence.
- Never mishandle evidence.
- Use proper software utilities.
- Never trust the subject operating system.
- Document everything

b. Computer Forensics Procedure

There are six stages

- Identification of evidence
- Seizure, Acquisition (Imaging) and Authentication of the evidence
- Preservation of evidence
- Analysis of the image of the evidence
- Documentation of all the actions and findings at all stages
- Report preparation and providing testimony in a court of law

c. Steps taken by Cyber Forensic Expert during investigation and analysis

- Protect the suspected computer system during examination.
- Discover and recover all files.
- Access the contents of password protected and encrypted files.
- Look for evidence in slack space, unallocated space, hidden partitions, etc.,
- Analyze the relevant data obtained from the suspected system.
- Provides testimony in the court of law if required.

Acquisition of Digital Evidence

Identification of Evidence

a. Storage Media

Storage media is used to store data in electronic devices and may be made of different material, e.g. semiconductor chips, magnetic, optical, etc. and their types and packaging are of many types.



- Collect instruction manuals, documentation and notes.
- Document all steps involved in seizure of storage media.
- Keep away from magnets, radio transmitters and other potentially damaging devices.

b. Hard Disk - Formatting, de-fragmenting and wiping

Formatting, de-fragmenting, and wiping are three of the most common processes used by people attempting to destroy computer records. Formatting a drive is a quick and easy task that eliminates the document indexes and file/folder pointers on a computer hard drive. In most cases, formatting does not harm the data on the hard drive. The contents of the documents, files, and folders still physically exist on the drive and are fully recoverable by computer forensic experts. De-fragmenting is easily thought of as a reorganization of the computer's filing cabinet. To make the computer run more efficiently, all of the files are condensed to the smallest space possible, reorganized, and placed on the front of the drive. De-fragmenting a computer will not harm the active data (the data that a user can access on their own from the desktop) but may render normally recoverable deleted data (the data that only a forensic engineer can recover) virtually unrecoverable. However, depending on the size the drive, amount of data, and order of operations, in certain circumstances deleted files might be recoverable after de-fragmentation. Wiping involves the use of a software program to intentionally overwrite data with a specific or randomly generated pattern of "1s" and "0s". If it is run properly, a wiping utility will make the data unrecoverable by commercial computer forensic experts. Depending on the software program that was run, computer forensic experts might be able to tell the date, time, and specific program used to conduct the wiping.

Points to be considered regarding digital evidence by a cyber forensic analyst

- No possible evidence is damaged, destroyed, or otherwise compromised by the procedures used to investigate the computer.
- Evidence is properly handled
- A continuing chain of custody is established and maintained. All the procedures and Findings are thoroughly documented.

c. Forensic imaging (physical backup)

Creating a bit by bit copy of the original media including free space and slack space, also called physical back up.

d. Logical back up

A logical back up means the copy of the active directories and files of a logical volume. It does not capture other data that may be present on the media such as deleted files or residual data stored in the slack space.

Preparations before reaching the Cyber Crime Site

A. Check List

Please conform whether the following items are readily available before reaching the Crime Scene:

- Search authorization Letter obtained from a Magistrate.
- Documentation tools such as Cable tags, indelible felt-tip markers and Stick-on labels,



- Digital Camera.
- Disassembly and removal tools. (e.g. screwdrivers - Flat-blade, cross-tip, Hex-nut, secure-bit, Star, Needle nose; standard pliers, wire cutters, etc.)
- Packaging and Transporting supplies (e.g. antistatic bags and bubble wrap, cable ties, evidence bags, faraday bags, packing tape, sturdy boxes of various sizes, etc.)
- Bootable CD or DVD, Bootable disk (floppy), Network Cables.
- Laptop, Forensic hardware (Write blockers) and Softwares.
- Sterile (wiped) Hard disk for On-site evidence acquisition.

B. Crime Scene Security and Evaluation

The first responder should take necessary steps to ensure the safety of all persons at the crime scene and protect the integrity of all electronic evidence. After securing the crime scene and all persons on the scene, the first responder should visually identify potential evidence (both physical and electronic) and determine if perishable evidence exists. Then first responder should evaluate the scene by formulating a search plan.

How to Secure the Crime Scene

Following recommendations are made to secure the crime scene-

- Following jurisdictional policy for securing the crime scene. This would include ensuring that all persons are removed from the immediate area where evidence is to be collected.
- At this point in the investigation, do not alter the condition of any electronic devices. If it is OFF, leave it OFF. If it is ON, leave it ON.
- Protecting perishable data (physical and electronic). Perishable data may be found on pagers, caller identification (ID) boxes, electronic organizers, cell phones, and other similar devices. The first responder should always keep in mind that any device containing perishable data should be immediately secured, documented, and/or photographed.
- Identifying telephone lines attached to devices such as modems and caller ID boxes.
- Document, disconnect, and label each telephone line from the wall rather than the devices, if possible. Other communications lines may also be present for Local Area Network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), or other network technologies. Consult the appropriate personnel or agency in these cases.
- Preserving the computer mouse, keyboard, diskettes, compact disks (CDs), or other components that may have latent fingerprints or other physical evidence. Chemicals used in processing latent fingerprints can damage equipment and data. Therefore, latent prints should be collected after the completion of electronic evidence recovery.

C. Conduct Preliminary Interviews

The investigator should conduct preliminary interviews by—

- Separating and identifying all individuals (witnesses, subjects, or others) at the scene and
- Separating and identifying all individuals (witnesses, subjects, or others) at the scene and



recording their location at the time of entry.

- Being consistent with departmental policy and applicable laws in obtaining information from these individuals, such as passwords and user names of owners and/or users of electronic devices found on the crime scene and the Internet service provider (ISP). Obtain any passwords required to access the system, software, or data. An individual may have multiple passwords, such as basic input-output system (BIOS), system login, network ISP, application files, encryption pass phrase, e-mail, access token, scheduler, or contact list.
- The purpose of the system.
- Any unique security schemes or destructive devices.
- Any off-site data storage.
- Any documentation explaining the hardware or software installed on the system.

D. Crime Scene Documentation

Documentation of the crime scene creates a permanent historical record of the crime scene. Documentation is an ongoing process throughout the investigation. It is important to accurately record the location and condition of computers, storage media, other electronic devices, and conventional evidence. Moving of a computer system while the system is running may cause changes to system data. Therefore, the system should not be moved until it has been powered down. The initial documentation of the physical crime scene should include—

- Observing and documenting the physical crime scene, such as the position of the mouse and the location of components relative to each other (a mouse on the left side of the computer may indicate a left-handed user).
- Documenting the condition and location of the computer system, including the power status of the computer (on, off, or in sleep mode). Most computers have status lights to indicate that the computer is on. Likewise, if the fan noise is heard, the system is probably on. Furthermore, if the computer system is warm, it may also indicate that it is on or was recently turned off.
- Identifying and documenting related electronic components that will not be collected.
- Photographing the entire scene to create a visual record as noted by the first responder.
- The complete room should be recorded with 360° coverage, if possible.
- Photographing the front of the computer, monitor screen, and other components. Take written notes on what appears on the monitor screen. Active programs may require videotaping or more extensive documentation of monitor screen activity.
- Performing additional documentation of the system during the collection phase.

E. Authorization to Seize Electronic Evidence

Search authorization should be obtained from a magistrate, a civilian judge at the state level, or the property owner. However, in almost all cases, courts have held a relatively high standard with regard to the specificity of computer-related search authorizations. Investigative personnel seeking search authorization must be able to articulate specific and recent information pertaining to the individual



items cited on the affidavit and authorization in order to establish probable cause. In many instances, information that is several months old cannot be used to generate probable cause. More recent information, gained through “pretext” phone calls or online undercover operations, may be required to develop current and reliable information. Additionally, if during the conduct of a search for one offence, evidence of an unrelated or different type of offence is identified, the scope of the search authorization must be expanded accordingly. If probable cause cannot be developed, consideration should be given to requesting a consent search. However, this may make the suspect aware of law enforcement interest and cause investigators to lose potential evidence.

Collection of Evidence

Computer evidence, like all other evidence, must be handled carefully and in a manner that preserves its evidentiary value. This relates not just to the physical integrity of an item or device, but also to the electronic data it contains. Certain types of computer evidence, therefore, require special collection, packaging, and transportation. Consideration should be given to protect data that may be susceptible to damage or alteration from electromagnetic fields, such as those generated by static electricity, magnets, radio transmitters, and other devices.

Electronic evidence should be collected according to departmental guidelines. In the absence of departmental procedures for electronic evidence collection, use the procedures outlined below.

A. Volatile Evidence Collection

Volatile evidence is disappearing very soon, such as information about active network connections, or the current contents of volatile memory. Contrast this with the contents of a disk or tape. In router environment, volatile evidence is very crucial that we can get the active destination IP address and etc.

Volatile evidence can be obtained from the following areas:

- Registers, peripheral memory, caches...
- Memory (Virtual, physical)
- Network state
- Running processes / services
- Loaded kernel modules / dll's/drivers
- Network shares
- Mounted file systems

The Check Lists , mentioned as above also might includes the following:

- Sysinternal's, filemon, regmon, process explorer, tcpview, autoruns, rootkit-revealer, dumpevt, dumpreg
- Microsoft's windows defender
- F-secure's blacklight and
- Icesword



While collecting volatile evidence, ensure that evidence from following volatile areas also have been collected: Download / mount your tools (Net, Floppy, CD, Flash)

- Get information about network state (connections, promiscuous interfaces)
- Copying memory, swap, /tmp. Pagefile.sys.
- Get information about running processes.

Write results to flash or across the network and do not write to the suspected hard drive.

B. Non-electronic Evidence Collection

Recovery of non electronic evidence can be crucial in the investigation of electronic crimes. Take proper care to ensure that such evidence is recovered and preserved. Items relevant to subsequent examination of electronic evidence may exist in other forms (written passwords and other handwritten notes, hardware and software manuals, calendars, literature, text or graphical computer printouts, and photographs) and should be secured and preserved for future analysis. These items are frequently in close proximity to the computer or related hardware items. All evidence should be identified, secured, and preserved in compliance with departmental procedures.

Multiple computers may indicate a computer network. Likewise, computers located at businesses are often networked. In these situations, specialized knowledge about the system is required to effectively recover evidence and reduce your potential for civil liability. When a computer network is encountered, contact the forensic computer expert in your department or an outside consultant identified by your department for assistance. Computer systems in a complex environment are addressed later in this chapter.

C. Stand-Alone and Laptop Computer Evidence Collection

A stand-alone personal computer (PC) is a computer that is not connected to a network or another computer. Stand-alones may be desktop machines or laptops. Laptops incorporate a computer, monitor, keyboard, and mouse into a single portable unit. Laptops differ from other computers in that they can be powered by electricity or a battery source. Therefore, they require the removal of the battery in addition to stand-alone, power-down procedures.

If the computer is ON, document existing conditions and call your expert or consultant. If an expert or consultant is not available, document all actions taken and any changes observed on the monitor, computer, printer, or other peripherals that result from actions taken. Observe the monitor and determine if it is ON, OFF or in sleep mode. Then decide which of the following situations applies and follow the steps for that situation.

Authentication of the Evidence

While seizing the evidence on the crime scene, the first responder has to generate the hash value, e.g. md5hash of the suspected digital evidence storage media. The integrity of the evidence is maintained through the case investigation cycle.



Hash Values

Packaging, Transporting and Storing of Evidence

Packaging

Transporting

Storing

Investigative Questions by Police Officers on the Crime Scene

Purpose: This section is to provide assistance to the patrol officer, detective or investigator in identifying particular types of electronic crimes as well as providing general questions which should be asked during the initial phases of the investigation.

In conjunction with these investigative questions, the following information should be provided / documented to assist in the forensic examination of the electronic media:

- Case Summary - Investigative reports, Witness statements
- Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses - If available
- Key Word List - Names, Locations, Identities
- Nicknames - All nicknames used by victim or suspect
- Passwords - All passwords used by victim or suspect
- Points of Contact - Name of investigator making request
- Supporting Documents - Consent form, Search warrant
- Type of Crime - Provide specific information

General Investigative Questions that may be asked regarding a crime involving computers and electronic evidence are as follows:

- When and where was the computer obtained? Was it new or used?
- Who has access to the computer hardware and software?
- Where is the computer's electronic media (compact disks, floppy disks, thumb drives, etc) stored?
- Whose fingerprints might be found on the electronic media?
- If other people have access to the computer, hardware or software can they access everything on the computer or only certain files, folders or programs?
- How many people use the computer? Who are they?
- What is the level of computer experience of each computer user?
- What times of the day do the individual users have access to the computer?
- What are the user names on the computers?
- What programs are used by each computer user?



- Does the computer require a user name and password? What are they?
- Is there any software that requires a username or password?
- How does the computer have access to the internet (DSL, Cable, Dial-Up, LAN, etc)?
- Does the victim or suspect have an e-mail account? Who is the service provider (Yahoo, AOL, Gmail, Hotmail, etc)?
- If e-mails are involved in the case, ask the victim and suspect for their e-mail addresses.
- Which e-mail client (program) does the suspect or victim use?
- Does the victim or suspect remotely access their computer (can they get into their computer when away from the office or home)?
- Does any user use an on-line or remote storage?
- Have any programs been used to “clean” the computer?
- Does the computer contain encryption software or hard drive wiping utilities?
- Is the computer always on?

Do's and Don'ts on the Crime Scene

Do's

- A. Minimize Handling/Corruption of Original Data
- B. Account for Any Changes and Keep Detailed Logs of Your Actions
- C. Comply with the Five Rules of Evidence
- D. Follow Your Local Security Policy and Obtain Written Permission
- E. Capture as Accurate an Image of the System as Possible
- F. Be Prepared to Testify
- G. Ensure Your Actions are Repeatable
- H. Work Fast
- I. Proceed From Volatile to Persistent Evidence

Some electronic evidence is more volatile than others. Because of this, one should always try to collect the most volatile evidence first.

Maintain the chain of custody from recovery

First Responder's Guide for Search & Seizure of the Digital Evidence

- Ensure you have appropriate warrant for search & seize letter.
- Document/Record every action while collecting the electronic evidence.
- Photograph the crime scene.
- Send the working professional associated with the suspected system away from the crime scene.



- Look for other electronics media, Like CD, DVD, Flash Cards, Thumb Drives, Floppy disks, Zip Drives, Tape Drives, Smart cards, and also hard copies and etc.,
- Note the difference between the system date & Time and current (seizing date) date & Time.
- If Computer is “OFF”, don’t turn it “ON”.
- If Computer is “ON”, collect the Volatile evidence. (If first responder can).
- If Computer is ”ON”, take the photograph and don’t shut down just pull the power cable from back side of the CPU (Not from the UPS or Wall).
- Give proper marking/labelling for the removed cables and connector of the corresponding CPU, because it is good for while assembling the computer back.
- Before disassembling the computer please take either photograph or video.
- Try to get passwords from the computer administrator, if possible.
- If you are seizing the Laptop, please remove the battery from the back side of the laptop.
- Don’t forget to seize the laptop charging cables.
- If the computer is in network environment, consult the forensic expert or photograph the entire network before disassembling.
- The seized hard disks and other electronics media should be kept away from the magnetic fields.
- Don’t run any program on the suspected computer.
- Ensure that all containers used to hold evidence are properly labelled.
- Avoid folding, bending, or scratching computer media, such as a diskette, compact disk-read only memory (CD-ROM), or tape.
- Pack magnetic media in antistatic packaging (paper or faraday or antistatic plastic bags).
- Avoid using materials that can produce static electricity, such as standard plastic bags.

Analysis of Digital Evidence

Deleted files

Slack Space

Unallocated file space

A. Spool Files

B. Temporary Files

C. Email Files

D. Temporary Internet Files

E. Installation Files

F. Swap Files

G. Partial Files

H. System Crash



Network Forensics

A proper investigation process needs to be followed so that the evidence recovered during investigation can be produced in the court of law. The network forensic can reveal that-

- How the intruder entered / access in the network.
- Path of the intrusion
- Intrusion techniques
- Traces and evidence.

The intruder can enter the system using any one of the following methods:

- Enumeration
- Vulnerabilities
- Viruses
- Trojans
- Email infections
- Router attackers
- Password brute forcing and etc.

Evidence can be obtained from the victim computer through log files, altered configuration files, remnants of trojanned files, unknown files extensions and firewalls in the form of logs.

The logs must be created reasonably with the event and it should not be tampered. The logs must be recorded by someone with knowledge of the event. The most important is that the logs must be kept as a regular business practice.

E-mail Forensics

Functionality of an e-mail sever

- Delivers the outgoing emails
- Stores incoming email in the user's email box in the server
- An email server uses SMTP
- Incoming emails in a server may be kept or deleted depending on the email protocols or
- User configurations

Client protocols to fetch emails from an email server:

- Post Office Protocol (POP)
- Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
- Web-based email applications

File format

POP3 download and keep emails in local mailboxes. Some email protocols do not keep emails in the local machine by default. Different clients store emails in different file formats, e.g



- Outlook Express: .dbx, .eml
- Outlook: .pst which includes other information
- Mozilla based: .msf

However, most can be opened using a text editor and the email contents are in text format. Emails can be opened by the corresponding client.

Deleted e-mails

e-mail headers analysis

Finding full e-mail headers

Analysis of Log Files

A log is a record of the events occurring within an organization's systems and networks. Logs can contain a wide variety of information on the events occurring within systems and networks. Each entry contains information related to a specific event that has occurred within a system or network.

Type of Logs

There are various types of log files available particularly on web server (httpd) hosted on a linux machine. Most of the web servers including Apache HTTP Server provide very comprehensive and flexible logging capabilities. Apache basically contains two types of log files, error log and access log. The access log file contains all the requested information processed by the server. Error log is the place where httpd server sends diagnostic information and record errors while processing users request. It is the first place to look into when a problem occurs with starting the server or with the operation of the server, since it will often contain details of what went wrong. The location and content of these log files are controlled by the Custom Log directive. The Log Format directive can be used to simplify the selection of the contents of the logs. The LogLevel directive is used to control the types of errors that are sent to the error_log by restricting the severity level. If in a web server SSL is enabled then ssl_error_log and ssl_access_log are also produced.

In Linux system the logging is done by the syslogd daemon.

Syslog is a centralized logging mechanism which allows logging of all the syslog messages from various Network Devices including firewalls and IDSs and OSs including Unix/Linux/Solaris and Windows.

Report Preparation & Presentation

The following is a list of general guidelines that may assist the examiner throughout the documentation process.

- Take notes when consulting with the case investigator and/or prosecutor.
- Examiner is accessing original data must be competent to do so and have the ability to explain his/her actions.
- An examiner is responsible for all actions taken with respect to digital evidence while the digital evidence is in his/her possession.



- Maintain a copy of the search authority with the case notes.
- Maintain the initial request for assistance with the case file.
- Maintain a copy of chain of custody documentation.
- Take notes detailed enough to allow complete duplication of actions.
- Include in the notes dates, times, and descriptions and results of actions taken.
- Document irregularities encountered and any actions taken regarding the irregularities during the examination.
- Include additional information, such as network topology, list of authorized users, user agreements, and/or passwords.
- Document changes made to the system or network by or at the direction of law enforcement or the examiner.
- Document the operating system and relevant software version and current, installed patches.
- Document information obtained at the scene regarding remote storage, remote user access, and offsite backups. During the course of an examination, information of evidentiary value may be found that is beyond the scope of the current legal authority.
- No actions performed by investigators should change data contained on digital devices or storage media.

Additional search authorities.

Certificates under Different Sections of Evidence Act

Certificate (u/s 65B (4) (b) of the

Evidence Act 1872)

Certified that this electronic record/computer output has been produced from (description of the system) using (description of the output device) and that its contents are truer production of the original to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Certificate (u/s 65B (4) (c) of the Evidence Act 1872)

Certified that this computer output/electronic record has been produced from (description of the system) using (description of the output device) and its contents are true reproduction of the original to the best of my knowledge and belief. Further certified that conditions as laid down in section 65B(2)(a) to 65B(2)(d) of Evidence Act, 1872 regarding the admissibility of computer output in relation to the information and the computer in question are fully satisfied in all aspects.

These certificates are to be issued by a person occupying a responsible position in relation to the operation of the relevant or the management of the relevant activities, whichever is appropriate.

The first of the three certificates pertains to an electronic record containing a statement. This implies that a witness can now be examined through e-mail also, provided a certificate u/s 65B (4) (a) is obtained.

CYBER CRIME INCIDENT RESPONSE UNIT



Incident Response Unit (IRU)



This special unit is formed to provide immediate assistance to citizens across Gujarat in cyber crime cases such as frauds related to credit or debit cards, jobs, loans, insurance, matrimonial, shopping, mobile tower installation, lottery reward, SIM swapping and so on. The unit would also assist in social media crimes ranging from online stalking/ harassment to identity theft.

How these frauds take place? The fraudster /accused use a telephonic conversation, SMS or other messages, websites, emails or social media platforms. The frauds often take place when the victim is not knowledgeable about the virtual world and how cyber crimes happen. Often, the victims of cyber frauds get panicked about the crime and don't know whom to approach for legal or technical help. Finally, when they go to the nearest police station to lodge a complaint, the perpetrators might have already transferred the money or spent it online. If the accused gets immediate help, it is possible to stop the transfer or shopping by approaching the right authorities. Police agencies can also prevent other crimes by identifying oft-used mobile phone numbers, bank accounts, and modus operandi.

Thus, **Gujarat Police** have launched Incident Response Unit (IRU) as a new helpline service to provide immediate aid to victims of cyber crimes. The victims would be approached immediately by the unit when they dial 100 or 112 (for seven new districts) for police assistance. After the victim gives detailed information about the case, the unit will take immediate action. At the end of the process, a ticket number will be generated based on which a person can approach the nearest police station and report the incident easily.

How IRU can help?

- Cyber crime perpetrators use technical tools, telephonic conversations, payment processing, fake bank e-wallet or social media and use fraudulent information to trick or deceive the victims
- The victims are often unaware of procedures such as report to the bank about the fraud within 72 hours to recover their money
- Thus, when a victim approaches 100 or 112, he/she is provided immediate legal and technical help. If taken at the right time, the step can prevent money transfer online
- The helpline can also facilitate the filing of the complaint

Major types of cyber crimes in which IRU can help

PHISHING

One of the most common cyber attacks, it can be defined in general parlance as an email-based attack where malicious emails are sent to the individuals or mass users. Once the user opens the email, phishing opens a back door for hackers to exploit. They can steal data such as financial statements, medical records, credit/ debit card transactions, passwords, sensitive documents and so on. Banking, healthcare, and insurance sectors are often targeted by the fraudsters due to the availability of large databases.

Some of the variants of phishing include –

Vishing: Voice-phishing or vishing is the method where a potential victim is approached on his/her mobile phone. The caller can seek personal data by impersonating a company or bank representative/ employee.



Smishing: SMS phishing or Smishing is the method where hundreds of users are sent SMS. When a user clicks on the link provided in the message, he/she is directed to a fake website for the collection of information.

Search engine phishing: In this method, the perpetrator creates similar-sounding websites and lists it on search engines. Once an unsuspecting user clicks the link, he/she is taken to a fake webpage seeking information.

Spear phishing: Like targeted fishing by spear by fishermen, in this method, a specific person in the organization is targeted. Often the victims are the top-ranking official who are sent fake/ malicious links.

Whaling: Whale signifies a kind of very large water animal and here hackers use spear phishing methods but concentrated on CEOs, CTOs, CFOs or COOs.

DEBIT/ CREDIT CARD FRAUDS

One of the methodologies constantly on the rise. In this fraud, a potential victim is approached by phone or SMS and is cautioned/ threatened by a person impersonating a bank official about the closure of bank account or increased bank fees if they don't 'verify' their account with relevant details. Sometimes the victims are also lured with the promise of good discount or benefit of special offers to get the information such as card number, Card Verification Value (CVV), expiry date and a one-time password sent by the bank for verification. Once the accused gets relevant details, they transfer money into another account or go shopping online.

In many cases, the victims don't get any phone call and still their debit or credit card is misused online. In such a scenario, the accused might have gathered the details through an online database or use of skimmer machines. These machines look like swipe machines but can read and copy magnetic tape used in a card. With this detail, the accused can also create a clone card.

JOB FRAUD

Thousands of job aspirants upload their details including qualification, communication address and phone number online on various portals and websites. After getting hold of information, the accused make a tailor-made pitch by telephone or email that congratulates the person on matching their criteria and taking the process further.

On the pretext of the processing fee, caution money or other charges, the victim is encouraged to transfer money to a specific bank account which gets closed after the fraud is over.

MATRIMONY FRAUD

Similarly, various portals and websites have thousands of profiles of youth searching for life partners. A fraudster registers on these websites. The fraudsters then start contacting persons, projecting themselves as a perfect match. Once someone responds, they further the conversation online and then seek help financially. Sometimes they even get married and then decamp with valuables.

LOAN FRAUD

Accessing the online database, the fraudsters identify potential victims and send emails/ SMS or make calls to them to offer loans at a very competitive interest rate and without registration, tax or GST. The



victims get duped when the fraudsters ask for processing fees for the transactions. Once the money is transferred, the phone number and bank account get discontinued.

INSURANCE FRAUD

In this method, the accused retrieve information on customers of various insurance firms and contact them on pretext of getting them the refund for insurance or threatening them with discontinuation of the accounts for not accessing it regularly. Sometimes, the fraudsters even use the name of regulatory authorities to scare the insurance policyholder and coax them in to paying the amount immediately. Money is also demanded on pretexts such as insurance premiums, security deposit, penalty, etc.

CHEMICAL/ SEED RELATED FRAUD

In this modus operandi, fraudsters create fake email id or social media profiles and approach manufacturers of chemicals or seeds. They are almost always based abroad and identify themselves as doctors or subject experts in need of a specific chemical or seed. Once a person agrees to supply the seeds or chemicals, he is asked to submit a deposit or make forward payment for large shipment orders. The callers/ email claim that once the samples are found satisfactory, a bigger order would be placed – which never comes through. Experts believe that India-based Nigerian gangs are active in this fraud where they send across hundreds of emails or read the script to lure citizens on phone.

ONLINE SHOPPING FRAUD

Fraudsters put advertisements for electronic goods, vehicles, clothing, etc. on social media or portals for sale. Once someone contacts them for the same, they are asked to make payment in advance for the goods. Once the fraudsters receive money, they don't deliver the goods at all or deliver wrong/ sub-standard goods. Some websites store credit/ debit card information keyed-in by the customers and misuse it online. In a variant identified as OLX fraud, the fraudster keeps goods at a very cheap price on the web portal. Once people start spending money on the same, it is removed from the listing and the fraudsters pocket the money. The goods are not sent or are sent defective goods. The fraudsters also approach officials of payment gateway.

TOWER INSTALLATION FRAUD

The fraudsters lure victims by promising huge returns after they allow the installation of a mobile tower on their piece of land. For the same, they ask for caution money or deposit, claiming that many want to install it and thus they would have to choose the right candidate. Once the person agrees to pay, the fake companies seek money in the form of the registration fee, advance deposit or payment in advance for tower installation. Once the money is received, the calls/ email get discontinued.

LOTTERY/ REWARD FRAUD

The victims get email/ SMS/ call informing them that their name/ number was selected in a lucky draw and they can get a huge prize. But for verification, the company would ask for financial details or ask for payment towards processing fees. It's considered to be one of the signature Nigerian frauds.

CUSTOMER CARE FRAUD

Citizens primarily resort to searching online for helpline of various brands. The fraudsters can get



contact details right from the company's open access platforms or can spoof a website that looks the same as original to steal data. Likewise, the fraudsters create websites with alternative contact numbers for lodging a complaint. Once a person lodges a complaint, he/she is asked to make a payment towards various charges. The caller can also assure the citizens that they wanted the bank account details for a refund but it's not the case.

EMAIL HACKING

In this crime, a hacker illegally gains access to a laptop/ desktop/ tablet computer. For the purpose, he sends an email and if it's opened, the hackers can steal details such as the password of banks, transaction details, and email conversations. The method is also used to harass a person by sending unwanted, disturbing images.

EMAI SPOOFING

Here, the fraudster make a replica of email id or uses similar-sounding words to spoof the email. Emails are used to share important information quickly and here the fraudsters try to gain by changing the delivery method for the goods and bank account in which the money is deposited. As part of the fraud, the accused also tries to divert funds or seek money on different pretexts.

SIM SWAP

With improved security for online accounts, the mobile phone has become a key factor. If a person experiences fraudulent practice, he/she approaches the police but what if the one-time password (OTP) was the basis of the transaction? Fraudsters swap SIM or copy information which can be transferred across the devices. With the advent of net banking and other online services, possessing mobile numbers is a must with companies sending verification and OTP to customers. The OTP is verified by the fraudster without knowledge of the original owner for financial gains.

RANSOMWARE

Hackers try to get into the target's computer or computer system. If the system is not protected properly by the system called firewall, there are chances that the hackers gain access to the computer which can be misused for various purposes including data theft. Ransomware goes a step beyond by encrypting all the data on the system – making it virtually useless for the person. The hackers demand money by anonymous sources or Bitcoin to 'release' the computer system.

DATA THEFT

In simple parlance, any information or data which belongs to a person or organization gets stolen by methods of spoofing, phishing and malware attack, it can be identified as data theft. The data can also be stolen from a website, computer, pen drive or email.

MALWARE/ VIRUS ATTACK

Malware can be trojans, worms or ransomware. The viruses affect system functioning and make the system slow whereas trojans gather data in the background without getting detected in general scans. The accused can also steal credentials for identity theft or install a key-logger to identify common keyboard strokes and steal information on debit/ credit card or sensitive data.

DENIAL OF SERVICE

A denial of service (DoS) attack is meant to force shut down a machine or a network. It can also flood the server or machine with irrelevant traffic that can trigger a crash. In both the scenarios, the attack prevents regular users of the service from accessing it normally. Major targets for such attacks include websites of banking, e-commerce, government, and media organizations.

How will IRU work?



Toll-free numbers for police assistance - 100 and 112 (in seven new districts) - are available for citizens to contact the IRU. **When the victim dials 100, a police staff member at the control room would hear about primary case details and then take action as follows:**

- Is there a ticket number generated by the Cyber Crime Helpline in the past related to the same caller? Try to establish that in the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system before registering the call.
- Entry into CAD is required only if a call is made for the first time regarding cyber crime.
- If a ticket number is generated earlier, inform the citizen about the nearest police station from where he/she can get written reports about the action taken by the helpline unit.
- Police control room staff members will ask for the caller's name and mobile number and would key-in these details in CAD software on the computer with them.
- Click on the 'Incident' option, which will open the drop-down menu. Select 'Cyber Crime' and click on it.



- After the process, talk to the caller and read the following script provided to the control room after selecting a victim's name, mobile phone number and incident option in CAD software.
- “The Cyber Crime Helpline unit is functioning at the state level by Gujarat Police for the help of cyber crime victims. We are sending your name and number to this helpline unit after which an officer/ employee of the unit will contact you shortly. Only when you get a call from number 079-22859000, provide your details and case particulars.”
- Once the conversation is over, the staff member will click on the ‘Save’ button at the end of the CAD form.
- The details including the victim's name, number and nature of crime along with city/ district name will pop-up on the screen of the Cyber Crime Helpline unit.
- The unit members will click on the message notification and call the victim based on details on the screen. Further action would be initiated.
- If the victim is from one of the seven new districts of Gujarat, the victim will call 112 from where the control room will forward the call to 079-22859000. The staff member would communicate to the caller in the following manner,
- “The state-level Cyber Crime Helpline unit is being operated by Gujarat Police for cyber safety and help. We are transferring your call to the unit. Please be on the line.”

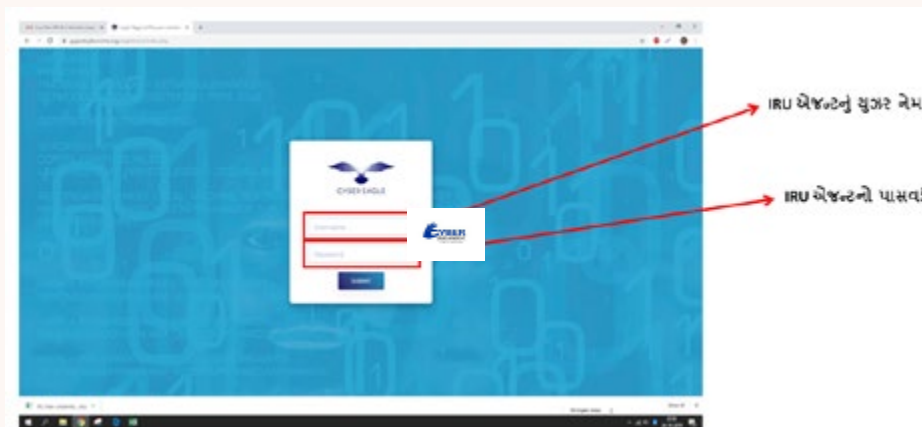
The Cyber Crime Helpline unit staff will take the following action:

- The staff member will open <https://gujaratcybercrime.org/eaglebravo/> link and will see ongoing and completed tickets.
- The staff member would fill-up the details including

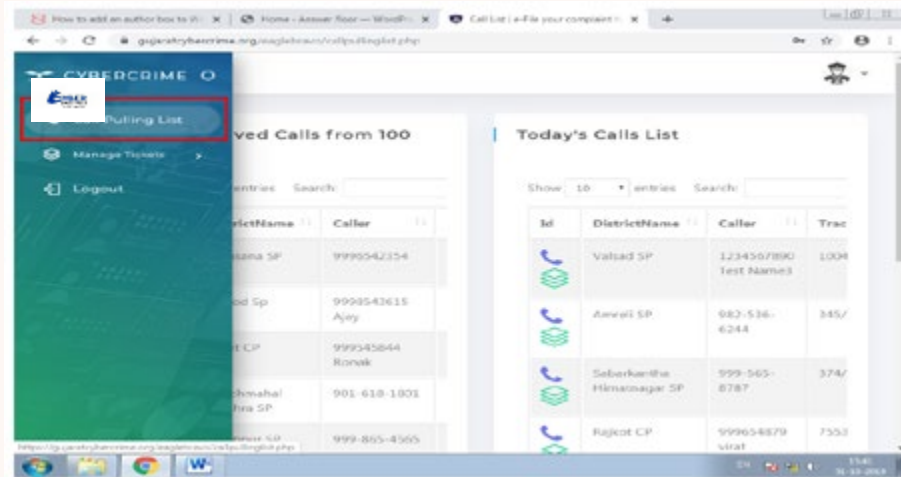
1. Name of the victim
 2. IFSC code of the bank involved
 3. Bank account number
 4. Debit/credit card number
 5. Time and date of transaction
 6. Bank statement
 7. Screenshot of the debited amount
 8. Name of accused and mobile number
- A verification message would be sent to the caller on SMS or WhatsApp messenger. Once the caller sends a verification screenshot, it would be uploaded with other documents.
 - Tick 'Verified' in the box adjoining the ticket number in the dialogue box.
 - An automatic email would be generated for the bank/ e-wallet/ e-commerce company informing them about possible cyber crime and stopping the transaction as part of the process.
 - Once the websites/ portals/ digital platforms send details of the beneficiaries and stop payment message, the IRU ticket would be closed.
 - If the victim's amount from the wallet/ bank account/ e-commerce website is sent to another account, contact the other platform and request stop payment as per the proforma.
 - Once the confirmation of stop payment is received or message on cash withdrawal/ purchase of valuable online is confirmed, the ticket would be closed.
 - The caller would be sent a message as follows, 'Thank you for contacting the Cyber Crime Helpline unit. Your ticket number is CCIRU..... Please contact the nearest police station and submit a written report.'

Work Flow in Portal:

The staff member will open <https://gujaratcybercrime.org/eaglebravo/>



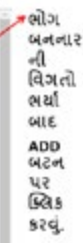
- Log in on the portal with the user name and password. The following screen will be displayed



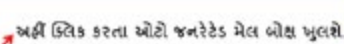
Click on Call Pulling List. The following screen will be displayed



To generate a new ticket, click on IRU. The following screen will be displayed and fill all details of the transaction as per the bank statement of the victim.



After filling up details, click on choose files and upload all screenshots. The following screen will be displayed when clicked on the save button.



Click on Ticket No. The auto-generated mailbox will generate an automatic email for bank/e-wallet/e-commerce and the following screen will be displayed.



By clicking the send mail button, the letter will be emailed to the bank/wallet/ e-commerce company to make a suspicious transaction stop until the next order is made.



The below-mentioned procedure will be followed when an e-mail of Bbneficiary details or stopping payment is received from whichever platform.

All IRU 42 5618 329

Ticket No: CCRU021119-660362

Victim Name: Hemant Ninama | Victim Mobile Number: 8469023241 | Tracking Number: 000

Transactions Add New Ticket and click on Add button

Victim Platform: Select platform | Victim Category: Select Category | Type of Trans: Type of Trans | Card Number/PINSE

Acc. Number: | Amount: | Trans ID/REF No: | Transaction Date: 02 November 2019 | Time: 10:00

Account Number: No | Account Ref: No

ID	V Platform	Type of Trans	Fraud Mobile	Accused Info	Acc Platform	Amount	Card no.	Amount
254	Bank	Debit	No	Bank	3015797225	123456789	15000	

Edit 42

List of tickets + Add new Ticket

Show 10 entries | Search:

Edit	Ticket No	Name	Mobile	Tracking Number	Attachment	Ticket Status	Agent Remarks	PO-ST Status	PO-ST Remar
	CCRU021119-660362	Hemant Ninama	8469023241	000	Attachment 1				
	CCRU021119-818105	Pankaj panel	9879560357	000	Attachment 1				
	CCRU021119-546835	Bharatbhai m. savani	9825332763	0000					
	CCRU021119-804493	Hemant Ninama	8469023241	000	Attachment 1		account statement sent		
	ah	951-957-	2010-		Attachment 1				

Ticket No: CCRU021119-660362

Victim Name: Hemant Ninama | Victim Mobile Number: 8469023241 | Tracking Number: 000

Transactions Add New Ticket and click on Add button

Victim Platform: Select platform | Victim Category: Select Category | Type of Trans: Type of Trans | Card Number/PINSE

Acc. Number: | Amount: | Trans ID/REF No: | Transaction Date: 02 November 2019 | Time: 10:00

Account Number: No | Account Ref: No

ID	V Platform	Type of Trans	Fraud Mobile	Accused Info	Acc Platform	Amount	Card no.	Amount	Trans ID	Date	Time	Sub Trans	Sub Trans
254	Bank	State Bank of India	No	Bank	State Bank of India	3015797225	123456789	20000		2019-11-02	10:00		
255	Bank	State Bank of India	No	Bank	State Bank of India	3015797225	123456789	20000		2019-11-02	10:00		
256	Bank	State Bank of India	No	Bank	State Bank of India	3015797225	123456789	20000		2019-11-02	10:00		

Attachment(s)

Choose File | No Attachments | Attachment 2 | Verify? Yes No | Save Cancel

अही बेल तरेक थी मनेल छमेक Add करवो

અહીં બેંક બ્રાંચ આવેલ ઇમેલ ને ઓપી કરી પેસ કરવા નો છે.

અહીં આરોપીનો એકાઉન્ટ નંબર નાખવો

અહીં ટ્રાંઝેક્શન નંબર નાખવો.

બેંક બ્રાંચ આવેલ ઇમેલ અહીં અપલોડ કરવો

Sub Transactions for ID 254 Click here to add Sub Transaction

From Bank: State Bank of India, Type of Trans: Debit Card, Card Number: 123456789, Platform: Select platform, Category: Select Category, Account Mobile No: , Amount: 15000, Transaction Date: 02 November, Ticket: , Attachment: Choose File, Name: , Status: Add, Cancel

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અહીં ક્લિક કરવાથી સબ ટ્રાંઝેક્શન સેવ થશે

Attachment(s)

Choose Files No file chosen Attachment 1 Verified: Yes No

Sub Transactions Click on Add button to add Sub Transaction Sub Transaction Added Successfully!

ID	Ticket ID	V.Platform	Type of Trans.	fraudmobile	accusedinfo	Acc.Platform	Account	Card no.	Amount	TransId
49	254	State Bank of India	Debit Card	123456789	Yes	Wallet PAYTM/ONE97 Communication	3015797225	123456789	15000	123456789

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List of tickets

+ Add new Ticket

Show 20 entries

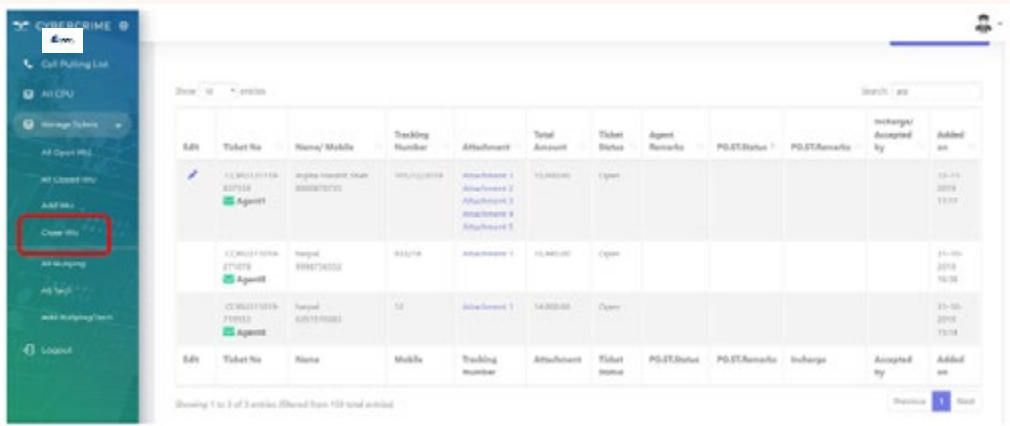
Search:

Edit	Ticket No	Name	Mobile	Tracking Number	Attachment	Ticket Status	Agent Remarks	PO.ST.Status	PO.ST.Remar
	CCRU021119-660362	Hemant Ninama	8469023241	000	Attachment 1				
	CCRU021119-818185	Pankaj Patel	9879560257	000	Attachment 1				
	CCRU021119-546835	Bharatshai m savani	9825332763	0000					
	CCRU021119-804493	Hemant Ninama	8469023241	000	Attachment 1		account statement sent		
	CCRU311019-	abc	951-357-8902	2019-00000024	Attachment 1				

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

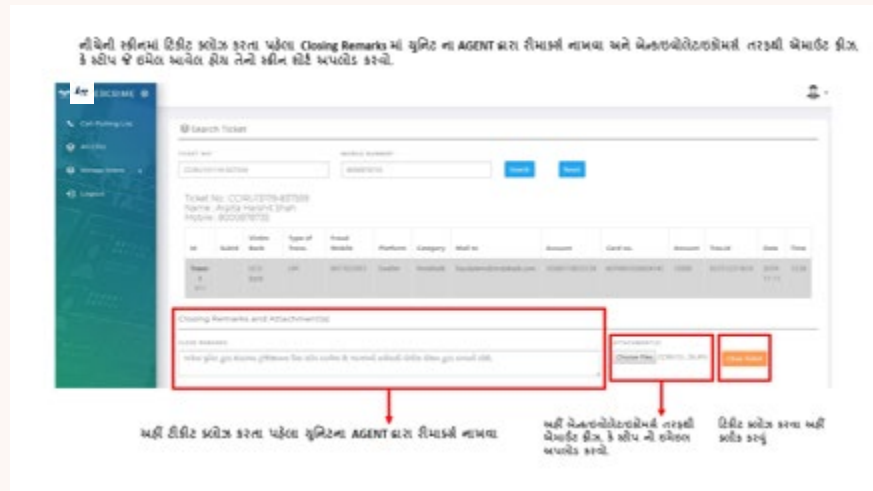


The below-mentioned procedure will be followed to close the ticket after receipt of the email from the Bank /e-Wallet/ e-Commerce if the payment is stopped or money has been withdrawn in cash.

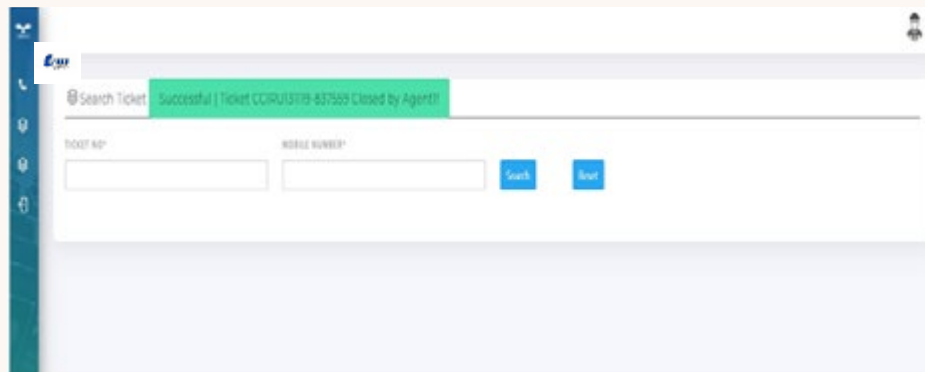


The following display will be opened when clicked on Close IRU.





The following display will be opened when clicked on Close Ticket.



- Once the confirmation of stop payment is received or the message of cash withdrawal/ purchase of valuable online is confirmed, the ticket would be closed.
- **The caller would be sent a message as ‘Thank you for contacting Cyber Crime Helpline Unit. Your ticket number is CCIRU..... Please contact the nearest Police Station and submit a written report.’**

If proof of the victim's money transfer to wallet/ bank account/ e-commerce company's account is received, the firms would be instructed to stop debit of the amount till further orders are issued. The investigators would try to find out the last transactions and repeat the procedure until the entire flow of money is established.

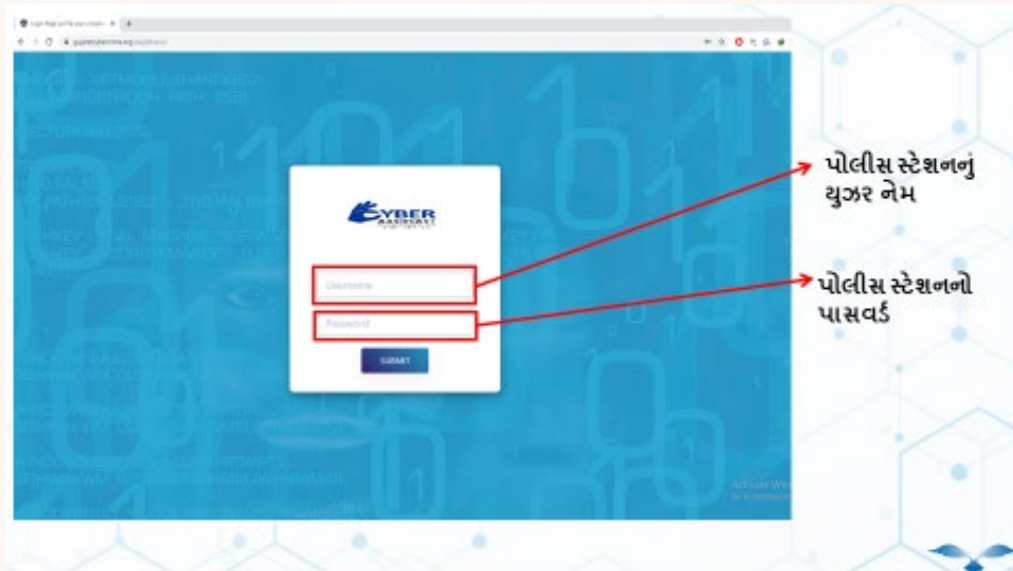
When the victim goes to the police station, he/she will show the officer on duty the SMS or message sent by the Cyber Crime Helpline unit. The application of complaint will be registered based on the ticket number generated.

Afterward, the following process would be initiated at the police station:

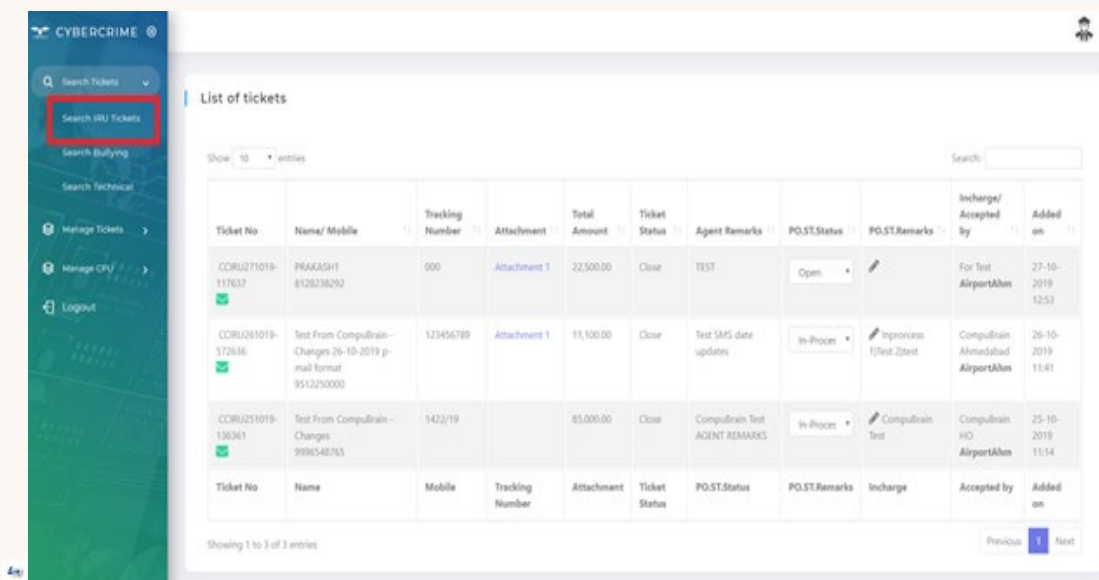
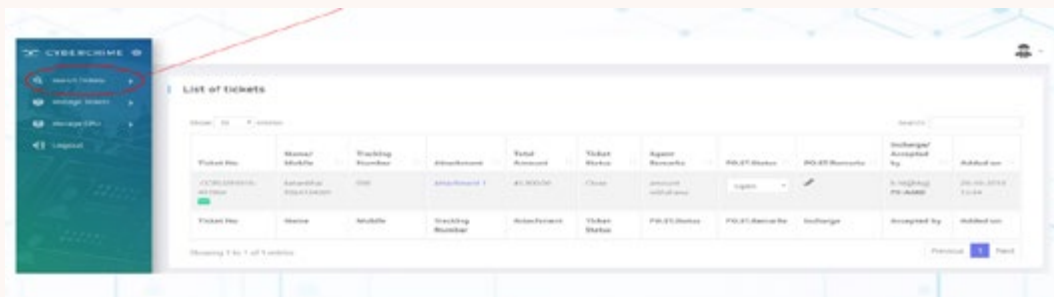
- If the victim arrives at the police station with a written complaint, get the application with a ticket number (e.g. CCIRU211010-822954)
- Open a web browser (Google Chrome, Firefox, etc.)



- Open <https://gujaratcybercrime.org/eaglebravo> where the staff member will see the following screen



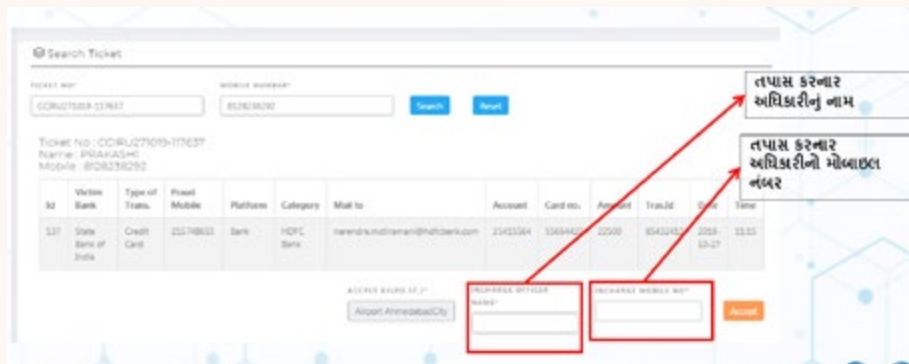
- Login on the portal with username and password. The following screen will be displayed
The following screen would appear when clicked on 'Search IRU tickets'.



- Search IRU Ticket as shown below



- Search by the victim's ticket number and mobile number will lead to the following screen



- Enter investigating officer's name and mobile number and click the accept button. Then the following screen will appear.



- Clicking on the 'Accept' button will show that the victim's application has been accepted.
- Once a police station accepts the ticket number, it cannot be accepted by any other police station which is part of the system.
- If the need arises to transfer the case to another police station in the future, the standard procedure of the FIR can be followed



- Click on 'All Tickets' will show details of all the tickets accepted by a specific police station
- Click on the ticket number

Ticket No	Name	Mobile	Tracking Number	Attachment	Total Amount	Ticket Status	Agent Remarks	PG-RT Status	PG-RT Remarks	Indulge	Accepted By	Added At
CCJR021019-117637	PRASADH	8080250292	402	Attachment	22,000.00	Close	Test	Open			For Test	27-10-2019 12:12
CCJR021019-117638	Not From Computer - Charges 31-10-2019 p	8011024000	12345678	Attachment	11,000.00	Close	Not from computer	to-Review	to-Review	to-Review	to-Review	28-10-2019 11:41
CCJR021019-117639	Not From Computer - Charges 30-10-2019	8080250292	143210		85,000.00	Close	Computer Not Active	to-Review	to-Review	to-Review	to-Review	28-10-2019 11:14

- After clicking on the ticket number, the following screen will be displayed. Click on the 'Download History' button to see all the correspondence made by the unit with the bank/ e-wallet/ e-commerce/ payment gateway so far based on the information of the victim.
- Investigators would carry out the further process under provisions of CrPC Section 91 to send a notice to the bank/ e-wallet/ e-commerce/ payment gateway to retrieve the money siphoned by the accused.

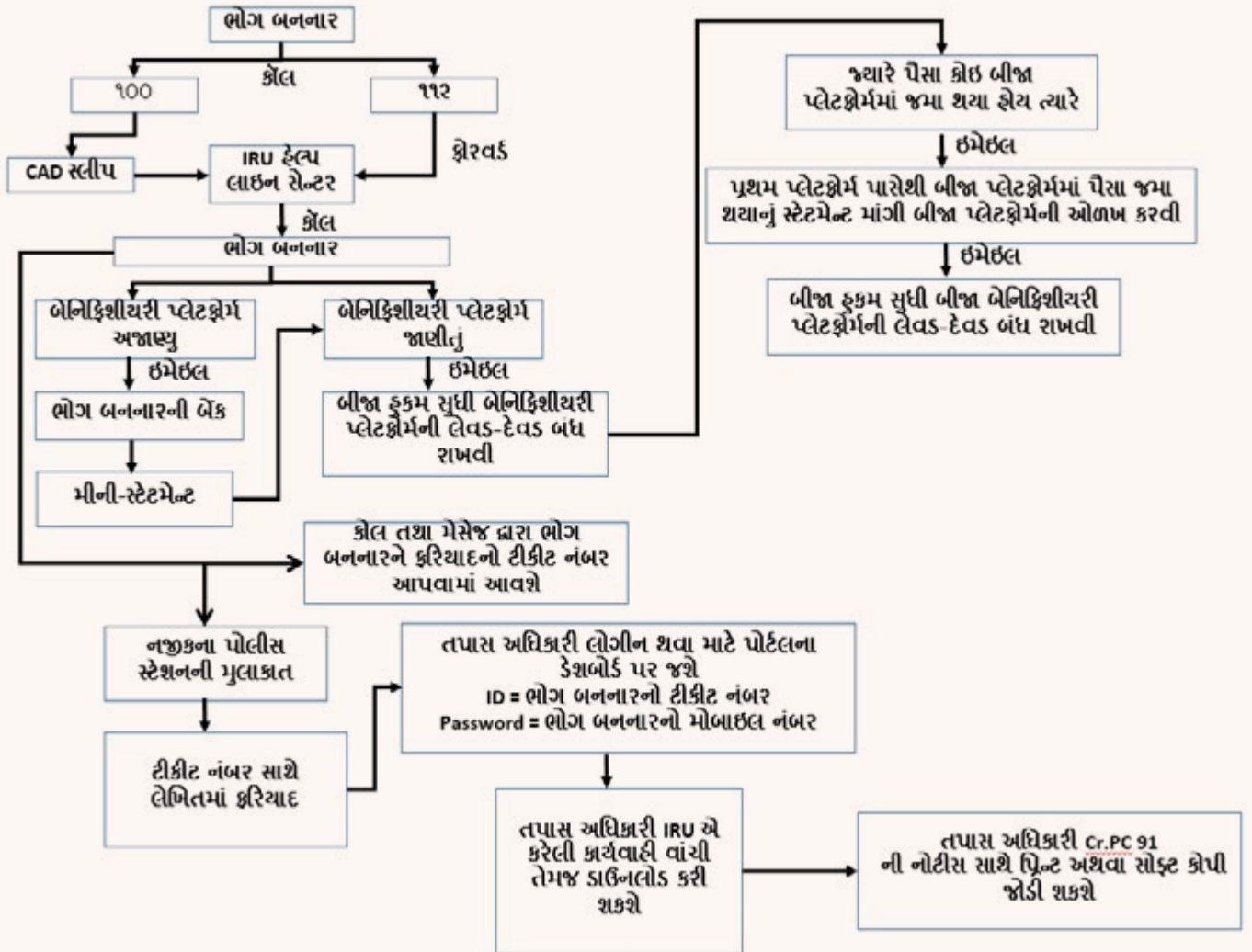
ID	M	Name	Mobile	Type of Transaction	From No	Amount	Account No	Contact No	Amount	Date	Amount	Date	Date	Date	Date
1	Bank	Bank	8080250292	Cash Card	2711000	100	Bank	8080250292	20000	2019-10-27	20000	2019-10-27	2019-10-27	2019-10-27	2019-10-27
2	Bank	Bank	8080250292	Cash Card	2711000	100	Bank	8080250292	20000	2019-10-27	20000	2019-10-27	2019-10-27	2019-10-27	2019-10-27

- Moreover, the unit would have to provide further instructions for the investigators at the police station under the 'Remarks' column. The investigators would have to follow that process.
- The unit caller would have to write in remark as following,
 'This unit has carried out relevant correspondence with the bank/e-wallet/ e-commerce companies and has stopped the suspicious transaction. The entire process carried out by the unit has been uploaded in .png or .jpg format which can be downloaded by the investigators after logging on the portal.'
- If the suspected transaction money has been deposited in cash, the official would have to write in remarks as follows,

‘The unit has carried out relevant correspondence with the bank/ e-wallet/ e-commerce companies and the money has been transferred. The entire process carried out by the unit has been uploaded in .png or .jpg format which can be downloaded by the investigators after logging on the portal.’

If the victim has lost money, he/she will have to dial 100 or 112 (in newly-formed seven districts of Gujarat) after which the call would be transferred to the unit for further process. The units would have to take immediate steps to give a sense of timely help for the victims. The investigating officer would have to report the progress to DGP, CID (Crime & Railways) regularly.

IRU Performance Chart



The nodal officers of bank/ e-wallet/ e-commerce companies would have to inform the unit about blocking of the fraudulent transaction and returning the money so that the record for the same can be kept at the unit. This unit will work as a feeding team for prevention and detection units with details on e-wallet, name of the accused, mobile number, websites and email ids used in an incident, type of fraud, modus operandi and so on.



Technical experts will provide the following advice in case of cyber crime:

Ransomware:

- Disconnect the system immediately from the internet/network
- Do not shut down the computer system/laptop
- Approach nearby cyber cell/police station with an affixed laptop/computer system

Data Theft:

- Change password of the computer system
- Change password for the email id/online directory
- Change access permissions for the code/data.
- Approach nearby cyber cell/ police station with the affected laptop/ computer system

Hacking:

If the computer is infected:

- Change the password of the computer system
- Disconnect from Internet
- Open the Task Manager
- Open the Malicious service/application
- End this service from Task manager
- Open the antivirus and scan the system

If the mobile has a virus, trojan or any malicious application

- Disconnect from Internet
- Take a screenshot of the application
- Open settings
- Uninstall a third party application that you (the victim) did not install yourself
- Change the password for all the accounts used in mobile
- Change all banking password associated with mobile number
- Reach cyber cell/ police station with the affected laptop/computer system

Who will be Partners to help the IRU and what will it work for?

- RBI
- NPCI
- All banks
- All E-Wallet companies
- All e-commerce companies

National Crime Record Bureau

Police Headquarters, National Highway - 8, Mahipalpur, New Delhi, Delhi 110037

CyTrain: Cybercrime Training Portal with Simulated Learning

1. Introduction

Cybercrime is becoming a worldwide phenomenon and therefore a global concern. As it is a borderless crime, the traditional law enforcement approach will not be useful, as identifying, investigating and prosecuting cybercriminals across boundaries are becoming huge challenges. Cybercrime is predicted to inflict damages totaling \$6 trillion USD globally in 2021 and in comparative terms it would be the world's third-largest economy after the U.S. and China. With global cybercrime damages predicted to cost up to \$10.5 trillion USD annually by 2025 up from \$3 trillion USD in 2015, cybercrime is now a subject that poses a very real and present danger to most businesses. While greater connectivity via the world wide web promises large-scale progress, it also leaves our digital societies open to new vulnerabilities.

With the second-largest internet population in the world, India also faces a serious problem in cybercrime. Each year, the number of cybercrime reported across the country continues to increase at a significant pace. The nature of crimes, on the other hand, ranged from petty online frauds to lottery scams and sexual harassment. The sector most targeted though, seems to be in the banking and finance segment. At the onset of the coronavirus pandemic and most services moving to the online space, a higher risk extends to other sectors as well.

Digital India may have become a soft target for criminals as country recorded a huge increase of 63.5 percent in cyber crime cases in the year 2019, showed the National Crime Record Bureau data. The NCRB's data stated that 4,4546 cases of cyber crimes were registered in 2019 as compared to 28,248 in 2018. The data showed that fraud was the motive in 60.4% of cases followed by sexual exploitation (5.1%) and causing disrepute (4.2%). Realising the enormity of the problem, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, launched Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), a scheme which aims to assist state law enforcement agencies in all aspects regarding cybercrime reporting, training, forensics, research, and also by facilitating the exchange of information and cooperation amongst various law enforcement agencies. The scheme was approved in October 2018 and currently it has a total outlay of rupees 340 Crores. It has following seven components:

1. National Cyber Crime Threat Analytics Unit (TAU)
2. National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP)
3. National Cyber Crime Training Centre (NCTC)
4. Cyber Crime Ecosystem Management Unit (CCMEU)
5. National Cyber Crime Research and Innovation Centre (NCCRIC)
6. National Cyber Crime Forensic Laboratory (NCFL)
7. Platform for Joint Cyber Crime Investigation Team (JCIT)

By Ram Phal Pawar, IPS, Sanjay Mathur, IPS, Dr. Prashun Gupta, Anupam Karmakar, Lovely Sharma,

Out of the above seven components, two namely NCRP and NCTC have been given to NCRB for establishment and monitoring. In the current scenario where number of cybercrimes are increasing, it is important that the state law enforcement agencies have cyber intelligence, investigation, and forensic units that are fully prepared both from the equipment and the knowledge point of view to face cybercriminals and their destructive actions. The LEAs constantly need to acquire critical new skills and build capacities among investigating officers and prosecutors.

Capacity building for cybercrime investigation is critical given the rising trend of such crimes. Under the NCTC therefore, NCRB has developed a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely the CyTrain portal for imparting training to law enforcement agencies at mass scale on cybercrime investigation related matters. It offers professional-quality e-learning resources to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders. The key feature of this facility is to provide a simulation based environment for learning on cybercrime investigation.

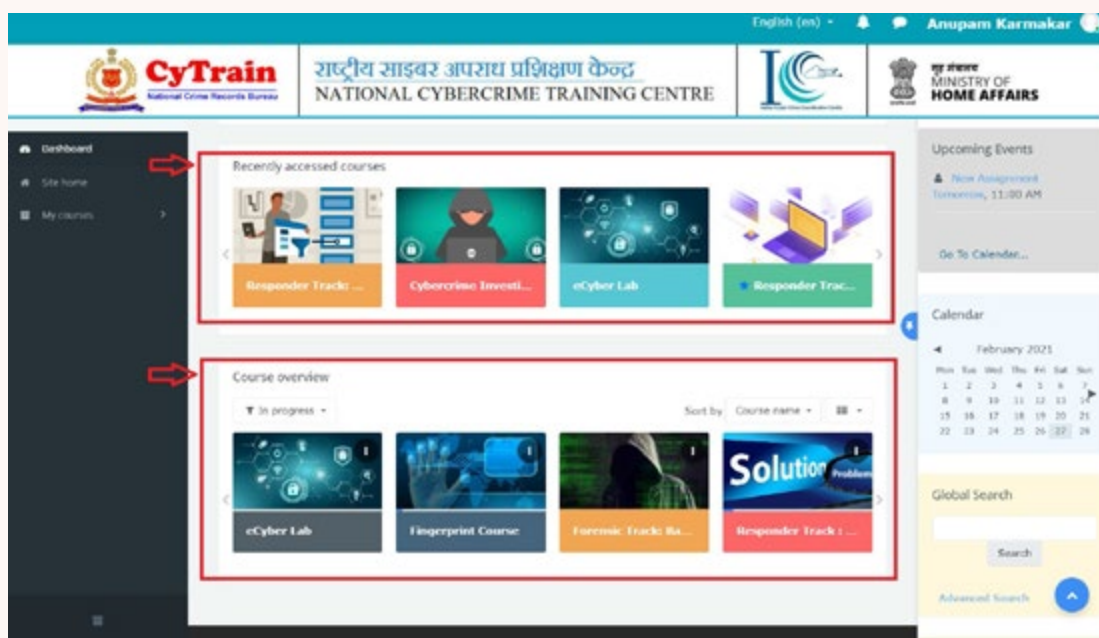
2. CyTrain: The MOOC platform for Simulated Learning

NCRB has developed a MOOC platform called the CyTrain portal using the open-source MOODLE framework. Presently, the platform is based on the latest version of MOODLE 3.9 and supports 10,000 user concurrency. The portal supports both English and Hindi languages. User can register himself/herself in any online course with his Government email ID and undertake the course at his own comfortable pace. At the end, he has to undergo an online test, passing of which will entitle him to a Certificate.

CyTrain Dashboard has two types of course displays:

- Recently Accessed Courses: Courses which are recently accessed by user.
- Course Overview: Courses in which user is enrolled.

User can access a course by just clicking on the Course icon or course name, after which the user will see the following screen:





3. e-CyberLab

NCRB has also established a State of the Art Cyber Lab through C-DAC at NCRB Hqrs, New Delhi. The Lab is equipped with more than 25 latest Digital Forensics tools from industries and more than 50 open source cybercrime detection and forensics tools. The Cyber Lab is also integrated with the MOOC platform (CyTrain portal) and called as e-Cyber Lab which was launched on 13th Oct .2020 for providing virtual experience on experimentation on the latest modus operandi on cybercrime. The officers can log into e-Cyber Lab and learn about and use any tool on pre-arranged use cases or by importing his own problem statement.

4. Current Courses under NCTC

The CyTrain portal has the following six tracks under which course modules have been clubbed :

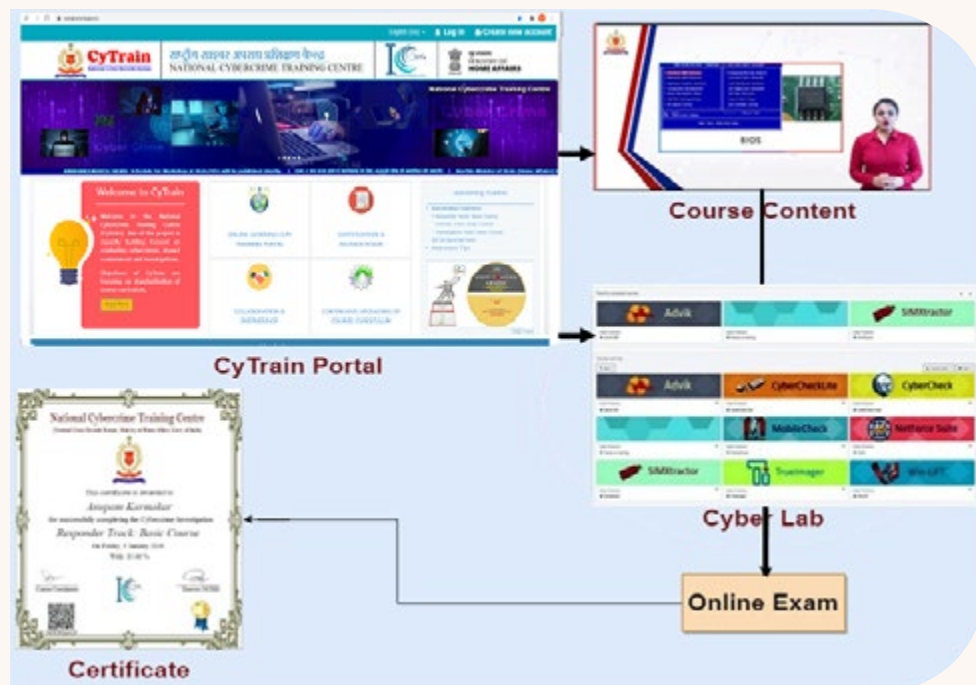
- a. Responder Track (For First Responder and Duty Officer)
- b. Forensic Track (For Digital Forensics Specialist)
- c. Investigation Track (For general Investigator and Cybercrime Investigator)
- d. Intelligence Track (For Cybercrime Intelligence Officers /Analysts)
- e. Management Track (For Cybercrime /Digital Forensics Head of Unit and Heads of Police Forces)
- f. Judiciary / Prosecution Track (For Judges / Prosecutors)

Each track will have courses under Basic, Intermediate and Advanced categories.

NCRB has signed MoU with Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) and also with National eGovernance Division (NeGD) of MeitY. CEC has shared many useful contents (videos, pdf etc.) on Cybercrime investigation. These contents have been uploaded in the NCTC MOOC platform. The portal has now more than 850 videos and e-Books available for trainees. Currently Cytrain is providing three courses namely Cyber Crime Basic Awareness Course, Cyber Crime First Responder-Basic and Forensics Track-Basic.

The registration process on this portal is very simple and free of charge . Any user who hasan email id in the Government domain (viz. email id having gov. in or nic.in etc.) can instantly register on this portal by providing some basic information like name, designation, present posting, contact number, etc. This registration process is completely automatic and the user can register by validating his/her email id through OTP. The police officers/judges/prosecutors who do not have Government domain email can also get registered on this portal by forwarding their offline registration forms through their State nodal officer. The list of such nodal officers is also provided in the portal.

The complete flow starting from registration to generation of online certificate after completing a course can be depicted as in the following picture:



Besides preparation of traditional training modules like books, boards, PowerPoint/PDFs, there is a strong need for simulated environment based modules. This would mean the creation of scenarios, including digital exhibits (logs, etc.) for extraction by trainees using forensic tools preloaded on the infrastructure. To develop world-class interactive e-learning content with simulation and gamification activities, M/s PwC has been engaged as a Course Content Developer for one year. Till date, CyTrain has more than 850 e-learning modules including videos, eBooks, PDF, PowerPoint Presentations, etc.

5. Conclusion

The keen focus of NCTC is to provide, world-class training on Cybercrime related courses for all Officers dealing with Cybercrime Investigation across the country. More than 5000 users are currently registered in the CyTrain portal and around 1500 certificates have been issued to those who have successfully completed the courses. NCTC is the first initiative in the country to provide massive open-source online training for cybercrime-related investigation. Further, a virtual Cyber lab that is associated with the CyTrain portal is the best add-on for hands-on experience. A team of experts associated with NCTC regularly updates the course contents as per the latest trends in cybercrimes. The main objective of NCTC is capacity building and to create a team of experts in every unit across the country in the field of cybercrime Investigation who can effectively deal with cybercrimes in the country.

DRUGS DEADDICTION



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NIJAAT- an Anti-Drug/Narcotics & De-Addiction Initiative by Korea Police, Chhattisgarh brings a ray of hope against drug-menace

Drug addiction has a very bad effect on the mental, economic, and family conditions of the affected persons. Any region may be vulnerable to drug peddling and is a difficult task for law enforcement agencies to fight the challenge and check drug-related crimes. Nijaat (meaning Riddance or Liberation) as a crusade has gained ground against drug abuse and trafficking, strengthened actions to make choices to live a healthy life, and secure an ultimate objective to achieving a drug-addiction-free Koriya district.

Korea (or Koriya) is one of the North-West districts of Chhattisgarh State dominated by tribal population, famous for its coal mines, and shares borders with neighbouring states. It has a huge population that takes drugs and narcotics in form of brown sugar, LSDs, Ganja(Marijuana), intoxicated injections, syrups, and tablets, etc. In both rural and urban areas, the drug issues are alike. However, coal mine areas have higher drug users. The crime associated under influence of illicit drugs and liquor is around thirty to thirty-five percent of the total crimes in the district. The minor children using drugs and narcotics substances in sizable numbers are also a major cause of concern for the Police.

It is important to see this grievous problem as a crime as well as a social evil. The Koriya police took the onus to wipe out the abuse of illicit drugs, narcotics, and bootlegging. Korea Police has initiated a programme, namely Nijaat which is an action (drug law enforcement) and awareness drive against drugs, narcotics & illicit liquor. Broadly, it is a de-addiction campaign. The operation Nijaat has three goals including actions on a war footing by the police against those doing the business of illegal drugs & narcotics (drug law enforcement); intense public awareness campaign with the help of the people; and helps in counselling and rehabilitation of people addicted to it. "The initiative has been launched to liberate the district from drugs, narcotics, and illegal liquor and check related crimes. It has a three-step strategy including strict action from the police, mass awareness drive, and de-addiction campaign."



By Sh, Santosh Kumar Singh, Superintendent of Police,

Drugs Deaddiction



The mobilization campaign began in July 2021 by the Koriya police in collaboration with the people including the people's representatives and the women at the grassroots level. However, a mega official event was organized on Independence Day in August. Chhattisgarh legislative assembly speaker Dr. Charandas Mahant presided over the function and flagged off the "Nijaat" chariot of the police department. The function was attended by Member of Parliament (MP), Korba Jyotsana Mahant, local members of legislative assembly (MLAs), district magistrate Shyam Dhawde and prominent people of the district. This awareness chariot promotes drug de-addiction in the district. On the occasion, Mr. Mahant said that this is a commendable initiative and such a campaign should be replicated in other districts as well. Police should act honestly on all the people associated with drugs and illicit liquor, no matter how prominent they are. He extended his best wishes to this campaign of freedom from drugs. The Korea Police have appealed to political, social organizations, various departments of the government, and the general public to join this awareness campaign and cooperate in the fight.

Recently, the state government during a conference with SsP and IsG of state had directed officials to intensify vigilance on borders and focus on the prevention of drugs and peddlers. At the conference, the Police department presented this drive as one of the important programs to fight against drugs. The details of this programme are as under-

1) Zero tolerance policy against peddlers and bootleggers

To curb the usage of such intoxicants in this border district, the police department is taking quick actions in a mission mode. Korea Police are committed to taking strict enforcement actions on the drug cartels, drug peddlers, and all those involved in this nefarious business. Since July, the police under provisions of the Excise Act and NDPS Act, have lodged a total of 940 cases with arrests of 979 persons along with brown sugar; restricted syrups, injections and tablets; thousands of litres of illicit liquor; and hundreds of kilograms of Ganja. A few dozens of the vehicles have been seized which were used for transportation for these drugs.

The purposefully driven goal witnessed intensified dedicated efforts and within a short span of six months, it saw 152 arrests in 126 cases of drugs & narcotics, while 827 arrests in 814 cases of illegal manufacturing, illegal sale of liquor, and other provisions of the Excise Act. SP asserts "It's a huge success for the police department, as around one thousand people have been caught in intoxicant substances involvement in the district. Some of the people got bail but big peddlers and bootleggers who were caught are still behind bars. The action taken shows the commitment of police."



2) Intensive awareness: Public meetings and roping Bollywood celebrities for awareness

With the continuous support of people, the department has managed to conduct 152 public awareness programmes where counselling of hundreds of drug addicts was also done. The people's representatives, social organizations, community organizations, and student groups were roped in to conduct such programmes in the district. The appeals to people were made with intensive use of various social media platforms with the Nijaat hashtag.

The Koriya police succeeded in convincing people by interacting with them, particularly the youths about the harmful effects /dangerous consequences of drug addiction and making a personal choice to live a healthy life. People particularly women are voluntarily joining the campaign as they suffer the most due to substance abuse by their family members. People are participating in wall-writing and reporting the police about suspicious activities as well as informing about people who need assistance for de-addiction. The campaign saw wall paintings, marathons and rallies by youths and students, hoarding, organizing rangoli during festive occasions in support of the Nijaat campaign, bike and bicycle rallies against social crime like substance abuse or addiction, and infused better understanding of the threat. "The people took anti-drug pledges during public meetings held in their areas thus intense participation from public is visible",

The push got a further boost with the positive evaluation and acclamation from celebrities, film actors, noted folk singers, and opinion-makers. In support of this campaign, the department roped in many celebrities from Bollywood. These celebrities like famous singer Kailash Kher, actor Prabhu Deva, Arbaaz Khan, Shahwar Ali, Bhagwan Tiwari, Virendra Saxena, and comedian Sunil Grover, Rajpal Yadav, Raju Srivastava appealed in favour of the campaign. Many supporting videos and rap songs have also been produced by local artists of the district. Chhattisgarhi local folk artists, including Padam Vibhushan Teejan Bai, Mamta Chandrakar, Zakir Hussain, Yogesh Agrawal, and actors from Chollywood (Chhattisgarh cinema) like Anuj Sharma have also been spreading awareness persuading people to keep away from addiction. Mr. Singh said, "With the support of the locals and other public figures, we are vigorously and aggressively spreading the message to stop consuming drugs."

To inspire youth and attract them with the latest trends of music and social media, the Koreya Police of Chhattisgarh have come up with a unique catchy movie-cum-rap song '*Mile Nijaat*' as a part of Nijaat drive on giving up drugs and starting a new life. It has become quite popular among youths. The video has a young entrepreneur as a hero who has done award-winning work but gets into a company of friends who are into drugs. The boy gets into de-addiction and even aids police by tipping them off on local peddlers and smugglers for a bigger crackdown.

3) De-Addiction campaign: Extending non-residential rehabilitation assistance to the needy

Life in villages gets worse when the youths and men of family indulge in abuse of any kind as they stop going to work and demand money instead from the women who slog day long to make ends meet. Most happy are the village women who are part of the Nijaat brigade assisting police in spreading the word and yielding results. By following the first two steps, which are strict action and mass awareness drive, the police force helped the highly addicted people by conducting a rehabilitation programme for them. For this cause, police have hired professionals to counsel these people at the rehabilitation centres. 'Nijaat' gives a helping hand to those willing to quit the addiction of such sort by providing regular counselling and medications.

The lives of hundreds of family's other families are filled with joys as affected members are now breaking the cycle of addiction. Several dozen people in the last six months have been on a de-addiction journey and leading a fulfilling life with family. Rohit Gupta, 30, resident of Baikunthpur, and Ammu Kumar of Podi, 25 (both drug addicts) are among the hundreds who are seeking counselling and treatment at a major Opioid Substitution Therapy and de-addiction rehabilitation centre facilitated by the police in the district. Prakash Singh, 30, who was abandoned by his wife and kid due to his liquor and substance addiction, was feeling extremely helpless to return to an empty house and nothing other than alcohol would serve his restlessness until he was aided with counselling and de-addiction therapy. After a few months of medication, his family is back and happy.

Nijaat is making a difference at the grassroots. This is a unique initiative where there is a blend of strict policing and community participation together to fight the drug menace and this multi-faced strategy is bringing about positive change in the lives of the people in the district.











EMERGENCY RESPONSE



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1. Emergency Response

a) Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) project is the vision of MHA to unify all the existing emergency number such as 100, 101 and 102 to 112 and Andaman Nicobar Police is the Nodal agency for the implementation of the project in A & N Islands. Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) has been launched on 19/02/2019 in A & N Islands. The implementation of ERSS has been done in all the three districts of A & N Islands with 01 Main PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point) at Satarkta Bhavan, Link road Port Blair and two Mini PSAPs at Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) functions under the supervision of the respective district Superintendent of Police.

Till now, all PSAPs are working independently in all 03 districts with calls landing at 112 helpline. In addition to this, Women Help Line (181) is completely integrated with ERSS-112 and the Meta-data is being sent through Web Dispatcher Terminals (WDTs) to “ONE STOP CENTER” Social Welfare department.

During Covid-19 lockdown, four other departments helpline numbers i.e Electricity, Transport, Civil Supplies and PBMC Control Room were diverted temporarily to ERSS-112. All the calls of above departments helpline numbers were landing at ERSS-112 and the Meta-data was sent through Web Dispatcher Terminals (WDTs) or over phone to concerned departments Control Room for initiating necessary action.

With respect to the availability of infrastructure, currently at Main PSAP, we have three call taker terminals, one dispatcher terminal and one CCS terminal (Supervisor) and procurement of additional 03 call taker terminals for main PSAP Port Blair is underway. Further, at Mayabunder and Car Nicobar we have 2 call taker and one dispatcher terminal.

The main PSAP at Port Blair which caters to the maximum traffic among all the PSAP, till date it has received total 136921 signals which includes missed calls, attended calls, SOS etc out of which we have received 103652 voice calls with an average of 123 calls per day and 41 calls per Call Record Managements - CRM (Call Taker) per day.



b) Emergency Response (Push SMS Service) :-

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands falls under high-seismic zone and more prone to earthquakes. In the year 2004, during Indian Ocean earthquake, the A & N Police Radio Organization was entrusted to monitor the earthquakes and it was done through various websites viz. National Centre for Seismology, United States Geological Survey (USGS) etc.

On receipt of earthquake occurrence report, SMSs were flashed to all concerned regarding the details of the earthquake. Earlier, SIM based Bulk SMS from BSNL were used to send the SMS alert to senior officials of A & N Administration along with Police, but it was observed that the method was very slow and unreliable. Sometimes SMSs were not delivered on time.

Thereafter, Push SMS developed by CDAC is used to be disseminated by A & N Police Radio Organization from Signal Centre, Police Radio Headquarter, Marine Hill in the wake of Earthquake, Tsunami Warnings, Hourly Situation report of OP's & LOPs, etc.

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The emergency response consists of any systematic response to an unexpected or dangerous occurrence. The goal of an emergency response procedure is to mitigate the impact of the event on people, property, and the environment. Emergency response is sometimes a cyclical process, involving repeated assessment, planning, action, and review, to respond appropriately to needs and capacities as they evolve.

An important aspect of emergency response is the response time which refers to how long it takes Emergency responders to arrive at the scene of an emergency after the emergency is informed. A long response time can result in increased and permanent damage, a higher likelihood of fatalities, and greater distress to those involved. Response time is often used as a proxy for the effectiveness of an emergency response program.

Responders are normally the first on the scene of an emergency and range from police, fire, and emergency health personnel & to sometimes community volunteers. They work to bring the emergency under control and save lives and property, often they expose themselves to potentially harmful conditions and contaminants. A proper & periodic training program can make them prepared & eligible to face such emergency conditions. Training allows support to lend their expertise and perform vital studies to be better prepared for, and more quickly respond to and recover from any public health emergencies

Emergencies are often confusing and frightening. To take appropriate actions in an emergency, follow the basic emergency action steps

1. Check-Call-Care. -
2. Check the scene and the victim.
3. Call the local emergency number to activate the emergency management.

Current thinking defines the phase of emergency management i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

The steps are simple, but it takes time to find out what you could be facing and determine the resources you need both inside and beyond.

1. Assess your needs. ...
2. Create a written policy. ...

By S.K.Shukla, Insp. Diall l2, Raipur C.G.



3. Plan levels of response. ...
4. Train your personnel. ...
5. Do the audits.

In India, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is a Pan-India single number (112) based emergency response system for citizens in emergencies. The Emergency Response Centre is capable of receiving emergency calls through voice calls to 112, Whatsapp, Twitter, SMS, email, panic buttons activated calls and I 12 India mobile App. The nation's integrated emergency helpline number, 112 will allow residents of the state to call for police, fire and emergency, and ambulance services.

Overall important factors for emergency response are appropriate & prompt communication systems, conveyance facility to approach the place of emergency, resources, and skilled persons as emergency workers to handle the emergency.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING



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Trafficking has been considered one of the serious issues in the present scenario and trafficking in women is considered one of the most contemptible forms of human rights violation. It has been evident from history that human trafficking is not the new or same kind of unique issue in India. It is often compared with prostitution. Among the organized crimes it is considered to have the third-largest category in terms of profit after drugs and smuggling of arms. Further, it would not be wrong to say that it is a complex issue that is considered the focal point of the crime in India and also a form of exploitation that violates the very basic rights of the trafficked victims. In this connection, the paper tries to highlight the present situation and the various dimensions of human trafficking. The paper briefly explains the various causes and contributory factors for human trafficking. Further, the paper also shed some light on the role of the judiciary and the non-governmental organizations in combating the trafficking of women in India.

INTRODUCTION :

It is an admissible fact that women in India are very vulnerable and susceptible to violence such as sexual abuse domestic violence and human trafficking etc, in India human trafficking is a result of and hindrance to socio-economic development which threatens domestic and international security, specifically concerning individual security. It has been estimated that more than 2,00,000 girls and women are trafficked annually for commercial sexual exploitation from India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. The focus is on trafficking, either as an issue of legal migration or prostitution. still dominates the discourse of trafficking in these countries, which prioritizes state security of trafficked individuals vulnerability factors such as structural inequality culturally sanctioned practices, poverty or economic insecurity, organ trade, bounded lab our, gender violence, which fuels human trafficking and threatens the human security.

It is generally understood that whenever the term trafficking comes it understands in the parameter of prostitution only, but it does not mean prostitution it would not be wrong to say that it should be delinked from prostitution. As per the domestic law that is the immoral traffic (prevention) act 1956 prostitution becomes an offense when this is the commercial exploitation of a person. Trafficking is the process of recruiting contracting, or hearing a person for commercial sexual exploitation(CSE) therefore trafficking is a process and CSE the result of the demand in CSE generates, promotes, and perpetuates trafficking. This is a vicious cycle.

The term trafficking in persons is not defined in our laws. But it has been however defined in the United Nations Palermo Protocol as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons. Through treat or use of force or other forms of coercion of Abduction of fraud or deception the abuse of the power of a position of vulnerability or the giving or of receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the concern of a person having control over other persons for exploitation.

K. Vijay Babu, Cl of Police, Disha Women PS., Eluru. West Godavari District



According to the OXFORD dictionary, trafficking means Dealing in something especially illegally it also offers new terms like drugs, trafficking, arms trafficking, and human trafficking. The conceptual meaning of human trafficking refers to the criminal practice of exploitation of human beings where they are treated as commodities for profit and after being trafficked or subject to long-term exploitation. Human trafficking has become one of the there most lucrative types of organized crimes, there are drugs and arms. This organized crime of human trafficking has reached a scary magnitude because the extent of violations of human rights is unbelievable and unimaginable. The sad part is that there is very little awareness of this crime among the masses. It is also because of its highly secret and clandestine nature. It has become such a mind-boggling problem that it has become difficult to arrive at any consensual data as different agencies project different numbers. It has been termed modern-day slavery.

There are three main faces of human trafficking namely, origin, transit, and destination point. Origin is the place from where the victims are recruited, transit denotes transportation and transfer, sometimes harboring also. The destination is the final point, where the victims are received and maintained for exploitation. Even the victims may be exploited in the origin and transit phase, but it is for a short period. At the destination, negotiation takes place for maximum Profits.

REASONS FOR TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN / GIRLS:

The root cause of human trafficking in India can be better explained in part by Gender-based discrimination, which in turn is responsible for the deaths of thousands of girls under the age of 5 years each year. It would not be wrong to mention here that this gender-based discrimination is a kind of a cultural norm in India because sons are always given more preference and considered as most useful for the family as the girl/child. One more important fact is that because of this gender-based discrimination in India, a social structure favors more males over females.

Further to understand the causes it is necessary to check the nature and scope of the trafficking of human beings. The trafficking of women takes place for various reasons. 'With the development of globalization, trafficking in women has summed a new dimension. This problem has penetrated various economic sectors demanding cheap labor for women and children as also in the sex industry and other sectors. Trafficking is not confined only to sexual exploitation but also branched into various forms. The following are the reasons for increasing women and young girls trafficking in India. They are

- 1) **Forced marriage** - It is a known fact that the gradual decrease in sex ratio in different parts of the country for instance states like Haryana, Rajasthan, and others, have given rise to an unusual problem of trafficking of women. Further, it may be seen that Trafficking is in case the poor girls marrying to wealthy persons in the name of temporary marriages. It is also evident from the ages of to till today that, women should bear a male child only and the sometimes the girls, who do not agree to such things get killed.

It is right to be noted here that girls and women are not only trafficked for prostitution but also bought and sold like a commodity for many reasons. Where the female ratio is less as compared to males due to female infanticide later they are forced to marry.

- 2) **BEGGING:** Forced begging is also a kind of human trafficking in India. Children and women are also constrained to beg in public places. Many traffickers used disabled persons to earn wealth.



- 3) **Bonded Labor:** According to the ILO (International Labor Organization) more than Eleven million people are working as forced labor in the Asia - Pacific Region; People running out of cash generally sell their kids as debt labor in exchange for cash. Both boys and girls are sold for this purpose and generally not paid for years. Victims of human trafficking have a great chance of suffering from issues like mental disorders, depression, and anxiety. Women forced into Sexual trafficking have a higher risk of getting affected by HIV and STDs.

Further when this issue is looked at from the angle of supply and demand factors. The growth of trafficking can identify some of the causes of trafficking. Such causes are categorized into different aspects of life. Such as socio-cultural, economic, and political. They are

- 1) **Poverty:** It is one of the major factors in the trafficking of human industry. The helpless condition of the victims provides an ample scope for traffickers to trap the victims.
- 2) **Political environment:** this includes Political Industry, militarism, violence increased in the ill-treatment and abuse trafficking, and forced labor.
- 3) **War factor:** A large number of people who have lost their respective families in war are more induced to trafficking. Even the armed conflict leads to gross shifting of people.
- 4) **Social and cultural practices:** Most women and girls are generally exploited and abused due to social and cultural practices and are forced to live in risky conditions. There are more vulnerable to human trafficking as they get little the opportunity for upward mobility. In our society, single mothers, divorced women, widowed and sexually abused women, and young girls are easy prey to the traffickers, because of social stigma.
- 5) **Migration:** Migration means the movement by people from one place to another with an objective mind. When people take irregular means for migration, they are easily victimized by the human traffickers which pose a great danger to children and young women in particular. Migrates from Bangladesh or sometimes trafficked and sold into prostitution or forced labor.

Other causes :

- 1) **Economic causes:** Under the economic cause we will find economic inequality, land reforms large-scale agriculture, resource grabbing, food security, mechanization of agriculture, wage and labor repression- employment, decent job or job without dignity, labor binding agreements, climate change, and environmental degradation. Raising Sea level drought flood, deforestation, commercial overfishing, mining commoditization or nature and expenses of providing required benefits to regularly employed workers, etc.,
- 2) **Social exclusion and gender discrimination causes :** Gender inequality — Gender based wage gaps, violence against women and girls - armed conflict, crisis and instability denial of woman rights to education, health, participation, credit, skills, poverty and productive assets, multiple form of discrimination — caste system, racism, weakness of social protection — passage and enforcement of protective legislation, meaningful punishment of perpetrators, education/information for awareness, willingness to report, criminal action, training of law enforcement, lack of skill and income opportunities for women in rural areas, pressure to collect money for dowry which leads to sending daughter to distant place for work, lack of education and health care,



Lack of respect for person, un documented status of immigrants, city life dream, dysfunctional families, Devdasi tradition, violent behavior in the home and on TV , drug and alcohol addiction, Disintegration of social protection network, A culture that accepts treating people, especially women and children as object, pornography, promoted and available globally, etc are the some of the gender discrimination causes.

- 3) **Political and legal causes:** Concerning political and legal following are the causes, corruption organized crime, border controls, increased militarization- Arm conflict resource curse in extractives refugees, legal - Access to justice rule of law, statelessness. A lack of anti-trafficking legislation.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO TACKLE TRAFFICKING IN INDIA :

The constitution of India guarantees wide range of rights for the protection and proper upbringing of women. These rights represent the values raised by the people and are meant to safeguard the dignity of the individual and also help in creating conditions in which human beings can develop their personality to the fullest extent. In the case of Yusuf vs the State of Bombay, it was held that Article 14 of the Constitution states that “ The State shall not deny to any person equality before the Law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India”. Even though this article guarantees equality but it does not prevent the State from introducing a reform toward betterment. Hence any law-making special provisions for women under article 15 (3) can not be challenged on the ground of contravention of article 14.

Trafficking in human beings or persons is prohibited and guarantees the right against exploitation and forced labor and practice of which is punishable following the Law as per article 23 of the Constitution of India. Again article No. 24 clearly states that children below the 14 years of age or prohibited from employment in factories or some other hazardous employment.

Apart from the Constitution, In the Indian Penal Code, we will find provisions concerning women trafficking among them important provisions are Sec. 366 (A) and (B) which speak about the procurement of a minor girl below the age of 18 years from any place and importation of girl below the age of 21 years are punishable respectively. Further, Sec. 372, 373, and 374 speak about selling, buying, and punishment for compelling any person to labor against his will respectively.

Some of the major acts which prohibited trafficking in India are, the **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (IIPA)** is the legislation which is for the prevention of **trafficking for commercial** sexual exploitation. **Recently**, the criminal law (**amendment**) act, 2013 has come into force wherein the Sec. 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Sec. 370 and 370 (A) IPC., which **provides for Comprehensive Measures to counter the menace of** human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form **including** physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude or the **forced** removal of organs. In the year, the 2012 Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 came into force, which is one of the special laws to protect **Children from Sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides the precise definition of different** forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and nonpenetrative **sexual** assault, sexual **harassment**. Apart from all these, some other specific enactments are enacted for Prohibition of trafficking or prohibition of child marriage act, 2006, bonded labor system (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labor (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, etc.”



The Role of Judiciary on Human Trafficking:

It is a known fact that the issue of trafficking is a sensitive one, the judiciary in India has given a few important judgments which are significant. Usually, most of the judicial pronouncements or decisions or milestone cases on trafficking were made by the Supreme Court of India and one of the High Courts. Again it is a general understanding that, the bulk of cases on

Trafficking is dealt with by lower courts and is not reported unlike those of the Supreme Court and High Courts. The Apex Court and High Courts laid down some principles, which have a positive impact on the approach of the Judiciary to cases of human trafficking and which can be broadly categorized which 3 main concerns, victims' rights, giving appropriate directions to Governments, and lastly, special protection to a child.

1. Victims Rights :

In the case of *Prajwala vs Union of India*, It was held that the implementation of victim protocol was demanded and there have been cases where compensation has been ordered to be paid by a perpetrator of crimes to a victim of the crime as in the case of *Bodhiswatwa Gautam vs Subhra Chakraborty*. In the case of the *Chairman, Railway Board VS Chandrima Das*, where a person promised marriage, to a woman and even went through with a wedding ceremony which turned out to be False. This has been applied to foreign nationals as well. In cases of trafficking too, this principle has been used, as seen in *PUCL VS Union of India*, where compensation was ordered to be paid where children were trafficked/bonded for labor.

2. Directions to state functionaries to tackle the problem of trafficking :

In a very interesting case, *Vishal Jeet vs Union of India and others*, the Supreme Court of India pointed out that the appropriate Governments should ensure care, protection, development, treatment, and required rehabilitative measures for the victims of commercial sexual exploitation and directed the Governments to appoint trained personnel in rehabilitation homes. In the instant case, the following directions were issued by the Supreme Court to the State and Central Governments.

- a. State and Central Governments must direct their law-enforcing authorities to take strict action against child prostitution and eradicate it at the earliest.
- b. A separate advisory committee should be constituted in different zones comprising the secretary, Law department, sociologists and criminologists, members of women's commission, from women organizations & voluntary social organizations to eradicate child prostitution. The committee should also take care of these victims, and ensure care, protection, treatment, and rehabilitation of the young children rescued either from a brothel or from sexual exploitation. The Court also directed to provide good doctors to ensure the health & rehabilitation of the victims of child prostitution.

Further, the Supreme Court took it upon itself to give directions for the protection and rehabilitation of those who had been dedicated as devadasis by their families or communities for cultural reasons and were currently in prostitution. While Devadasis and Joins are from different states in India.



In the case of *Gaurav Jain vs. Union of India*, the court observed that such children should not be kept separately in the interest of children and the society at large. They should be allowed to mingle with others and become a part of society so that they should feel that they are also treated equally in society. Further, it was affirmed that the state had a duty to rescue, rehabilitate and enable women to lead a life of dignity. The court has also at times taken serious note of what is referred to as the indifferent and callous attitude of the State administration in identifying, releasing, and rehabilitating bonded laborers in the country.

Special Protection to Children :

In the *Prerana Vs State of Maha Rastra* case, the Court held that there are two categories of children, one with children who have been trafficked themselves and the second one is children who are in need and protection i.e., the ones vulnerable to being trafficked. Further, it was held that children who have been trafficked themselves should also be considered as Children in need of care and protection and not as children in conflict with the law. In *Gaurav Jain Case* The court held that they should not be allowed to live in their homes as their surroundings were undesirable. Yet, another case was *Lakshmi Kanth Pandey Vs Union of India* which examined the vulnerability of children being trafficked in adoption rackets due to the lack of an effective protection mechanism. The court went on to create an appropriate mechanism to fill the gap, especially in the context of intercountry adoptions.

Conclusion :

It is evident from the above discussion that, the concept relating to women trafficking is not a fresh one or new, it is as old as the society in India. The problem of Human trafficking has emerged as a serious problem after the advent of the concept of Globalization. It has been intervened in almost all sectors enormously. As the concept of trafficking is confined maximum to women and children as they are a vulnerable section of society to exploitation, because of this there is a gradual increase in commercial sex work. Even though there are various legislative measures to prevent and eradicate the concept of trafficking in human beings, unfortunately, it is still found as an organized crime in society. It is observed from the above that, there are many gaps in the current legislation, and to fill those gaps strict awareness programs should be conducted, literacy levels should be increased, the State should provide innovative packages for **rehabilitation** for the victims and the NHRC should take cognizance of the rescued victims problems faced in stations and arrangements should be made accordingly.

Madhya Pradesh Police

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मानव तस्करी (Human Trafficking)

इन बड़ी-बड़ी पनिली आखों में,
ख्वाब सुनहरे सजाये थे हमने,,
दुर्भाग्य का एक विश्वासघाती तूफान आया,
उड़ा लाया हमें इन अंधेरी राहों में,

इसे अंधेरी दुनिया में,
रो-रो के आंसू सूख गये ,,
सपने चूर-चूर हो बिखर गये,
रोज जिस्म के सौदे होते हैं,

जो हर रात जकम बन टीसते हैं,
मुर्दे बना अंग निकाले और बेचे गये,,
कहीं हाथ-पैर तोड़भिखारी बना दिये जाते हैं,,
कहीं अंधा बना सड़क पर बिठा दिये जाते हैं

कही शेखों के ऊंट दौड़ में लटका दिया,
छोटी सी उम्र में जालीमों ने बचपन छुड़ा लिया,,
स्कूल जाने की उम्र में काम पर लगा दिया,
इन्कार किया तो पीठ पर हण्टर जमा दिया।

जब दलालों की जेबें भरती है,
भूख से बिल बिलाते पेट में रोटियां तभी पड़ती हैं,,
सामने खुला आसमान है खुला आंगन भी है,
उठें कैसे चिरैया बाहर बाजों के पहरों भी हैं।

पथराईसूनी आंखों में सपने धूमिल हैं,
रुह में दहशत और जिस्म में टूटन है,,
पथ निहारते हैं निशदिन कोई तो आयेगा,
इन कंटिली बेडियों से हमें मुक्त करायेगा।

by डॉ० लक्ष्मी कुशवाह, पुलिस अधीक्षक, पुलिस प्रशिक्षण शाला उमरिया (म०प्र०)

Human Trafficking



मानव तस्करी (Human Trafficking)

संसार में तरह-तरह के अपराध जन्म ले रहे हैं और उनमें बड़ी तीव्र गति से इजाफा भी हो रहा है जो दिन दुगने और रात चौगुने बढ़ रहे हैं किन्तु अभी तक सर्वोच्च स्थान पर ड्रग अर्थात नशा और हथियारों की तस्करी ही है और इन दोनों के बाद तीसरे नम्बर पर आता है मानव दुर्व्यापार अर्थात मानव तस्करी जो कि विश्व में बड़ी ही चिंता का विषय है इस संसार में हर चीज की तस्करी होने लगी है पैसे की भूख इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि इंसान, इंसान को खाने लगा है। संवेदनायें मर चुकी हैं। यह व्यापार तृतीय श्रेणी पर आता है और तीसरा बड़ा संगठित अपराध है। जो सोच समझ कर ग्रुप बना कर अंजाम दिया जाता है। एशिया में, भारत में ही सबसे ज्यादा मानव तस्करी विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये की जाती है।

शोध बताते हैं कि 80 प्रतिशत मानव दुर्व्यापार केवल वेश्यावृत्ति के लिये किया जाता है जिसमें खूब लाभ कमाकर चांदी काटी जाती है। तस्कर इस खजाने को पाने के लिये गरीब बस्तियों का रुख करते हैं क्योंकि वहां उन्हें अपना शिकार बड़ी आसानी से मिल जाता है। फिर चाहें वह बच्चे हों या युवतियां हो या फिर पुरुष, मानव दुर्व्यापार के लिये यह तस्कर अपनी जगह बना ही लेते हैं और अपने शिकार को बड़ी आसानी से हासिल कर लेते हैं।

इसके लिये अधिकतर लड़कियों को भारत के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के आंतरिक भागों से लाते हैं और वह भी शायद गांव के अत्यंत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से, इसका कारण यह है कि शहरों में तो काफी जागरूकता अभियान चलते रहते हैं। टीवी, रेडियो पर प्रचार-प्रसार होता रहता है जैसे अभी घर-घर शौचालय बनाने हेतु अभियान चल रहा है। किन्तु, जहां अत्यधिक गरीबी है और लाइट की समस्याएं हों शिक्षा की कमी हो वहां जागरूकता अभियान नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं सिर्फ कागजों पर ही दिखते हैं। फिर पेट की आग के सामने तो अच्छे-अच्छे झुलस जाते हैं तो बेचारे गरीबों की तो बात ही क्या की जाये। यह अपने बच्चों को काम पर भेजते हैं किन्तु पढ़ने के लिये स्कूल नहीं भेजते हैं। अशिक्षा के कारण ही यह अपराधियों के झांसे में फंस जाते हैं। अपराधियों के मुखबिर तो गिद्ध दृष्टि जमाये हर जगह तैयार रहते हैं जरा सी निगाह हटी तो इन्होंने बालक-बालिकाओं को अपने पंजों में दबोचा और उड़ गये।

इनसे कैसे निपटा जाये यह हर राष्ट्र को सोचना चाहिये वरना हमारा भविष्य खतरे में पड़ जायेगा। भारत में तो मानव तस्कर हर जगह छुपे हैं, इनके अपने एजेंट भी होते हैं स्थानीय एजेंट की बड़ी भूमिका होती है इनका काम ही लड़कियों और बच्चों को बरगलाना-बहलाना-फुसलाना होता है। इसके एवज में इनको मोटी रकम दी जाती है यह लोग गाँवों के बेहद गरीब परिवारों की कम उम्र की बच्चियों पर नजर रख कर उनके परिवार को शहर में अच्छी नौकरी का झांसा देते हैं और झांसे में आई लड़कियों को काफी ऊँचे दामों में बेच दिया जाता है और वहां फिर इनका हर प्रकार से शोषण होता है। इनके परिवारों को इससे कोई मतलब नहीं होता कि बच्चों के साथ क्या हो रहा है उनको हर माह रुपये मिलते रहते हैं और वह आश्वस्त रहते हैं।

मानव तस्करी का अर्थ - मानव दुर्व्यापार अर्थात मनुष्य का व्यापार, जिस प्रकार वस्तुओं तथा जानवरों की खरीद फरोख्त रुपये देकर किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार मानव की खरीद-फरोक्त, व्यापार किया जाना मानव दुर्व्यापार है।

बच्चों के संदर्भ में कहा गया है कि बच्चों को शोषणकारी परिस्थितियों में शामिल करना ही मानव तस्करी है भले ही उनका खरीद बिक्री न हो। मानव तस्करी के जो मामले होते हैं उनमें 51 प्रतिशत महिलायें, 28 प्रतिशत बच्चे, और 21 प्रतिशत पुरुष होते हैं। 80 प्रतिशत जो मानव की तस्करी होती है उसमें महिलाओं के संदर्भ में देखा जाये तो वह देह व्यापार कराये जाने में किया जाता है। इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गनाइजेशन के अनुसार यह अभी तक 40.3 मिलियन लोग मानव तस्करी के शिकार हो चुके हैं यह व्यापार 150 बिलियन डॉलर का है।

मानव तस्करी पर अभी एक रिपोर्ट आई है जिसका नाम ही है "मानव तस्करी रिपोर्ट 2021" इसे अमेरिका के विदेश विभाग द्वारा जारी किया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि मानव तस्करी की संवेदनशीलता कोविड के दौरान बढ़ी है और भारत मानव तस्करी को समाप्त करने के न्यूनतम मानकों का पूरा नहीं करता है यह रिपोर्ट कहती है चीन सरकार के बारे में कहा गया है कि चीन सरकार 10 लाख से अधिक लोगों को जबरन श्रम कराती है यह रिपोर्ट देश को तीन कैटेगिरी में विभाजित करती है टीयर 1 में उन देशों को रखा गया है जहां पर मानव तस्करी को रोकने के कानूनों का पालन किया जाता है इसमें यूके, यूएसए,



आस्ट्रेलिया, बेहरीन, दक्षिण कोरिया जैसे देश है टीयर 2 में भारत जैसे देश को रखा गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि यहां पर कानूनों का पूरी तरह से पालन तो नहीं किया जा रहा है किन्तु प्रयास किया जा रहा है। टीयर 3 में उन देशों को रखा गया है जहां पर न तो इन मानकों का पालन किया जाता है और न ही पालन करवाने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं इन देशों में चीन, क्यूबा, अफगानिस्तान, उत्तर कोरिया, इरान, रूस, सीरिया, और दक्षिण सूडान जैसे देश आते हैं।

एक सर्वे के अनुसार वेश्यावृत्ति हेतु बच्चों को दलाल अपनी चिकनी-चुपड़ी बातों में 48 घण्टों में फसा लेते हैं और उनका अपहरण कर लेते हैं।

ऐसा नहीं है कि यह व्यापार आज ही उपजा हो यह आदिकाल से ही विद्यमान रहा है कहीं गुलाम के रूप में बोलियां लगा कर मनुष्य को खरीदा जाता है, कहीं स्त्रियों को दासी के रूप में, कहीं गणिका के रूप में। कहीं शादी के नाम पर, घरेलू काम काज के नाम पर मानव तस्करी होती है।

सबसे अधिक चिंता की बात तो यह है कि यह एक नासूर की तरह सारे संसार में फैल गया है। इसमें लालच घुस गया है। इस कारण अब यह सारे संसार में चिंता का विषय हो गया है क्योंकि साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद से अब कौन मानव कहां से किस काम के लिये अपहृत कर लिया जाये इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। रुपयों की बड़ी-बड़ी गड़ियों के सामने कानून की सजा इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिये बौनी हो जाती है क्योंकि मानव तस्करी के लिये आज यह सौदा फायदे का साबित हो रहा है। किन्तु समाज के लिये यह एक बड़ा खतरा है। आज महिला तथा बाल तस्करी से निपटना पूरे जगत के लिये एक चुनौती बन गया है सभी राष्ट्र चिंतित हैं।

एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत उन पुरुषों, महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए एक स्रोत, गंतव्य और पारगमन देश है, जिनकी बंधुआ मजदूरी और व्यावसायिक यौन शोषण के उद्देश्य से तस्करी की जाती है। पीड़ितों की संख्या 2 से 5 करोड़ के बीच हो सकती है और भारत में मानव तस्करी का वार्षिक कारोबार होने का अनुमान है यह अपने आप में उस समस्या के आयाम और परिमाण की बात करता है जो आज मौजूद है और इसमें तेजी लाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। मानवता के खिलाफ इस अपराध का मुकाबला करने के प्रयास। अभी भी अपर्याप्त हैं।

अपराधी इतने शातिर हो गये हैं कि कोई न कोई रास्ता वह अपने फायदे का निकाल कर अपनी मंशा पूरी कर ही लेते हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र का प्रोटोकॉल जो मानव दुर्व्यापार विशेषतः महिलाओं एवं बच्चों के सन्दर्भ में इसको रोकने, उन्मूलन करने तथा दंडित करने के सम्बन्ध में है, उसके अनुसार मानव दुर्व्यापार की परिभाषा निम्न प्रकार से दी गई है-

किसी भी व्यक्ति को भय के द्वारा, बलात प्रयोग द्वारा, अपहरण द्वारा, धोखे से, लालच द्वारा, बहला-फुसला कर, पद के दुरुपयोग द्वारा व अन्य साधनों से भर्ती करना, ले जाना, स्थानांतरित करना, अभिरक्षा में रखना एवं लाभ प्राप्ति तथा शोषण द्वारा उस पर नियंत्रण रखना। इस प्रकार के शोषण में इन शोषितों से देहव्यापार करवाना, शारीरिक शोषण करना, जबर्न बेगार करवाना अथवा बलात सेवार्यें लेना, दास्ता में रखना अथवा दासवत व्यवहार करना एवं इन शोषितों के अंगों का व्यापार करना, इत्यादि सम्मिलित है।

उपरोक्त परिभाषा में दर्शित तथ्यों के कारण ही मानव की तस्करी की जाती रही है। जिस हेतु कठोर कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी।

महिलाओं की तस्करी के मुख्य कारण-

1. वेश्यावृत्ति-- दुनिया के सबसे बड़े देह व्यापार वाले देश-

इंडोनेशिया- इंडोनेशिया में देह व्यापार गैरकानूनी है। इसे नैतिक अपराध माना जाता है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद मुस्लिम बहुल इंडोनेशिया में देह व्यापार काफी फैला हुआ और संगठित है यूनिसेफ के मुताबिक इंडोनेशिया में देह व्यापार से जुड़ी 30 प्रतिशत युवतियां नाबालिग हैं।



स्विट्जरलैंड 3.5 अरब डॉलर- स्विट्जरलैंड में देह व्यापार के अड़े को आम तौर पर सेक्स रूप कहा जाता है इसे सरकार से वित्तीय मदद भी मिलती है यह शहर के केंद्र से बाहर होते हैं वहां शावर लॉकर डेस्क और वांशिंग मशीन भी होती है ज्यूरिख शहर ने तो देह व्यापार के ठिकाने को शहर से दूर बसाने के लिए 26 लाख डॉलर भी दिये हैं।

अन्य देशों के देह व्यापार से कमाई के आंकड़े निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	देश	कमाई के आंकड़े डालर में
1	स्विट्जरलैंड	3.5 अरब डॉलर
2	तुर्की	6 अरब डॉलर
3	फिलीपींस	6 अरब डॉलर
4	थाइलैण्ड	6.4 अरब डॉलर
5	भारत	8.4 अरब डॉलर
6	दक्षिण कोरिया	12 अरब डॉलर
7	अमेरिका	14.6 अरब डॉलर
8	जर्मनी	18 अरब डॉलर
9	स्पेन	26.5 अरब डॉलर
10	चीन	73 अरब डॉलर

दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा यौन कारोबार उस देश में होता है जहां देह व्यापार गैरकानूनी है, चीन में सरकार यौन कर्मियों के साथ अपराधियों की तरह पेश आती है, समय समय पर छापे मारे जाते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद चीन के मसाज पार्लरों, बारों और नाइट क्लबों में यह फलता फूलता रहा है।

- अशिक्षा-** मानव तस्करी का एक मुख्य कारण अशिक्षा भी है अशिक्षित व्यक्ति बहुत जल्दी लुभावने वादों में आ जाता है और उसे अपने अच्छे बुरे का ज्ञान नहीं होता है।
- गरीबी-** गरीबी की मार बहुत बुरी होती है। वेश्यावृत्ति का मुख्य कारण पैसा कमाना ही होता है। अधिकतर गरीब घर की महिलायें लड़कियाँ ही इस धंधे में ज्यादा आती हैं। जो अपने परिवार की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये इस में आ जाती हैं। जब यह लड़कियाँ पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ी जाती हैं तो उनकी पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि निर्धन परिवार से होती है। इस देह व्यापार में लड़किया अधिकतर उत्तर-पूर्वी, नेपाल, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा राज्यों से आती हैं, जो बेहद गरीब क्षेत्र हैं।

इन महिलाओं पर डॉ० एस.डी. पुणेकर ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था और पाया कि लगभग 30 प्रतिशत वेश्याएं बेहद गरीबी के कारण इस धंधे में आती हैं जबकि 9 प्रतिशत वेश्याओं के लिए गरीबी भी एक सहायक कारण होता है इस धंधे को अपनाने के पीछे। लॉर्ड्स के मुताबिक “भूख, वेश्यावृत्ति का मूल आधार है।”

- भिक्षावृत्ति-** महिलाओं एवं बच्चों का अपहरण कर उनसे भिक्षावृत्ति इस लिये कराई जाती है, क्योंकि इनसे दलालों को गाढ़ी कमाई मिलती है, जो महिलायें/बच्चे भीख मांगने से मना करते हैं उनके हाथ पैर तोड़ कर उन्हें बीच चौराहे पर छोड़ दिया जाता है ताकि लोग उन पर दया भाव करके उन्हें भीख दें। यह अधिकतर बुजुर्ग महिलाओं/बच्चों के साथ ज्यादातर देखा गया है।
- मनोरंजन के लिये-** कई शहरों में एवं बड़े होटलों में डांस बार होते हैं वहां भी युवा महिलाओं से जबर्न नृत्य कराया जाता है एवं ग्राहकों को शराब पेश करने के लिये भी इनका उपयोग किया जाता है तथा फिल्मों में काम दिलाने के नाम पर भी इनको बरगला कर अपने साथ ले जाया जाता है और पोर्न फिल्मों में अभिनय करने के लिये विवर् किया जाता है।



6. **नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी के लिये-** नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी काफी बढ़ गई है जिसमें महिलाओं एवं बच्चों का अधिकतर उपयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इन पर कोई शक नहीं करता है जिस कारण ये नशीले पदार्थ को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य तक आराम से पहुँचा देते हैं।
7. **मानव अंगों की तस्करी के लिये-** मानव दुर्व्यापार आज कर आधुनिक दिनचर्या के कारण तथा कई बार गंभीर बीमारियों में तेज दवाओं के कारण लोगों की गुर्दे, किडनी एवं अन्य अंग खराब होने लगे हैं। महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी भी इसी कारण अधिकतर की जाती है ताकि ऊंची कीमतें लेकर अंगों का व्यापार किया जा सके।
8. **घरेलू काम-काज-** आज कल नौकरी दिलाने वाली ऐजेंसियों की भरमार है एवं इसी से मिलता जुलता एक व्यवसाय बड़ी तेजी से फल-फूल रहा है जो नौकर उपलब्ध कराता है जिनके माध्यम से घरेलू कामकाज हेतु बच्चे और महिलाओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है इस कारण भी गांव से सुनहरे भविष्य के सपने दिखा कर दलाल इन्हे ले आते हैं।
9. **ईंट भट्टे के काम के लिये-** ईंट भट्टों पर काम करने के लिये भी महिलाओं एवं बच्चों को बंधक बना लिया जाता है और कम पैसों में इनसे काम कराया जाता है अभी हाल ही में पढ़ने में आया था कि शासन ने बंधुआ मजदूर बना कर रखे गये कई महिला और पुरुषों का आजाद कराया।
10. **झूठा प्रेम-** आज कल फेसबुक और व्हाट्सएप के माध्यम से महिला एवं लड़कियों को अपने प्रेम जाल में फसा लिया जाता है इसमें अधिकतर वही महिलाएं एवं लड़कियां फसती हैं जिन्हें परिवार में सम्मान नहीं मिलता आर्थिक परेशानियां रहती हैं एवं परिवार से प्रताड़ित रहती हैं एवं अच्छे जीवन साथी की तलाश के कारण भी कई बार अच्छी सूरत एवं अच्छे पैसे के कारण लड़कियां ऐसे झूठे प्रेम के जाल में फस जाती हैं और नाबालिग लड़कियां तो कई बार ट्रेन में बैठकर घर से जेवर रुपये चुराकर ऐसे प्रेमियों से मिलने चल पड़ती हैं और ऐसे गिरोह के चक्कर में फंस जाती हैं ऐसी कई बच्चियों को ट्रेन से जी०आर०पी० पुलिस ने ट्रेन से जाते हुये संदेह के आधार पर उतारकर उनके माता पिता के सुपुर्द किया है जिसमें उन लड़कियों ने बताया कि वो अपने पुरुष मित्र से मिलने जा रही थीं।
11. **झूठी शादी के झांसे-** शादी के नाम पर भी देह व्यापार का धंधा काफी फल फूल रहा है शातिर लोग फर्जी शादियां करके महिलाओं को विदेश ले जाते हैं और अमीर लोगों को बेचकर काफी धन कमाते हैं ऐसा ही एक प्रकरण निगाह में आया था जो निम्नानुसार है -

तेलंगाना की राजधानी हैदराबाद में पुलिस ने कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मैरिज रैकेट का भंडाफोड़ किया है। पुलिस ने अरब देशों के 8 शेखों सहित 20 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है। 5 शेख ओमान और 3 शेख कतर के हैं। गिरफ्तार किए गए लोगों में फर्जी निकाह कराने वाले 3 काजी, शेखों को पनाह देने वाले 4 लॉज मालिक और कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मैरिज के लिए गरीब परिवारों को फांसेने वाले 5 दलाल भी शामिल हैं। पुलिस के अनुसार दलालों के माध्यम से गरीब परिवार की महिलाएं और नाबालिग लड़कियां अरब शेखों को बेची जाती थीं। खाड़ी देशों में ले जाकर इनका शोषण किया जाता था। पुलिस ने 16 साल की एक नाबालिग को ओमान ले गए 70 साल के शेख को गिरफ्तार किया है। दो नाबालिग लड़कियों को छुड़ाया गया है।

हैदराबाद रैकेट में कुल 35 दलालों की पहचान की गई है। इनमें 15 महिलाएं हैं। अरब देशों से आकर दलालों के जरिए गरीब परिवार की नाबालिग लड़कियों को कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मैरिज के नाम पर उनके देश ले जाकर शोषण करने की शिकायत काफी समय से मिल रही थी।

20 लड़कियों का हो चुका था सौदा-

दलाल और फर्जी निकाह कराने वाले काजी शेखों से मोटी रकम लेकर गरीब लड़कियों का सौदा करते थे। उनके सादे कागज पर तलाकनामों पर हस्ताक्षर भी करा लिया जाता था। ये लोग 20 महिलाओं को अरब देशों में भेजने की तैयारी भी कर चुके थे।



ऐसे हुआ फर्जी निकाह का खुलासा-

हैदराबाद के फलकनुमा क्षेत्र में एक महिला ने शिकायत दर्ज कराई कि उसके पति ने कुछ दलालों से मिलकर उसकी 16 साल की नाबालिग बेटी का सौदा ओमान के 70 साल के शेख अहमद अब्दुल्ला से कर दिया। नाबालिग को ओमान में कैद कर उसका यौन शोषण किया गया। पुलिस नाबालिग को ओमान से छुड़ाया और आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया। ऐसे ही बाल तस्करी भी विभिन्न प्रकार के अपराधों के लिये की जाती है।

बाल तस्करी:-

नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के अनुसार देश में हर आठवें मिनट में एक बच्चा लापता होता है, और ऐसा माना जाता है कि यह लोग गुम होते ही मानव व्यापार के चंगुल में फस जाते हैं क्योंकि गायब यह खुद नहीं होते इन्हें गायब कर दिया जाता है और बच्चों को देह व्यापार में झोंक दिया जाता है क्योंकि पुरुष की विकृत मानसिकता सेक्स में कुछ नया चाहती है। जिसकी भेट यह बच्चे चढ़ते हैं।

भारत में गुम नाबालिक बच्चों का 10 राज्यों के आंकड़े

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2016	2017	2018
1	मध्य प्रदेश	8503	10110	10038
2	पश्चिम बंगाल	8335	8178	8205
3	दिल्ली	6921	6454	6541
4	बिहार	4817	5547	6950
5	तमिलनाडू	4632	4196	4271
6	महाराष्ट्र	4388	2956	2385
7	तेलंगाना	3679	3018	3090
8	उत्तर प्रदेश	2903	2959	3306
9	छत्तीसगढ़	2262	2269	3074
10	आन्ध्रप्रदेश	2155	2354	2436

बालकों की तस्करी के मुख्य कारण -

बाल तस्करी के भी अधिकतर वही कारण हैं जो महिलाओं की तस्करी के हैं। किंतु इसमें 4 और कारण भी जुड़े हैं अंधविश्वास के तहत बली हेतु, आपराधिक कार्य कराने हेतु, ऊंट दौड़ हेतु, कंकाल प्राप्त करने हेतु।

वैश्यावृत्ति/बाल वेश्यायें-

भारत में काम कर रही कुल 10 लाख वेश्याओं में से लगभग 30 प्रतिशत नाबालिग हैं। चौंकाने वाला तथ्य यह है कि 14 वर्ष से कम आयु बच्चियों द्वारा करायी जाने वाली वेश्यावृत्ति की दर प्रतिवर्ष 8 से 10 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रही है। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में गाने-बजाने वाली टोलियों में शामिल 60 प्रतिशत बच्चियों को 14 या उससे भी कम उम्र में स्वयं परिवार वालों द्वारा ही उन्हें गाने-बजाने के पेशे में धकेल दिया जाता है। होशंगाबाद से 5-6 वर्ष एवं 10 से 12 वर्ष की छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों को कंजर एवं बेड़िया बिस्कुट खिलाने के बहाने व्यावहारिक ले जाते हैं, फिर वहां से गुना, शिवपुरी एवं ग्वालियर ले जाकर 40-45 हजार रुपये में बेच देते हैं तथा मुम्बई महानगर में इन बच्चियों से गलत कार्य कराया जाता है।

ये सभी बच्चियां 4-6 औरतों के कंट्रोल में रहती हैं। कालांतर में ये बच्चियां किशोरावस्था प्राप्त करने से पूर्व की जिस्म फरोशी के धंधे में लग जाती हैं। कितना अमानवीय और अप्राकृतिक है कि अपनी मनमोहक बालसुलभ मुस्कान से दादा-दादियों को लुभाने वाली उम्र में उन्हें ग्राहकों को लुभाना पड़ता है, उन्हें फंसाना पड़ता है।

1. लैंगिक शोषण
2. गोद देने हेतु
3. मनोरंजन के लिये
4. मानव अंगों की तस्करी के लिये
5. घरेलू काम-काज
6. बालकों का अपहरण हिजड़ा बनाने हेतु
7. भीख मांगने
8. अंधविश्वास के तहत बली
9. आपराधिक कार्य कराने हेतु
10. ऊंट दौड़ हेतु
11. कंकाल प्राप्त करने

1. **लैंगिक शोषण-** बालकों के लैंगिक शोषण के लिये भी इनका अपहरण कर उपयोग किया जाता है।
2. **गोद देने हेतु-** कई अस्पताल बच्चों को गोद देते हैं और इसकी आड़ में बच्चों को बेचने का धंधा भी करते हैं जब कोई नाबालिक महिला चोरी छिपे गर्भपात के लिये आती है तो कुछ डॉक्टर और नर्सें उसके बच्चों को गोद देने के नाम पर बेच देते हैं और मोटी कमाई करते हैं ऐसा ही मामला मध्य प्रदेश में खण्डवा जिले का प्रकाश में आया है जिसमें एक नाबालिक अविवाहित लड़की का अवैध रूप से प्रसव कराने और नवजात शिशु को कथित तौर पर बेचने के मामले में यहां के दो प्रतिष्ठित डॉक्टर सहित 5 लोगों के खिलाफ पुलिस ने आपराधिक प्रकरण दर्ज किया है पुलिस ने डॉक्टर सहित 4 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है इसमें एक लेडी डॉक्टर फरार है पुलिस को शक है कि गिरोहबद्ध तरीके से नवजात शिशुओं का ये अनैतिक व्यापार लंबे समय से चल रहा था इस क्लिनिक की आड़ में ये डॉक्टर अवैध रूप से गर्भपात करवाने के बाद नवजात शिशु को बेचने का व्यवसाय कर रहे थे।
इसी प्रकार के कुछ प्रकरण हैदराबाद में प्रकाश में आये थे जहां पर कुछ बच्चों को गोरे काले के आधार पर बेचा जाता था अगर बच्चा गोरा है और तंदरुस्त है तो उसकी कीमत 5 से 7 लाख और यदि काला है तो 2 से 4 लाख लगाकर बेचे जाते थे। ऐसे गिरोह का पर्दाफाश भी पुलिस ने किया है।
3. **मनोरंजन के लिये-** ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अशिक्षित माता पिता को अधिक पैसे कमाने के लिये झांसा देकर बच्चों को, सर्कस, नट का खेल एवं जादूगर में बाल्य नाटक करने के उद्देश्य से इनका अपहरण किया जाता है।
4. **मानव अंगों की तस्करी के लिये-** बच्चों का अपहरण मानव अंगों की तस्करी में किया जाता है। जिसमें बच्चों के कोमल अंगों जैसे-आंखें, किडनी, हार्ट आदि को निकाल कर दलालों द्वारा महंगे दामों में बेचा जाता है।
5. **घरेलू काम-काज-** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से छोटे छोटे बच्चे एवं बच्चियों को बड़े बड़े महानगरों में लाकर घरों में काम कराने के साथ-साथ ही इनका शारीरिक शोषण भी किया जाता है।
6. **बालकों का अपहरण हिजड़ा बनाने-** बालकों का अपहरण ट्रांस जेण्डर बनाने के लिये किया जाता है जिससे नाच-गा कर खूब कमाई की जा सके।
7. **भीख मांगने हेतु-** छोटे छोटे बच्चों को अगवा कर इनसे बड़े-बड़े महानगरों में ले जाकर इनके हाथ और पैर तोड़कर अपाहिज बना कर इनसे भीख मंगाई जाती है ताकि इन पर रहम खाकर लोग इन्हें भीख दे सकें और इनसे गाढ़ी कमाई



की जा सके। इनको भीख मांगने का प्रशिक्षण भी गिरोह द्वारा दिया जाता है। कई जगह रेड सिग्नल पर महिलायें बच्चों को लेकर भीख मांगती हैं उनकी गोद में हमेशा बच्चा सोया ही रहता है ऐसे बच्चों को भी चोरी किया जाता है तथा नशा देकर सुला दिया जाता है जिससे वो न रोयें, घर में काम करने वाली नौकरानियां भी कामकाजी माता पिता के आफिस चले जाने के बाद बच्चों को भीख मांगने वाले गिरोहो को किराये पर देती है और उनसे मोटी रकम लेती है तथा माता पिता के आफिस से घर लौटने से पहले घर बुलवा लेती है ऐसा ही एक प्रकरण बंगलुरु में प्रकाश में आया था।

8. **अंधविश्वास के तहत बलि-** आज कल जगह जगह बाबाओं ने अपनी दुकाने खोल ली हैं जो खजाना मिलने के नाम पर उन लोगों पर निगाह रखते हैं जो लालची होते हैं और खजाना पाना चाहते हैं उनको किसी बच्चे की बलि देने हेतु उकसाते हैं तथा बलि के बाद ही खजाना प्राप्त होगा कहकर बलि हेतु बच्चों का अपहरण कराते हैं इसी प्रकार यदि किसी को संतान नहीं होती तो उन्हें भी ये उपाय करने को कहते हैं। इनके जाल में अशिक्षित लोग की अधिकतर फसते हैं।
9. **आपराधिक कार्य कराने हेतु-** नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी काफी बढ़ गई है जिसमें बच्चों का अधिकतर उपयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इन पर कोई शक नहीं करता है जिस कारण ये नशीले पदार्थ को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य तक आराम से पहुंचा देते हैं। बच्चों का उपयोग सुपारी देकर किसी की हत्या करवाने में भी किया जाता है पकड़े जाने पर नाबालिक होने के कारण कठोर दण्ड भी नहीं दिया जा सकता इस कारण इनका उपयोग अपराधिक कृत्यों में भी होने लगा है।
10. **ऊंट दौड़ हेतु-** पश्चिमी एशिया में यह खतरनाक खेल होता है विशेष कर दुबई में ऊंट दौड़ कराई जाती है जहां ऊंट के पीठ पर बच्चे को बांध दिया जाता है डर के कारण बच्चा जितना चिल्लाता है ऊंट उतनी ही तेजी से दौड़ता है और शेखों को उतना ही आनंद आता है। इस खेल में कई बच्चों की मृत्यु भी हो जाती है।
11. **कंकाल प्राप्त करने हेतु-** बच्चों की तस्करी कंकाल प्राप्त करने के लिये भी होती है, क्योंकि मेडिकल कॉलेज में मेडिकल की पढ़ाई करने वाले डॉक्टरों को विशेषज्ञ बनने हेतु मानव के आंतरिक संरचना को समझना पड़ता है इस हेतु काफी मानव कंकाल की आवश्यकता होती है इसके कारण ही बच्चा चोरी करने वाला गिरोह बच्चों की चोरी करता है।

अवैध व्यापार का मुकाबला करना- व्यापक प्रतिक्रियाएं-

अवैध व्यापार से निपटने के लिए 4 प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएं हो सकती हैं: रोकथाम- यह अवैध व्यापार से निपटने का सबसे अच्छा उपाय है और इसमें शामिल हैं:-

1. **क) औपचारिक शिक्षा,**
 - बी) सभी स्तरों पर जागरूकता पैदा करना (स्रोत, मार्ग और बाजार)
 - ग) बाल हितैषी गांवों का निर्माण जहां कोई बाल श्रमिक नहीं है और प्रत्येक बच्चा स्कूल में है।
 - घ) एक निवारक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अवैध व्यापार करने वालों के अभियोजन और दंड में वृद्धि।
2. **पीड़ित की सहायता-** यह पीड़ित के प्रति हमारे दृष्टिकोण और दृष्टिकोण को कवर करता है, जैसे:
 - क) **पीड़ित सहायता और सुरक्षा -**
 - i) वैधानिक तंत्र के माध्यम से छापे और बचाव,
 - ii) परामर्श,
 - iii) चिकित्सा सहायता, और
 - iv) पुलिस और कानूनी अधिकारियों द्वारा विश्वास निर्माण के उपाय।



ब) बचाए गए पीड़ितों की भागीदारी-

- i) अन्य फंसे पीड़ितों की उपस्थिति का ज्ञान सहायक होता है,
- ii) प्रक्रिया की प्रतिक्रिया आवश्यक है। जब तक पीड़ित स्वयं अपने ऊपर किए गए शोषण के खिलाफ लड़ाई में अग्रणी नहीं बन जाते, तब तक स्थायी परिवर्तन नहीं लाया जा सकता है। पुनर्वास, पुनर्एकीकरण और अंतर-एजेंसी पुनर्वास अधूरा है और पीड़ित को उस प्रणाली में पुनर्चक्रण के लिए ईंधन देता है जिससे उसे बचाया गया था। पुनर्वास या तो वैधानिक या केंद्र आधारित हो सकता है।

3. बिना सहयोग बचाव इसके आगे, अवैध व्यापार को रोकने में शामिल विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच पूर्ण समन्वय और सहयोग होना चाहिए और इसमें शामिल हैं -

- क) सरकारी कार्यालयों के बीच सहयोग उदा। मजिस्ट्रेट का कार्यालय, पुलिस, जिला अटॉर्नी का कार्यालय आदि, श्रम विभाग, जिला
- ख) नागरिक समाज भागीदारों के साथ कार्य करना,
- ग) व्यापक समुदाय आउटरीच के लिए मीडिया के साथ काम करना,
- ङ) पीड़ितों की भागीदारी- पुलिस अधिकारियों और बच्चों और युवाओं के बीच बातचीत में वृद्धि हुई है ताकि पूर्व के आराम स्तर और पहुंच क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके।

4. कानून की भूमिका- इसमें विभिन्न कानूनी उपायों को अपनाना शामिल है जैसे -

- क) संवैधानिक प्रावधान
- बी) भारतीय दंड संहिता
- ग) बाल श्रम, तस्करी और बंधुआ मजदूरी पर कानून।

महिलाओं एवं बालकों के संरक्षण हेतु संविधान में दिये गये मुख्य अधिकार निम्नानुसार हैं -

भारत के संविधान में महिलाओं एवं बालकों को संरक्षण दिये जाने हेतु अनुच्छेद में अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं :-

अनुच्छेद 14- समता का अधिकार- अनुच्छेद 14 द्वारा संविधान प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को समता का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। अनुच्छेद 14 में समता का सामान्य नियम दिया गया है जो व्यक्तियों के बीच अयुक्तियुक्त विभेद को वर्जित करता है। संविधान की प्रस्तावना में परिकल्पित समता का आदर्श अनुच्छेद 14 में निहित है।

अनुच्छेद 14 यह उपबंधित करता है कि भारत राज्य क्षेत्र में किसी व्यक्ति को विधि के समक्ष समता से अथवा विधियों के समान संरक्षण से राज्य द्वारा वंचित नहीं किया जायेगा। इस अनुच्छेद में दो वाक्यांशों का प्रयोग किया गया है एक है विधि के समक्ष समता तथा दूसरा है विधियों का समान संरक्षण।

अनुच्छेद 19- स्वतन्त्रता का अधिकार-

अनुच्छेद 19 भारत के सब नागरिकों को निम्नलिखित छः स्वतंत्रताएं प्रदान करता है-

1. वाक् स्वातंत्र्य और अभिव्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य
2. शान्तिपूर्वक और निरायुध सम्मेलन करने की स्वतंत्रता।
3. संगम या संघ बनाने की स्वतंत्रता
4. भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में सर्वत्र अबाध संचरण की स्वतंत्रता
5. भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र के किसी भाग में निवास करने और बस जाने की स्वतंत्रता
6. कोई वृत्ति, उपजीविका, व्यापार या कारोबार करने की स्वतंत्रता



अनुच्छेद-21 प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता का संरक्षण -

अनुच्छेद 21 यह उपबन्धित करता है कि किसी व्यक्ति को उसके प्राण या दैहिक स्वाधीनता से विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ही वंचित किया जायेगा अन्यथा नहीं।

प्राण एवं दैहिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार सभी अधिकारों में श्रेष्ठ है और अनुच्छेद 21 इसी अधिकार को संरक्षण प्रदान करता है।

अनुच्छेद 21 विधायिका तथा कार्यपालिका दोनों के विरुद्ध संरक्षण प्रदान करता है।

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 23 के संबंध में- शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार

मानव-दुर्व्यापार और बलात्श्रम का प्रतिषेध- अनुच्छेद 23 मानव का दुर्व्यापार और बेगार तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य बलात्श्रम को प्रतिषिद्ध करता है, यह अनुच्छेद यह भी कहता है कि इन उपबन्ध का कोई उल्लंघन अपराध होगा और विधि के अनुसार दण्डनीय होगा। अनुच्छेद 23 व्यक्ति को न केवल राज्य के विरुद्ध संरक्षण प्रदान करता है वरन प्राईवेट व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भी संरक्षण प्रदान करता है।

अनुच्छेद 23 के अंतर्गत संसद को इस अनुच्छेद द्वारा वर्जित कार्यों के करने के लिए कानून बनाकर दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था करने की शक्ति है अपनी इस शक्ति के प्रयोग में संसद ने स्त्री तथा लड़की अनैतिक व्यापार दमन (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1986 पारित किया है इस अनुच्छेद द्वारा भारतीय समाज के दो बहुत बड़े कलंक का अंत हो गया है (1) नारी क्रय-विक्रय तथा (2) बेगार। ये दोनों कुरीतियां भारतीय समाज में बहुत समय से चली आ रही है। इस अधिनियम के अधीन मानव-दुर्व्यापार एक दण्डनीय अपराध है।

अनुच्छेद 23 का संरक्षण नागरिकों और अनागरिकों दोनों प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त है।

अनुच्छेद-24 बालक को संकटपूर्ण नियोजनों में लगाने का प्रतिषेध-

अनुच्छेद 24 चौदह वर्ष के कम आयु के बालकों को किसी कारखाने या खान अथवा किसी अन्य जोखिम भरे कार्यों में लगाने का प्रतिषेध करता है इस अनुच्छेद का उद्देश्य कम आयु के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करना है। वस्तुतः बच्चे देश के भावी नागरिक है इसलिये संविधान के अनुच्छेद 39 द्वारा राज्य पर यह कर्तव्य अधिरोपित किया गया है कि वह अपने देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य एवं कार्यक्षमता को सुरक्षित रखे और इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि आर्थिक आवश्यकता से मजबूर होकर अपनी आयु एवं शारीरिक क्षमता को हानि पहुंचाने वाले पेशों को न अपनाए।

बाल तस्करी और बाल श्रम- विभिन्न अधिनियमों के तहत प्रासंगिक कानूनी प्रावधान- बाल तस्करी और बाल तस्करी से संबंधित मामलों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी) के तहत प्रासंगिक प्रावधान। भारतीय दंड संहिता-आईपीसी के तहत कुछ महत्वपूर्ण धाराएं हैं:-

धारा 317- जो कोई बारह वर्ष से कम आयु के शिशु का पिता या माता होते हुए, या ऐसे शिशु की देखरेख का भार रखते हुए, ऐसे शिशु का पूर्णतः परित्याग करने के आशय उस शिशु को किसी स्थान में अरक्षित डाल देगा या छोड़ देगा। वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के करावास से, जिसकी अवधि सात वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी, या जुर्माने से, या दोनों से, दण्डित किया जाएगा।

धारा 354 - जो कोई किसी स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से या यह संभाव्य जानते हुए कि तद्वारा वह उसकी लज्जा भंग करेगा। उस स्त्री पर हमला करेगा या आपराधिक बल का प्रयोग करेगा। वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के करावास से, जिसकी अवधि एक वर्ष से कम की नहीं होगी किन्तु जो पांच वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी। दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 363ए- जो कोई किसी अप्राप्तवय का इसलिए व्यपहरण करेगा या अप्राप्तवय का विधिपूर्ण संरक्षक स्वयं न होते हुए अप्राप्तवय की अभिरक्षा इसलिए अभिप्राप्त करेगा कि ऐसा अप्राप्तवय भीख मांगने के प्रयोजनों के लिए नियोजित या प्रयुक्त किया जाए वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी दण्डनीय होगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 366 - जो कोई किसी स्त्री का व्यपहरण या अपहरण उसकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध किसी व्यक्ति से विवाह करने के लिए उस स्त्री को विवश करने के आशय से या वह विवश की जाएगी यह संभाव्य जानते हुए अथवा अयुक्त संभोग करने के लिए उस स्त्री को विवश या विलुब्ध करने के लिए या वह स्त्री अयुक्त संभोग करने के लिए विवश या विलुब्ध की जाएगी, यह संभाव्य जानते हुए करेगा वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 366ए- जो कोई अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की अप्राप्तवय लड़की को अन्य व्यक्ति से अयुक्त संभोग करने के लिए विवश या विलुब्ध करने के आशय से या तद्वारा विवश या विलुब्ध किया जाएगा यह संभाव्य जानते हुए ऐसी लड़की को किसी स्थान से जाने को या कोई कार्य करने को किसी भी साधन द्वारा उत्प्रेरित करेगा। वह कारावास से जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी। दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 366बी- जो कोई इक्कीस वर्ष से कम आयु की किसी लड़की को भारत के बाहर के किसी देश से जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य से आयात उसे किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से अयुक्त संभोग करने के लिए विवश या विलुब्ध करने के आशय से या तद्वारा वह विवश या विलुब्ध की जाएगी यह संभाव्य जानते हुए करेगा। वह कारावास से जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 367- वेश्यावृत्ति के उद्देश्य से नाबालिग लड़कियों को बेचना, वेश्यावृत्ति के उद्देश्य से नाबालिग लड़कियों को खरीदना, बलात्कार, अप्राकृतिक अपराध दासता के लिए अपहरण/अपहरण या किसी व्यक्ति को गंभीर चोट, जैसे ऊंट दौड़, सर्कस इत्यादि के अधीन करना।

धारा 370- जो कोई यह जानते हुए या इस बात का विश्वास करने का कारण रखते हुए कि किसी अवयस्क का दुर्व्यापार किया गया है ऐसे अवयस्क को किसी भी रीति में लैंगिक शोषण के लिए रखेगा वह कठोर कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि पांच वर्ष से कम की नहीं होगी किन्तु जो सात वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी, दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 371- जो कोई अभ्यासतः दासों का आयात करेगा। निर्यात करेगा अपसारित करेगा, खरीदेगा, बेचेगा या उनका दुर्व्यापार या व्यौहार करेगा। वह आजीवन कारावास से, या दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष से अधिक न होगी। दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 372 - जो कोई अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु के किसी व्यक्ति को इस आशय से कि ऐसा व्यक्ति किसी आयु में भी वेश्यावृत्ति या किसी व्यक्ति से अयुक्त संभोग करने के लिए या किसी विधिविरुद्ध और दुराचारिक प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया या उपयोग किया जाए या यह संभाव्य जानते हुए कि ऐसा व्यक्ति किसी आयु में भी ऐसे किसी प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया जाएगा या उपयोग किया जाएगा बेचेगा, भाड़े पर देगा या अन्यथा व्ययनित करेगा। वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी। दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 373- जो कोई अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु के किसी व्यक्ति को इस आशय से कि ऐसा व्यक्ति किसी आयु में भी वेश्यावृत्ति या किसी से अयुक्त संभोग करने के लिए या किसी विधिविरुद्ध दुराचारिक प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया या उपयोग किया जाए, या यह संभाव्य जानते हुए कि ऐसा व्यक्ति किशोर आयु में भी ऐसे किस प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया जाएगा या उपयोग किया जाएगा, खरीदेगा, भाड़े पर लेगा, या अन्यथा उसका कब्जा अभिप्राप्त करेगा। वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी, दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुमाने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।



धारा 374- जो कोई किसी व्यक्ति को उस व्यक्ति की इच्छा के विरुद्ध श्रम करने के लिए विधि-विरुद्ध तौर पर विवश करेगा, वह दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि एक वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी या जुर्माने से या दोनों से दण्डित किया जाएगा।

धारा 375- बलात्संग, यदि कोई पुरुष

- (क) किसी स्त्री की योनि, उसके मुंह, मूत्रमार्ग या गुदा में अपना लिंग किसी भी सीमा तक प्रवेश करता है या उससे ऐसा अपने या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ कराता है या
- (ख) किसी स्त्री की योनि, मूत्रमार्ग या गुदा में ऐसी कोई वस्तु या शरीर का कोई भाग, जो लिंग न हो किसी भी सीमा तक अनप्रवृष्टि करता है या उससे ऐसा अपने या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ कराता है या
- (ग) किसी स्त्री के शरीर के किसी भाग का इस प्रकार हस्तसाधन करता है जिससे कि उस स्त्री की योनि, गुदा, मूत्रमार्ग या शरीर के किसी भाग में प्रवेशन कारित किया जा सके या उससे ऐसा अपने या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ कराता है या
- (घ) किसी स्त्री की योनि, गुदा, मूत्रमार्ग पर अपना मुंह लगाता है या उससे ऐसा अपने या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ कराता है।

धारा 376 संशोधन वर्ष 2018-

भा0द0स0 की धारा 376 में वर्ष 2018 में हुए संशोधन के अनुसार उपधारा (क) (1) में, जिसकी अवधि सात वर्ष से कम की नहीं होगी, किन्तु जो आजीवन कारावास तक की हो सकेगी, दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 376कख-बाहर वर्ष से कम आयु की स्त्री से बलात्संग के लिए दण्ड-

धारा 376घक- सोलह वर्ष से कम आयु की स्त्री से सामूहिक बलात्संग के लिए दण्ड

धारा 376घख- बारह वर्ष से कम आयु की स्त्री से सामूहिक बलात्संग के लिए दण्ड

धारा 377- जो कोई किसी पुरुष, स्त्री या जीवन जन्तु के साथ प्रकृति की व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध स्वेच्छया इन्द्रिय भोग करेगा। वह आजीवन कारावास से या दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष की हो सकेगी, दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

धारा 509 - जो कोई किसी स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर करने के आशय से कोई शब्द कहेगा, कोई ध्वनि या अंग विक्षेप करेगा, या कोई वस्तु प्रदर्शित करेगा, इस आशय से कि ऐसी स्त्री द्वारा ऐसा शब्द या ध्वनि सुनी जाए या ऐसा अंग विक्षेप या वस्तु देखी जाए अथवा ऐसी स्त्री की एकान्तता का अतिक्रमण करेगा वह सादा कारावास से जिसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी, दण्डित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दण्डनीय होगा।

महिला व बाल तस्करी रोकने के उपाय-

इस प्रकार के अपराधों को रोकने के लिये निम्न लिखित प्रयास करने होंगे-

1. सामाजिक तौर पर अभियान चलाना होगा
2. अशिक्षा दूर करना
3. गरीबी दूर करने हेतु प्रयास
4. जनजागरण अभियान
5. रेडियो प्रसारण की मदद



6. टीवी के माध्यम से मानव तस्करी से बचने हेतु प्रचार प्रसार
7. वेश्यावृत्ति के दलालों एवं ग्राहकों पर कठोर कार्यवाही ताकि वह बच्चों को इस काम में उपयोग ही न करें।
8. भिक्षावृत्ति पर रोक हेतु भिक्षुओं को मुख्यधारा में जोड़ने हेतु तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण।
9. मानव अंगों के तस्करों पर कठोर शिकंजा।
10. घरेलू काम-काज हेतु भेजने वाली ऐजेंसियों पर कठोर नजर तथा उनकी समीक्षा।
11. लिंगानुपात बराबरी के लिये प्रचार प्रसार को बल देना।
12. बच्चों संबन्धी अपराधों में मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान

मानव तस्करी रोकने के लिये अभी एक मसौदा आया है यह अभी कानून नहीं है, ड्राफ्ट है अभी इसमें सबसे राय ली जा रही है फिर कैबिनेट की अनुमति ली जाएगी फिर इसे संसद में लाया जायेगा और सर्वसम्मति से कानून बनेगा। अभी इसे महिला बाल विकास मंत्रालय के द्वारा जारी किया गया है और इसका नाम है **व्यक्तियों की तस्करी, रोकथाम, देखभाल, पुनर्वास, विधेयक के नाम से जारी किया गया है** विधेयक का उद्देश्य है। व्यक्तियों विशेष कर महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी को रोकना और इसका मुकाबला करना अभी इसमें 14 जुलाई, 21 तक विचार मांगे गये थे अभी इसे कैबिनेट की मंजूरी मिलना बाकि है और संसद की स्वीकृति मिलना बाकी है। यह पहला ड्राफ्ट नहीं है सन 2018 में भी इसी प्रकार का ड्राफ्ट लाया गया था, जो लोक सभा में पास हो गया था किंतु राज्य सभा में पास नहीं हो पाया था। अब जो कानून बनेगा वह सीमा पार होने वाली तस्करी के साथ-साथ घरेलू स्तर पर होने वाली तस्करी को भी रोकेगा अभी नेपाल से लेकर बांग्लादेश और भारत की बाउण्ड्री से होकर मानव तस्करी की जाती है यह दोनों स्तर पर रोकने का काम करेगा यह भारत के नागरिकों के साथ-साथ बाहर के नागरिकों पर भी लागू होगा अर्थात् इसमें संलिप्त व्यक्ति किसी भी देश का होगा उस पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी इसके अलावा किसी जहाज में कोई व्यक्ति सवार है और उसे बलपूर्वक कहीं ले जाया जा रहा है तो भी यह कानून लागू होगा। यदि किसी भी देश का विमान है और यदि वह भारत में रजिस्टर्ड है तो भी उस पर कार्रवाई होगी किसी भी प्रकार की छूट नहीं मिलेगी। इस कानून में पीड़ित के रूप में महिलाएं एवं बच्चों को ही शामिल नहीं किया गया है वरन् ट्रांसजेण्डर को भी शामिल किया गया है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जो शोषण का शिकार है उसको इसमें शामिल किया गया है। इस विधेयक में इसके अलावा वेश्या वृत्ति शोषण अश्लील साहित्य दास्ता, जबरन श्रम कराना शारीरिक शोषण अंगों को व्यापार अवैध तरीके से दवा का उन पर उपयोग करना उन के शरीर पर अनुसंधान करना भी अपराध होगा जो व्यक्ति इसमें शामिल होगा उसे 7 वर्ष से लेकर और 10 वर्ष की सजा हो सकती है यदि एक से अधिक बच्चों की तस्करी में संलिप्त होता है तो आजीवन कारावास की सजा होगी तथा एक लाख से पांच लाख तक जुर्माना हो सकता है मानव तस्करी का यदि रैकेट पकड़ा जायेगा और से यदि यह सिद्ध होता है कि यह धन कमाया गया है तो उस अपराधी की सम्पत्ति जप्त कर ली जायेगी और ऐसी संपत्ति को बेच कर ऐसे पीड़ित बच्चों के कल्याण में लगाया जायेगा। इसकी एजेंसी एनआईए राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी एनआईए होगी जो इस प्रकार के प्रकरणों में राष्ट्रीय और समन्वयक एजेंसी होगी जो इस प्रकार के प्रकरण को देखेगी। इस कानून को प्रभावी बनाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय मानव तस्करी विरोधी समिति का गठन किया जायेगा। इसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे अध्यक्ष गृह सचिव होगा और सह सचिव महिला बाल विकास मंत्रालय का सचिव होगा।

महिला एवं बाल तस्करी रोकने में पुलिस की भूमिका-

आज पुलिस ही एक ऐसी विश्वस्त एवं सशक्त माध्यम है जो अपराधों की रोकथाम, करने में सक्षम है। बेशक जनता पुलिस के कुछ लोगों के आचरण से रुष्ट हो जाये किंतु फिर भी जनता का पूर्ण विश्वास पुलिस पर होता है तभी व्यक्ति पुलिस के पास अपनी परेशानी लेकर जाता है। पुलिस अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करती है कि कोई अपराध घटित होने ही न पाये और यदि अपराध घटित हो भी गया है तो अपराध घटित होने के तत्काल बाद अपराध पंजीबद्ध कर अनुसंधान कर अपराधियों



को गिरफ्तार कर न्यायालय के समझ समस्त पुख्ता सबूतों के साथ प्रस्तुत करना यह उसका महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व है। जब भी अपराध घटित होता है लोग पहले पुलिस थाने ही जाते हैं, क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि पुलिस अपनी सारी ताकत अपराध रोकने और अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने में लगा देगी यही जनता का विश्वास उसे समाज में सशक्त भूमिका निभाने में मदद करता। तथा पुलिस की छवि को सशक्त बनाता है। पुलिस निम्न तरीको से मानव तस्करी पर रोक लगा सकती है।

- 1 - अपने-अपने राज्य की सम्पूर्ण प्लेसमेंट एजेंसियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन व उन पर निगाह रखना। रजिस्ट्रों का संधारण ठीक से किया जा रहा है या नहीं।
- 2 - खेतों पर अथवा कारखानों में काम करनेवाले मजदूरों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना कि कहीं वह बंधुआ मजदूरी तो नहीं कर रहे हैं।
- 3 - लाइसेंसी वेश्यालयों में नियमित चैकिंग कि कहीं वहां पर बच्चों व महिलाओं से जबरन देह व्यापार तो नहीं कराया जा रहा।
- 4 - घरेलू कार्य हेतु लगाये गये बच्चों को मुक्त कराना तथा उनके बेहतर भविष्य की रचना करना।
- 5 - गोद दिये गये बच्चों की जानकारी लेना कि जिन्हे गोद दिया गया है वो बच्चे कहां हैं और क्या कर रहे हैं। ऐसी संस्थाओं पर निगाह रखना।
- 6- इस प्रकार के देश जहां बच्चों का उपयोग क्रूर मनोरंजन के लिये होता है उन देशों की सरकार से समन्वय बनाकर इसे रोकने हेतु रणनीति तैयार करना।
- 7- यदि समूह में बच्चे कहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं तो उसकी बारीकी से जांच करना।
- 8- बाल कल्याण संस्थाओं से समन्वय स्थापित कर बच्चों के हित में बेहतर कार्य करने की रूपरेखा बनाना। ताकि बाल तस्करी को रोका जा सके।
- 9- एनजीओ से समन्वय स्थापित कर महिलाओं व बच्चों के हित के लिये रूपरेखा बनाना जिससे महिलाओं व बालक-बालिकाओं की तस्करी रोकी जा सके।

महिलाओं के हित में कई कानून बने हैं। पर मैं समझती हूं कि सिर्फ कानून बनने से या कानून बनाये जाने से ही सभी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो जाता और ना ही अपराधियों पर नकेल कसी जा सकती है। वह कानून से बचने के नये-नये रास्ते ढूँढते रहते हैं और जहां कोई सुराख दिखा वहीं से निकल भागते हैं। केवल कानून बना कर उसके दम पर अपराधों की रोकथाम नहीं की जा सकती। इसके लिये पुलिस का मजबूत होना तथा उस पर राजनैतिक दबाव नहीं होना भी जरूरी हैं, क्योंकि पुलिस ही अपराधों की रोकथाम करती है और अपराधियों को पकड़कर न्यायालय पेश करती है इसलिये पुलिस को अपनी छवि पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। कोई पीडित अगर उसके समक्ष रिपोर्ट लेकर आता है तो रिपोर्टकर्ता थाने से संतुष्ट होकर आना चाहिये न कि यह सोच कर थाने से वापस न जाये कि उसके साथ धोखा हुआ है वह ठगा गया है उसकी रिपोर्ट वैसी नहीं लिखी जैसा उसने कहा था। पुलिस को जनता का विश्वास जीतना होगा और कानूनी बारीकियों से भी अवगत होना होगा। जनता में पुलिस के प्रति विश्वास होना बहुत जरूरी है। और इसके लिये पुलिस और जनता दोनों का मन बदलना बहुत जरूरी है। पुलिस को अपने कार्य के प्रति ईमानदार होना पड़ेगा महिलाओं के प्रति संवेदनशील होना पड़ेगा दूसरे के जूते में पैर डालने वाली उस कहावत को चरितार्थ करना होगा जिसमें दूसरे के दुख को अपना दुख समझा जाता है। अपनी ही नजरों से अपराध को तौलना बंद करना होगा कि मामला झूठा है या सच्चा है। तभी हम कानून का पालन कर व करा सकेंगे।

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND MONITORING



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Geospatial intelligence for smart border monitoring

The advent of network-centric operations has paved the way for transformation in the jargon of border management from C3 (Command, Control, and Communication) to more holistic and comprehensive C4ISR (Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance). Advanced C4ISR capabilities are very essential for efficient border management as it provides situational awareness and shorten the time for decision making in OODA (Observe, Orient, Decide, and Act) loop. ITBP, the elite cap, which guards the inhospitable India-china border, has realized the necessity and importance of advanced C4ISR capabilities and is progressing in this direction.

A robust and high throughput communication network is the backbone of the C4ISR framework and it enables the forces to have a fusion of data from multiple traditional and non-traditional sources (including real-time sensors). The data received can be ingested into a data repository and it can be exploited with the aid of state of art AI/ML tools and geospatial solutions. This facilitates swift inference of meaningful and relevant insight into the prevailing scenario in the border areas and thereby the decision-making of higher commanders. The decisions taken by the higher commanders can be swiftly communicated with troops on the ground using the same communication network. This article mainly focuses on the employment of a cutting-edge geospatial solution to augmenting the C4ISR capabilities of the force.

The best practices in the world of Geospatial Intelligence-

1) Geospatial Analysis

The utilization of top-notch geospatial technology can substantially improve the capability of intelligence generation. It enables a new horizon by providing swift visualization of a huge volume of data along with sophisticated analytical capabilities. Earlier hardcopy maps were cumbersome in handling, and for assessment of reports and briefing. Now geospatial technology can help in assessment and analysis digitally at a snap of click with predictive analysis.

2) Imagery Analysis

The border guarding approach which is primarily dependent on human power leaves the forces with limited information about the adversary as it relies on the human senses. The world is not like before anymore, the space is dotted with a huge number of military and commercial satellites that image every corner of the world daily. The defensive and offensive actions of the adversary can be captured with the aid of high-resolution satellite imageries. Further, the scope of imagery analysis has been increased manifold with the availability of Hyperspectral and SAR imagery.



3) Data Analysis

In the present scenario, data is the biggest weapon and wealth for any nation. One who possesses reliable data can extract relevant information from it depending upon the algorithms and methodologies. The timely sharing of data among various organizations will surely help the commanders in taking better decisions.

4) Trend Analysis

Human has a habit of following a trend. When we map trends of the enemy based on data related to the previous activity, it will provide meaningful insights and aid predictive analysis.

5) Link Analysis

Once the satellite data is received and recent developments are extracted, they can be linked and the motive and plan of the enemy can be reckoned.

6) Target-based monitoring

Sensitive border areas/crime pockets can be identified with the help of trend and link analysis. The installation of modern gadgets for monitoring and regular analysis of data will help in guarding the sensitive border areas and crime pocket areas.

7) Security aspects for geospatial solutions

There should be at least three layers of security for the geospatial solutions used by the border guarding forces. The primary aspect of security is the principle of the **need-to-know** basis.

- i. Physical security- It involves the protection of hardware and servers of the geospatial solutions from unauthorized physical access and also from hazards such as fire.
- ii. Network security- It can be enforced by using a next-generation firewall system and Intrusion Prevention System (IPS). It can be used to monitor and prevent suspicious activities in the network.
- iii. Application security- This can be enforced using technology such as VPN, SSL, and user credentials.

8) The following measures can also enhance the security of the system substantially-

- a) **SOPs**- SOPs related to network and server security, digital data handling to be developed and made available to person concerned so as to protect the data from unauthorized access.
- b) **Sensitization of troops**- Troops of the force should be sensitized from time to time by different means of communication like pamphlets, video, etc. Troops are also to be sensitized about the use of social media.

Review of security measures- Periodic review of security measures and upgrading as per the dynamical and fast-changing world is the utmost need of the hour.

ROAD SAFETY AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT



B-TRAC – TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT –

The Bengaluru Experience

Traffic management problems which are assuming alarming proportions in the cities of the industrially advanced countries are being experienced in the Indian cities too. They have reached a critical point strangulating the cities and urban areas. Due to increased congestion and consequent delays the mobility of the traffic is affected and the city is becoming more a liability than an asset. From the point of view of Road safety the conditions in the cities are far from satisfactory. The situation has arisen largely owing to an inadequate appreciation of the nature and type of a whole range of problems. Some of the significant problems leading to traffic congestion in Indian cities are;

- i) Rising demand for travel due to increase in population and other activities;
- ii) Concentration of land use in certain areas such as central business districts and office areas;
- iii) Mixed nature of traffic;
- iv) Inadequate facilities segregating slow traffic;
- v) Insufficient road space;
- vi) Inadequate width of pedestrian sidewalks and their encroachment by hawkers;
- vii) Inadequate facilities to meet the heavy demand for parking requirements;
- viii) Lack of road sense and indiscipline on the part of road users;
- ix) Ineffective enforcement measures;
- x) Inadequate funds to meet the increasing demand for essential improvements
- xi) Non-existence of a specific organization with specialized personnel to deal with traffic problems.

The above problems have largely contributed to huge traffic congestion in almost all Indian cities. Though majority of traffic problems is due to faulty urban planning by civic agencies, traffic police are most often blamed for chaotic traffic situation. In order to improve traffic situation and bring effective traffic regulation through use of technology, the Bangalore Traffic Police have initiated a unique project called „B-TRAC and the same has been described below-

Bangalore is one of the premier cities in India having with a population of nearly 12 million and vehicle population of about 7.50 million. It is a city which has registered a growth of more than 4% year-over-year during the last 2 decades and is still growing on at even faster rate.

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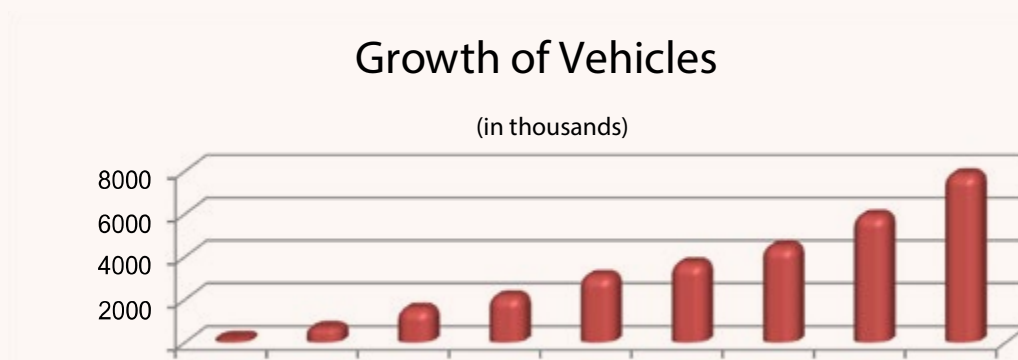


Bangalore Traffic Police look after the regulation and enforcement aspects of traffic management in the city. It manages traffic on 11000 Kms of network and nearly 40,000 intersections. The geographical coverage of Bangalore Traffic Police is 1005Sq.Kms. The sanctioned strength of Bangalore Traffic Police is 5267 and is supplemented by 500 Home Guards. The growth of vehicles in Bangalore City is shown in the table and the graph given below.

Table: 1: Showing growth of vehicles in Bengaluru City.

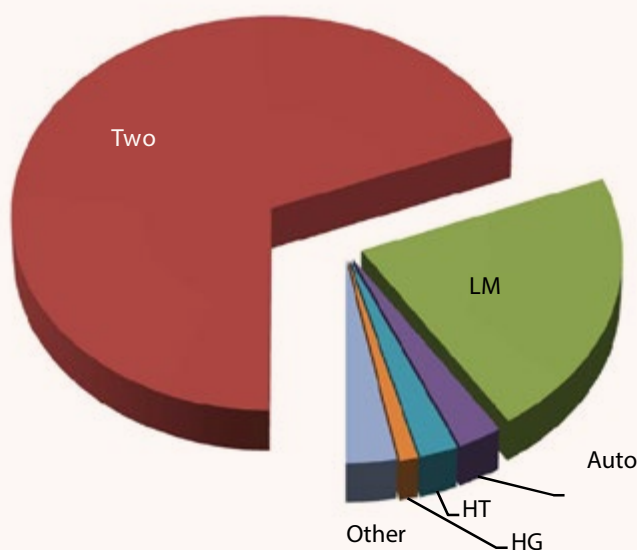
Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2010	2015	2018
No. of Vehicles (in thousands)	190.65	692.53	1566.1	2157.5	3106.6	3686.3	4476.0	5920.2	7849.7

Figure: 1: Growth of Vehicles in Bengaluru City.



The following graph indicates different types of vehicles registered in Bangalore City.

Figure: 2 - Types of Vehicles registered in Bangalore City.



Phenomenal growth of population and number of vehicles registered in Bangalore City and the obstruction of carriage way by number of on-going works like Metro fly-overs, under-passes, over-bridges, the management of the traffic and ensuring smooth flow of the traffic has become a herculean



task. In this background Bangalore Traffic Improvement Plan which is popularly known as B-TRAC was envisaged. The total estimated cost of the project is 350 Crores.

Though the Government had released funds from the financial year 2007-18, the implementation of the project started in the year 2010.

B-TRAC Concept:

B-TRAC is the ‘first of its kind’ project in the country to address the issues of traffic congestion, safety etc., by utilizing the latest traffic management technologies and techniques, which are appropriate to our context. This will give the much-needed scope for larger infrastructure projects to be planned and implemented for improving the transportation system in Bengaluru city.

Objectives of B-TRAC:

The objectives of BTRAC would be two fold

Operational Objectives

- Reduce traffic congestion by 30% in central area
- Reduction in Pollution
- Reduction in accidents by 30%
- Improved parking management
- Achieve substantial compliance of traffic laws and rules
- Set up accident reduction and trauma care system

Institutional Objectives

- Coordinated and planned traffic management
- Robust revenue model based on traffic fines
- Legal and institutional reforms
- Capacity Building-modern Traffic Training Institute
- Strengthening of traffic police by augmenting infrastructure

Paradigm Shift in Traffic Management:

Bangalore City Traffic Police realize that ever increasing expectations of citizens cannot be met by increasing the manpower alone. That is why there is a need for paradigm shift from manual regulation to technology driven traffic management plan. The core philosophy behind B-TRAC plan is:

- Creating a reliable real-time traffic information system.
- Analyzing such information and utilizing the traffic intelligence thus generated for ensuring better traffic management and planning.
- Disseminating such information to public in real time for enabling them to make informed choices on roads.

The Components of B-TRAC are:

1) State-of-art Traffic Management Center

A State-of-art Traffic Management Center at a total cost of Rs.30 Crores was established on Infantry Road under this project. It functions as a nerve center for all activities relating to traffic regulation and enforcement in Bengaluru City. The Traffic Management Center currently is responsible for;



Figure: 3 – Video Wall in Traffic Management Centre, Bengaluru.

- Gathering Statistics about Traffic Flow and related flow patterns.
- Planning movement of traffic with the objective of avoiding bottlenecks.
- Executing the traffic plan; keeping in view the local situation so as to incur least inconvenience to the commuter.
- In the entire sets of activities, the core objective of the department is to ensure the smooth flow of traffic with minimal intervention.

Features of Traffic Management Center are:

- Creation of a unified, dynamic and user- friendly interface for managing all the components remotely
- Integrated complaint monitoring system
- Management Information System
- Creation of a helpdesk
- Intelligent Traffic Signaling System
- Video Surveillance Cameras
- Mobile telecom operators
- Variable Messaging Systems
- Mobile communication



Figure: 4 – Traffic Management System

2) Centrally Controlled Traffic Signaling System

The Centrally Controlled Traffic Signaling System comprises the following;

a) Automated Signaling System

Automated signaling is a concept wherein all the signals placed at various junctions of the city are centrally controlled from a Central Hub. Traffic signal at each junction is connected to a controller, which in turn is connected to Traffic Management Centre (TMC) using leased line. These controllers are intelligent and can be programmed to perform as per the requirements of specific location and time. Some of the visible benefits are:

- Centralized manipulation and monitoring of the traffic signals like timing and patterns on a short-term or long term basis using state-of-art and innovative application software.



Figure: 5 – Traffic Signal Light

- Pre-programming of signal controllers at junctions with different phase/cycle times, in each direction, at different points of the time during a day and different days during a week. This is extremely helpful for handling peak hour and non-peak hour situations at junctions using different approaches. At present each signal in city has at least 4 to 5 programmes. There is a different time cycle for Saturdays and Sundays.

b) Vehicle Actuation

An underlying sensor (also referred to as loop) embedded below the asphalted road near the zebra crossing, senses the vehicles passing over it. The sensor is linked to a controller placed at the junction, which sends signals indicating presence or absence of vehicle over it.



Figure: 6 – Loop Installation for vehicle actuated signal light

Every direction is allotted a minimum 9-second phase time to begin with. As long as vehicles are present on the loop, 4 seconds will continue to be

added in the phase time i.e. 9,13,17 and so on, subject to the upper limit. In case of no vehicle passes for more than 4 seconds, the controller turns the signal red even if allocated green time is still unutilized. Hence, wastage of green time is avoided and traffic from other direction is released. As a result of this technology, a total cycle time in each cycle will vary according to traffic flow.

Vehicle actuation avoids wastage of green time and encourages discipline by reducing signal jumping offences. The maximum benefits of vehicle actuation are experienced during lean hours and at junctions where different directions have different traffic densities.

During peak hours, when there is over saturation in all the directions, vehicles actuated signal functions like fixed-time signal.

c) Signal Progression

This programme ensures that each junction turns green towards a priority direction in conjunction with its previous signal, in the same direction, but with a time traffic from a junction reaches the next junction it finds green signal awaiting them thus ensuring minimal wait at signals. The only short coming is that the time difference is manually fed and any modification of green time at a particular junction, participating in signal progression, can adversely affect the system. Moreover, signal progression works on the presumption of no non-signalized right turns in the corridor and an assumed average speed for all the vehicles. This concept is very useful for closely placed signals.

d) Area Traffic Control (ATC)

This concept is a combination of signal progression and vehicle actuation. In ATC, two sets of activities are conducted, namely;



Figure: 7 – Concept of Area Traffic Control System (ATC)

- i. Optimization of green time allotted to each direction at each junction. A fixed time is allocated at each junction controller for each direction. This time is validated against the traffic passing in these directions; if it is observed that the entire allocated green time for a particular direction is not utilized then the green time in that direction is reduced by 10%. This activity is repeated till the optimum

green time is achieved for each direction in all the junctions in the area or the corridor. In the entire process the embedded loops at junctions play an important role in detecting vehicles passing towards particular direction.

This information is processed by the controller placed at each junction and is passed to the central server placed at TMC, where an algorithm takes decision on green time optimization.

- ii. Alignment of each junction with one another so that signal progression can be implemented across a series of junctions falling in a priority direction. Such green time optimization happens all through the day. This change of time can cause the alignment between adjacent junctions, part of signal progression to break. As such software running on a server at the central TMC automatically prevents such break up between these junctions so that vehicle actuation and signal progression work simultaneously.

3) Enforcement Camera System

High resolution cameras placed at various junctions are meant to capture pictures of vehicles over speeding or jumping signals. These cameras are connected to central server kept at TMC using 4 Mbps leased lines. The central server also has the capability to interpret the number plates using alpha numeric character recognition software. This registration number is matched with transport department database for generating notices to violators.



Figure: 8: Speed Interceptors and Speed Camera

4) Surveillance Camera System

332 junctions across the city of Bangalore are fitted with Pan-Tilt-Zoom cameras, capable of capturing live feeds and pass on them to the TMC where a 24-Terabyte storage solution is used to store the feed for a period of 15 days. The live feeds have their own strategic importance of regulating traffic as well as designing of traffic signals based on actual vehicle counts. Soon video analytics will be used to intelligently interpret these feeds.



Figure: 9: Speed Interceptors and Speed Camera



5) Speed Interceptors

Realizing that it is not possible to have video surveillance for every junction or locations between the junctions, police have deployed nine-interceptor vehicles equipped with surveillance camera, laser speed gun and alcometer for recording the violation and prosecuting the offenders while on move.

6) Automated Enforcement System

Automated enforcement also known as contact less system of booking of traffic violations was initiated in the year 2003. In this system violations recorded through digital cameras and enforcement cameras are processed at Central Automation Centre and notices are sent to the owners of the vehicles involved in traffic violations. This is a highly transparent method of booking of cases against the traffic violators.

Bangalore Traffic Police has tied up with Bangalore-One, a citizen-friendly initiative of e-Governance department, for enabling anywhere, anytime payment of the fines imposed. Citizens can settle the violation tickets issued against their names as well as parking violation tags issued to them by visiting any Bangalore-One centre or any traffic police station.

These places are connected using a dedicated network to the central application server kept at State Data Center (SDC). Citizens can also pay their traffic violation notices and parking violation tickets online through traffic police website from the comforts of their home.

7) Personal Digital Assistance (PDA)

Traffic Police have equipped their officers with Personal Digital Assistance Devices. These devices are connected to a central server kept at State Data Center (SDC). PDAs wielding officers enforce traffic rules and regulations and fine offenders. All these activities are done online resulting in real time monitoring and statistical analysis for the senior officers' review.

Figure: 10 - 625 PDAs to Traffic Police Officers



Advantages:

- Transparency and objectivity
- Cases booked are stored in the server and repeat offenders can be identified
- For those who cannot pay spot fines, notices are issued and details are put up on the servers
- Registration database from Transport Department linked to Traffic Management Center.



Online booking of violations using PDAs also ensures tracking of habitual traffic offenders thus ensuring enhanced punishment for them. In addition, it also tracks down unpaid violation notices issued in the past.

8) Traffic Scan through GPS

600 BMTC busses running in Bangalore city are fitted with GPS devices. This facility is used to identify congestion across the roads of Bangalore and a real time GIS reporting mechanism projects the data thus collected into a map of the city. The time taken to travel between two locations of the city at a non-peak hour is taken as base time and any deviation from that is used to identify three basic traffic patterns, namely, heavy traffic (red) medium congestion (orange) and free flowing traffic (green).

9) Traffic Scan through Mobile Density

A supplementary mechanism of identifying congestion is by using density of mobile devices currently existing under a particular mobile tower. This value is processed for identifying the level of congestion at a particular junction and subsequently the processed data is used to create a real time GIS enabled map at TMC. The higher the number of mobile devices under a particular tower the more likely is the chance for congestion. The only weak point is this mechanism is that the system is capable of identifying congestion at the round junctions only.

10) Variable Messaging Systems

Message boards mounted on large gantries are being placed at convenient locations of the city for displaying traffic related information. This information is fed into terminals placed at TMC from where the message is relayed on to the boards using radio frequency waves. The information displayed informs the travellers about existing traffic scenario to help them avoiding traffic snarls and make better choices.

11) Parking Information System

All major parking places in the city of Bangalore, which are computerized are proposed to be connected to the TMC using web based services. The real time parking availability status from these parking places will be relayed to the traffic Police web site and made accessible to the citizens through VMS board and phones using SMS on a need to know basis.

IMPACT OF B-TRAC PROJECT:

B-TRAC 2010 is the first of its kind project in the Country to address the issues of traffic congestion, safety etc by utilizing the latest traffic management technology and techniques, which are appropriate to our context. This will give the much-needed scope for larger infrastructure projects to be planned and implemented for improving the transportation system in Bangalore city.

Implementation of B-TRAC project has resulted in improvement in traffic regulation, enforcement and reduction in road accidents. The impact can be seen under the following heads;

1) Transparency in enforcement of Traffic rules:

Replacing the paper based challan system with automated enforcement and PDA based challaning system has brought in a lot of transparency in booking of cases against violators of traffic rules. Permanent records are created for traffic violations through automated enforcement. Automated enforcement has helped in identifying the repeat offenders. The new system has resulted in increased number of registration of cases and an increase in collection of traffic fines, as appearing from the following table:

**Table: 2 – Total number of cases booked and fine amount collected in Bengaluru City.**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Cases registered	Total Fine amount Rs. In Crores
1	2007	1444098	19.91
2	2008	2079071	29.51
3	2009	2640286	37.62
4	2010	3333112	47.56
5	2011	4790841	50.56
6	2012	5204800	53.85
7	2013	5432812	56.98
8	2014	7436284	65.92
9	2015	7626671	70.44
10	2016	9180438	66.97
11	2017	10193274	112.38

2) Substantial compliance of Traffic laws and rules

The use of surveillance camera, enforcement camera, field traffic violation report (FTVR) and breath analyzer to identify and prosecute drunk drivers/riders, has brought in greater discipline among the road users. Identification of repeat offenders has resulted in suspension of more than 38,000 driving licenses during the current year.

3) Reduction in road accidents

One of the important achievements of B-TRAC project is reduction in number of road accidents. Accident Scenario has seen a positive change and severity of the accidents has come down due to strict automated enforcement. The reduction in number of accidents is shown in the table below:

Table: 3 – Reduction in Road Accidents in Bengaluru City.

Sl. No.	Year	Road Accidents In Nos.
1	2002	9856
2	2003	10505
3	2004	9101
4	2005	7578
5	2006	7561
6	2007	8426
7	2008	7772
8	2009	6875
9	2010	6483
10	2011	6024
11	2012	5502
12	2013	5230
13	2014	5004
14	2015	4828
15	2016	5333
16	2017	5064

4) Reduction in traffic congestion in central areas

The topography of Bangalore city is typically full of crossroads. Handling the cross traffic is difficult, but this task is also being managed efficiently. It is for these very reasons around 190 roads were made one- ways in phases, and chaos in traffic has reduced to a great level and conflict points were resolved to a greater extent thus easing the traffic flow.



Figure: 11-Map showing one-way roads

5) Reduced travel time due to scientific fine-tuning of signal timings at junctions



Figure: 12 - TLC-Silverlight Application Figure: Junction Phase timing Map

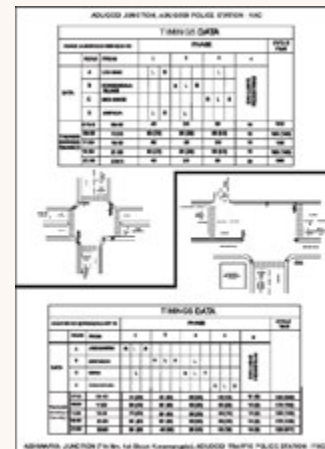


Figure: 13 - Average savings in green time by using customized traffic light configuration system

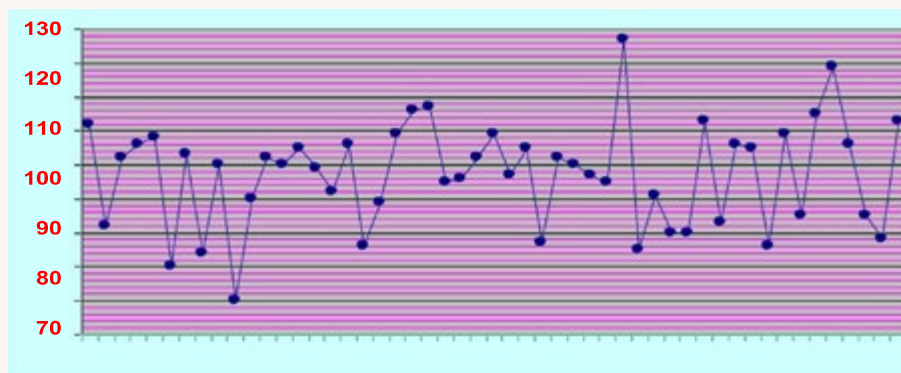


Figure: 14 – Customised Traffic Light Configuration System



6) Reduced Journey time due to Signal synchronization

The average journey speed has increased from 18 Kmph to 23 Kmph in the city after the implementation of B-TRAC project. This is largely due to synchronization of signal lights on 10 important traffic corridors. Synchronization coupled with central control of traffic signal lights has resulted in faster flow of traffic and increase in average speed.

CONCLUSION

The initiative has started yielding results from the first day itself. The changes and the impact were dramatic and exceeded the expectations of the department. Here it is essential to state that the objective of the entire exercise was not to increase the revenue collections but to enhance the quality of traffic enforcement and traffic management by ensuring that violations are recorded and violators are penalized as well as traffic accidents are reduced.

The B-TRAC project was recognized by Government of India and Bangalore Traffic Police have received the following awards for its implementation;

1. **National Award for Best use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)** by the Dept of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Government of India in the year 2011.
2. **Award for Excellence in Urban Transport**” Honoured by **Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.**
3. **“Golden Peacock Award”** for Innovative Product / Service honoured by **Institute of Directors (IOD) and Golden Peacock Secretariat.**
4. **“Golden Peacock HR excellence Award”** honoured by **Institute of Directors (IOD) and Golden Peacock Secretariat.**
5. **“Namma Bengaluru Award”** honoured by **Namma Bengaluru Foundation, Bengaluru.**
6. **“Best Project Award-2014”** by Ministry of Urban Development.
7. **“Skoch Platinum Award-2014”** for best traffic management, good enforcement and reduction in accidents.
8. **“Best Practice Award-2014-15”** by Directorate of Municipal Administration, Govt. of Karnataka and City Manager’s Association, Karnataka.

It is seen that many components of B-TRAC project like Automated Enforcement, e-challaning system etc are being implemented in many cities across India. In order to implement the project, the financial support from the concerned State Government is essential. Therefore, it is recommended that traffic police organizations of important cities can implement this innovative scheme to bring greater efficiency in traffic regulation and enforcement. The systematical implementation of sustainable components of B-TRAC project will result in making our towns and cities more livable.

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City Petrol Unit (C.P.U.)

राज्य में नागरिकों की सुरक्षा, स्ट्रीट क्राईम की रोकथाम, आपात स्थिति में त्वरित कार्यवाही, कुशल यातायात प्रबन्धन, लॉ इन्फोर्समेन्ट, जनता व पुलिस के मध्य बेहतर सामन्जस्य स्थापित करने हेतु सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट(सी0पी0यू0) की स्थापना की गयी।

सी0पी0यू0 यूनिट कई हॉक यूनिट मोबाईल यूनिट में विभाजित है, एक हॉक यूनिट में 01 30नि0 व 01 कानि0 मोटर साईकिल पर अपने क्षेत्र में लगातार भ्रमणशील रहते हैं। इस प्रकार अपराध पर नियंत्रण रखने, प्रभावी प्रवर्तन की कार्यवाही व निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही करने हेतु स्मार्ट पुलिस की स्थापना करने वाला उत्तराखण्ड प्रथम राज्य है।

देश में सर्वप्रथम उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस द्वारा स्मार्ट पुलिसिंग हेतु सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट का गठन 1 अप्रैल, 2014 को 60 पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ जनपद देहरादून में किया गया। देहरादून में सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट का प्रयोग सफल होने पर सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट को विस्तार प्रदान किया गया एवं जनपद हरिद्वार, ऊधमसिंहनगर, एवं नैनीताल में भी सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट की स्थापना की गयी।

सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट का पर्यवेक्षण निदेशालय स्तर पर पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक स्तर के अधिकारी द्वारा किया जाता है एवं इससे सम्बन्धित नियुक्तियां, साक्षात्कार स्थानांतरण आदि निदेशक यातायात (पुलिस उपमहानिरीक्षक स्तर के अधिकारी) द्वारा की जाती है। सी0पी0यू0 हेतु ना0पु0, सशस्त्र पुलिस, पी0ए0सी0 एवं आई0आर0बी0 से योग्य पुलिस कार्मिकों का चयन किया जाता है, एवं चयनित अभ्यर्थियों को 03 माह का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

सी0पी0यू0 हेतु प्रदान किये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण में सम्बन्धित पुलिसकर्मियों को **भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, केन्द्रीय मोटरवाहन अधिनियम, केन्द्रीय व राज्य मोटरवाहन नियम, गिरफ्तारी प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ विनम्रता एवं व्यवहारिकता** का भी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त शस्त्र प्रशिक्षण, बाईक चलाने का प्रशिक्षण, फोटोग्राफी/रिकार्डिंग, प्राथमिक उपचार, कम्प्यूटर, वायरलेस कम्प्युनिकेशन, टोपोग्राफी एवं नेविगेशन प्रशिक्षण के साथ-साथ विषम परिस्थितियों में पेपर स्प्रे के प्रयोग का प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान किया जाता है। इस प्रशिक्षण में प्रशिक्षार्थियों को कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अंक के साथ पास होना आवश्यक है।

किसी भी स्ट्रीट क्राईम के घटित होने पर सीपीयू द्वारा सम्बन्धित वाहन का पीछा करने पर तुरन्त कन्ट्रोल रूम को सूचित किया जाता है एवं घटना कारित करने वाले वाहन का नम्बर प्लेट की फोटो और वीडियो लेने के पश्चांत वाहन का पीछा न कर उसका उसका चालान किया जाता है, तथा वाहन स्वामी को धारा 133 मोटरवाहन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपराध हेतु क्षेत्राधिकारी कार्यालय के माध्यम से नोटिस प्रेषित किया जाता है। यदि वाहन चालक द्वारा अभद्र व्यवहार व अपराध छिपाने का प्रयास किया जाता है, तो सीपीयू द्वारा कन्ट्रोल रूम से अतिरिक्त सहायता/पुलिस बल प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, व अपराध की गंभीरता को देखते हुए पेपर स्प्रे का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में सी0पी0यू0 प्रथम Responder होती है, ऐसी स्थिति में सी0पी0यू0 द्वारा घटनास्थल से बिना कोई छेड़छाड़ के घायलों को प्राथमिक उपचार प्रदान करते हुए तुरन्त 108 की मदद से अस्पताल भिजवाया जाता है व घटनास्थल पर यातायात व्यवस्था सुचारु की जाती है। सड़क दुर्घटना होने पर व किसी अपराध के घटित होने पर सी0पी0यू0 द्वारा घटना की सूचना कन्ट्रोल रूम को अविलम्ब दी जाती है, जिस पर लोकल पुलिस थाने द्वारा अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जाती है। सी0पी0यू0 द्वारा स्थानीय पुलिस को अन्वेषण की कार्यवाही में



सहयोग भी प्रदान किया जाता है। विषम परिस्थितियों में सी0पी0यू0 द्वारा यदि किसी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी की जाती है, तो उसका कारण का उल्लेख करते हुए विधिमान्य तरीके से ही गिरफ्तारी की जाती है, जिसमें कम से कम बल का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

राज्य में सी0पी0यू0 को अत्याधुनिक तकनीकी से लैस किया गया है ताकि वे फील्ड में होने वाली किसी भी प्रकार की समस्या से निबटने में सक्षम रहे। **सीपीयू को प्रवर्तन की प्रभावी कार्यवाही हेतु आधुनिक उपकरणों से लैस इन्टरसैटर, समस्त चालानी कार्यवाही के दौरान फोटोग्राफी हेतु बॉडी वार्न कैमरे, मोटर साईकिल, टैक्टिकल बेल्ट, वायरलैस सेट, ई-चालान मशीन, एल्कोमीटर, स्पीड रडार गन आदि आधुनिक संसाधनो से सुसज्जित किया गया है।**

वर्तमान में पूरे राज्य में कुल 06 सी0पी0यू0 यूनिट कार्यरत हैं। सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट के गठन के पश्चात स्ट्रीट क्राईम जैसे- Chain Snatching, eve teasing, hit and Run में भी कमी आयी हैं, इसके विपरीत प्रवर्तन की कार्यवाही में बढ़ोतरी हुई है एवं आमजन में यातायात नियमों के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ी है।



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MUMBAI CITY SURVEILLANCE PROJECT (MCSP) - SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUMBAI TRAFFIC POLICE

INTRODUCTION:

The State is constitutionally obliged to ensure safety and security of life, property, rights of all sections of society; to provide police service that upholds the rule of law and ensures realisation of human rights; for that purpose, it is necessary to establish and maintain an impartial, responsive and efficient Police Service; policing in a democratic society must, at all times, be in accordance with the law; the police service needs to be professionally organised, people-friendly, service oriented and free from extraneous influences.

'Mumbai City Surveillance Project' (MCSP) was started with the aim of developing a strong referral for city surveillance and infrastructure projects by installing and using over 6000 cameras (High Definition Megapixel Fixed Dome, Fixed Box and Pan-Tilt-Zoom) Cameras across 1500 junctions and the types of camera will be monitored over 110 screens in police stations and DCP offices and Police Commissioner Office.

Over 5,500 new additional CCTV surveillance cameras are proposed to add with existing 4,746 cameras. Phase I was operational in October 2016 and working at a 96% operational rate, proved to be a massive help in identifying traffic violators, those indulging in streetcrimes, and in cracking house break-in and murder cases. Phase II is to bring the "gullies under surveillance" across 94 police stations having more than 500 beat chowkies in MMC.

In the analysis ,primary data from Mumbai Police (MCSP) and secondary data from open sources were used.

Details-

Brief information about Mumbai City Surveillance Project (MCSP) is as below:

I. Key Components / Details :

1. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV),
2. Vehicle Tracking System (VTS),
3. Command Command Center (CCC),
4. Video Conferencing (VC),
5. Data Centres (DC),
6. Network (N/W),
7. Collaborative Monitoring (CM),
8. Other Viewing Center (OVC),

By Swapnil Salunke, Asst. Inspector of Police

Road Safety and Traffic Management



9. Helpdesk (HD).

II. CCTV Camera Scope :

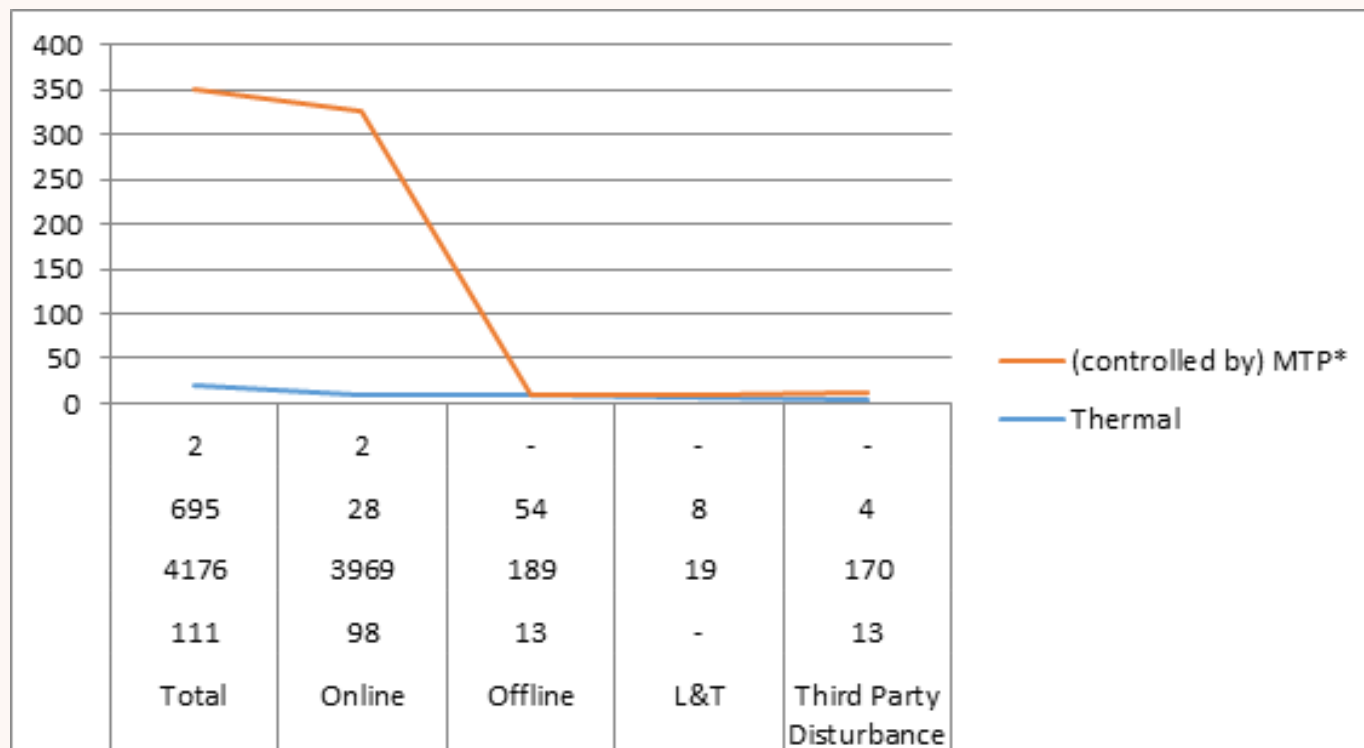
1. Phase I - Implementation Status (stated since October 2016)
 - 3000+ camera installation completed.
2. Phase II - Implementation Status (till August 2021)
 - 1486 Cameras are made live.

S.N.	Camera Types	Phase I
1	Fixed	4176
2	PTZ*	695
3	ANPR*	111
4	RLVD*	-
5	Thermal	19
6	Speed	2
7	(controlled by) MTP*	331
	Total	5334

(*PTZ - Pan-Tilt-Zoom, ANPR - Automatic number plate recognition, RLVD- Red Light Violation Detection, MTP – Mumbai Traffic Police.)

RESULT AND ANALYSIS:

I. Phase- 1 Camera Performance : (Ref. Table below)





Phase- 1 Camera Performance :

S.N.	Camera Types	Total	Online	Offline	L&T	Third Party Disturbance
1	ANPR*	111	98	13	-	13
2	Fixed	4176	3969	189	19	170
3	PTZ*	695	28	54	8	4
4	Speed	2	2	-	-	-
5	Thermal	19	9	10	7	3
6	(controlled by) MTP*	331	318		3	10
Total		5334	5024	279	37	242
Accountability Distribution				5.23%	0.69%	4.54%

Phase- 1 Camera Performance :

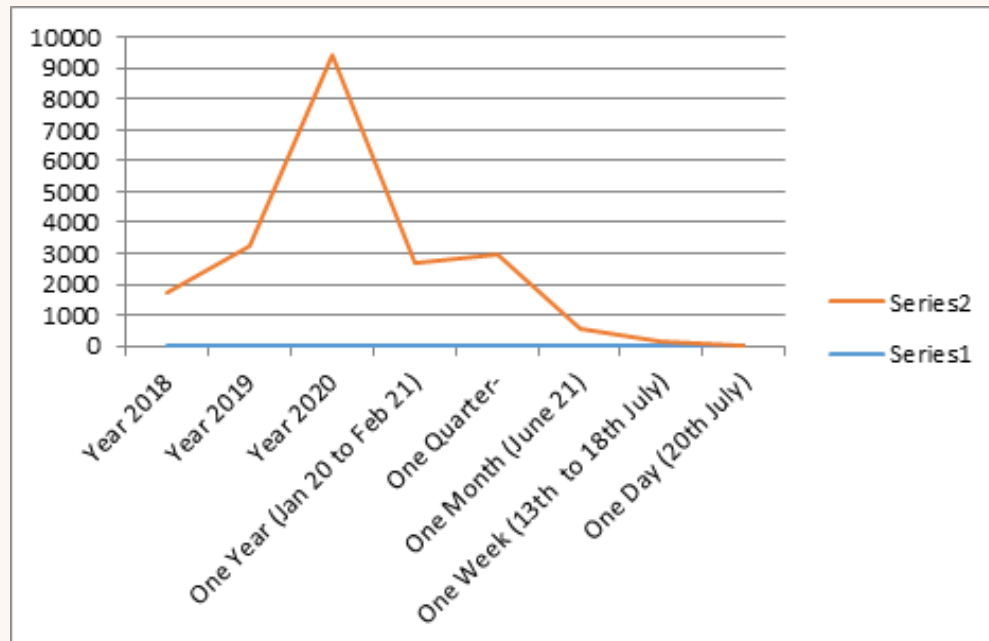
S.N.	Camera Types	Total	Camera Blur	Camera Dusty	Camera issue	Third Party Disturbance	FOV	Obstruction	Free Obstruction
1	ANPR	111	1						1
2	Fixed	4176	1		2	2	1	6	12
3	PTZ	695	2	1	4			2	9
4	Speed	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Thermal	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	(controlled by) MTP	331	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Total		5334	4	1	7	2	1	9	24
Accountability Distribution			0.07%	0.02%	0.13%	0.04%	0.02%	0.17%	0.45%

(*PTZ - Pan-tilt-zoom, ANPR - Automatic number plate recognition, RLVD- Red Light Violation Detection, MTP – Mumbai Traffic Police.)



II. ANPR True 'Alert' Count – average 16 per day.

(Ref. Table below)

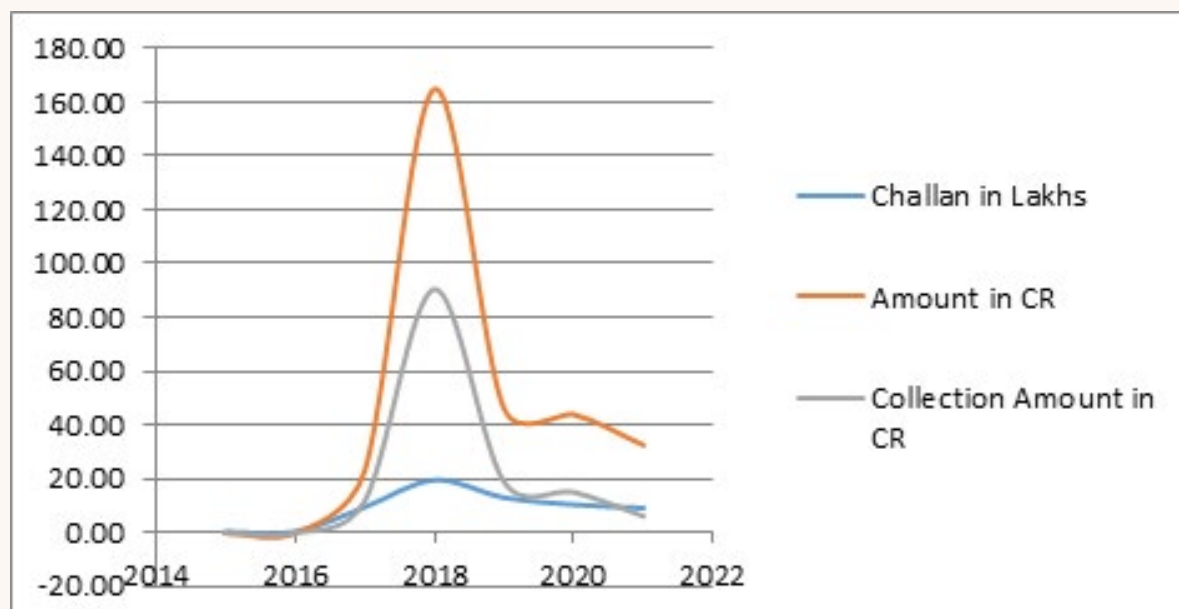


ANPR True 'Alert' Count:

S.N.	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	One Year (Jan 20 to Feb 21)	One Quarter- (Mar to May 21)	One Month (June 21)	One Week (13 th to 18 th July)	One Day (20 th July)
Total	1735	3206	9414	2660	2963	548	133	24

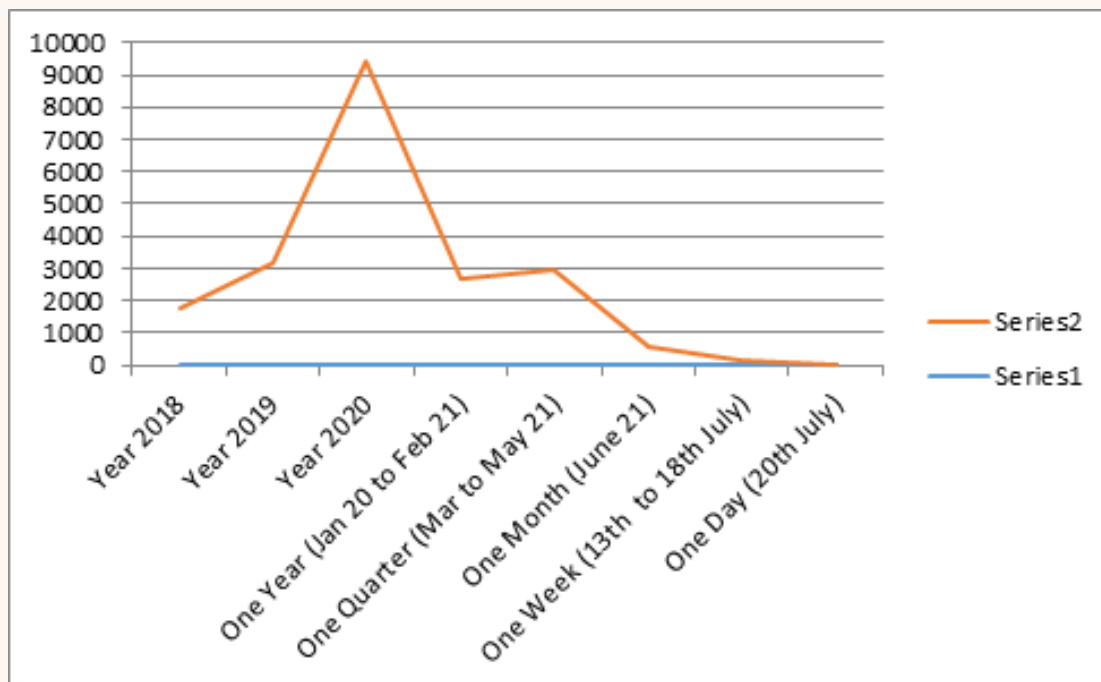
(*PTZ - Pan-tilt-zoom, ANPR - Automatic number plate recognition, RLVD- Red Light Violation Detection, MTP – Mumbai Traffic Police.)

III. Total Speed & E-Challan : (Ref. Table below)



Total Speed & E-Challan:

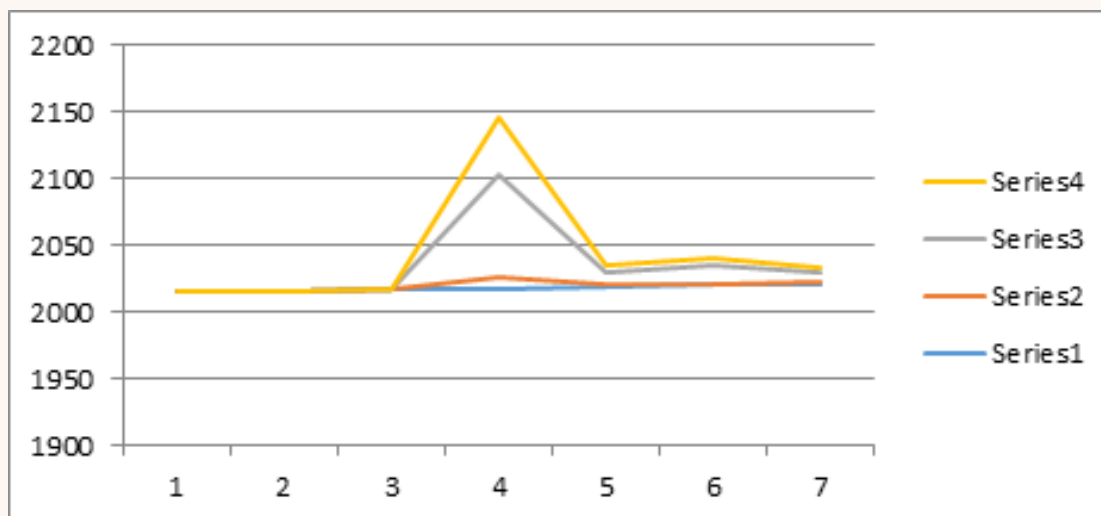
S.N.	Year	# in Lakhs	Value in Cr.	Collection in Cr.
1	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2017	9.33	22.85	11.62
4	2018	19.71	165.02	89.96
5	2019	13.03	46.19	18.81
6	2020	10.34	44.08	15.14
7	2021	9.04	32.69	6.13
Total		61.45	310.83	141.66

IV. **Speed Challan :** (Ref. Table below)**Speed Challan:**

S.N.	Year	# in Lakhs	Value in Cr.	Collection in Cr.
1	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	2018	7.77	77.71	43.07
5	2019	1.03	10.35	5.51
6	2020	1.34	13.4	5.53
7	2021	0.86	8.62	2.2
Total		11.00	110.08	56.31



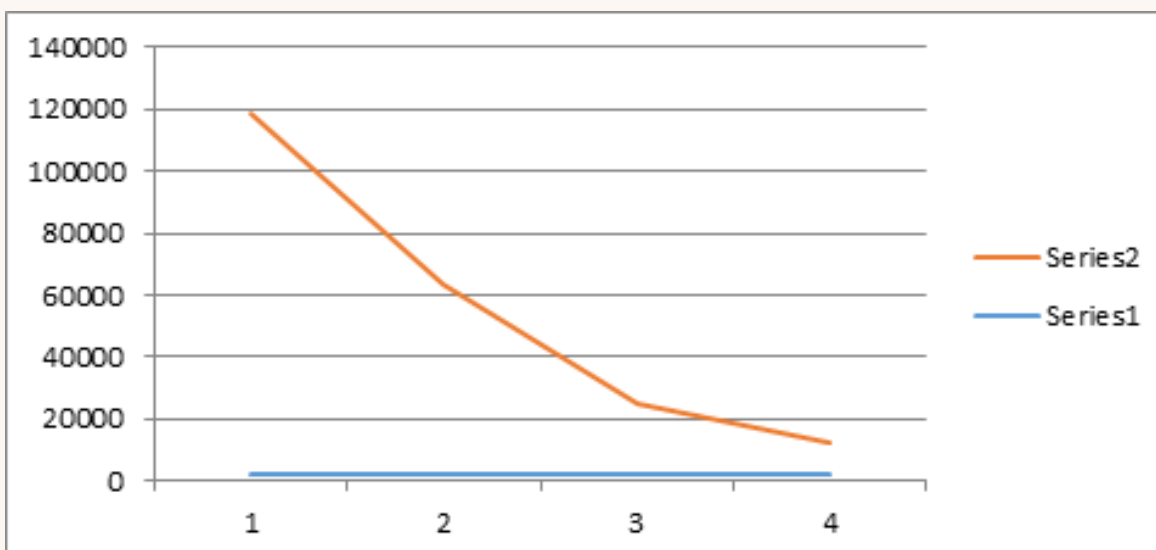
V. CCTV Challan : (Ref. Table below)



CCTV Challan:

S.N.	Year	# in Lakhs	Value in Cr.	Collection in Cr.
1	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2017	9.33	22.85	11.62
4	2018	11.94	87.31	46.89
5	2019	12.00	35.84	13.3
6	2020	9.00	30.68	9.61
7	2021	8.18	24.07	3.93
Total		50.45	200.75	85.35

VI. Speed Camera E-Challan Counts at JJ Bridge: (Ref. Table below)





Speed Camera E-Challan Counts at JJ Bridge :

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	16807	61239	23055	10019

ACTION TAKEN:

After getting feeds from the CCTV cameras, the control room gets an 'alert'. The alert is forwarded to the traffic division concerned or police station by the main control room and/or traffic control room. The traffic division / police station takes further action to trace the subject / vehicle in its jurisdiction with the help of field staff, wireless walkie-talkies, etc. Further processing is done to establish the ownership of the vehicle, antecedents of the vehicle driver/owner to check whether the vehicle is a stolen vehicle. After establishment suitable action is taken, punitive or otherwise.

CONCLUSION:

With the help of 5334 cameras installed all over the Greater Mumbai 'Alerts' are received to the control room. The Mumbai Police are able to watch almost every nook and cranny of city and suburban areas through MCSP. This is as good as having an eye on the security of the citizens and infrastructure 24 hours, all days of week and 365 days of a year.

This is not possible with only manpower and the use of technology in the modern era is a must. Therefore the Mumbai Police are on a mission to continuously upgrade technological interventions in policing. In view of present alarming trends globally there is an urgent need to watch, understand and handle the issue of security by up gradation of surveillance through technology. This will also help the public at large to be on alert, motivated and inspired.

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APPENDIX:

TABLES.

Table 1- Category of Cities according to Human Population and Vehicle Population.

*year 2015

Category	Human Population	Vehicle Population
'A'	50 Lakh and above	20 Lakh and above
'B'	20 – 50 Lakh	8 – 20 Lakh
'C'	Less than 20 Lakh	Less than 8 Lakh

Table 2- National Police Statistics (Year 2014 - 2019).

*as on 01.01.2020

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019
1	Projected Population (in Thousands)	12,38,885	12,62,940	12,77,770	12,87,471	13,06,550	13,42,590
2	Total Sanctioned Police Force (Civil + DAR*+ Special Armed + IRB*)	22,63,222	22,80,691	24,64,484	24,84,170	25,95,435	26,23,225
3	Sanctioned Strength of Civil Police	18,22,358	18,30,131	19,89,295	16,03,757	16,51,379	16,69,907
4	Sanctioned Strength of DAR Police	-	-	-	2,79,428	3,17,425	2,81,760
5	Sanctioned Strength of State Special Armed Police	4,40,864	4,50,560	4,75,189	6,00,985	6,26,631	5,08,289
6	Sanctioned Strength of State IRB Special Police	-	-	-	-	-	1,63,269
7	Population Per Police Person	547.00	553.75	518.47	518.00	503.40	511.81



8	Police Person Per Lakh of Population (Civil + DAR*+ Special Armed + IRB*)	182.68	180.59	192.87	192.95	198.65	195.39
9	Police Person Per 100 Sq Kms. (Civil + DAR*+ Special Armed + IRB*)	71.48	72.03	77.83	78.45	78.95	79.80
10	Number of Police Zones	102	101	97	101	104	95
11	Number of Police Ranges	188	184	186	185	181	189
12	Number of Police Districts	715	727	758	764	777	800
13	Number of Police Sub-Divisions	2,380	2,386	2,473	2,579	2,312	2,355
14	Number of Police Circles	2,334	2,422	2,422	2,750	3,021	2,392
15	Number of Police Stations	15,090	15,555	15,579	16,422	16,671	16,955
16	Number of Police Outposts	8,689	8,745	9,087	9,081	8,592	8,948
17	Number of State Specialized Armed Police Battalions	441+4 Coys	443+5 Coys	470	362	417	318
18	Number Of Central Armed Police Force & Specialised Force Battalions	-	-	-	-	-	1,066

(*DAR-District Armed Reserve Police, IRB – Indian Reserve Battalion.)



Table 3- Basic Police Statistics (Year 2018 - 2019)

*as on 01.01.2020

Sr. No.	Category	Police Units	Availability against	Year 2018	Year 2019
1	Police Population Ratio (PPR)	(Civil + DAR* + Special Armed + IRB*)	Per Lakh of Population against the total sanctioned Police strength	198.65	195.39
2	Police Area Ratio (PAR)	(Civil + DAR + Special Armed + IRB)	Per 100 Sq. Km. of Area against the total sanctioned Police strength	78.95	79.80
3	Population Per Police Person (PPP)	(Civil + DAR + Special Armed+ IRB)	Per Police Person against the total sanctioned Police strength	503.40	511.81
4	Area Per Police Person (APP)	(Civil + DAR + Special Armed+ IRB)	in Sq. Km. against the total sanctioned Police strength	1.27	1.25
5	Transport Per 100 Police Personnel (TPP)	(Civil + DAR + Special Armed+ IRB)	per 100 Police Personnel against the total sanctioned Police strength	7.89	7.74

(*DAR-District Armed Reserve Police, IRB — Indian Reserve Battalion.)

SAFETY OF VULNERABLE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR DIGITAL EVIDENCE RELATED TO CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Introduction

Section 79A Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 defines electronic form of evidence as “**any information of probative value that is either stored or transmitted in electronic form and includes computer evidence, digital audio, digital video, cellphones and digital fax machines**”.

The main feature of digital evidence is that it can be transmitted beyond borders with ease and speed, highly fragile and can be easily altered, damaged, destroyed and also time sensitive. Owing to this reason, special precaution should be taken while documenting, collecting, preserving and examining digital evidence.

Digital evidence especially that which related to crime against women and children are to be collected immediately as early as possible and should be preserved scientifically because digital evidence are highly volatile. Any delay or laps in collection and preservation of digital evidence will result in unavailability or deterioration of valuable evidence. So ultimate care and diligence should be used for collection of digital evidence so that all available evidence are collected and the victim does not suffer any miscarriage of justice.

Conventional crimes against women and children

- Rape (sexual assault)
- Kidnapping/abduction
- Molestation
- Eve teasing
- Dowry homicide
- Dowry suicide
- Acid attack

Cyber harassment against women and children

- Cyber Bullying
- Cyber Teasing
- Cyber Stalking
- Cyber Defamation
- Identity Theft



- Catfishing
- Doxing
- Swatting
- Trolling
- Revenge Porn

WHAT ARE DIGITAL EVIDENCE & THE NATURE OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE?

Digital evidence or electronic evidence is “any probative information stored or transmitted in digital form that a party to a court case may use at trial”. Section 79A of IT (Amendment) Act, 2008 defines electronic form evidence as “any information of probative value that is either stored or transmitted in electronic form and includes computer evidence, digital audio, digital video, cellphones, and digital fax machines”.

The main characteristics of digital evidence are, it is latent as fingerprints and DNA, can transcend national borders with ease and speed, highly fragile and can be easily altered, damaged, or destroyed and also time sensitive. For this reason, special precautions should be taken to document, collect, preserve, and examine this type of evidence. When dealing with digital evidence, the principles that should be applied are, action taken to secure and collect digital evidence should not change that evidence; persons conducting the examination of digital evidence should be trained for this purpose and activity relating to the seizure, examination, storage, or transfer of digital evidence should be fully documented, preserved, and available for review.

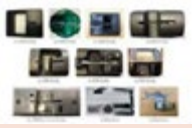
ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

In addition to the advantages of recovering deleted files, digital evidence contains a wealth of critical data and “embedded” information for both intact files as well as deleted files. For example, forensic software can view the contents of an Excel file to reveal, (depending on how it was configured by the user), information such as: the creation date and original author; dates the file was last accessed, modified and printed; when the file was last saved and by whom; the number of times the file was edited, for how long and by whom; the number of revisions; client name, ID and reference number; hidden key words and comments that identify who edited or collaborated on the file; and the original file location.

DIGITAL DEVICES – SOURCES FOR DIGITAL EVIDENCES

Throughout this SOP an attempt has been made to provide the investigators an understanding of the investigation of cybercrimes or crimes involving computer resources. Towards this primary understanding and knowledge of the digital devices and their uses is assumed.

Sl. No.	Digital Device	Potential Evidence	
1	CPU	The device itself may be the evidence of component theft, counterfeiting etc. The device contains digital devices with all the files and folders stored including deleted files and information, which may not be seen normally. Cyber Forensic is used to image, retrieve and analyze the data.	
2	Display Monitor (CRT/ LCD/TFT etc.) screens of Mobile Phones, if switched on	All the graphics and files that are open and visible on the screen of switched on systems can be noted as electronic evidence. This evidence can be captured only in video, photographs and through description in seizure memo.	
3	Smart Cards, Dongles and biometric scanners etc.	The device itself, along with the identification/ authentication information of the card and the user, level of access, configurations and permissions.	
4	Answering Machines	The device can store voice messages and sometimes, the time and date information about when the message was left. It may have details such as last number called, memos, phone numbers & names, caller identification information, deleted messages.	
5	Digital Cameras	The device can be looked for images, videos, sounds, removable cartridges, time & date stamps.	
6	Handled Devices (Personal Digital Assistants [PDAs], Electronic Organizers, Smart Phones)	Much information can be obtained from these devices like address book, appointment calendars/information, documents, emails, phone book, messages (text & voice), email passwords etc.	
7	Hard Drives	The device in itself, as it stores all the information.	
8	Local Area Network (LAN) Card or Network Interface Card (NIC)	The device itself and also MAC (Media Access Control) address can be obtained.	
9	Modems, Routers, Hubs and Switches	The device itself. In routers, configuration files contain information related to IP addresses etc.	

10	Servers	Information like last logins, mailsexchange,log in ,contentsdownloaded, pages accessed etc. can be obtained.	
11	Network cables and connectors	Network cables are used to trace back to their respective computers. Connectors help in identifying the types of devices that are connected to the computers.	
12	Pagers	The device can be looked for address information, text messages and phone numbers.	
13	Printers	The device has data like number of prints last printed and some maintain usage logs, time & date information. If attached to a network, they may store network identity information. In addition, it can also be examined for figure prints	
14	Removable storage media and devices	All New generation mobile phones, cameras etc., use these. These devices store files, in which evidence can be found.	
15	Scanners	The device itself, having the capability to scan may help prove illegal activity.	
16	Telephones	Many telephones can store names, messages (text, voice), memos, passwords, phone numbers, and caller identification information. Additionally, some cellular telephones can store appointment information, and may act as a voice recorder.	
17	Copiers	Copies may contain some documents both physical and electronic, user usage logs, time and data stamps.	
18	CD & DVD Drives	These devices store files/data in which evidence can be found.	
19	Credit Card Skimmers	Tracks of magnetic stripe contain Cardholders information which may include: Card expiration date, User's address, Credit card numbers, and User's name.	
20	Digital Watches	Some latest digital watches contain information like address book, notes, appointment calendars, phone numbers, emails etc.	

21	Fax machine	These devices contain some documents, phone numbers, send/receive logs, film cartridges that can be considered.	
22	Global Positioning System (GPS)	The device may provide travel logs, home location, previous destinations, way point coordinators, way point name etc.	
23	Keyboard & Mouse	These devices can be examined for fingerprints.	

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

IMPORTANCE OF SOP IN THE INVESTIGATION

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are agency unique documents describing the methods and procedures to be followed in performing routine operations. SOPs are essential to improve the quality and to implement uniform processes for conducting digital & multimedia evidence forensic tasks in a precise, accurate manner. SOPs should be task-based and written for each procedure conducted. They should be reviewed at least annually. The previously approved versions of an SOP should be retained for reference.

The SOPs guide us to develop every process in the investigation right from securing the scene and identifying media to be collected, etc., till the time charge sheet is filed and evidence is adduced in the court of law. Due to the nature and legality of digital evidence, it is clear that an investigation in an automated environment requires standard methods and procedures for the following main reasons:

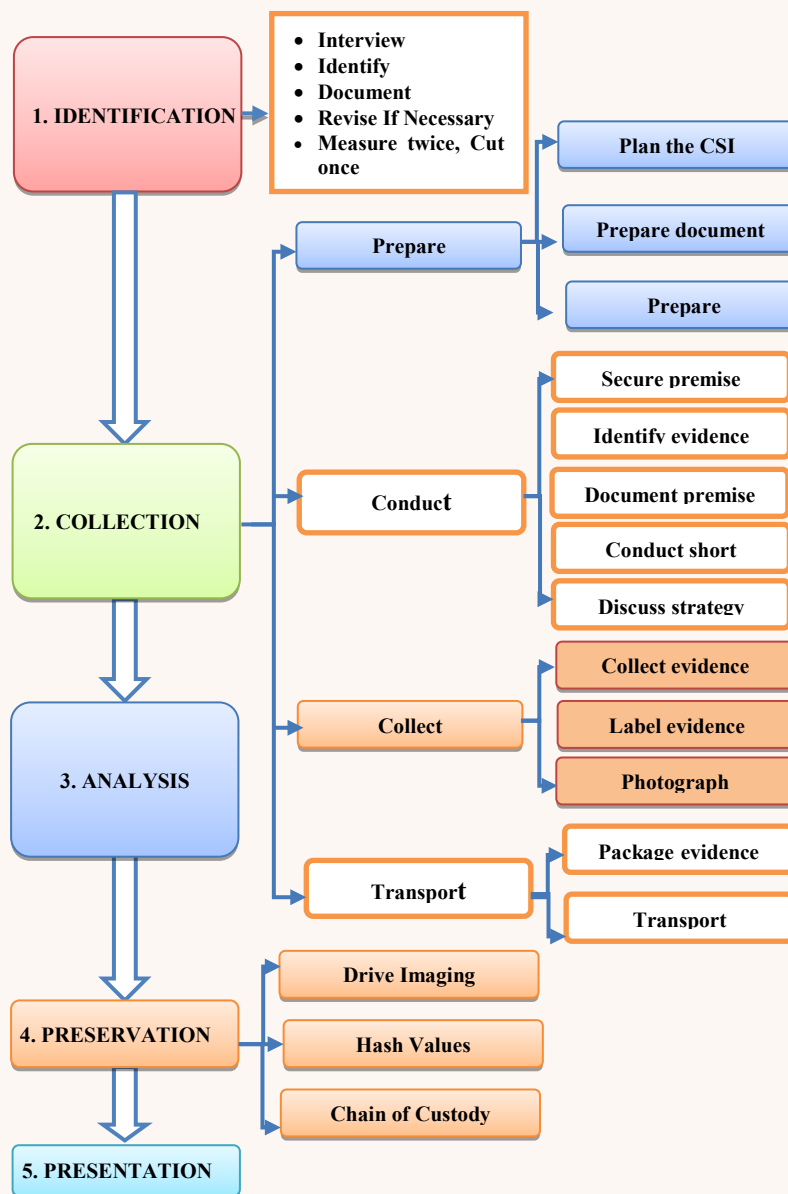
Evidence has to be gathered in a way that will be accepted by a court of law. This will be easier if standard procedures are formulated and followed. This will also facilitate the exchange of evidence in cases having interdepartmental and international ramifications, especially, if investigators from all departments and countries collect evidence in a similar manner.

Every care must be taken to avoid anything which might corrupt the data or cause any other form of damage, even accidentally. The use of standard methods and procedures minimizes this risk of damage. In some cases, it is inevitable that some data will be changed or over writing is found during the examination process. Thus there is a need for a thorough understanding of technology, which is being used for examination and also need for its documentation so that it would be possible to explain the causes/ effects later on in a court of law.

Some of the most important reasons for improper evidence collection are poorly written policies, lack of an established incident response plan, incident response training. This may result in a broken chain of custody.



DIGITAL EVIDENCE COLLECTION WORKFLOW



PRESENTATION

The methodology involves with 5 basic phases; Identification, Collection, Analysis, Presentation and Preservation. Most of the time, Police Officer shall involve with only three (3) phases of the Digital Forensics Methodology; which are the Identification, Collection and Preservation phase. The next topic shall describe the process that involves in handling the digital evidence.

Step No. 1. IDENTIFICATION

Before any digital forensic examination begins, the scope of actions must be identified. Who are the key players and custodians? What are the best sources of potential electronic evidence that will need to be accessed for collection? This information is needed for many reasons, including:



- So that no essential evidence is missed that might affect a case
- So costs can be estimated in advance and the scope of the case can be adjusted to fit actual needs
- So potential sources of evidence identified later will have smaller impact in cost increases

a. Interview

Conducting interviews is a very important early step in a successful digital forensic examination. When determining relevant devices from which to collect data for a case, these individuals must be interviewed at minimum:

- Custodians
- Site administrators
- Users-when available

b. Identify

- Look at the range of variables and determine what factors are at play in the case, including:
- To what extent does legal authority exist to make a search?
- Is there an administrator who can identify devices and custodians?
- How many and what type of devices may be involved? Are any peripheral devices involved, such as flash drives, printers, scanners or memory cards?
- What types of electronically stored information (ESI) are potentially involved? It could be photographs, documents, spreadsheets, emails, text messages, databases and many other types of ESI.
- How was ESI communicated and who was communicating? We maybe looking for email addresses, text numbers, IP addresses and other similar information.
- Has information been stored in an offsite location? On backup media? In the cloud? In remote locations?
- Are there devices involved that have potential remote login capabilities?
- What different operating systems may be involved?
- Does any device require continuous electric power to operate?
- Other variables?

c. Document

- Interviews, including:
- Names and titles of interviewees
- The number and types of primary and peripheral devices to be included in the collection and search
- Any locations from which peripheral devices may have been removed or where they were found
- Whether or not any kind of network is present
- File types involved
- Any off-site storage that is used



- What different types of software are present, including any proprietary software

d. Revise If Necessary

If it is determined that additional electronic evidence (not included in the original plan) needs to be gathered, it's important to determine if there is a need for a legal warrant, amended consent form or any other changes to the original scope of work.

e. Measure Twice, Cut Once

Digital evidence needs to be thoroughly assessed with respect to the scope of the case. The scope of a forensic examination cannot include "everything." At least, not unless there is unlimited time and budget involved.

It is important to spend time at the very beginning to more accurately determine the true scope of the examination, narrow down what digital evidence is needed for a case and where to find it. Otherwise, costs will grow and grow as the investigation moves forward, as will the amount of time required for the investigation.

Taking the extra time and attention to accurately determine necessary devices and custodians prior to proceeding with the next steps in the forensic process will dramatically impact the investigation as a whole and, therefore the outcome of the case.

This phase, the Identification, is a phase where Police Officer collects some preliminary information prior to collecting the evidence. Preliminary information may help the police officer to strategize the process of collecting the evidence, especially if the incidents happen at several locations. In most cases; evidence that need to be collected varies from one case to another. For example, a web related case may involve with collection of the web server and the database server, whereas a document counterfeiting case may involve with the collection of a personal computer.

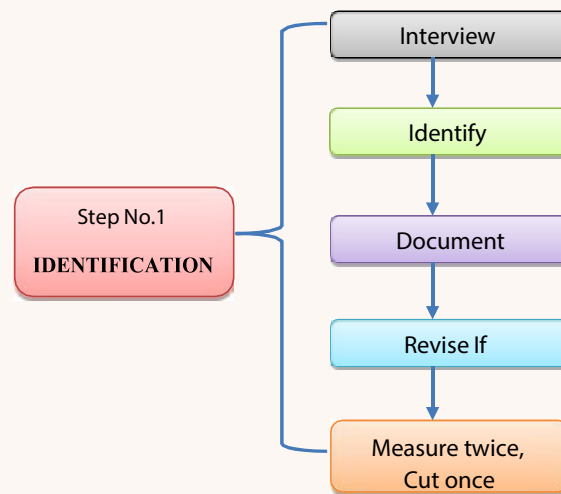
The following lists some of the questions that may guide the police officer in establishing the facts of the case:

Sample of Questions for Preliminary Information Gathering

WHAT	• What type of crime is it? (Financial fraud, harassment, cyberterrorism, bribery) • What are the resources needed? (People, equipment, budget) • What are the needed documents? (Warrant, Seizure list, Chain of custody form) • What is the IP address? • Who owns the IP address?
WHO	• Who are the people involved? • Who are the IT personnel of the premise? • Who are the top management of the company?
WHERE	• Where is the location of the crime? India or across the border? • Where is the database server?
WHEN	• When did the crime happen? • When did the investigating team first detect the crime?
HOW	• How did the crime happen?



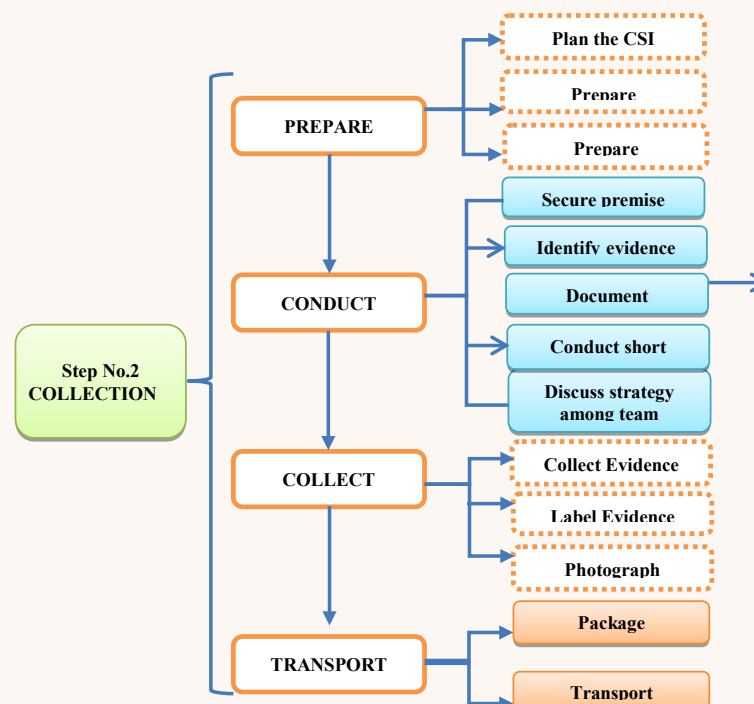
The following flow chart detailed out the process involves in Identification phase.



The Police Officer must be aware that some of the information gathered during this phase might be tendered in the court. Thus, it is necessary that all information gathered during this phase be documented or preserved. Preserving the information is also important in order to conduct a smooth storyline to stakeholders. The preserved information or the written document is best to be printed out, signed and dated by the person who produces it.

Step No. 2 COLLECTION

The next phase is to set off to the premise to collect the evidence. During collection phase, there are several steps that a Police Officer may follow. The process of collection is summarized in the following flow chart:





❖ Steps in Prepare phase are

1. Plan the CSI (Crime scene investigation)

1. During this phase, Team Leader shall conduct a briefing session and brainstorming session.
2. Items to be briefed:
 - Introduce team members;
 - Purpose of raid;
 - Explain the committed offense, the related Act, the location of the premise, the expected total numbers of occupier and literacy of the suspect;
 - The strategy of the Crime Scene Investigation (CSI);
 - Evidence transportation & lodging;
 - Team member's transportation & lodging.
3. Ensure competent personnel are available during the CSI.

2. Prepare document

- Ensure that related documents are readily available.
- Example: Investigation Diary or journal, seizure list, and chain of custody form.

3. Prepare equipment

List of possible equipment to be brought:

- Camera
- Evidence labeling tool (markers, stickers, tie-on tagging)
- Evidence packaging (anti-static bag, aluminum foil, bubble wrapper, cardboard box)
- Imaging tool
- Pre-Analysis tool (Encase, FTK)
- Storage device to store acquired data
- Power bank for your mobile phone
- Tools, small pliers, wire cutters
- Torch

Synchronize your watch/computer/mobile phone with atomic clock.

❖ Steps in Conduct phase are

1. Secure premise

- Once you have arrived at the premise, identify wireless connections around the premise and the security features.
- Identify yourself and the purpose of the raid.
- Identify person-in-charge of the premise and everyone else in the premise.
- Check all rooms in the premise and identify available digital devices.



- Check as well the occupier's vehicles.
- Move people away from the digital devices and power source.

2. Identify evidence

- Identify technical person and interview him.
- Identify potential evidence based on the facts of the case.

3. Document premise

- Sketch these items in diary/journal for the purpose recreating/conveying details of the scene to stakeholders:
 - o The plan of the premise.
 - o Location of the evidence

4. Conduct short interview

- The purpose is to gather and verify information.
- Information to be gathered:
 - o Purpose of evidence
 - o Users of the evidence
 - o Type of internet access & ISP
 - o Any offsite storage
 - o Username & password of the digital device, email, webmail, blogs, social media or instant messaging.

5. Discuss strategy among team members

- A Police Officer may then need to make a decision of these matters:
 - o Do we need to collect all digital evidence?
 - o Do we need to collect; or just forensically copy them?
 - o Do we need to forensically copy them bit by bit, or just copy the related folder/file?
 - o Is our storage media able to store all acquired data?
 - o Ensure that each decision is justifiable.

❖ Steps in Collect phase are

1. Collect Evidence

The 'Collect' process depends on types of digital evidence.

2. Label Evidence

- Label must be UNIQUE.
- Label in an appropriate place.
- Label parent device together with its sub devices.
- If you decide to seize the cables, ensure that the cables are properly labeled for future reconstruction.



- Write down the complete serial number OR unique identification of the evidence in diary.

3. Photograph Evidence

- While documenting the evidence's details are important, Police Officer can always choose the option of photographing the evidence.
- Take photograph of the device and its labeling, overall view and close-up view.
- Items to be captured; device setting, serial number, manufacturer, model, any unique features, etc.
- Photos can facilitate understanding in court, especially when presenting information of items that was not seized at the premise.

❖ Steps in Transport phase are

1. Package

- This process takes place after the evidence has been properly labeled.
- The evidence must then be packaged with anti- static bag, or other materials such as bubble wrapper or plastic bag.
- A Police Officer must ensure that the packaging:
 - o Able to detect any attempt to gain access to the evidence.
 - o Does not damage the evidence; ie. Water resistant
- Both party, the Police Officer and the occupier, sign the seizure list.
- The chain of custody now starts here.
- Any transfer from one officer to another shall be recorded in Chain of Custody Form.

2. Transport

- During transportation, the evidence in the vehicle must not be left unattended.
- At least one personnel must be in the vehicle at all time

Critical Steps in Preserving Digital Evidence while collecting digital evidence

- o As a general rule, make sure you do not turn ON a device if it is turned OFF. For computers, make sure you do not change the current status of the device at all. If the device is OFF, it must be kept OFF. If the device is ON, call a forensics expert before turning it off or doing anything.
- o If it is not charged, do not charge it; for mobile phones, if the device is ON, power it down to prevent remote wiping or data from being overwritten.
- o Ensure that you do not leave the device in an open area or other unsecured space. Document where the device is, who has access, and when it is moved.
- o Do not plug anything to the device, such as memory cards, USB thumb drives, or any other storage media that you have, as the data could be easily lost.



- o Do not open any applications, files, or pictures on the device. You could accidentally lose data or overwrite it.
- o Do not copy anything to or from the device.
- o Preserve any and all digital evidence that you think could be useful for your case.
- o Take a picture of the piece of evidence (front, back, etc.) to prove its condition.
- o Make sure you know the PIN/Password pattern of the device.
- o Last but not least, do not trust anybody without forensics training to investigate or view files on the original device. They might cause the deletion of data or the corruption of important information.

Step No. 3

ANALYSIS

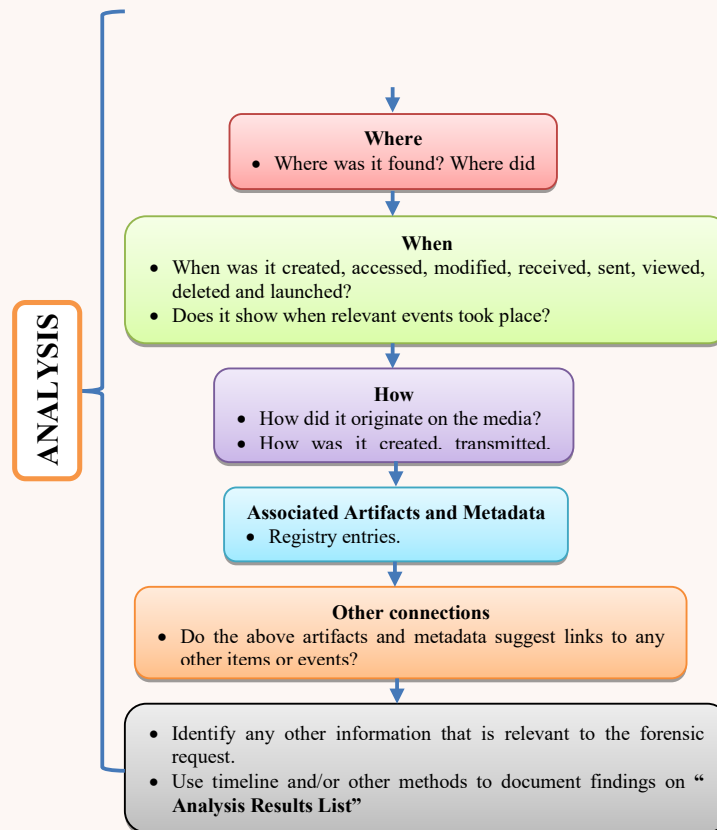
In the analysis phase, examiners connect all the dots and paint a complete picture for the requester. For every item on the Relevant Data List, examiners answer questions like who, what, when, where, and how. They try to explain which user or application created, edited, received, or sent each item, and how it originally came into existence. Examiners also explain where they found it. Most importantly, they explain why all this information is significant and what it means to the case.

Often examiners can produce the most valuable analysis by looking at when things happened and producing a timeline that tells a coherent story. For each relevant item, examiners try to explain when it was created, accessed, modified, received, sent, viewed, deleted, and launched. They observe and explain a sequence of events and note which events happened at the same time.

Examiners document all their analysis, and other information relevant to the forensic request, and add it all to a fifth and final list, the “Analysis Results List.” This is a list of all the meaningful data that answers who, what, when, where, how, and other questions. The information on this list satisfies the forensic request. Even at this late stage of the process, something might generate new data search leads or a source of data leads. If this happens, examiners add them to the appropriate lists and consider going back to examine them fully.

Finally, after examiners cycle through these steps enough many times, they can respond to the forensic request. They move to the Forensic Reporting phase. This is the step where examiners document findings so that the requester can understand them and use them in the case. Forensic reporting is outside the scope of this article, but its importance cannot be overemphasized.

The final report is the best way for examiners to communicate findings to the requester. Forensic reporting is important because the entire forensic process is only worth as much as the information examiners convey to the requester. After the reporting, the requester carries out case-level analysis where he or she (possibly with examiners) interprets the findings in the context of the whole case.



Step No. 4 PRESERVATION

- Identify any other information that is relevant to the forensic request.
- Use timeline and/or other methods to document findings on “**Analysis Results List**”

Preservation is a process where evidence is taken care to ensure that it is not tampered, chain of custody is not broken and integrity is intact. A Police Officer must ensure that evidence is properly preserved from the point of taken, to the point of it is handed over to other authorized personnel. Police Officer must also be able to demonstrate that evidence is properly preserved to stakeholders.

The methods of Evidence Preservation are:

a. Document evidence’s variables

- Items to be documented:
 - o Evidence’s Serial number
 - o Manufacturer & Model
 - o Storage size (if applicable)
 - o Any defects from normal condition, example: keyboard missing ‘k’ letter
 - o MAC address (if applicable)
 - o Hash value (if applicable)
 - o This can all be written down in the Seizure List, which is signed by the occupier and the Police Officer.



b. Label and seal

- Label or tag the evidence. It must be unique.
- Label must be able to stay throughout the lifetime of the evidence.
- Label sub device as well, for example, memory card of a mobilephone.
- Label of sub - device must be able to be tracked to parent device.
- Label in an appropriate place. (Not on the display screen or at the opening of battery).
- Seal properly (anti-shock, water-resistant, anti-static charge). Seal must be able to detect any attempt to gain access to the evidence.

c. Document the chain of custody

As investigators collect media from their client and transfer it when needed, they should document all transfers of media and evidence on Chain of Custody (CoC) forms and capture signatures and dates upon media handoff.

It is essential to remember chain-of-custody paperwork. This artifact demonstrates that the image has been in known possession since the time the image was created. Any lapse in chain of custody nullifies the legal value of the image, and thus the analysis.

Chain of custody refers to the documentation that shows the people who have been entrusted with the evidence. These would be people who have seized the equipment, people who are in charge of transferring the evidence from the crime scene to the forensic labs, people in charge of analyzing the evidence, and so on. As electronic evidence is easy to tamper or to get damaged, it is necessary for us to know exactly who, when, what, where, and why was the evidence transferred to the person concerned. It is possible that defense may level charges of tampering and fabrication of evidence and, it would be difficult to prove the integrity of the evidence, if the chain of custody is not properly maintained. Lack of integrity in the process of custody and, absence of appropriate documentation in this regard, will not only be detrimental to the cyber-crime investigation, during trial but also, expose the IOs to criminal liability under Section 72 of the ITAA2008.

Important Points to remember for Foolproof Chain of Custody:

- Physically inspect the storage medium-take photographs and systematically record observations.
- Guard against hazards like theft and mechanical failure. Use good physical security and data encryption. House multiple copies in different locations.
- Protect digital magnetic media from external electric and magnetic fields. Ensure protection of digital media particularly optical media from scratches.
- Account for all people with physical or electronic access to the data.
- Keep the number of people involved in collecting and handling the devices and data to a minimum.
- Always accompany evidence with their chain-of-custody forms.
- Give the evidence positive identification at all times that is legible and written with permanent ink.



- Establishing the integrity of the seized evidence through forensically proven procedure by a technically trained investigating officer or with the help of a technical expert will enhance the quality of the evidence when the case is taken forward for prosecution. The integrity of the evidence available on a digital media can be established by using a process called as “Hashing”.
- Establish a baseline of contents for authentication and proof of integrity by calculating hash value for the contents. An identical hash value of the original evidence seized under panchanama (Seizure Memo) and, the forensically imaged copy, helps the IO to prove the integrity of the evidence. Similarly, the seized original evidence can be continued to be checked for its integrity by comparing its hash value, to identify any changes to it.

d. Drive Imaging

Before investigators can begin analyzing evidence from a source, they need to image it first. Imaging a drive is a forensic process in which an analyst creates a bit-for-bit duplicate of a drive. This forensic image of all digital media helps retain evidence for the investigation. When analyzing the image, investigators should keep in mind that even wiped drives can retain important recoverable data to identify and catalogue. In the best cases, they can retrieve all deleted files using forensic techniques.

As a rule, investigators should exclusively operate on the duplicate image and never perform forensic analysis on the original media. In fact, once a system has been compromised, it is important to do as little as possible – and ideally nothing – to the system itself other than isolating it to prevent connections into or out of the system and capturing the contents of live memory (RAM), if needed. Limiting actions on the original computer is important, especially if evidence needs to be taken to court, because forensic investigators must be able to demonstrate that they have not altered the evidence whatsoever by presenting cryptographic hash values, digital time stamps, and legal procedures followed, etc. A piece of hardware that helps facilitate the legal defensibility of a forensic image is a “write blocker”, which investigators should use to create the image for analysis whenever one is available.

e. Hash Values

When an investigator images a machine for analysis, the process generates cryptographic hash values (MD5, SHA-1). The purpose of a hash value is to verify the authenticity and integrity of the image as an exact duplicate of the original media.

Hash values are critical, especially when admitting evidence into court, because altering even the smallest bit of data will generate a completely new hash value. When you create a new file or edit an existing file on your computer, it generates a new hash value for that file. This hash value and other file metadata are not visible in a normal file explorer window but analysts can access it using special software. If the hash values do not match the expected values, it may raise concerns in court that the evidence has been tampered with.



Step No. 5 PRESENTATION

Tips To Prepare For Deposition of Evidence in Court

The Investigating Officer should prepare well to depose the evidence in the court of law like any other case. All the digital evidence will be presented as exhibits and introduced as evidence to establish the process used to identify, collect, preserve, transport, store, analyze, interpret, attribute, and/or reconstruct the information.

Re-constructing the scene of offence and the cyber-crime with the sequence of actions by each system and user is very important in the deposition.

To depose the evidence, Investigating Officers are requested to prepare their notes in the order given below.

- Complaint received
- Collected relevant information
- Crime Scene visit
- Evidence Identification
- Collection
- Preservation
- Transport to FSL
- Request for Analysis
- Interpret the reports received from FSL
- Reconstruct the case
- Prepared the charge sheet



COLLECTION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

A. Procedure for gathering evidence from switched-off systems

- Secure and take control of the scene of crime both physically and electronically. Physically means sending away all persons from scene of crime and electronically means, disabling the modems, network connections etc.
 - Make sure that the computer is switched OFF- some screen savers may give the appearance that the computer is switched OFF, but hard drive and monitor activity lights may indicate that the machine is switched ON. Be aware that some laptop computers may power ON by opening the lid. Remove the battery from laptop computers.
 - Unplug the power and other devices from sockets.
 - Never switch ON the computer, in any circumstances.
 - Label and photograph (or video) all the components insitu and if no camera is available, draw a sketch plan of the system.
 - Label the ports and (in and out) cables so that the computer may be reconstructed at a later date, if necessary.
 - Carefully open the side casing of CPU or laptop and identify the Hard disk. Detach the hard disk from motherboard by disconnecting the data transfer cable and power cable.
 - Take out the storage device (Hard disk) carefully and record unique identifiers like make, model, and serial number. If, entire CPU is seized, also note down the any unique identifiers.
 - Get the signature of the accused and witness on Hard disk, by using permanent marker. Ensure that all items have been signed and completed exhibit labels.
 - Search scene of crime for non-electronic evidence like diaries, notebooks or pieces of paper with passwords on which are often stuck to or close to the computer. Ask the user if there are any passwords and if any off-site data storage. Also ask, for the operating system in the suspected system, the application packages, the various users of the computer etc.,
 - After the Hard disk is removed from the suspected system. Switch on the system and go to BIOS. Note down the date and time shown in BIOS.
 - Prepare detailed notes giving “when, where, what, why & who” and overall actions taken in relation to the computer equipment.
 - Allow any printers to finish printing.
 - Connect the suspected hard drive to the investigator computer through write-block device for forensically previewing/ copying/ printing or for duplication. Never Connect Directly Without The Blocker Device.
- (Make detailed notes of all actions taken in relation to the computer equipment)

B. Procedure for gathering evidence from live systems (Switched-On Systems)

- Secure the area containing the equipment.
- Move people away from computer and power supply.
- Disconnect the modem if attached.
- If the computer is believed to be networked, seek advice from the technically trained officer, in-house forensic analyst or external specialist.
- Do not take advice from the owner / user of the computer.



- Label and photograph or video all the components including the leads in- situ. If no camera is available, draw a sketch plan of the system and label the ports and cables so that the computer may be reconstructed at a later date.
- Remove all other connection cables leading from the computer to other wall or floor sockets or devices.
- Carefully remove the equipment and record the unique identifiers – the main unit, screen, keyboards and other equipment will have different numbers.
- Ensure that all items have been signed exhibit labels attached to them as a failure to do so may cause difficulty with continuity and cause the equipment to be rejected by the forensic examiners
- Allow the equipment to cool down before removal
- Search area for diaries, notebooks or pieces of paper with passwords on them which are often stuck to or close to the computer.
- Consider asking the user if there are any passwords and if these are given, record them accurately.
- Make detailed notes of all actions taken in relation to the computer equipment
- Record what is on the screen by photograph and by making a written note of the content of the screen?
- Do not touch the keyboard or click the mouse and if the screen is blank or a screen saver is present, the case officer should be asked to decide if they wish to restore the screen. If so, a short movement of the mouse will restore the screen or reveal that the screen saver is password protected. If the screen restores, photograph / video and note its content. If the password protected is shown, continue as below without disturbing the mouse any further . Record the time and the activity of the use of the mouse in these circumstances.
- Take the help of technical expert to use live forensics tool to extract the information that is present in the temporary storage memory like RAM.
- If no specialist advice is available, remove the power supply from the back of the computer without closing down any programs. When removing the power supply cable, always remove the end attached to the computer and not that attached to the socket, this will avoid any data being written to the hard drive if an uninterruptible power protection device is fitted.

C. Procedure for gathering evidence from Mobile Phones

- If the device is “OFF”, do not turn “ON”.
- With PDAs or cell phones, if device is ON, leave ON. Powering down the device could enable the password, thus preventing access to evidence.
- Photograph device and screen display (if available).
- Label and collect all cables (including power supply) and transport with the device.
- Keep the device charged.
- If the device cannot be kept charged, analysis by a specialist must be completed prior to battery discharge or data may be lost.
- Seize additional storage media (memory sticks, compact flash, etc).
- Document all steps involved in seizure of device and components.



SEIZING CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV)

Digital CCTV installations vary greatly in terms of the recording methods used and picture export facilities provided. There are many manufacturers operating in the CCTV marketplace and each offers a slightly different solution with different capabilities and functionality. This makes the task of retrieving and replaying data increasingly complex for police technical staff, who have to develop a familiarity with a broad range of systems and export technologies.

Checklist:

The list of actions below should be followed when retrieving video data to ensure that all relevant video and information about the system is gathered. This is essential to permit future viewing and maintain evidential integrity, whilst minimising any potential disruption to the premises where the CCTV system is installed.

1. Timely notes should be kept, detailing the course of action taken, to provide an audit trail.
2. Note the make and model of the CCTV system, and the number of cameras. Take photographs of the system if possible, particularly if the recorder is unfamiliar or the manufacturer uncertain.
3. Note the basic system settings (e.g. current record settings and display settings), so that if changes have to be made to facilitate the retrieval, it is then possible to return the system to its original state. (Taking photographs of the system can assist, particularly if cable connections are changed during retrieval). Time check – compare the time displayed by the CCTV system with that given by the speaking clock. Any error between the system time and real time should be recorded in the audit trail and compensated for when conducting the retrieval. This will ensure that the correct section of data is copied.
4. Determine time period required in conjunction with IO.
5. Determine which camera views are required, and whether they can be retrieved separately. It is good practice to draw a plan of the camera views to facilitate further decision making processes. Depending on the nature of the incident, there might, for example, be a requirement to retrieve all cameras with external views. Some systems permit video from individual cameras to be downloaded, but some do not, in which case data from all cameras will need to be taken. The decision taken and the reasons for it should be documented in the audit trail.
6. Replay Data. Check that the requested video exists on the system.
7. Check storage / overwrite time – to determine how long the relevant data will be retained on the system. This is particularly important if the retrieval cannot be carried out immediately, or needs to be prioritised against other tasks. A maximum time period can then be determined within which the retrieval must be carried out before data is lost.
8. Obtain system password, if necessary. Be aware that the standard user password may provide only limited functionality and an administrator password may be necessary in order to enable data retrieval.
9. The recording should not be stopped during the retrieval process unless
 - a. this is an unavoidable feature of the system or



- b. there is an immediate risk that important data will be overwritten before it can be retrieved.
10. Protect data. Some systems allow write-protecting a selected video sequence to prevent it from being overwritten before it can be retrieved; however, it should not be assumed that this facility will be present.
11. It is preferable to extract the CCTV sequence in its native format in order to maintain image quality and provide best evidence, even where this file format is proprietary to the CCTV manufacturer. Some systems may provide an option to write the sequence to AVI file, which may seem to be an advantage in that the video will be replayable using standard software; however the generation of the AVI file often requires the video to be recompressed, resulting in a loss of quality, and so this method should be avoided. Metadata such as time and date information may also be lost, along with any stored bookmarks. (Note that when copying data files manually via Windows Explorer, the metadata and index files may be stored in a separate directory to the video files.)
12. The IO can seize the entire DVR/NVR (preferable due to propriety software), or can collect the relevant part of recording from the owner/operator/ technician along with a 65 B(4) Certificate.

NB: The person issuing the 65 B(4) Certificate must be aware of the details, file formats, installation details and specifications of the device.

COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE FROM THIRD PARTY

A. Analyzing External / Third-party information

• Time Zone Conversion

Time Zones and their conversions play a very important role in attributing acts / incidents to the accused. A time zone is a region of the earth that has a uniform standard time, usually referred to as the local time. By convention, time zones compute their local time as an offset from UTC (Greenwich Mean Time). Local time is UTC, plus the current time zone offset for the considered location.

For each computer system/server time zone set to its current location/local time. It is very important to know the time zone of that system to establish the exact time of offence and subsequent actions of the crime as supportive evidence.

Since the time zone/difference may vary more than 12 hours for few locations for example United States of America, date of the occurrence of the crime may also change. This is very critical and important especially in crimes involved in sending e-mails from servers out of India. Time zone Conversion plays an important role in converting all the acts and incidents to one common time (usually the local time), so that the offences and the offender can be clearly linked. There are a number of online Web sites/applications that are available to convert the time to Indian standard time (IST) and vice-versa.

• E-mail Headers

In most of the cybercrime where e-mails are involved, analysis of e-mail headers plays a very important role. Each e-mail whether it is a company e-mail or Web-based e-mail like hotmail, yahoo, etc., carries lot of information about that e-mail. Information like sender IP address, e-mail address, time and date when the e-mail sent, through which server it passed, etc.



E-mail header analysis can help an investigator to find out the IP address of the e-mail sender. E-mail message headers are digital histories that are attached to every e-mail message that are sent and received. Headers record important information, including servers that the e-mail has traveled through, and the date and time that the message was received or forwarded.

E-mail messages

- Are attached automatically to every e-mail message that's sent and received.
- Comprise 2 sections.
- **Message Description:** Contains details of the sender and recipients, subject line, and sending date.
- Message Path:
 - o Contains the server name and timestamp for every server the message travelled through.
 - o Displays entries in the message path in reverse chronological order.
 - o The header details can be copied and pasted into 'notepad' or similar program and, then the information is analyzed.
 - o Some free and popular tools on the internet, offer e-mail header analysis on-line.

B. Gathering Information From External Agencies/Companies

Various companies/Internet service providers (ISPs) are liable under various laws and regulations including ITAA 2008 to preserve and provide information to the law enforcement. The Investigating Officer can send Letter of Request to get this information from these agencies/providers.

i. Availability of information and format from ISPs:

It is very important for the Investigating Officer to understand what information/evidence relevant to the investigation is available with third-party companies/providers, which can be very useful and relevant to reconstruct the crime. All the service providers enable queries by e-mail from pre-registered e-mail ids of the IOs and, such e-mail have to be from their official e-mail id. Information from ISP (Internet Service Provider): ISP will typically provide the following information, based on a law enforcement request.

- o User name
- o Telephone number in case of DSL/CDMA/3G, and Dial up
- o Personal details like name, e-mail ID, address, etc., mentioned in the CAF form
- o Day-wise activity i.e., when and how long used, etc.
- o Physical address of the IP address

ii. Information from e-mail service

- o User name
- o Details of all incoming and outgoing e-mails along with mails stored in Draft folder
- o The IP address from where the e-mail ID is accessed.



- o Registration details like IP address, date and time, other services availed, secondary e-mail ID etc
- o User activity, i.e., date and time of log in and time it is active, etc.
The e-mail and other service providers have law enforcement designated nodal officers, who coordinate the requests from Police. Service providers do have laid down policies, in compliance with local laws and, laws of the country in which they are registered.

iii. Information from Mobile service providers

- o Customer Acquisition Forms (CAF) Forms-Personal details like name, address etc.
- o Calling number, called number, time, type of call (ISD/STD/Local/SMS, etc.)
- o Roaming to other cities, etc.
- o Tower locations - Latitude and Longitude of the tower
- o Tower data
- o Information from Social networking sites like facebook, Orkut etc
- o User name
- o Personal details updated in the profile
- o The IP address from where the profile is accessed
- o User activity i.e. date, time of log in and duration of the active sessions, etc.
- o Friends and groups with which the user is associated, etc.
- o E-mail IDs updated in the personal information.

iv. Information from Financial institutions/Internet banking institutions

- o Personal details updated in the profile of the account holder
- o Transactional details
- o CAF and other supporting documents submitted by the customer along with the introducer details
- o IP address from where the transaction happened in case of Internet banking

GUIDELINES TO PREPARE CHARGE SHEET

Inadequate skill in drafting the charge-sheet is one of the reasons which help the accused to get away with cybercrime committed by them. Many cases fail before the Courts of Law just because of the defective framing of charge-sheets. There are a number of incidents, where the Investigation Officer (IO) has failed to file the chargesheet with all required information/documentation in cyber-crimes and cases acquitted by courts of law.

Below are a few guidelines for the IO to include in the charge sheet.

- o All the relevant information shared by the complainants during registering the FIR/course of investigation should be included in the chargesheet.



- o Please make sure the sections mentioned in the FIR are still applicable to the case OR it is advised to file a requisition to change of sections before the case including appropriate ITAA 2008 and other supportive IPC, special and local laws. (there are number of incidents, IO filing the chargesheet under wrong sections of IT Act)
- o Make sure the search and seizure procedure along with Chain of custody and DEC form are included in the chargesheet.
- o Make sure the nature of cybercrime and the necessary information / analysis requested from FSL or forensic examiner are incorporated properly in the charge sheet.
- o Please provide the detailed information about the crime scene and the process IO followed to identify the systems used / affected in the crime.
- o Please include all the technical persons who identified, produced and analyzed the digital in the case as witness.
- o Please include the incidents occurred in the chronological order of time to establish the crime along with the findings.
- o Time plays a very critical evidence in proving cyber-crimes, please mention the time stamps in a chronological order
- System Time: BIOS Time, Access Time, Log times, Physical Access Time etc.

GUIDELINES TO PRESERVE THE SEIZED DIGITAL MEDIA

- After filing the chargesheet another important task for the IO is to preserve the digital media till the end of the case.
- Please follow the below guidelines to preserve the digital evidence:
- Please keep the digital media always in an anti-static cover with all details and tag / barcode.
- Please create a separate inventory list for all the media seized with case number and other reference numbers (barcode)
- Please store in a dry and cool place.
- If possible, store in a good storage device which is fire proof and tamper proof.
- Please keep updated the chain of custody, if the media is taken out for any reason.
- Last but not the least, the digital evidence may look simple to acquire or keep, but maintaining its legal relevance is not an easy task; professionalism has to take charge. Though digital evidence is more involving compared to real or 'hard' evidence, the point remains that both have to be reliable and accurate for them to be legally relevant.

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मिशन-शक्ति

प्रस्तावना:

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं में महिला सुरक्षा एवं सशक्तिकरण सर्वोपरि रहा है। पुलिस द्वारा महिला सम्बन्धी अपराधों के विरुद्ध कठोर एवं पारदर्शी कार्यवाही की जाये, जिसका आम जनमानस में एक सकारात्मक संदेश जाये, यह माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता रही है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी की इस अवधारणा व निर्देशन को आत्मसात करते हुए अपराधियों, विशेषकर महिला सम्बन्धी अपराधियों के विरुद्ध एक ऐसी कठोर उद्देश्यपूर्ण कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता महसूस की गयी, जिससे घर वालों के भी उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण किया जा सके तथा यह कार्यवाही पारदर्शी तरीके से आम जनमानस के समक्ष किया जाये।

महिला सम्बन्धित घृणित अपराध को मात्र जड़ से खत्म करना ही हमारा उद्देश्य नहीं है, वरन् इससे जुड़े पूरे घृणित परिवेश को भी समाप्त करना हमारा उद्देश्य है, ताकि इस तरह का घृणित बीज समाज में फिर से न पनप सके। इस घृणित सामाजिक रोग का इलाज क्षणिक नहीं, स्थाई होना चाहिए। इस पूरे मिशन में यही हमारा प्रयास रहा है।

इसी क्रम में लखनऊ परिक्षेत्र में एक अनूठी पहल करते हुए प्रथम बार एक वृहद रूप से अभियान चलाकर महिला सम्बन्धी अपराधों में प्रकाश में आये अभियुक्तों को उनके सामाजिक दायित्व बोध का संज्ञान कराते हुए उनके परिवार वालों के भी दायित्व का निर्धारण किया गया। सामाजिक बुराई के प्रतीकात्मक इन अपराधों के प्रति उनका उत्तरदायित्व भी तय किया गया। इस अभियान के फलस्वरूप गाँव-गाँव में पहुंचे पुलिस जन के माध्यम से गांव समाज को भी सक्रिय किया गया। इसी क्रम में पिछले 03 वर्षों से महिला सम्बन्धित घटित अपराधों में प्रकाश में आये अभियुक्तों की सतर्क निगरानी करते हुए एक विशेष अभियान के मध्य पुलिस टीम द्वारा गांव-गांव रजिस्ट्रार के साथ जाकर तस्दीक किया गया तथा ऐसे अपराधों में लिप्त पाये गये अभियुक्तों के विरुद्ध वहीं पर समाज के समक्ष वृहद रूप से विधिक व निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही करते हुए काउंसलिंग की गयी। इस कार्यवाही को करते समय अभियुक्त के परिवार को भी शामिल किया गया, ताकि उनका भी समाज के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व तय किया जा सके और एक संदेश आम जनमानस को दिया जा सके तथा गांव समाज को भी सक्रिय किया गया।

लखनऊ परिक्षेत्र में चलाये गये इस सम्पूर्ण अभियान को **“ऑपरेशन शक्ति”** का नाम दिया गया। इस पूरे अभियान का तत्समय उद्देश्य महिला सम्बन्धी घृणित अपराध कारित करने वाले अपराधियों के विरुद्ध विधिक व सामाजिक रूप से कठोर कार्यवाही व सतर्क दृष्टि बनाये रखना था, ताकि जनमानस व विशेषकर महिलाओं, बालिकाओं व छात्राओं में सुरक्षा का बोध कराया जा सके व उनके परिवारीजनों को इस ओर सक्रिय किया जा सके।

इस पूरे **“ऑपरेशन शक्ति”** अभियान का संज्ञान मा0 मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा लिया गया तथा इसे एक वृहद कार्ययोजना बनाकर **“मिशन शक्ति”** के रूप में पूरे प्रदेश में अभियान के रूप में चलाने का निर्देश दिया गया।



मिशन शक्ति-प्रथम चरण:

उद्देश्य:

- इस अभियान के फलस्वरूप गांव-गांव में पहुंचे पुलिस जन के माध्यम से गांव समाज को सक्रिय करना।
- महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध मात्र वैयक्तिक न होकर सामाजिक अपराध है, जनमानस में यह सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व को जागृत करना।
- उपद्रवी एवं दिग्भ्रमित युवाओं को चिन्हित कर समाज में उन्मुख करना।
- भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति क्षीण करना।

कृत कार्यवाही:

1. महिला सम्बन्धी अपराधों (हत्या, बलात्कार, शीलभंग, छेड़खानी, पॉक्सो एक्ट) व एंटी रोमियों द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित व प्रकाश में आये अभियुक्तों तथा जेल से बाहर आये अभियुक्तों के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाया गया।
2. पिछले 05 वर्षों में ऐसे अभियुक्तों की सूची बनाकर उसका सत्यापन कराया गया।
3. Crime Mapping के जरिये Vulnerable Spots को चिन्हित कराया गया।
4. प्रत्येक जिले के हर एक थाने पर उपलब्ध संसाधन की Performance audit की गयी। तत्पश्चात् हर एक थाने पर द्वितीय मोबाइल की व्यवस्था की गयी-जहां सम्भव नहीं हो पाया, वहां दो मोटर साइकिल का स्कॉर्ड गठित किया गया। सकारात्मक कार्यवाही के प्रतिरूप स्वरूप इनका नामकरण **“शक्ति मोबाइल”** किया गया।
5. इन चिन्हित Black Spots पर लगातार निगरानी एवं कार्यवाही करने हेतु प्रत्येक थाने पर उपलब्ध **शक्ति मोबाइल** द्वारा कार्यवाही करायी गयी।
6. गाँव-गाँव में ऐसे तत्वों/व्यक्ति/युवा को तथा उनके परिवार के जिम्मेदार सदस्यों को 107,116 सी0आर0पी0सी0 के अन्तर्गत मौके पर पाबन्द कराया गया एवं शपथ पत्र भराया गया तथा उनको समाज में खड़ा कर उनकी काउन्सिलिंग करायी गयी।
7. सभी थानों पर कार्यरत महिला पुलिसकर्मी को जागृत कर सशक्त किया गया, उन्हें शक्ति मोबाइल पर कार्य करने के लिये ब्रीफ किया गया।
8. महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों में अभियुक्त के जमानतदार को भी इस अभियान में काउन्सिलिंग कर उनके भी उत्तरदायित्व का निर्धारण किया गया।
9. अपराध रजिस्ट्र को अध्यावधिक कर सारे महिला अपराधों की जानकारी पूर्ण की गयी।

प्रशिक्षण: प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शक्ति मोबाइल के समस्त कर्मियों को “क्या करें व क्या न करें” के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण कराया गया।

शपथ-पत्र/बन्ध पत्र:

- महिला सम्बन्धी अपराधों में आरोपी/संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों का शपथ पत्र भराया गया और साथ ही साथ सुधार हेतु अभिभावकों से भी शपथ पत्र भरवाया गया।

एजेण्डा:

- प्रदेश भर में शक्ति मोबाइल के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन किया गया तथा इनकी Branding की गयी।
- थाना स्तर पर शक्ति मोबाइल के लिये एक चार पहिया वाहन, जिस पर 01 महिला निरीक्षक/उप निरीक्षक व 02 पुरुष आरक्षी व 02 महिला आरक्षी तैनात हों एवं प्रभारी के पास सी0यू0जी0 फोन की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की गयी। जहाँ सम्भव नहीं है, वहां दो पहिया वाहनों की व्यवस्था की गयी।



- इन सी0यू0जी0 मोबाइल नम्बरों का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया व शैक्षिक संस्थानों, माध्यमिक स्कूल व पंचायत भवनों पर इसे अंकित कराया गया।
- जिला स्तर पर एक कोर कमेटी का गठन महिला सम्बन्धी अपराधों/जागरूकता अभियान के लिये किया गया, जिसमें अपर पुलिस अधीक्षक स्तर के अधिकारी को नोडल अफसर बनाया गया। इस कमेटी में एक उपाधीक्षक, महिला थाना प्रभारी, महिला कॉलेज की प्रिंसिपल व मनोचिकित्सक को सम्मिलित किया गया।
- महिला थाना प्रभारी द्वारा जनपद के सभी थानों में एक-एक दिन सायंकालीन गश्त में प्रतिभाग कर महिलाओं से संवाद स्थापित किया गया।
- शक्ति मोबाइल द्वारा सप्ताह में 04 दिन अलग अलग गाँव में महिलाओं के साथ गोष्ठी की जा रही है, जिससे कि वह मौके पर ही महिला उत्पीड़न सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को अवगत करा सकें। तत्पश्चात् सम्बन्धित थानाध्यक्ष को अवगत कराया जाता है तथा 24 घण्टे के अन्दर समस्या का विधिक निस्तारण कराये गये। त्वरित निस्तारण से जहाँ शक्ति मोबाइल की महत्ता स्थापित हुई, वहीं त्वरित निस्तारण से जनमानस में न्याय की भावना प्रबल हुई तथा सरकार की योजनाओं में विश्वास बढ़ा।

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा शारदीय नवरात्रि के शुभ अवसर पर दिनांक 17.10.2020 से 24.10.2020 तक प्रत्येक दिन अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम प्रदेश भर में आयोजित करने व व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये, जिसके अनुपालन में प्रदेश के समस्त जनपदों में व्यापक एवं वृहद रूप से कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार आयोजित किये गये:-

- दिनांक 17.10.2020 **(प्रथम दिवस)** को जनपद मुख्यालय स्तर पर शक्ति मोबाइल को झण्डी दिखाकर उसका शुभारम्भ किया गया तथा इसके बारे में विस्तार से महिलाओं, बच्चियों को अवगत कराया गया।
- दिनांक 18.10.2020 **(द्वितीय दिवस)** को सभी थानों पर महिला अपराध की रोकथाम हेतु समय-समय पर निर्गत निर्देशों, प्रतिपादित नियमों, कानूनों की जानकारी हेतु महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों, आशा कार्यकर्त्रियों, आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों, महिला ग्राम प्रधानों एवं ग्राम पंचायत में सम्मिलित महिला सदस्यों को थानों पर आमंत्रित किया गया।
- दिनांक 19.10.2020 **(तृतीय दिवस)** को ग्राम तथा मुहल्लों के बच्चों को थाने पर आमंत्रित कर उन्हें आत्मरक्षा के गुण सिखाये गये एवं ऑनलाइन सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया।
- दिनांक 20.10.2020 **(चतुर्थ दिवस)** को थाना क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाले स्लम एरिया (Slum-Area), घुमन्तू, जनजातीय समूहों की महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों एवं उनके परिवार के नवयुवक लड़कों को शामिल करते हुये उन्हें जागरूक किया गया।
- दिनांक 21.10.2020 **(पंचम दिवस)** को जनपद, तहसील मुख्यालय स्तर पर कार्य कर रहे अधिवक्ताओं का कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर उन्हें महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों को उनके कानूनी अधिकारों व निःशुल्क कानूनी परामर्श दिये जाने हेतु प्रेरित करते हुये तहसील, जनपद स्तर पर फोरम का गठन कर उसके क्रियान्वयन की कार्यवाही की गयी, जिसमें जिलाधिकारी व जिलाजज को मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में आमंत्रित किया गया।
- दिनांक 22.10.2020 **(षष्ठम दिवस)** को जनपद के जिला चिकित्सालयों, सी.एच.सी., पी.एच.सी. व निजी अस्पतालों में कार्यरत महिला डाक्टरों, नर्सों, आया को बुला कर महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों को यात्रा के दौरान उनकी सुरक्षा के उपायों, महिला उत्पीड़न के सम्बन्ध में उनके कानूनी अधिकारों पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गयी।
- दिनांक 23.10.2020 **(सप्तम दिवस)** को सभी थानों पर महिला हेल्प डेस्क/रिसेप्शन रूम का एक साथ ई-उद्घाटन मा0 मुख्यमंत्री 30प्र0 द्वारा प्रदेश के समस्त 1535 थानों के महिला हेल्प डेस्क का ई-उद्घाटन किया गया। महिला हेल्प



डेस्क एक 15 * '20' का कॉच युक्त पारदर्शी कमरा जो कि बिजली, पंखा, पीने के पानी से युक्त है तथा दो कम्प्यूटर इण्टरनेट कनेक्शन के साथ लैण्ड लाइन टेलीफोन, मोबाइल से युक्त रिसेप्शन बनाया गया।

- आंगतुक/शिकायतकर्ता के बैठने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। एक डिजिटल कैमरा मेमोरी स्टिक के साथ उपलब्ध कराया गया तथा कमरा सीसीटीवी से युक्त किया गया।
- कमरे में लीगल बुक्स की एक अलग रैक/आलमारी रखवाई गयी।
- एक कर्मचारी/होमगार्ड नियुक्त किया गया, जो कि आने वाले आंगंतुकों को पानी पिलाने का कार्य करें।
- शिकायतकर्ता को शिकायत लिखने के लिये स्टेशनरी उपलब्ध करायी गयी।
- महिलाओं के लिये प्रसाधन की व्यवस्था की गयी।
- व्यवहार कुशल व मृदुभाषी 02 महिला आरक्षी को इस कार्य के लिये प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जो महिला हेल्प डेस्क पर ड्यूटी लगायी जाती है।
- दिनांक 24.10.2020 (**अष्टम दिवस**) को एक जागरूक शिक्षित बालिका को कुछ घण्टों के लिये थाना प्रभारी बनाया गया तथा उनके द्वारा जनता की शिकायतों को सुनकर उस पर अपना विचार व्यक्त किये गये व कार्यवाही के लिये सम्बन्धित को निर्देशित किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम का पूरा उद्देश्य महिलाओं/छात्राओं के अन्दर से पुलिस के प्रति झिझक व डर को खत्म किया जा सके।

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, उ.प्र. के समक्ष महिला हेल्प डेस्क पर मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तुतीकरण (Presentation) मिशन शक्ति के अन्तर्गत दिया गया। इस प्रस्ताव को मा0मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया है और पूरे प्रदेश में इसे लागू करने का फैसला लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त जन-जागरूकता प्रसारित करने हेतु इसे 23 अन्य विभागों को जोड़कर एक विशाल जन सहभागिता का अभियान बनाने का प्रस्तुतिकरण दिया गया। इसमें सभी स्तर के स्कूल, इंटर कालेज, डिग्री कालेज एवं विश्वविद्यालयों, व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के कालेजों में जागरूकता फैलाने का कार्य किया जाना प्रस्तावित किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त मजदूर एवं कृषि क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं हेतु श्रम विभाग एवं कृषि विभाग, गाँव-गाँव में महिलाओं को जोड़ने का कार्य ग्राम्य विकास, चिकित्सा एवं समाज कल्याण, महिला कल्याण विभाग द्वारा किया जाना प्रस्तावित किया गया। इन सभी 23 विभागों को मिशन शक्ति के अन्तर्गत जोड़ा गया।

महिला सशक्तीकरण आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के बिना अधूरा है, इसलिए **“नारी सुरक्षा, नारी सम्मान एवं नारी सशक्तीकरण”** के नारे के साथ मिशन शक्ति लॉंच हुआ।

मिशन शक्ति फेस प्रथम-परिणाम

नारी सुरक्षा के मिशन में उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा जन-जागरण तथा सुरक्षा कवच का अभियान चलाया गया। पूरे प्रदेश में माह नवम्बर-दिसम्बर-जनवरी के प्रथम पखवाड़े तक 95822 व्यक्तियों से शपथ पत्र भरवाये गये, 47031 अभिभावकों से अपने पुत्र के सभ्य आचरण हेतु शपथ पत्र भरवाये गये हैं। प्रदेश में नये जोश के साथ गठित 1621 शक्ति मोबाइलों द्वारा अब तक 18,23,601 व्यक्तियों को चेक किया गया, सचेत किया गया तथा अन्य कार्यवाही की गयी है। इनमें 50129 व्यक्तियों को द0प्र0सं0-107,116 के तहत पाबंद कराया गया है, 27081 अराजक तत्वों को धारा 151 के तहत मौके से गिरफ्तार किया गया है। ऐसे नारी सम्मान को खंडित करने वाले 2100 से अधिक गुण्डों के विरुद्ध गुण्डा एक्ट के तहत कार्यवाही भी की गयी है। महिला सुरक्षा के प्रति उ0प्र0पुलिस की प्रतिबद्धता इससे स्पष्टतः परिलक्षित होती है।

इतने अधिक परिमाण पर सतत् कार्यवाही मिशन शक्ति के अंतर्गत हुयी है। यह प्रश्न स्वाभाविक है कि क्या इससे नारी सुरक्षा का ध्येय सार्थक हुआ है।



मिशन शक्ति-द्वितीय चरण:

मिशन शक्ति के प्रथम चरण की आम जनमानस विशेषकर महिलाओं, छात्राओं द्वारा काफी सराहना की गयी। साथ ही साथ उनके द्वारा महिला हितों से सम्बन्धित और अधिक सुधारों की अपेक्षा की गयी। प्रथम चरण की सफलता ने हमें और अधिक जिम्मेदार व महिलाओं, छात्राओं द्वारा की गयी अपेक्षाओं की तरफ विचारशील व उन्मुख किया गया। 08 मार्च 2021 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के अवसर पर मिशन शक्ति के द्वितीय चरण के प्रारम्भ का निर्देश दिया गया।

इस क्रम में मेरे द्वारा गृह विभाग तथा पुलिस मुख्यालय स्तर पर मिशन शक्ति फेस द्वितीय हेतु 06 बिन्दुओं पर द्वितीय चरण में प्रस्तुतिकरण दिया गया। उच्च स्तर से अनुमोदित होने के पश्चात् इसे सम्पूर्ण राज्य में लागू कराया गया एवं इसके व्यवस्थापन हेतु पुलिस महानिदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा अधोहस्ताक्षरी को नोडल अधिकारी बनाया गया। इसमें निम्नलिखित 06 कार्य कराये गये, जोकि अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा प्रस्तावित किये गये थे।

(1) महिला पुलिस चौकी/परामर्श केन्द्र की स्थापना:

प्रत्येक जिले में एक ही महिला पुलिस थाना होने के कारण महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित मामले, घरेलू हिंसा के मामले या अन्य किसी प्रकार के शारीरिक हिंसा के मामले में मा0सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निर्दिष्ट काउंसिलिंग की गति अत्यधिक धीमी होने की वजह से बहुत सारे मामले अनावश्यक रूप से लम्बित रहते हैं। पीड़ित महिलाओं की सबसे अधिक शिकायत यही होती है कि उनके द्वारा थाने पर शिकायत किये जाने के उपरान्त भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मामले में कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है और उन्हें अनावश्यक रूप से दौड़ाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी जिलों में मुख्यालय तक दूरस्थ स्थित अंचलों से महिलाओं को आने में अत्यधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस गम्भीर समस्या को देखते हुए प्रत्येक जिले में मुख्यालय से दूर की तहसील में एक महिला पुलिस चौकी/परामर्श केन्द्र स्थापित करने के निर्देश दिये गये थे, जिसका **ई-उद्घाटन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस 08 मार्च 2021** के अवसर पर प्रदेश के सभी 18 परिक्षेत्रों में एक साथ किया गया। मिशन शक्ति द्वितीय चरण के अन्तर्गत स्थापित महिला पुलिस चौकी का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया, ताकि दूरस्थ अंचलों में रहने वाली महिलाओं को अनावश्यक रूप से जिला मुख्यालय आने की जरूरत न पड़े व उन्हें न्याय उनके घर के पास ही सुलभ हो सके।

प्रस्ताव:

- इस रिपोर्टिंग महिला चौकी का पर्यवेक्षण सर्किल के क्षेत्राधिकारी तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक (अपराध)/अपर पुलिस अधीक्षक मुख्यालय द्वारा किया जायेगा।
- प्रदेश के **75 जिलों में कुल 106 महिला पुलिस चौकी/परामर्श केन्द्र** कार्यरत हो गये हैं। अब इनमें 61 को महिला थाना बनाने हेतु राजकीय अनुमति भी प्राप्त हो गयी है।

(2) महिला साइबर क्राइम सेल:

बड़े महानगरों जैसे लखनऊ नगर, गौतमबुद्धनगर, गाजियाबाद, आगरा, मेरठ, वाराणसी, कानपुर नगर, गोरखपुर तथा प्रयागराज में महिलाओं को इन्टरनेट तथा अन्य सोशल मीडिया एप्प पर बहुधा अनेक बार अप्रिय स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है और इसमें ज्यादातर शिकायतें साइबर स्टार्किंग (Cyber Stalking) तथा साइबर बुलिंग (Cyber Bullying) की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त महिला के पहचान के फ्रॉड (Identity Fraud) की भी शिकायतें अधिक आती हैं। इसी को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रदेश के सभी 18 परिक्षेत्र मुख्यालयों पर कार्यरत साइबर पुलिस स्टेशन में एक महिला साइबर क्राइम सेल का गठन किया गया है, जिसका **ई-उद्घाटन** माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस 08 मार्च, 2021 के अवसर पर किया गया। इस सेल में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने हेतु शिकायत



लेकर आयी हुई महिला को प्रशिक्षित महिला पुलिस कर्मी द्वारा साइबर सुरक्षा के सभी **डूज एवं डोन्ट्स** के विषय में जागरूक किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों, कार्यालयों, स्कूलों एवं कालेजों में भी जागरूकता अभियान चलाकर महिलाओं, छात्राओं को महिला साइबर क्राइम सेल की कार्य प्रणाली से अवगत कराया गया।

इस महिला साइबर क्राइम सेल का उद्देश्य न केवल पीड़ित महिलाओं की शिकायतों का निस्तारण करना ही नहीं है, वरन् उसके साथ ही साथ इन अपराधों से जुड़े साइट्स अथवा सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म की मॉनिटरिंग भी करना है।

(3) **कम्युनिटी पुलिसिंग: महिला सुरक्षा समिति का गठन:**

प्रत्येक थाने में कतिपय सदस्यों को सम्मिलित करते हुए महिला हेल्प डेस्क से सम्बन्धित एक महिला सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया। इसका चरित्र एवं रोल पीस कमेटी के समान है। महिला हेल्प डेस्क पर आने वाली समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में काउन्सलिंग और जन जागरण अभियान के सम्बन्ध में यह कमेटी कार्य योजना तैयार करती है। इसके माध्यम से मुस्लिम (विवाह पर अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम 2019 के सम्बन्ध में मुस्लिम महिलाओं को जागरूक किया जा रहा है तथा पुलिस, जनता एवं महिलाओं के बीच एक सम्पर्क स्थापित हुआ है और संवादहीनता की स्थिति में व्यापक सुधार हुआ है।

महिला अपराध अथवा पॉक्सो एक्ट के मामलों में जहां पर विभिन्न स्वार्थी तत्वों द्वारा गांव में पहुंच कर माहौल खराब करने की कोशिश की जाती है, वहां पर इस समिति ने जाकर माहौल को सामान्यीकरण तथा पुलिस और प्रशासन का पक्ष रखने-पीड़ित के घर वालों को विश्वास में करने में भी इस समिति का रोल महत्वपूर्ण रहा है।

- इसके माध्यम से इस कमेटी द्वारा महिलाओं को गांवों में अलग-अलग माध्यमों से घरेलू हिंसा, यौन हिंसा, समान वेतन, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार की महिला एवं बाल कल्याण की समस्त योजनाओं की भी जागरूकता फैलाई जायेगी।
- कम्युनिटी पुलिसिंग के आधार पर इस समिति में पुलिस जन तथा जनता के विश्वासपात्र तथा निर्विवादित छवि की महिलाओं, समाज सेवियों, प्रोफेसर, काउन्सलर्स आदि का चुनाव करते हुये समिति का गठन किया जाये।
- थाना क्षेत्र में महिला जनप्रतिनिधि, शहरी निकाय, नगर पंचायत, ग्राम सभा में से कुशल महिला जनप्रतिनिधि। इनमें से सबसे अधिक सम्मानित महिला जन प्रतिनिधि को अध्यक्ष बनाया जाये।
- डिग्री कालेज एवं इण्टर कालेज में कार्यरत महिला प्रोफेसर, लेक्चरर अथवा शिक्षिका।
- स्वयं सहायता समूहों में सबसे सक्रिय एवं मुखर महिलाओं को सम्मिलित किया जाये।
- आंगनबाड़ी महिला कार्यकर्ता एवं आशा-बहू में सबसे सक्रिय एवं मुखर महिलाओं को सम्मिलित किया जाये।
- छळछटे के माध्यम से नारी उत्थान में सक्रिय महिला प्रतिनिधियों को ही सम्मिलित किया जाये।
- थाने की शक्ति मोबाइल प्रभारी को इसका पदेन सचिव नियुक्त किया गया है तथा थानाध्यक्ष को उपाध्यक्ष बनाया गया है। सदस्यों की संख्या 15 से 20 तक होगी।

महिला सुरक्षा समिति के माध्यम से महिलाओं को गांव में अलग-अलग माध्यमों से घरेलू हिंसा, यौन हिंसा, समान वेतन, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार की महिला एवं बाल कल्याण की समस्त योजनाओं की भी जागरूकता फैलायी जा रही है। साथ ही कम्युनिटी पुलिसिंग के माध्यम से पुलिस बल में जनता का विश्वास प्रगाढ़ करने में भी सहायक हो रही है।



4. विलेज पुलिस ऑफिसर (VPO) अथवा शक्ति मित्र का पद दिया जाना:-

एनसीसी तथा एनएसएस से जुड़े हुए सामाजिक रूप से सक्रिय बालिकाओं को भी पुलिस के मिशन शक्ति जनजागरण अभियान में भागीदार बनाया गया है और इसमें महिला मंगल दल के सदस्य भी सम्मिलित हैं। गठित महिला सुरक्षा समिति से दो-दो आमंत्रित सदस्य भी इसमें सम्मिलित किये गये हैं। एनसीसी/एनएसएस/महिला मंगल दल के सदस्य तथा महिला सुरक्षा समिति के आमंत्रित सदस्य गण द्वारा क्षेत्र में पुलिस से जुड़े सभी कार्यक्रमों में इनकी उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करायी जा रही है। ऐसे सक्रिय बालिकाओं एवं महिला सुरक्षा समिति के आमंत्रित सदस्य को विलेज पुलिस ऑफिसर (VPO) अथवा शक्ति मित्र का पद दिया गया है।

5. महिला हेल्प डेस्क में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा की सुविधा:-

- महिला हेल्प डेस्क में चोटग्रस्त एवं घायल महिलाओं के आने पर प्राथमिक चिकित्सा हेतु एक इन्जरी रूम (Injury Room) की स्थापना की गयी है। इसके प्रथम चरण में तत्काल एक प्राथमिक चिकित्सा किट (First Aid Box) की व्यवस्था इस महिला हेल्प डेस्क में की गयी है।
- महिला हेल्प डेस्क में तैनात 02 महिला कर्मियों को फर्स्ट एड/प्राथमिक चिकित्सा में मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित कराया गया है।
- इस कक्ष में थाने में आयी पीड़ित महिलाओं - जो गम्भीर या साधारण रूप से चोटग्रस्त हैं अथवा शारीरिक/ यौन हिंसा की शिकार हैं - तात्कालिक रूप से महिला पुलिस कर्मियों द्वारा प्राथमिक चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जा रही है।
- यह सुविधा दिये जाने के उपरान्त महिला पुलिस कर्मी द्वारा पीड़ित महिला के साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्वक संवाद स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इससे एक सहज एवं सुरक्षित परिवेश में बयान समुचित रूप से दर्ज किया जा रहा है, तत्पश्चात् इन्हें सी.एच.सी./पी.एच.सी. भेजा जायेगा।

मिशन शक्ति फेस-II

परिणाम:-

- 1 प्रदेश में कुल 106 महिला चौकी/परामर्श केन्द्र की स्थापना की गयी।
- 2 इनमें से 61 को महिला थाना बनाने हेतु राजकीय अनुमति भी प्राप्त हो चुकी है।
- 3 प्रदेश के 18 परिक्षेत्रों में महिला साइबर क्राइम सेल की स्थापना की जा चुकी है।
- 4 सभी 1535 महिला हेल्प डेस्क में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा बॉक्स (First Aid Box) की व्यवस्था की गयी है और महिला हेल्प डेस्क पर नियुक्त कर्मियों का प्रशिक्षण करा दिया गया है।
इसकी सफलता को देखते हुये प्रत्येक तहसीलों तथा राजस्व के कार्यालयों में भी महिला हेल्प डेस्क की स्थापना की जा रही है।
- 5 सभी 1535 थानों में कम्युनिटी पुलिसिंग के सर्वोत्तम मॉडल उभरा है, महिला सुरक्षा समिति का गठन कर लिया गया है एवं वे कार्यरत हो गयी हैं।
- 6 एनसीसी/एनएसएस/महिला मंगल दल से जुड़े हुए सामाजिक रूप से सक्रिय बालिकाओं को पुलिस से जुड़े कार्यक्रमों में इनकी उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करायी जा रही है।

FRIENDS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Formation of Friends of Women and Children, Activity and Expectations

Friends for Women and Children scheme under Suraksha Setu Society of Gujarat Government have been formed to deal with the offences related to Woman and Children and to trace the missing children, to awaken the public about the human trafficking and to solve the difficulties with co-operation of public for the help of the public.

The main objective of the friends of Women and Children is that the local people can get assistance from the police, shorten the distance between the local people and the police and the police can solve the problems of women and children with the help of the people. For education and care of the children and for no scope of deficiency, State Government is taking all the steps. The main object/motive of the friends of women and children is that this aspect can be achieved very nicely with the co-operation of the public. The friends of women and children have been formed with intent to get assistance in tracing the missing children and to furnish information about them to the police.

CID (Crime) have appointed about 853 people from various independent organizations, NGOs, Social workers and such people who are conversant in this field and the people who can achieve good results in solving the difficulties facing by the women and children for the years of 2021 and 2022.

As per the undertakings given by the friends of Women and Children in the registration, any type of salary or allowances will not be paid. The appointments have been made on the basis of their willful undertakings that they will discharge the duties entrusted to them carefully and satisfactorily.

To solve the problems of women to trace missing children, to prevent the human trafficking of women and children, to extend assistance in the cybercrimes and to assist police in the investigation are the main jobs of the friend of women and children. This work will help the society in awakening the women empowerment and self defence and in keeping away immoral suppression and bring the women into the mainstream.

The friends, who are part of the Friends of Women and Children, have joined on the basis of their competency of choice subject. It will be very useful if the activities like, legal assistance to the women, to collect and to pass on secret information about the atrocities on women, not to show the women as obscene/vulgar, to extend protection to the women, to acquaint the women scientifically, to abolish the bad customs, to extend protection to the women, to make women self-dependent, to take out the women from mental shock, to free the women from immoral activities and to impart training in any profession, to prevent the minor children from child laboring under the provisions of Child Labour Act, to work as per the Juvenile Justice Act, to stop the system of unpaid laboring, to stop/prevent the child marriage, to trace the missing children, to detect cybercrimes are committed by the members of Friends of Women and Children.



Work related to formation of Friends for Woman and Children

Briefly the members of FFWC have to work on 3 subjects, like –

- (1) The matters related to women
 - (2) The matters related to missing children
 - (3) The matters related to the human trafficking of women and children
- Matters related to women
 - (a) Knowledge about the law - For the protection of women
 - (b) Training of self-protection – Judo, Karate and use of instruments of self-defense
 - (c) Matters related to free women from the immoral activities and to bring them into the mainstream
 - (d) To pass-on information related to atrocities on the women to the local police
 - Matters related to missing children
 - (a) To impart assistance to the police in tracing the missing children. Any information about the missing of child/children is received, the Investigating Officer should be contacted and information should be passed-on to him.
 - (b) If any unidentified child or individual is found in difficulty, the local police should be informed immediately.
 - (c) To assist the police in taking care and protection of children as per the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act.
 - (d) To remain in contact with parents of the missing child/children / individuals and to console them and to make an effort to trace them. If the parents change the residence, to collect their contact number and visit the new place of their residence so as to enable to contact them at the time of tracing missing child/children / individual.
 - (e) To pass on information about the child labour to the police and Labour Department and to extend assistance to prevent child labour.
 - (f) To interrogate the roaming/wandering and begging child/children about their parents and collect the details.
 - (g) Any gang involved in kidnapping of children, pressing them for begging, theft of parts of children and involved in illegal activities, collect the information about them secretly and pass-on to the police.



- Matters related to human trafficking of children and women
 - (a) To work as per Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1965
 - (b) To free the children from child labour under the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act.
 - (c) To prevent the unpaid laboring under the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
 - (d) To prevent the business of parts of human body under the provisions of Transplantancy of Human Organs Act
 - (e) To prevent the child marriage under the provisions of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.

SMART POLICE STATION



Uttarakhand Police

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1- स्मार्ट चीता पुलिस

सिटी पेट्रोल यूनिट की तर्ज पर उत्तराखण्ड चीता पुलिस को स्मार्ट बनाये जाने तथा उनकी कार्य क्षमता एवं दक्षता बढ़ाये जाने हेतु कुल 148 (30 महिला व 118 पुरुष) कर्मियों को एक माह का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

उत्तराखण्ड चीता पुलिस को स्मार्ट बनाये जाने का उद्देश्य महिलाओं, वृद्धों व बच्चों के साथ होने वाले अपराधों में अंकुश, अन्य अपराध नियंत्रण, साक्ष्य संरक्षण, पैट्रोलिंग, भीड़ नियंत्रण, सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग, अभिसूचना संकलन, सम्प्रेषण, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की रोकथाम, वीआईपी सुरक्षा के प्रति संवेदनशीलता, संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों की तलाशी व पूछताछ आदि है।

चीता पुलिस को उपरोक्त विषयों के अतिरिक्त साइबर क्राईम सीसीटीवी मॉनिटरिंग सोशल मीडिया/मीडिया प्रबन्धन, फोटोग्राफी, शस्त्र प्रशिक्षण एवं आधुनिक हथियारों का संचालन, कॉम्बेट/स्ट्रेस फायरिंग, कॉम्बेट बाइकिंग Shadow Course, फॉरेन्सिक साइंस, Victimology का प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान किया गया है।

राज्य में चीता कर्मियों को विभागीय प्रशिक्षकों, फॉरेन्सिक साइंस विशेषज्ञों, अभियोजन विभाग के विशेषज्ञों, साइबर विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किया गया। चीता कर्मियों की वर्दी में बॉडी वार्न कैमरा, टैक्टिकल बैल्ट, शॉर्ट रेंज आर्म्स, हाई एंकल बूट, कॉम्बेट ड्रेस आदि शामिल किये गये हैं।

चीता पुलिस को नई वर्दी और खास बेल्ट, बॉडी वार्न कैमरा व पिस्तौल दी गई है। उनकी कार्यक्षमता एवं दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए जनपद देहरादून के 148 (118 पुरुष व 30 महिला) चीता पुलिस को आठ जनवरी से छह फरवरी 2021 तक पीटीसी नरेन्द्रनगर, आरटीसी देहरादून में एक माह एवं अभिसूचना एवं सुरक्षा मुख्यालय में एक सप्ताह का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। इसमें सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौतियां, प्राथमिकताएं, इंटेलीजेंस जुटाना, सांप्रदायिक दंगों की रोकथाम, वीआईपी सुरक्षा के प्रति संवेदनशीलता एवं संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों की तलाशी, पूछताछ, निगरानी आदि की जानकारी दी गई। प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त दिनांक 24-02-2021 को माननीय मुख्यमंत्री उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा इनको फ्लैग दिखाकर रवाना किया गया।





2- महिला हेल्प डेस्क-

उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस महिलाओं के प्रति हो रहे अपराधों एवं महिला सुरक्षा के प्रति अत्यंत संवेदनशील है तथा प्रदेश की हर महिला नागरिक को सुरक्षित एवं भयमुक्त माहौल प्रदान करने हेतु कृतसंकल्प है। यह एक कटु सत्य है कि आज भी काफी मामले पुलिस के संज्ञान में न आ पाने के कारण Unreported ही रह जाते हैं। यह समस्या न केवल भारत में अपितु विश्वभर में व्याप्त है। महिला अपराधों की रोकथाम हेतु पीड़ित महिलाओं का उनके साथ घटित प्रत्येक छोटी-बड़ी अपराधिक घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। जिसके लिए महिलाओं को थाने में भयमुक्त एवं सुरक्षित माहौल प्रदान करना पुलिस की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकताओं में से एक है। इसी के क्रम में प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा प्रत्येक थाने में एक म030नि0 एवं 04 म0A0 की तैनाती सुनिश्चित की गयी है। प्रदेश में महिला संबंधी अपराधों की विवेचना महिला पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा ही सम्पादित की जा रही है।

महिलाओं की थानों में पहुंच को और अधिक सुगम बनाने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार की गाइडलाइन के आलोक में पुलिस महानिदेशक, उत्तराखण्ड द्वारा 13 जनपदों के प्रत्येक थाने में महिला हेल्प डेस्क का गठन किये जाने सम्बन्धी दिशा-निर्देश निर्गत किये गये। जनपद प्रभारी द्वारा विशेष पहल के तहत महिला हेल्प डेस्क में प्रभारी महिला 30नि0 सहित कम से कम 03 अनुभवी पुलिस कार्मिकों की तैनाती की गयी है। पुलिस कर्मियों को अपराध पीड़ितों से उचित व्यवहार किये जाने हेतु प्रशिक्षित कर संवेदनशील किया गया है। महिला हेल्प डेस्क हेतु थाना परिसर में एक अलग से कक्ष की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करायी गयी है ताकि पीड़ित महिलायें अपनी शिकायत बिना किसी संकोच के खुलकर बता सकें। गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा मार्च 2020 में तत्समय गठित कुल 158 थानों में स्थापित महिला हेल्प डेस्क के सुदृढीकरण हेतु निर्भया फंड से प्रत्येक थाने को एक लाख रु0 धनराशि आवंटित किये जाने हेतु कुल 1.58 करोड़ धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी गयी, जिससे महिला हेल्प डेस्क हेतु अत्याधुनिक पृथक कक्ष बनाये गये हैं जिसमें महिलाओं को एक शांत एवं अनुकूल वातावरण प्रदान किये जाने हेतु हर संभव प्रयास किया गया है।

प्रत्येक थाने पर गठित महिला हेल्प डेस्क पर पीड़ित महिलायें अपनी समस्या निसंकोच महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों को बताती हैं। शिकायत पर तत्काल आवश्यकतानुरूप कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाती है। प्राप्त शिकायत/सूचना पर तत्काल प्रभारी महिला हेल्प डेस्क द्वारा पुलिस अधिकारी नियुक्त कर अग्रेतर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाती है। पारिवारिक मामलों से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों को महिला काउंसिलिंग सेल को काउंसिलिंग हेतु अग्रसारित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त थाने पर आने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को थाना स्तर पर ही हर सम्भव सहायता प्रदान किये जाने हेतु महिला हेल्प डेस्क द्वारा अपने कार्यालय में काउंसलर, मनोवैज्ञानिक, विधिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा नामित अधिवक्ता, सामाजिक संस्था, शेल्टर होम आदि के मोबाईल नम्बर की अद्यावधिक सूची रखी जाती है। महिला हेल्प डेस्क द्वारा एक आगुन्तक रजिस्टर का रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है, जिसमें थाने पर आने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा अंकित शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में विवरण यथा, पीड़िता का नाम, पता एवं मो0नं0, शिकायत का विवरण तथा निस्तारण का विवरण आदि अंकित किया जाता है। जिसकी समीक्षा साप्ताहिक रूप से थाना प्रभारी एवं मासिक रूप से वरिष्ठ/पुलिस अधीक्षक द्वारा की जाती है। महिला हेल्प डेस्क की कार्यप्रणाली में और अधिक पारदर्शिता लाये जाने हेतु मुख्यालय स्तर से भी पर्यवेक्षण किया जाता है।

प्रदेश में महिलाओं के साथ-साथ थाने पर पहुंचे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की शिकायत/अपराध दर्ज कराने हेतु उनकी पुलिस थाने में पहुंच को और अधिक सुगम बनाने, उनका आत्मविश्वास बढाने तथा उनकी शिकायत सुनकर हर संभव सहायता प्रदान किये जाने के उद्देश्य से महिला हेल्प डेस्क को थाने पर एक रिसेप्शन रुम के अनुसार कार्य किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है। जो थाने पर आने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की शिकायत संवेदनशीलता के साथ सुनकर, हर संभव सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं।



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Police Station is a basic service delivery institution for the safety and security of citizens, crime prevention, crime detection, investigation, traffic management, protection of women and weaker sections, prosecution of offenders, and services under various laws. It is the only police institution that the citizens can have first contact or access to (under the Criminal Procedure Code), for reporting crime and voice their grievances. The general perception of the citizens that Police response to most people approaching for service is perceived to be corrupt and partial, often acting on behalf of the rich, influential and those in power. Ordinary citizens often find it difficult to get the cases registered.

Several issues affect the organisation and working of the Police Stations. Facilities at the Police Station level are important to make them effective. Accommodation facilities and modernisation are important areas that need critical evaluation as well as reforms. In all these areas, the facilities are inadequate. As a result, some Police Stations are not in a position to establish regular contacts with the community. Similarly, they are not in a position to take prompt action.

Several studies on the image of the Police revealed that the public has greater dissatisfaction

The major problems faced by the police functionaries and Police Station are intra-organisational issues related to human resources like insufficient manpower, low motivation, lack of maintenance, and limited space to work and lack of communication facilities affect the efficiency.

Recruitment and training are important in any organisation; Police organisation is no exception to this. Training, that is imparted, is also considered to be inadequate; and it is not able to motivate the police.

In order to improve the functioning of Police Stations, attempts have been made from time to time. There have been several problems in institutionalising changes and scaling them up to a level when the quality of performance of the Police Station can be assured at a macro level. Despite various improvements, the fundamental problem of malfunctioning the Police Station affects the system. The same complaints continue to persist.

Several studies on the image of the Police revealed that the public has greater dissatisfaction and disenchantment with the working methods of the Police Station.

1.2 Current Scenario of Police Stations

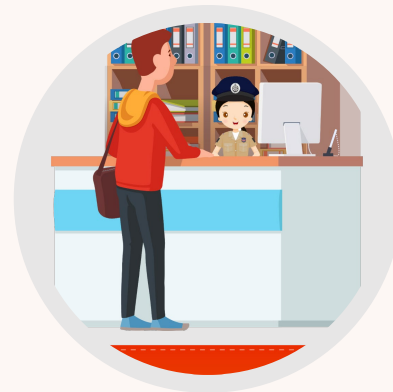
Nowadays, average people avoid approaching Police Stations unless the circumstances are compelling since –

- People have to look for any reference even to step into a Police Station and very few people enter Police Station without accompanying a known contact or without bringing some influence/ recommendation on Police for lodging a complaint or to get it registered.
- Police don't behave properly towards complainants, witnesses, and victims of crime.

Most of the community members do not come into contact with the police in their lifetime, but they carry a negative image of the police.



- Response to most people approaching for service is perceived to be inadequate, insensitive, biased, and delayed in response and process.
- Fear and lack of trust drive people to seek an alternative remedy to grievances that should be legally in the domain of the police to resolve.



Given the above factors, most of the community members do not come in contact with the police in their lifetime, but they carry a negative image of the police. Studies have also revealed that people who come in contact with Police have a much better opinion about the police than those who never come in contact with Police. Further, the factors made it necessary for police to get in touch with all the members of the community in non-incident situations and involve them as active partners in policing efforts.

People always expect a quality of service that meets their expectations and demands to set up a new model of Police Stations that are approachable with a citizen-friendly environment. Generations of Police Officers and Policymakers have been discussing making Smart and People-Friendly Police Stations for many years. There exists almost a consensus that –

- Inadequacies of the Police Stations have to be fixed if citizens have to be delivered services with better policing. Yet, no worthwhile changes or improvements have been made either at Police Stations or in working methods.
- Internal reforms within the police including functionality, and the ambience in the Police Stations need to be improved to make them Smart and complainant-friendly.
- Things may not improve unless the Senior Police Officers/Supervisory Officers take the lead and implement internal reforms including improving the ambience and changing the atmosphere at Police Stations.

Governments and Police Organisations are realised and focusing more on Smart and Citizen-friendly Policing and giving impetus to all Police Officers to understand what the common man feels about the Police system and to make it smart and citizen-friendly policing, and approachable.

2 NEED FOR SMART AND CITIZEN-FRIENDLY POLICE STATIONS

Since the Police Stations are the first point of contact for people, the common man should feel confident that the police personnel was competent to redress the complainant's grievance. In the present scenario, a complainant enters the Police Station with serious misgivings about whether the complaint or report would be registered or what kind of treatment the person or complainant would get.



Police Stations are essential to providing preventive services and a range of investigations for the people. The problem of Police is in a way the problem of not being able to rectify known limitations in the quality of service that citizens get from the Police Stations. As of now, the Police Stations have remained the same for a long-time with some improvements over the years because

of emphasis on police leaders, fears of negative legal, media, etc. Under the circumstances, if people are unable or unwilling to approach these Police Stations or the services rendered by the Police Station are not in accordance with the law and public expectations, then policing suffers in a very fundamental way.

Prompt accessibility to the police during an emergency is very important. Each distressed individual expects or aspires –

- A patient hearing and proper response to their grievance from the responding agency.
- To receive a different type of behaviour towards them from the police rather than cherished as the agents of the ‘rulers’, influenced, etc.
- Relationship between the police and the public depends on trust, understanding, and mutual regard, in place of arrogance, lack of cooperation, exploitative attitude, and apathy towards others’ feelings or points of view.

Given the Citizen expectations, the Police Stations require a proper institutional mechanism with trained manpower to handle the grievances of citizens. This can be easily done with sensitive, empathetic organisational leadership. Towards achieving this goal, it is imminent today to have such Police Stations that can handle complaints effectively, and efficiently with transparency and accountability.



Therefore, Police must provide an institutional Model of an ideal Police Station that can carry public trust and consent while carrying out investigative and preventive functions of the police lawfully and professionally.

3 CONCEPTUALISATION OF SMART POLICING OR POLICE STATIONS

Taking a cue from Hon’ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s pitch for SMART Policing, the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI has come up with a blueprint mentioning new standards for a Modern/Smart Police Station. Also, called for systematic changes to transform the Indian Police to be: *Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and Responsive, Techno-savvy and Trained* (SMART).



Since the formation of Telangana as a 29th state in the year 2014, TS Police stressing the need to transform existing Police Stations and design new Police Stations in a specified way that functions in accordance with the rule and public expectations.

4 SMART POLICING SYSTEM

Smart Policing is aimed at enhancing the standard of living of Citizens, enriching a sense of safety and security, responsiveness to emergencies, improving the rate of conviction through quality investigation & prosecution, promoting accountability and transparency in Police Service Delivery.

4.1 Steps to take up for Smart Policing System Initiative:

- Functions as a Citizen-friendly Service Delivery Unit.
- Upgradation of processes for seamless Integrated Uniform Service Delivery.
- Create an efficient work environment through 5-S implementation.
- Community - Police interface.
- Technology-driven Smart Policing System (Web and Mobile Applications)

5 TRANSFORMATION OF TELANGANA STATE POLICING INTO SMART AND CITIZEN FRIENDLY

The Smart Police Stations are a matter of pride for policemen and satisfaction to the public is the main core object behind the Smart Police Stations. Hence, the transformation of policing into smart and citizen-centric across the state through Uniform Service Delivery is the vision of TS Police. Accordingly, TS Police Administration has drawn up plans to refurbish/transform all existing 711 Police Stations and designed new Police Stations in a specified way into SMART Police Stations. Efforts have been made to make these Police Stations modern, smart and tech-savvy, and gender-sensitive. The availability of resources is important, more important is the dedication and sincerity of the police personnel to prevent and control crime and serve the people.

Telangana State Police desire to be able to provide the highest quality of professional police services for the community ensuring the best practices are implemented and that exceed the communities' expectations. TS Police have several capital improvement needs over the next few years.



The Telangana Government is at the forefront of taking up people-related, process-related, technology-related and leadership related initiatives at all levels to achieve the vision of TS Police providing an institutional Model of an ideal Police Station that can carry public trust and consent while carrying out investigative and preventive functions of the police lawfully and professionally.

The following are some improvements already fulfilled through reforms and with the support of the Telangana Government:

5.1 Administrative reforms /changes for enhancing policing effectiveness

- Government has invested huge funds in transforming the existing 711 Police Stations into modern and SMART Police Stations to unveil a new vision, a new work plan, a clear direction, and a unified effort in coming years.*
- Government meeting all expenses at each Police Station to uphold the dignity and respectability of the institution entire Telangana State.*

- | | |
|----|--|
| a) | Rs. 75,000/- for Urban Police Stations, |
| b) | Rs. 50,000/- for Semi-Urban Police Stations, |
| c) | Rs. 25,000/- for Rural Police Stations and other Units |

iii) *Mobility – provided vehicles (4-wheelers and 2-wheelers) to Police Stations for effective and efficient policing. These vehicles are equipped with GPS for effective performing and monitoring patrolling & beats, visible policing, providing prompt emergency responses, surveillance over M.O Offenders/ Rowdy sheeters/Jail Releases, etc. Further, Interceptor vehicles are provided to police personnel who rush to the incident/spot immediately for handling distress situations.*



iv) *Government of Telangana accorded permission to TS Police Department for taking up a recruitment drive to place 27000+ vacancies gradually at various ranks to enhance overall staff strength for reducing the workload on the existing staff.*



5.2 Initiatives took up to transform all Telangana State Police Stations into SMART and People-Friendly Police Stations

5.2.1 Leadership

The leadership of Senior Management and Supervisory Officers shaped the future and made it happen by acting as a role model for values and ethics and inspiring trust at all times. They are flexible, enabling the organisation to anticipate and react promptly to ensure the ongoing Citizen-Centric Excellence. Also, examine organisation's governance system and how the organisation fulfills its legal, ethical, and societal responsibilities and supports its key communities.



The leadership of Senior Management and Supervisory Officers has –

- Developed and Communicated the Mission, Vision, Core Values and ethics and encouraged every individual Police Officer to act as a role model.
- Defined, monitored, reviewed and driven the improvement of the organisation's management systems, technology, and performance.
- Engaged with external stakeholders and gaining policy and resource support to the organisation through advocacy.
- Reinforced the culture of excellence with the organisation's people.
- Ensured that the organisation is flexible and manages change effectively.

Infrastructure

Ambience – Furnishing – Environment – Facilities

Govt of Telangana
Sanctioned **100 Crores** budget for
modernizing Police Stations

Monthly Maintenance Grant

Urban PS	: Rs 75,000
Semiurban PS	: Rs 50,000
Rural PS	: Rs 25,000

Front Office

Friendly Visitor Facilitation

- Help Desks
- Visitor Lounge
- Interview room
- Library
- Parking
- Toilets
- Children Play area

Back Office

Friendly Work Environment

- Category wise dedicated work table
- File Management Cabinets
- Command & Control Cell
- Barracks for men
- Barracks for women
- Gym & Toilets
- Parking
- Dining Area
- Creche

5.2.2 Strategic Planning

TS Police have Mission and Vision by developing a stakeholder focussed strategy after 2014. Policies, plans, objectives, and processes are identified from the viewpoint of the clientele or the end-users of police services, developed and deployed across the organisation to deliver the strategy. Further, examined how the chosen objectives and action plans are implemented and changed if circumstances required, and how progress is measured in qualitative and quantitative terms.



TS Police will evolve strategic planning continuously based on –

- Understanding needs and expectations of both stakeholders and the external environment.
- Understanding internal performances and capabilities.
- Strategic policing plan and policies adopted, reviewed, and updated.
- Supporting strategic policing plan and policies communicated, implemented and monitored.

TS Police have conducted a detailed study of the key functional areas in policing and categorised them under core and support services. The department achieved efficiency gains by addressing the supporting services where the Police Stations are provided with IT systems/ tools to perform the tasks faster with fewer resources and achieved the effectiveness gains through addressing the core services which the Police Station can improve the quality of services. In order to achieve the results, the department has implemented the IT systems in conjunction with the recommended organisational strategies.



5.2.3 Culture Change Management

The first initiative, which was undertaken, was a comprehensive Service Excellence Project piloted through the Culture Change Management programme bringing about a total change in the overall policing environment with several best practices in the police working. The Japanese concepts of 5S and Kaizen are adopted in all Police Stations for continuously improving the work environment, and work methods. Community Policing, Partnership building, Process Re-engineering, Constabulary Empowerment, and Technology Integration, supported by a Performance Management System were the key drivers of the change initiatives.



Change Management was inculcated among police personnel by organising awareness programmes and education –

- Created awareness of the changing concept, changing dynamics, and complexity of change.
- Built acceptance that technology and operational changes are for the better and have a positive influence.
- Developed a change mindset and adopted new skills to facilitate change situations.
- Provided leadership skills to facilitate change situations.
- Decision-making and delegation as leverage for change.

5.2.4 Partnerships and Resources

TS Police planned and managed partnerships with community, government agencies, non-governmental agencies (non-profit), IT Industry, etc in order to support the organisational strategies, policies, and effective operations of processes & technology in various fields of Police Administration.

- Partners and suppliers are managed for sustainable benefit.
- Sought financial and other support from the Government for implementation of policies, procedures, technologies, etc to manage and secure sustained success.
- Maintained liaison with the IT industry to take technical support and explore IT innovations.
- Information and knowledge are managed to support effective decision-making and to build the organisation's capability. Developed interfaces to other departments to push and pull the data of various departments.



- Police and Community worked in partnership to solve community problems, reduce the fear of crime, physical and social disorders, etc.

5.2.5 Processes, Technologies and Services

TS Police designed, managed, and improved processes, technologies, and services to generate increasing value for Citizens, and other stakeholders to achieve organisational success & sustainability. Further, examined the readiness to address emergencies and risk management.

- Identified and prioritized various police functions, processes, technology based on the strategy, policies, plans and goals.
- Processes are designed and managed to optimise stakeholders' value.
- Technology and Services are developed to create and optimise value for the citizens.
- Services are produced, delivered, and managed.
- Stakeholders' relationships are managed and enhanced.

5.2.6 Communication Framework

Implemented a communication strategy using strong network connectivity which can ensure better coordination and help transmission / receive timely information/data among internal & external stakeholders for the efficient functioning of the Police Department. The communication framework facilitated –

- Driving external expectations and bringing a citizen focussed culture to the organisation.
- Connectivity of each Police Station in the District/Commissionerate hierarchy, and with Police Headquarters.
- Connectivity across all Police Stations via a combination of WAN, Broadband, Leased lines, Wi-Fi.
- High-speed internet connectivity and enabled all Police Stations and other Higher Offices as a virtual single office

5.2.7 Capacity Building

TS Police Department has a huge force of over 80000+ personnel spread out over about 50 units. For organising training for such a large number of personnel, a graduated approach with trainers identified at the unit level to impart training within the unit. Identified trainers at the units and the process of training for trainers and end-users level were followed concurrently. Trainers were trained at State headquarters and provided support in terms of logistics, training material, schedules, course curriculum, methods of evaluation and feedback, etc.



Training Centres with computer labs were established at all District/Unit levels for organising training for the personnel within the District/Unit. Since the training is a continual process, the department has embarked upon standardised course content and programmes for the training of trainers to help disseminate quality training uniformly across the state. Periodic Training-Need-Analysis exercises are being carried out to enable continual fine-tuning of such training needs. Along with classroom training, Learning Management System (LMS) is developed and deployed on a dedicated server for e-Learning, greater use and cost-effectiveness. IT initiatives training has been made mandatory for police recruits during their induction training at PTCs and Police Academy. This effort of training continuing around the year.



All the Police Stations personnel has been imparted training on Soft-skills, professional skills, and usage of IT initiatives so that they are capable of utilising the available IT resources in an optimum manner. As of date, on average, each Police Station in the State has 15-20 computer literate who can use IT applications. Further, the field staff has been kept in a position to implement the IT and all other related initiatives developed from time to time. For successful, deployment of IT applications across the state, all the police personnel including SIs, Station Writers, Court Constables, etc., in all the units were trained to a sufficient degree.

5.2.8 Constabulary Empowerment

Constabulary staff constitutes about 83% of the police strength which works at a productivity level of 15 – 20% of their potential. Since the department is heavily handicapped with limited staff strength for carrying out continuously increasing workload, the department explored the following options and improved the potential of constabulary staff to perform the following high-order tasks –



- Constables are made to function as innovative problem-solving officials.
- Constables are trained to function as up-front leaders with ownership and accountability for results.
- They are involved in decision-making processes and kept informed of all the relevant information about their services.
- They are equipped with requisite analytical and situation handling skills so that they prioritise their actions according to the requirement of situations.

- They are trained in the skills of counselling, effective communications, and teamwork so that they will deal with the people in a sensitive manner of victims and other affected people.
- They are made to play a key role in building a community partnership.
- They are trained and encouraged to take up community leadership roles of awareness creation in the community as legal issues, precautions to be taken to prevent crime and other social evils, etc.
- They are encouraged to take up social welfare initiatives. They are trained and provided with models of change gentry' behaviour to make them acceptable social leaders in their neighborhood community.

6 STRATEGY ADOPTED FOR SMART POLICE STATIONS

The next initiative took up for adopting a strategic step in making police systems, processes, infrastructure, and overall approach smart and citizen-friendly. The objective of this initiative was to make all Police Stations in Telangana accessible and friendly to citizens, retrieve information, document files, and any other subject from the Police Station within the international standards retrieval time. Also, to empower the frontline Police Officers for Smart Policing on a par with global standards.

The initiative aimed to transform all Police Stations in Telangana State to –

- Be approachable and empathetic about citizens' queries and concerns. Deliver Uniform Services with high levels of efficiency accountably and transparently.*
- Engage in well-defined and standardised work processes that do not vary with individuals.*
- Leverage technology to automate processes, both internal and as well as citizen-facing.*
- Renovate Police Station infrastructure to make it a clean, hygienic, and receptive place for citizens and staff.*
- Organise Police Station workspace for efficiency and effectiveness by identifying and storing the items used, maintaining the area and items, and substituting the new order using the 5-S methodology.*



7 KEY FOCUSED AREAS

Following are the major key performance areas defined to achieve the aforesaid objectives through Smart and Citizen-friendly Responsive Policing:

- ✓ Public Safety and Services

- ✓ Community Policing
- ✓ Women and Child Safety
- ✓ Crime Prevention, Detection, Investigation, and Prosecution
- ✓ Criminal Surveillance
- ✓ Cyber Security
- ✓ Road Safety and Traffic Compliance
- ✓ Police personnel career and skill development



8 STEPS INITIATED DURING THE TRANSFORMATION

Aligning with Vision and Mission, transformed all the Police Stations enabling the SMART characteristics. Key pillars that transformed part of this initiative are –

1. People (Police Personnel) Management Processes,
2. Systems and Processes,
3. Technology and Resources,
4. Infrastructure.



8.1 Workforce Management Processes

Smart Police Stations are aimed at being managed by Smart Police Officers who display professional and leadership behaviour, process-driven, and tech-savvy. They are better equipped to connect with citizens and communities in an accountable and transparent manner and are service-oriented.

TS Police valued its people and created a culture that allows the achievement of organisational goals. It assessed workforce capability needs and built a workforce environment conducive to high performance. Further, the organisation promoted the principles of transparency, accountability, and equality. It cared for, communicates, rewards and recognition in a way that motivates people to utilise their full potential in alignment with the organisation's overall mission, strategy, and action plans.

The key contributing initiatives that have gone to transforming police staff are:

8.1.1 Performance Management:

Functional Verticals - 17 process areas in the Station House are carefully classified to enhance accountability to results, Police Station Operations, etc. The personnel is assigned to specific tasks as per the job charts. This system promoted responsiveness and helped in monitoring tasks besides making police officers specialised in their assigned tasks.



Workforce Management App – this helped in tracking performance on a real-time basis where the performing staff themselves updated their work records on a daily basis through an App and the supervisory officer will review the same periodically. This practice helped in establishing a transparent performance tracking mechanism.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI) – functional roles assigned to police personnel are measured against pre-defined KPIs and actual performance against each of them for putting in place of a scientific performance monitoring system.

Rewards and Recognitions – to create a performance culture and to motivate police personnel, an effective ‘Rewards and Recognitions’ system is brought into operations. This system declares ‘Best Police of the month’ across the unit levels in Police Stations, Sub-divisions, and District/ Commissionerates levels.



8.1.2 Workforce Management:

Leadership skills development – as an ongoing initiative, officers are continually trained in Leadership Skills.

Role-based and Soft-skills training – besides applicable technical training in 17 functional verticals, all police personnel are trained from time to time in role-based areas as well as soft skills required to deal with citizens like customers and make a shift in their attitudes from ‘police force’ to ‘police service’.

Increase in staff capacities – to address the workload, 27000+ additional human resources are recruited progressively at various levels. This effort enhanced the overall staff strength and thus reducing the workload on existing staff.

Women-friendly initiatives – based on the state government philosophy of providing a 33% quota for women, recruitment, and postings are being made to fill in women staff positions. Women are given adequate facilities like restrooms, change rooms, etc.

Staff Welfare Measures – Various staff welfare measures are being taken up such as housing, ex-gratia, health insurance, the discounted supply of goods, etc.



8.2 Systems and Processes

Work Process Standardisation and Adherence – All Police Station level processes are documented, standardised through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and are available for adherence. Every operation has defined flowcharts, 5W1H matrix, pre-printed forms, automated work systems on desktops, well-trained staff, and display boards indicating status information.



Station House Process Areas (Functional Verticals) – As part of smart and modern policing, Station House Process areas are clearly articulated, classified and workload are carefully distributed with clear responsibilities and empowered various members within the Station House.



Automated Information workflow – automation using the CCTNS application helps integrate crime and criminal tracking across the country through a nationwide network system for giving and receiving criminal information.



Japanese 5-S Implementation – in keeping with the international tracking time of any document within 20 seconds, all the records, files, exhibits, and other documents are stored by following the Japanese 5-S system that makes retrievability very fast. Documents are numbered, indexed, stored, and re-stored for ease of extraction by anyone at any time.



Community Police Processes – such as Bharosa Centre, SHE Teams, Job Connect, Operation Chabutras, etc are defined and put in place to ensure preventive and proactive policing and enhanced relations with the public. For Example - *Job Connect* – is a proactive initiative that connects gainful employment opportunities for youth through professional placement services. So far, a total of **16,216** youth employed through this initiative.





Emergency Response Process – Since it is one of the core functions of the police, the data of Dial-100 Emergency Response System has been analysed to measure the extent of response time by Police in urban areas, semi-urban areas and rural areas; and fixed the target response time as 5 Min. – Urban Areas, 10 Min. – Semi-urban Areas, and 20 Min. – Rural Areas. Presently, all the Police Stations are adhering to the fixed targets.



Visible Policing — Introduced to induce confidence in the public that the police officers are within their reach in case of any help needed situation and provide security.



Citizen Feedback Mechanism – this system is a proactive initiative through which an independent call centre will seek feedback on police performance and service delivery satisfaction proactively and feeds the information for monitoring staff performance. It improves operational and service level efficiency in policing by identifying performance gaps and focussing on service improvements across all field units. Also, helping in gauging service levels from a citizen's standpoint, providing a reality check on the perceived service quality, verifying service level information and encouraging citizens to demand better services.



8.3 Technology and Resources

Command and Control Centre at Police Stations – Police Stations have the facility for 24 x 7 electronic surveillance arrangements (through CCTV cameras installed within the limits of Police Stations) with Unit Command Control Centre that is monitored round the clock.



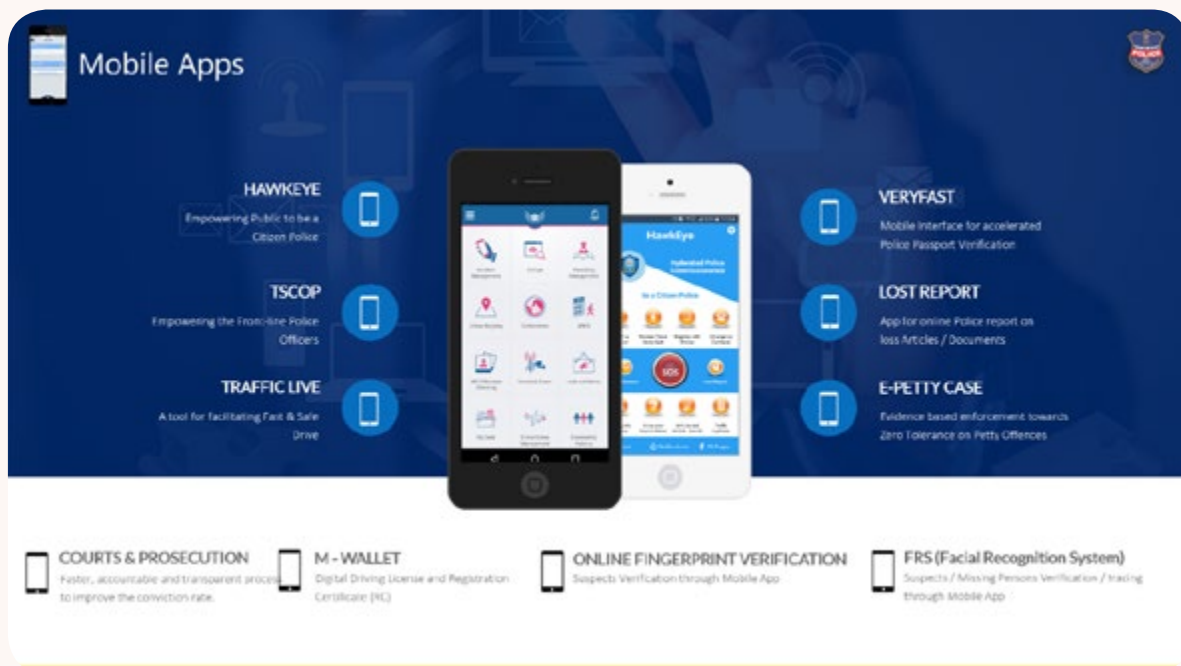
Surveillance Equipment — Police Stations have access to CCTV cameras installed in and around the station for closer surveillance of staff and movements of visitors, ITMS poles, VMS boards, GPS tracking of Patrol Vehicles, and Blue Colts including Point books.



Supply of Tabs for field staff — Staff working in the field are supplied with 7275 iPads/Tabs for ensuring access to various tech-integrated apps and software for agile operations.

Online Police Services — Several police services such as petitions, FIRs, 'VeriFast' – Passport verification system status tracking of applications, MeeSeva Service Centres, Lost Report, etc. have been done online with ease of operations. Office automation aiming at the paperless office is attempted except in critical statutory requirements.

Software and Mobile Apps – Police personnel in Smart Police Stations have access to software and mobile applications for such as –



- **CCTNS** – Integrated application help in access to Crime and Criminal Information beyond the boundaries of all Districts/ Commissionerates of Police in the state.
- **TSCOP** – to facilitate frontline police officers to perform their role-based duties in real-time policing anywhere anytime. This App integrated over 67 services including Criminal Information, Jail Releases & M.O Offenders geo-tagging, Facial Recognition, Verify (Antecedents), Beat Management, e-Petty cases registration with recorded evidence, Crime Mapping & Analysis, Dial-100, MyDesk, and so forth. Currently, **32110** police personnel are using this app.
- **HawkEye** – empowered the public to be Citizen Police and to report any wrong/anti-social disorder, without visiting Police Station. Also, empowered the citizens to act as whistle-blowers who can be the eyes and ears of the police. So far, **42,22,563** people are registered and using the app.
- **Citizen Portal** – bringing awareness to the public about the police systems, processes,

procedures and to help to provide police services online and transparency.

- **E-Petty Case App** – On-time registration of petty issues reported to the police with due evidence recorded on the spot helped in disposing of the cases with the imposition of suitable punishments. TS Police is targeting minor crimes (Broken Window Theory) to create an atmosphere of order and lawfulness, thereby preventing more serious crimes.
- **VeryFast App** – To reduce the time taken by the police for passport verification, TS Police has made a provision through the VeriFast app for speedy transmission of verification reports. This app facilitates field-level verification officers to directly capture the information system digitally; and through this initiative, the service is reaching out to public on time and hassle-free with good quality.
- **e-Challan** – In order to ensure enforcement of traffic regulations through evidence-based, contactless, and cashless modes, TS Police have implemented an IT-enabled integrated e-Challan System in all Districts/ Commissionerates of Police across the State for enabling timely enforcement Motor Vehicles Act and to make citizens a lot more responsive traffic regulations adherence. This system includes the counselling and disposal process quickly. A provision has been made to citizens to pay their pending challans through the defined payment gateways.
- **Community surveillance CCTV** cameras installed within the limits of a Police Station are aimed at crime prevention and faster investigation of cases.
- **Social Media** - Using Social Media (Facebook Pages, Twitter handles, etc) as a widespread community interface at each Police Station level in the State. Police Stations are monitoring the content published over social media networks to track the sessions, to find out ill-morale, to resolve the conflicts connected with citizens.
- **SHE Team App** – is implemented for the use of SHE Teams set up at all Districts/ Commissionerates of Police, and Women Safety Wing located at State headquarters to monitor and control SHE Team is to reach out to women in distress.



Patrol Mobile Vehicles and Blue colts – 3100

Vehicles (4-wheelers and 2-wheelers) for Law & Order police who move around in cars/jeeps and on motorcycles within the Police Station limits to show the presence of police in the localities and response. Further, **90** Interceptor vehicles (Armed Patrols) are provided to the police personnel who rush to the spot for handling the situation at the incident location. For Highway Mobiles, **60** vehicles are provided to prevent accidents.



Mobile Clues Teams – Members at the divisional level are trained on photography, videography, and crime scene sketching and also provided a smart draw soft tool for drawing final sketches of the scene of a crime. These teams will cater services for a certain number of Police Stations as and when required.

Automated Palm & Fingerprint Identification System – assist the Investigating Officers and facilitate on-field real-time verification of suspect and electronic enrolment of new offenders, verification chance prints collected at the scene of the crime.



Infrastructure for Backend Operations – to assist frontline police officers and Investigating Officers to encourage informal learning and use scientific methods of investigation, the following infrastructure has been set up:

- a) **Centres of Excellence** have been introduced at three levels – One at State headquarters, Functional Competency Centres at Districts/Commissionerates level, and finally Functional Verticals at Police Stations. Select **163** police personnel of various ranks who have academic /technical qualifications and aptitude to work in the Centres of Excellence have been trained at the DGP office.
 - i) *Functional Verticals*
 - ii) *Cyber Forensic Labs*
 - iii) *Mobile Clues Teams*
 - iv) *Video Enhancement Labs*
 - v) *Data Analytics Unit*
 - vi) *Social Media Unit*
 - vii) *Hotspots and Root Cause Analysis Unit*
- b) **Support (Field) Infrastructure for Police Stations**
 - i) *Investigation Support Centre* – for supporting and assisting the Police Officers including Investigating Officers, Crime Teams, Special Investigation Teams, Task Force Teams, Court Constables, etc in dealing with cases and improving the quality

of Investigation. This involves a Call Centre run with the support of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs).

- ii) *Community Policing Support Centre* – for developing collaboration among police-community members. Further, helps to earn the trust of the community and making individual stakeholders in their safety, enables law enforcement to better understand address both the needs of the community and factors that contribute to crime.

8.4 Infrastructure

Apart from a people-friendly approach, all the Police Stations in the state underwent a change in their aesthetics, functioning, and citizen-friendly measures, truly living up to the image of Smart and Tech Savvy Telangana Police.

8.4.1 Citizen-friendly infrastructure

- ***Ambience in Police Stations***
– Smart Police Stations have a visitor-friendly environment well equipped with lush gardens, earmarked parking for staff and visitors, facilities for seating, drinking water, toilets, etc. Smart Police Stations have green environs, lawns, gardens, rainwater harvesting pits, and well maintained by outsourcing staff to ensure hygiene at the workplace.
- ***Reception Centre at Police Station***
– The reception staff is well trained in both technological and soft skills aspects to create a citizen-friendly atmosphere for those who visit a Smart Police Station for any service will be guided by the help- desk to the Reception Centre. Citizens waiting to avail of police services have comfortable seating, newspapers, television to make their wait-time comfortable. This helps citizens to relax and feel comfortable with their surroundings.
- ***Ease of Navigation*** – SMART Police Stations have standardised signage and display boards to help in navigation with proactive information besides having a helpdesk to support further.



8.4.2 Police Station Infrastructure

- o **Briefing Room** – provided with the facilities of TVs, digital maps, and video conferencing.
- o **Record Room** – Space and racks are provided to store the documents and files safely in retrievable condition.
- o **Lock-up Room** – designed as per standards that support round-the-clock surveillance of detainees through CCTV Network has been set functioning 24x7.
- o **Interview Room** – for exclusively interacting with women victims in distress - designed to assure transparency of dealing such that the victims feel safe and secure.
- o **Interrogation Room** – has a simple table and chairs for facilitating discussion with offenders in a non-threatening manner.
- o **Bell of arms** - for holding arms and ammunition such as rifles, guns, etc. required by the police during field action.
- o **Clues Room** – contains kits with forensic equipment to help the investigation teams at the crime scene and in further investigation.

8.4.3 Staff-related Infrastructure

- **Work Stations** – Separate workstations for officers of the ranks of Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and Constables have been provided; and also provided small working space for individual officials raised their-self-esteem and produced better results. The staff in Police Station, as required, have been provided file cabinets, and storage racks, access to computers, printers, and Wi-Fi connections, etc.
 
- **Learning Centre** – Every Smart Police Station has been provided a well-furnished Learning Centre with audio-visual equipment, projector, comfortable seating, whiteboard, public address system, and learning aids required for conducting learning and development programs.
 
- **Fitness and Recreation** – Police personnel is provided with recreation rooms and a well-equipped Gymnasium for maintaining fitness, Yoga, and Meditation rooms for unwinding work-stress and boosting up health and morale.

- **Resting Facilities** – Men and Women Police staff have exclusive restrooms/ barracks with cots furnished with beds, drinking water, change rooms, toilets, and other facilities to take work breaks between shifts. Individual lockers are provided for staff for their personal use.

9 TELANGANA STATE POLICE STATIONS STOOD ON TOP OF THE BEST POLICE STATIONS IN THE COUNTRY

Government of India every year has been shortlisting a vast majority of Police Stations that performed best in addressing crimes such as property offences, crime against women, crime against weaker sections, missing persons, unidentified dead bodies, from the thousands of Police Stations located in all cities, small towns and rural areas in the country.

TS Police Stations stood in the top 15 Police Stations out of 16671 stations in the country in the consequent 4 years from 2017. Details of Police Stations are furnished year-wise:



Year	Position in the country	Police Station	District / Unit
2017	2 nd Best	Punjagutta PS	Hyderabad
2018	14 th Best	Narayanpur PS	Rachakonda
2019	8 th Best	Choppadandi PS	Karimnagar
2020	10 th Best	Jammikunta PS	Karimnagar

10 CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

- Citizen-Centric Approach** - The key to the success of modern policing is having a citizen-centric approach. Right from behavioural aspect of being receptive and empathetic to their concern, helping them file a petition that can be tracked online for status, to providing a comfortable and guided infrastructure at the station. At every step, the comfort of citizens is kept in mind and every area is redefined accordingly.



- ii) *Leveraging Technology for Smart Policing* - Technology has played a very important role in redefining policing in Telangana. Right from introducing smartphone apps like HawkEye for citizen's convenience, TSCOP empowers frontline police officers for Smart Policing. At citizen-friendly Police Stations, right from processes like the system-generated acknowledgment for petitions by citizens, technology has been introduced to streamline activities and tasks.
- iii) *Specialised trainings based on Suitability and Aptitude* - To bring in People-Friendly and Responsiveness among the Police Personnel regular trainings round the year are being conducted in soft skills as well as in Professional Skills with the help of Professional Trainers. Similarly, role-based trainings are also conducted to bring in role clarity and professional efficiency. The work of each Police Station including Women Police Stations is classified into 17 functional verticals depending upon the nature of work performed as there is a need to bring in professionalism at the cutting-edge level by ensuring specialisation of manpower under each of these verticals through focused trainings based on sustainability and aptitude. So far, **45,972** Police Personnel including Home Guards to all above rank officers have been trained. Similarly, leadership skills development trainings are also continually being organised for the officers. So far, **2450** officers have been trained.

11 BENEFITS ACHIEVED THROUGH SMART POLICE STATIONS

For Unit Officer

- i) *Citizen Trust and Convenience* - A trained and empathetic staff welcomes citizens intending to listen and help the victim with his/her complaint. A clean, dedicated reception area provided with drinking water, swanky waiting area, help to file complaints, guidance to deal with the issue go a long way towards building the trust of the citizens and provide them with the convenience of approaching a Police Station without fear or any apprehension.
- ii) *Motivated Station House Staff* - One of the key aspects of the transformation of Police Stations is training and developing police personnel on all aspects like soft skills, professional skills, or specialised skills for function verticals. Also, a clean, neat and hygienic workplace provides comfort and pride in their workplace. This creates a set of motivated people who are happy to come to work and make a difference to the community.
- iii) *Performance Driven* - Police personnel across all levels are given targets and tracked periodically for progress in their respective areas. They have an online system to track everyday activities and this helps them not just be on top of their responsibilities and actions. A performance-driven approach helps in creating a healthy and satisfied workforce.
- iv) *Result Oriented* - With basic amenities, processes, operations and infrastructure in place, it gives more room to focus on performance and scale, and thereby the results of modern or smart policing.



For Citizens

- i) ***A friendly and comfortable Police Station premise*** – is designed to keep the citizen in mind at every step. Right from the smart reception area to welcome the citizen, information displayed about key people at the Station and easy navigation boards to guide them through the Station, online petition process to file their complaint, to citizen-friendly interview rooms to hold discussions regarding their concerns, every aspect makes it an easy and accessible place for normal citizens.
- ii) ***Acknowledgment of complaint*** – Police personnel at reception is helping the complainant in drafting a complaint, registering it online and even issuing an acknowledgment number for the complaint registered. This acknowledgment can help them track the status of their complaint.
- iii) ***Importance of Citizen Feedback*** – A central team operating out of the unit office takes feedback from citizens who walk out of the Police Station after having filed their complaints. Feedback is sought on behavioural as well as technical aspects regarding their interactions with police personnel.
- iv) ***Public approval as the foundation of Smart Policing*** – In order to give reality to the tradition that the Police are the Public and the Public are the Police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties that are incumbent on every citizen, public approval forms a strong foundation of Smart Policing.

For Police Personnel

- i) ***Smart Workplace*** – with basic, unhygienic workplaces that are used to be in the past, modern Police Stations are transformed and redesigned to provide for neat and clean restrooms, recreation facilities like gym, yoga and meditation room, spick and span surroundings, bio-metric attendance record, organised documents, case files, inventory, etc., with ease to retrieve priority. All this makes it a smart workplace for people to come and spend their day at work.
- ii) ***Focus on development and growth*** – In order to be responsive and centric to the customer, TS Police Personnel had undergone a series of trainings right from soft skills, professional development, specialised trainings based on functional verticals; and all this has led to individual development and growth through learning and help them evolve to a technologically advanced environment.
- iii) ***Performance-driven approach*** – With technology bringing in transparency in operations and different areas of work, police personnel too have an advantage where all their work is tracked and reported online and is reviewed periodically with senior officers.
- iv) ***Rewards and Recognitions*** – the system of recognising and rewarding the meritorious work tuned out by the staff of all these verticals including Home Guards every month at Division level, District/Unit levels has been introduced to help in keeping up the morale and motivation levels of the entire staff regularly for improving the productivity of each employee and the police organisation at large.



SHO Chamber

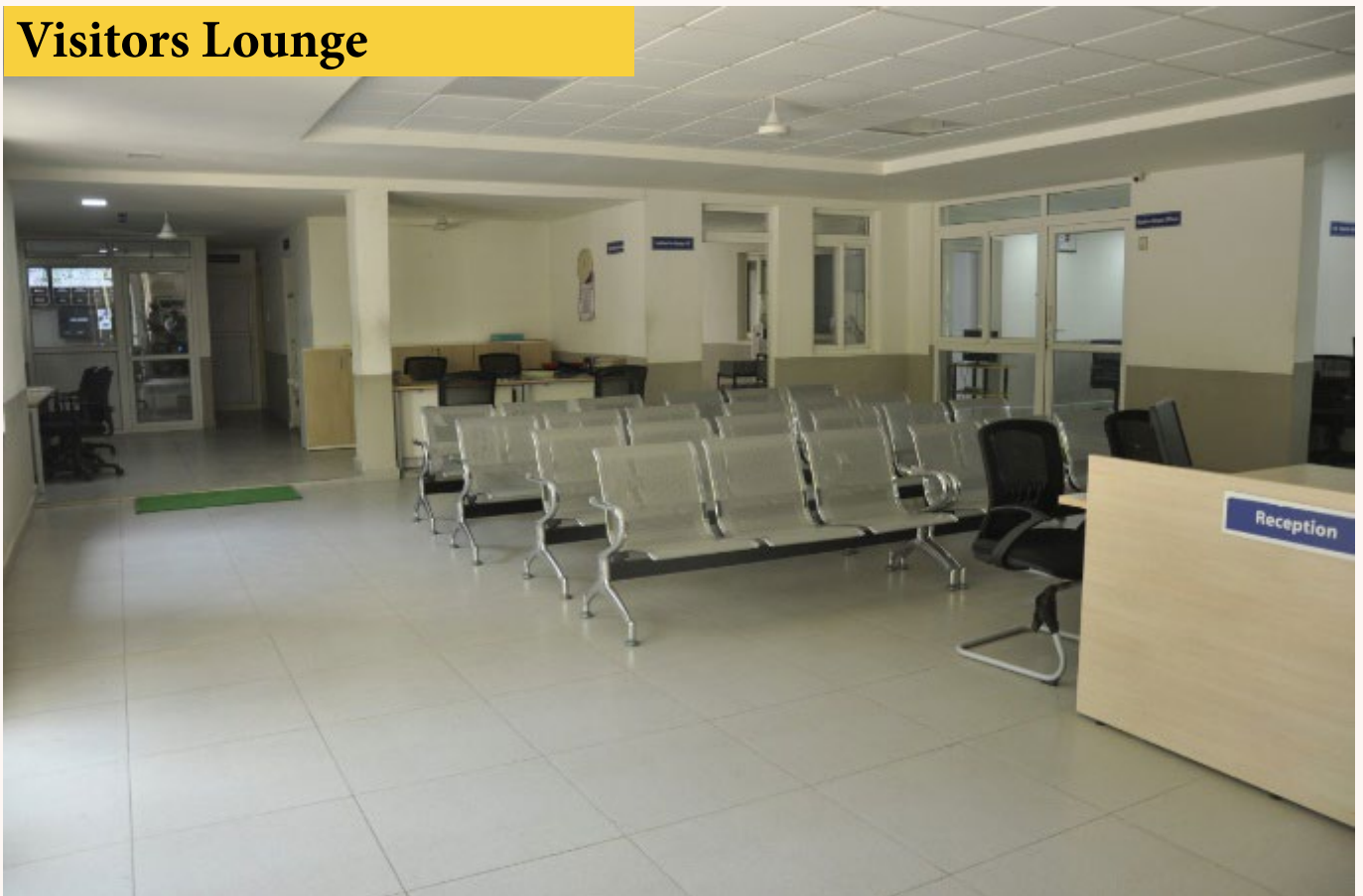




Reception



Visitors Lounge



Sl's Cabins



File Management





PS Command & Control

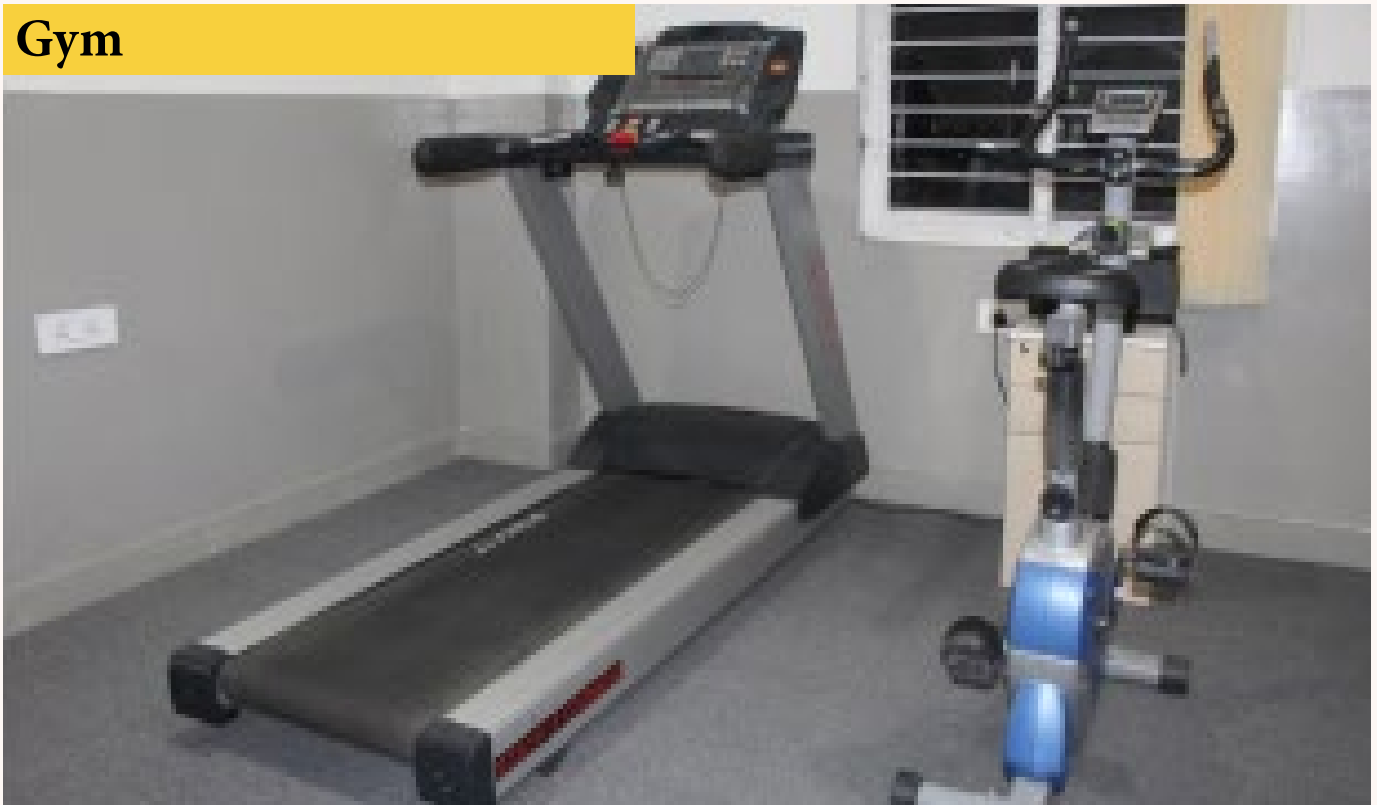


Barrack





Gym





Children Play Area



Toilets

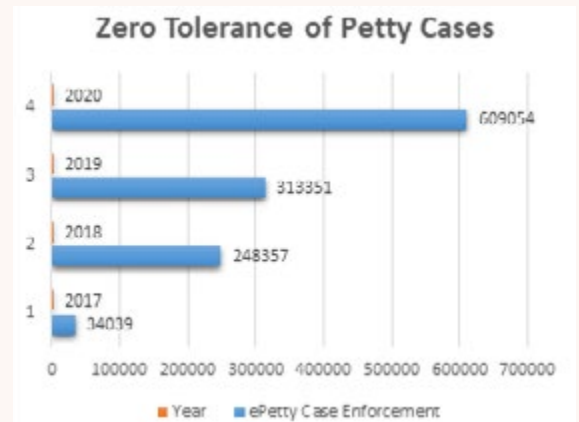


Vehicle Parking



12 IMPACT OF SMART POLICE STATIONS

- ✓ Inculturated Citizen-Friendly behaviour among the staff at Police Stations and made approachable and empathetic about citizen concerns. As such, the petitions received from citizens and registered increased gradually during the last 4 years
- ✓ Zero Tolerance of Petty Cases – on-time registration of petty issues reported to the police with due evidence recorded on the spot helped in disposing of the cases with the imposition of suitable punishments. It created an atmosphere of order lawfulness and preventing more serious crimes. There is a considerable increase in reporting and registering of petty issues.



- ✓ Improved Safety and Security in communities of Telangana. Survey reports revealed that Hyderabad has been rated as the City with the best quality of living in India.



- ✓ Leveraged technology and streamlined all processes within Police Stations
- ✓ Classified functions of Police Station staff into 17 functional verticals to understand nature of work, their role clarity, and delivering uniformed services using Standard Operating Procedures.
- ✓ Trained Police Personnel on Soft skills, professional skills, leadership skills and improved efficiency accountably

and transparently.

- ✓ As a part of the People-Friendly approach, all **711** Police Stations underwent a change in their aesthetics, functioning, and citizen-friendly measures. A comfort and fear-free environment for the victims/complainants was created. All Police Stations have been given a SMART Look.





- ✓ The performance evaluation and rewarding system at the place where police officials get rewards for good work, has brought about change in the attitude as it motivates them to work harder.
- ✓ In emergencies, the extent of response time was analysed and achieved target response time of 5 Min. in Urban Areas, 10 Min. in Semi-urban Areas and 20 Min. in Rural Areas.
- ✓ The crime rate in the areas/jurisdictions of Police Stations has gone down and the quality of investigation is also improved considerably a lot.
- ✓ Conviction rate increased gradually for the last 4 years i.e in the year 2017 - 17%, 2018 - 20%, 2019 - 29%, and 2020 - 48%.



13 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, to deliver effective policing services in the changing society and to address the emerging need of the community, TS Police have drawn an action plan and extended the result-oriented technology-based solutions and best practices to achieve uniform standards of service delivery across the state of Telangana covering all Police Stations in the Districts/ Commissionerates of Police.

The adoption of technology and behavioural aspect of police personnel have been the key drivers in this transformation. Right from when a citizen arrives at the Police Station, they are welcomed into a friendly environment and a technology-supported system ensures the articulation and response to the citizen concern is well documented, followed up, and provided a closure at the earliest.

Feedback played an important role and every citizen who walks out after filing a petition is reached out by a central team for his opinion on his experience at the Police Station and the key focus is on behaviour and response of Police Station staff to his concern, and comfort at Police Station.

Thus, Telangana State Police has been putting incessant efforts in establishing SMART and Citizen-Friendly Police Stations to serve the people in accordance with the established law and to their expectations. Further, TS Police have planned for several capital improvements in the next few years.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STATE POLICE FORCES



National Security Guard

National Security Guard Headquarters, Mehramnagar, Palam, Delhi- 110037

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“Physical action against terrorist, intelligence gathering and investigation of terrorism cases are three most vital components of Counter Terrorism Operations”

- Ajit Doval, National Security Advisor

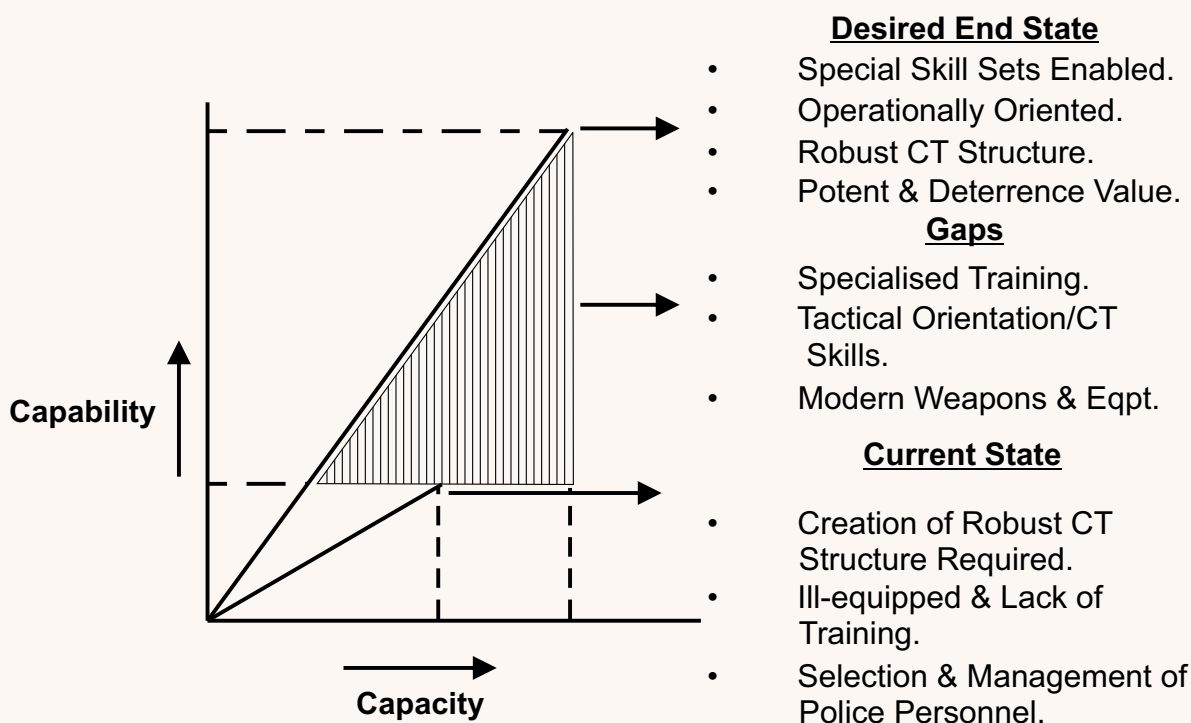
Background

1. Prevailing internal security situation and threat of terrorism in the Nation necessitates a stronger, capable and potent **‘First Responders’** i.e the State Police Forces. To meet these rapidly evolving challenges, majority of the State Police Forces have formulated a well-conceived and comprehensive Counter Terrorism (CT) Strategy with creation of a ‘Specialist CT Force’ in the recent past.
2. Federal agencies in the recent past have initiated several Capacity Building Training Programmes in the field of Intelligence, Counter- Terrorism, Counter-IED Bomb / Disposal & Investigation and to impart these skill-sets to State Police Forces. However, paradox of entire effort is that despite the renewed impetus, there is a need to enhance the skill quotient of State Police Forces for better operational and tactical orientation.
3. There is a growing need to develop the deterrence and potency of State Police Forces in dealing with all facets of terrorism and internal security challenges. An effort has been made to critically analyse the ‘Capacity Building of State Police Forces’ to thwart nefarious designs of anti- national elements.
4. **Objective.** The aim of this Paper is to identify gaps observed in Capacity Building Programmes conducted by Federal Agencies in order to enable & maximise capabilities of recipient State Police Forces to successfully meet the terrorism and internal security challenges.
5. **Problem Statement.** ‘Terrorism is an ever evolving phenomenon, with terrorist organisation continuously changing their modus operandi, thereby adding to the complexity & challenges faced by practitioners of internal security apparatus. To overcome these evolving challenges, there is a need to enhance the Capacity Building of State Police Forces, being “First Responders” in the field of ‘Counter Terrorism and Counter IED’.



6. **Capability and Capacity Gap to Achieve Desired End State.** To achieve the desired end state, there is a need to address the skill sets and training which may aid the State Police CT Units to perform their tasks effectively. With the pro-active approach of State Police in the recent past and capacity building programmes by Federal Agencies, this gap has reduced substantially. However to achieve the standardization of CT training among various states and to make them operationally potent, there is a requirement to address all aspects in order to efficiently counter the CT/IS challenges emerging in the future. The same has been shown below in a pictorial graph form.

Capability & Capacity Gap : State Police Forces



7. **Preview.**

- (a) To comprehensively address the capacity building of State Police Forces, there is a need to analyse the emerging internal security challenges, the present capability & voids and measures to fill the identified voids to achieve the desired end state. Accordingly, this paper has been formulated in a methodological sequence to arrive at an implementable plan for training of State Police Forces. An attempt has been made to consider the ground realities and approach various aspects in an objective manner.
- (b) The 'Research Paper' has been laid out in the following four parts: -
- Part-I: Designing National Counter Terrorism Strategy and its Manifestation.**
 - Part -II: Assessment of Current CT/IS Challenges & Present Capabilities of State Police Forces.**

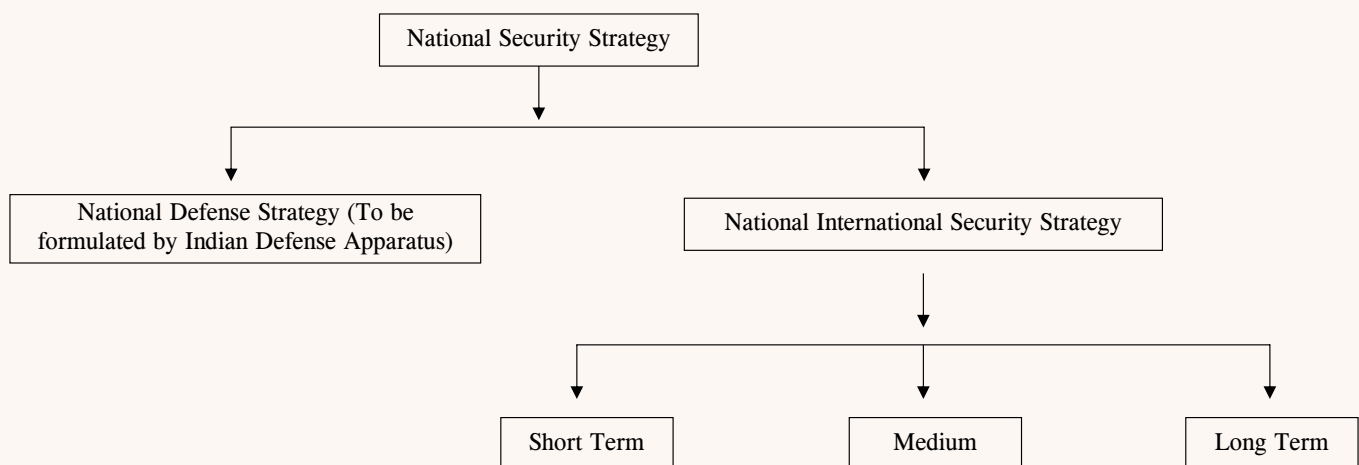


- (iii) **Part-III: Performance Analysis** of Capacity Building Programmes by IB, NSG & NIA.
- (iv) **Part -IV: Road Map to Achieve Desired End State.**

PART-I : DESIGNING NATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY AND ITS MANIFESTATION

8. **Need for Designing a National Counter Terrorism Strategy.** There is a need to carryout comprehensive and periodic net assessment of the threat of terrorism facing the Country. The resultant high degree of threat is an essential pre-requisite for designing a '**National Counter Terrorism Strategy**'. A periodic assessment will enable state security agencies to respond more effectively and also prevent them from continuing to function on the basis of preconceived notions.
9. Based on the comprehensive net assessment, a framework for formulating a **Counter Terrorism Strategy** is recommended at three levels-**Long Term, Medium Term and Short Term**. The Strategy should incorporate measures to enhance the strength and capabilities of State Police Forces to tackle the dynamically evolving threat of terrorism and their compulsion of remaining ahead to pre-empt, deter and surgically neutralise the possible threats.

Recommended Structure: National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NCTS)



Manifestation of National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NCTS)

10. India has been fighting insurgency and terrorism in all its manifestation for a number of decades. However over a period of time, the focus has shifted from home grown insurgents to terrorism sponsored, abetted and financed by external sources. The shift in the source of terror needs to be reflected also in the Country's strategy.
11. The nature of threat has completely transformed post Parliament & 26/11 Mumbai attacks and requires more resolute and stringent steps to counter the threat. There is a need to formulate legal provisions to strengthen, reinforce and equip Federal and State Forces to handle terrorism in all its manifestation.
12. At diplomatic levels, the Country must push for international recognition of terrorism in all its forms and resolutions to be enforced in order to provide a cohesive effort against terrorism.



The long-term step is to address the alienation of certain sections of the population through better integration and targeting hardline propaganda machinery, both from within & outside the country.

13. The nature of terrorism has changed significantly over the years and requires rapid intervention by Central & State Agencies. Any counter terrorism response in the Country needs to start from processing intelligence alert, mobilising first responders and carrying out counter terror operations under a well-defined command & control system. A suggested strategy and tasking of Country's elite federal agencies has been enunciated in succeeding paragraphs.

Takeaways: NCTS & Its Manifestation

Short Term (2-3 Years)	Medium Term (5-7 Years)	Long Term (10-12 Years)
Enunciation & Formulation of National Counter Terrorism Strategy.	Adequate Capacity Building in terms of training & infrastructure development.	Address the alienation through better integration.
Creation of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).	Due emphasis on Capability Building & Specialised training.	Wiping out hardline propaganda machinery.
Road Map for Capacity Building of State Police Forces.	Review/ Mid-Course corrections of major policies/ strategies.	Assess the impact & progress made in implementation of Strategy & Organisational Structure.
Initiation of Police Reforms.	Enhancing National, Regional & International efforts to Counter Terrorism.	

PART-II : ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CT/IS CHALLENGES & PRESENT CAPABILITIES OF STATE POLICE FORCES

14. **General.** Located in one of the most security and politically stressed regions of the world, and with some not so friendly neighbours, sharing nearly 7,000 Km of active international borders with seven nations, and a coastline spanning over 15,000 Km, India's security challenges are indeed formidable. Manifestation of these challenges range from jihadi terrorism to communal/sectarian violence, separatist insurgencies in North East and Naxalite extremist militancy. Dynamics of internal security challenges varies from State to State and there is need to objectively assess the threat as per region / State and enhance the capability of State to counter that specific threat.
15. **Rise of Jihadi Fundamentalism & Asymmetric Warfare.** The rise of fundamentalist forces is posing the most serious threat to India's internal security apparatus. These bands of fanatics are not only indulging in subversive activities, but are also spreading the virus of fundamentalism among the minority groups. Though Indian Muslim youths have remained unaffected from their vile propaganda, yet a few appear to have been affected within the Nation. These radicalised groups carried out numerous bombing attacks/ IED explosions in the past and pose a potential challenge to various States. State intelligence agencies will have to keep under surveillance social media channels which try to influence/ recruit youth for terrorist activities. Moreover, the



specialist CT forces need to achieve the expertise of identifying & diffusing bombs/ IEDs and neutralize their terror infrastructure.

16. **Combating Left Wing Extremism (LWE).** Among the internal security perils afflicting India, an alarmingly burgeoning is LWE commonly dubbed as the Naxal-Maoist threat. The LWE threat currently spans nearly 99 districts spread over 11 States with a wide swathe of running across the centre of the Indian hinterland in a South West orientation, commonly referred to as 'The Red Corridor'. Recent measures on twin fronts of development and security have reduced the spread and affect of this menace to a great degree. However, affected State Police Forces have to enhance their rural CI/CT quotient and intelligence gathering capabilities in order to completely eliminate this menace.
17. **The North East Conundrum.** Conflicts in the region range from insurgency for secession to insurgency for autonomy, from sponsored terrorism to ethnic clashes, to conflicts generated as a result of continuous inflow of migrants from across the borders as well as from other States. The region as a whole displays a variety of conflicts and State Police Forces need to be further trained to dynamically counter these varied challenges. The complexities in the region and the successes and failures of past efforts at conflict resolution require innovative efforts to build capacity of Police Forces.

State Police Response to CT/IS Challenges

18. **Role of Police.** The primary role of State Police Forces is to uphold and enforce law, investigate crimes and ensure security of citizens. They are also the first responders in almost all internal security crises and have to deal regularly with organised cyber crimes, terrorism & insurgency.
19. **Analysis of Capabilities of State Police Forces.** To create an operationally efficient Counter Terrorist (CT) Organisation at State level and to develop their capabilities in the key arena of National Security, a Compendium was formulated by NSG in Jan 2018 after a comprehensive study carried out between April and May 2017. The above Guidelines were promulgated in first quarter of 2018 and accordingly, NSG was tasked with carrying out a holistic analysis & assessment of in-house capability of 'Specialised Counter Terrorism/ ATS' Forces of States and suggest measures to improve operational preparedness and efficiency. Officers of NSG including Regional Hubs visited various States and interacted with officials concerned of Specialised CT Forces. Broad assessment carried out in 2018 is as under: -
 - (a) **Organisational Structure.** Majority of the States have been found to have a formal and organised CT Force. Some of them have their integral Bomb Disposal and K-9 Units also as part of CT structure.
 - (b) **Weapon & Equipment.** Most of the Specialised CT Units have new generation of weapons and equipment. However, they need to constantly review the profile in order to procure technologically sophisticated state of the art weapon & equipment available in the environment.
 - (c) **Selection & Validation.** Apart from excellent physical fitness and firing standards, CT Unit personnel must be mentally agile and constantly upgrade their skill sets. Majority of the States have a reasonably good initial selection process but validation



of personnel at regular intervals which was lacking, requires to be incorporated in manpower management.

- (d) **Training / CT Skills.** The basic CT skills of majority of the States have been found reasonably good but they need to conduct specialised training and capsules to impart special skills needed for the mandated task. It is imperative that training of CT Special Forces be of exceptionally high standards. Capability to operate as a team i.e collective training requires major improvement and needs requisite focus.

20. **Way Forward.** Majority of India's Internal Security challenges are State centric and there is a need for State Police Forces to regularly enhance their competence to deal with complex dynamics of internal security. In the recent past, majority of States have taken pro-active steps to equip and empower their Police Forces to tackle this menace. Time has come for them to take appropriate measures to not only terminate the sources of threat but also bear in mind the rapid emergence of new terror source. Moreover, there is a requirement for a 'Fresh Review' of their CT & C-IED capabilities in order to take corrective measures for creating a better, responsive & punitive 'First Responders'.

PART-III : PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES BY IB, NSG & NIA

21. **General.** Capacity Building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism and separatist insurgency in the North East is a continuous process and various policy guidelines & training programmes have been instituted by the Union Govt/ Federal Agencies to enhance this vital aspect for State Police Forces. Federal Agencies have trained a substantial number of State Police personnel as part of capacity building programmes, which has resulted in significant progress in CT expertise of most of the States. However there is a need for a well coordinated security apparatus and accordingly, a renewed emphasis has been laid in the recent past on augmentation, capacity building and upgradation of State Police Forces and the related infrastructure.
22. **Dynamics of Terrorism & Role of Federal Agencies in Capacity Building.** The nature of terrorism has changed significantly over the years and requires rapid intervention by Central & State Agencies. Post Dec. 2001 Parliament Attack & 26/11 Mumbai Terror Attack, more resolute and stringent steps have been taken by the respective agencies to counter the threat. Any counter terrorism response in the Country needs to start from processing intelligence alert, mobilising first responders, carrying out counter terror neutralisation operations under a well-defined command & control system and an efficient post incident investigation process. To address the entire range of counter terrorism & internal security response from intelligence set up to investigation, Federal Agencies have been raised/ instituted in the Country with following mandate: -
 - (a) **Intelligence Bureau (IB).** Intelligence has long played a central and vital role in counter terrorism and internal security efforts, including identifying, locating and neutralising terrorists/ non-state actors. It assists in preventing terrorist attacks from occurring and apprehension of potential perpetrators by law enforcement agencies. Intelligence Bureau (IB) is the lead Central Intelligence Agency of the Country, tasked with establishing a close



and effective coordination to disseminate vital inputs to Federal Agencies and State Police Forces concerned. It may be credited with the successful busting of jihadi fundamentalist terror modules and providing advanced intelligence to prevent potential terror attacks in the Country.

- (b) **National Security Guard (NSG)**. It is an elite 'Federal Contingency Deployment Force' raised to tackle all facets of terrorism in the Country. Since its inception, the Agency has been successfully involved in various high profile counter terrorism and C-IED operations throughout the Country. In the subsequent years of raising, it has also been mandated to conduct the training programmes for capacity building of State Police Forces and to enhance their 'Counter Terrorism (CT) & Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED)/ Bomb Disposal' quotient. Expertise & skill-sets imparted during these training courses are facilitating in establishing a robust & reliable security apparatus in the States to counter nefarious designs of anti- national elements.
- (c) **National Investigation Agency (NIA)**. It is a central investigative agency created by the Government of India following the Mumbai terror attack in 2008. It has been mandated to investigate all counter terrorism and other internal security related incidents at the National level. It also assists State Police Forces and other investigating agencies in investigation of terrorist cases and also maintains a data base on all terrorist related information and share the data with State and other agencies concerned. The investigations conducted by the NIA have helped unearth an entire range of illegal activities involving terror funding to specific incidents of terror, including internal security disturbances.

Present Capability: Capacity Building Programmes by Federal Agencies

- 23. **General.** As aptly brought out by National Security Advisor, the three most important components of any Counter Terrorism Structure/ Operations are intelligence gathering and processing, physical neutralisation of terrorists and their network and investigations of terrorism cases. Convergence of the above mentioned domains in any State Specialised CT Unit is an inescapable requirement, for taking any terrorism incidents to its logical end. IB, NSG and NIA, by virtue of their mandate and tasking, are specialised Federal Agencies with expertise in respective domains. The envisaged capacity building programmes have been formulated considering these components and enumerated in succeeding paras.
- 24. **Capacity Building Programmes by IB.** The lead central intelligence agency has the expertise and training infrastructure to conduct training programmes on 'Intelligence Gathering, Processing and Sharing Mechanism' pertaining to internal security challenges for State Police Forces. The organisational structure of State Police specialised CT Unit must incorporate trained intelligence experts in their ranks and Intelligence Bureau may be tasked with conducting regular 'Tailormade Courses' on following aspects for them: -
 - (a) Intelligence Gathering & Processing.
 - (b) Cyber Monitoring & Analysis.
 - (c) Interrogation Techniques.



25. **Capacity Building by NSG.** The premier federal agency is enabling the State Police Forces to enhance their CT quotient since its inception. To achieve its mandate of tackling all facets of terrorism, Training Centre of NSG is conducting various courses and joint exercise incorporating Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and State Police. Various facets of these training programmes are given as under: -
- (a) **Core Competencies.** The premier training establishment, by virtue of its mandate, has following core competencies along with state of the art training infrastructure and trained faculty/ subject matter experts: -
 - (i) **Counter-Terrorism Training in an Urban Scenario.** This facet is pertaining to expertise and skill sets needed for physical neutralization of terrorist including intervention techniques, room entry, physical assault and various commando skills.
 - (ii) **Counter-IED & Bomb Disposal Training.** In recent years, it has been observed that terrorist / insurgents are resorting to IEDs/Bombs to inflict maximum casualties on the targeted people. Training Centre NSG conducts training on all aspects of counter-IED including search, detection, neutralization and post blast investigation techniques.
 - (iii) **Personal Security Techniques Including Tactical Driving.** These are highly specialized skills imparted to provide close protection to highly threatened persons and conduct counter drills including evasion and counter assault techniques in case of attack by terrorist/ anti-social elements on them or their cavalcade.
 - (b) **Methodology.** To impart training on various capacity building courses, a systematic training philosophy has been adopted for its optimal application by State Police Forces: -
 - (i) **Basic Individual Skills.** Conduct of CT & C-IED based courses for police personnel in order to provide individual skill-based training.
 - (ii) **Collective Skills.** Conduct of monthly joint exercises for CT & C-IED trained personnel in order to impart collective and team level training. These trained personnel of various State Police Forces then participate in Annual Joint Exercise at Training Centre in order to provide a platform for knowledge sharing and standardization in training curriculum.
 - (iii) **Train the Trainers.** Training Centre NSG, as part of its best practices, encourages 'Train the Trainers' concept and majority of the States optimally utilized this opportunity to further train their cadres.
 - (iv) **Clusterisation of States as per Regional Affiliation.** As brought out earlier, every region of the country is facing peculiar internal security challenges. To specifically counter such challenges, States have been clustered for conduct of joint exercises and emphasis is given to impart skill-sets needed to address these challenges.
 - (v) **Tailormade Courses / Customised Training.** Apart from conducting mandated capacity building courses, NSG also conducts tailormade courses



customized for specific training and operational requirement of State Police Forces. It also facilitates in the creation and improvement of training infrastructure and facilities for counter terrorism and Counter-IED.

(c) **Conduct of Capacity Building Courses / Joint Exercises.**

- (i) To impart expertise and training on above mentioned skill sets, NSG Training Centre conducts various capacity building courses for State Police Forces. These are highly subscribed and played an instrumental role in developing the CI/CT & C-IED infrastructure and trained faculty in majority of the States.
- (ii) Presently NSG is conducting Police Commando Capacity (Building) (PCCC), Personal Security Officer (PSO), Basic & Advanced Bomb Disposal (BD) and Tactical Driving (TD) Courses.
- (iii) In 2014, a 'De-Novo' look was carried out in light of various terrorist incidents in form of IED attack. To meet the challenges of terrorism, training philosophy of individuals' skill-based training was refined into team level training. Accordingly, joint exercises consisting of States and CAPFs in the field of Counter Terrorism (CT) and Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED) were commenced from the same year. The aim was to provide a common platform for knowledge sharing and improved working relationship between the 'First & Last Responders' to handle such critical incidents. Moreover to enhance capacity of State Bomb Disposal Units in terms of infrastructure and faculty development, NSG was also entrusted to provide 'Institutionalized BD Training' in the respective States.
- (iv) These capacity building courses and joint exercises are being subscribed adequately by State Police Forces and detail of trainees attended these Courses / Joint Exercises is as under: -

An Overview: Capacity Building Courses

Year	Counter Terrorism (CT)			Counter-IED (C-IED)				Grand Total
	PCCC / PSO/TD	MJCT/ NJCT	Total	Bomb Disposal (BD)	State Level BD Training	C-IED Ex	Total	
	Qualified Trainees	Qualified Trainees		Qualified Trainees	Qualified Trainees	Qualified Trainees		
2014-15	468	324	792	216	485	*NA	701	1493
2015-16	247	477	724	191	611	204	1006	1730
2016-17	356	364	720	223	469	133	825	1545
2017-18	205	308	513	156	404	*Not Conducted	560	1073
2018-19	145	264	409	187	304	184	675	1084
2019-20	226	272	498	96	251	153	500	998
Total	1847	2220		1069	2524	674		



26. **Capacity Building by NIA.** The agency has worked out various training modules based on the experiences it gathered in course of investigation into several cases. In-depth analysis of terror modules along with investigative techniques are the broad expertise of the Agency and accordingly, it is imparting following capacity building courses for the State Police Forces: -
- (a) Evolution and Implementation of Anti-Terror Laws.
 - (b) Legal Framework in Terror Related Cases.
 - (c) Cyber & Internet Crimes and Investigation.
 - (d) Terror Funding & Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) Cases.
 - (e) Best Practices in Terror Related Investigation and Prosecutions.
 - (f) Case studies on Investigation of Terrorist Acts.
27. **Inferences.**
- (a) **Participation of State Police Forces.** The emphasis is to enhance the capacity building of State Police Forces in the domain of CT & C-IED and to create requisite CT Organisational Structure has been the focus area of policy makers/ federal agencies. Courses conducted by Central Federal Agencies to impart specialised skill-sets have been very well subscribed by the majority of the States. State Police Forces are also pro-actively improving the training standards and related infrastructure in their respective States.
 - (b) **Creation of CT structure.** The sustained efforts of conducting capacity building programmes by Federal Agencies in the recent past has resulted in creation of a robust and structured CT Organisation in most of the States. Analysis carried out in 2017 has shown that almost 19 States have a formal CT structure and may need only a minor adjustment and focus in order to operate efficiently.
 - (c) **Assistance by Federal Agencies.** The data compiled and shown in earlier table clearly suggest that Federal Agencies have adequate training infrastructure and expert faculty to impart quality training to specialized CT Units of State Police Forces. They should also be prepared to conduct courses for enhanced trainee strength of State Police Forces to expedite the Capacity Building.
 - (d) **Selection of Trainee with Requisite Aptitude.** Although State Police Forces are enthusiastically subscribing the capacity building course, however it has been observed that trainees attending the course are not adequately operationally oriented and motivated to optimally comprehend the imparted skill sets during the course. State Police Forces need to institute mechanism to send trainees with requisite aptitude to gain maximum training value from respective courses.



PART - IV: ROAD MAP TO ACHIEVE DESIRED END STATE

“If everyone is thinking alike, no one is thinking”

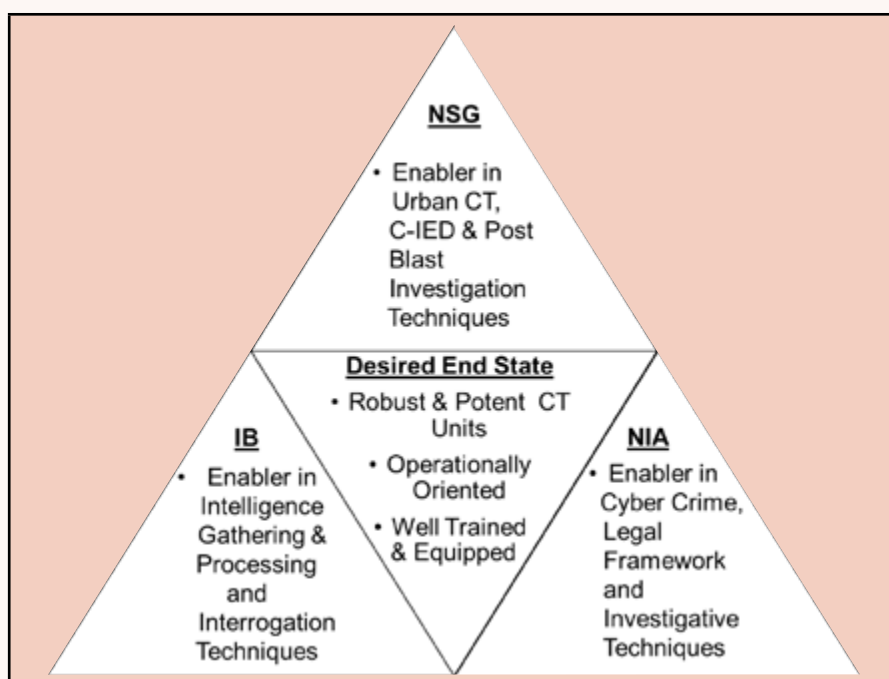
Benjamin Franklin

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28. **General.** Terrorism and various internal security challenges may manifest in multiple scenarios in 21st Century and the Country requires a robust and reliable security architecture to counter its all forms. A series of steps have been taken at the highest level to enable the State Police Forces to take on these challenges in the recent past and federal agencies are providing their expertise and assistance to them in terms of training, facilitating improvement in training infrastructure and sharing of good practices. However there is a need for renewed focus to further enhance the capability and capacity building in order to establish a potent ‘CT Structure’ all across the Country.
29. **Identified Voids/ Gaps.** The multi-faceted nature of the terrorist and internal security threats in the Country coupled with a federal constitution which reserve police and public order as State subjects combine effectively to necessitate a robust CT Structure at State level. The perceptible gaps in terms of composition, training, eqpt profile, manpower management & technology have already been elaborated in the ‘Concept Note’. With renewed focus and regular deliberations by policymakers, the time has come to address the identified gaps in a progressive manner.

Road Map to Achieve Desired End State

30. **Creation of a Robust CT Structure.**
- (a) The vast geographical layout of the Country necessitates State Police Forces as the ‘First Responder’ in any terrorism / internal security incidents. These incidents may be related to physical attack by terrorist or placing of explosive /IEDs to cause maximum destruction.
 - (b) Moreover, there is a requirement of standardization all across the CT specialized units in terms of following parameters: -
 - (i) Operating Procedures & SOPs/ Guidelines.
 - (ii) Assessment Yardsticks & Validation Standards.
 - (iii) Organisational Structure & Composition of Specialist Units like BD / K-9.
 - (iv) Weapons & Equipment Profile.
 - (v) Incorporation of intelligence, cyber, legal & investigation experts in CT Structure.
31. **Focus Areas: Conduct of Capacity Building Programmes.**
- (a) As brought out earlier, to tackle any terrorism incident/ situation, State CT Forces should be equipped with experts in following three domains: -
 - (i) Intelligence gathering, processing and interrogation techniques.
 - (ii) Physical neutralization of terrorists by CT Forces, bomb disposal techniques & post blast investigations.

- (iii) Post incident investigation techniques.
- (b) IB, NSG & NIA are well equipped to impart the above mentioned expertise to State CT Units. However, there is a requirement to coordinate these expertise or better operational efficiency of CT Units. As stated earlier, they must have experts in all their fields in order to perform as a cohesive units.
- (c) **Conduct of Capacity Building Programmes.** The methodology, duration and allotment of vacancies to State Police Forces have been adequately formulated and implemented in recent years. However, there is a requirement to critically analyse and study the CT & C-IED capability including intelligence, cyber, legal and investigative techniques and accordingly, vacancies to be allotted as per the domain requirement. Present Training Year may be utilised for the above mentioned study and next two training cycles may be dedicated to capacity building of state CT Forces.



- (d) **Selection of Trainees for Capacity Building Programme.** State Specialised CT Units may have to focus on building expertise for various skill-sets among their ranks. They need to institute mechanism to send trainees with right aptitude on various capacity building courses in order to optimally comprehend the imparted skill-sets and further training of cadres by these trainees. State Police Forces are also required to build institutional knowledge and data of trained personnel for their suitable employment in a longer run.

32. Interoperability and Vertical & Horizontal Interaction.

- (a) The Country needs a multi-pronged approach having adequate coordination and cohesion between various Federal and State Agencies to counter CT/ IS challenges. Interoperability between neighbouring/ regional CT Forces in terms of operations, training and sharing of info and best practices is the need of the hour and suitable mechanism may be instituted



in consultation with all stakeholders.

- (b) Federal Agencies and State Police Forces must encourage vertical and horizontal interaction to enhance the operational and training quotient. Infact training of State Police Forces should also be institutionalised in specialized training establishment of jungle warfare at CIJW, Mizoram, LWE at CRPF Commando Establishment at Belgaum and other training establishments of National repute.
33. **Need for Technological Scaling-Up.** State Police Forces need to keep pace with changing times and this calls for technological upgradation. To counter terrorism and internal security challenges, a holistic analysis of different facets of the information is necessary. Cyber and space technologies are being used effectively by modern Police Forces to counter the challenges thrown by modern, technology savvy terrorists/ anti- social elements. Moreover, 'Data Management & Analysis' and 'Research & Development' are some other fields, where a major revamp is recommended.
34. **Conclusion.** State Police Forces have acknowledged the threats of terrorism and internal security and addressing it by pro-actively creating a 'Specialised CT Structure' with assistance of Federal Agencies. However, there is a requirement to make them operationally robust and potent by providing requisite capacity building training in coordination with central agencies. It is thus recommended that the formal methodology to enhance capacity building of State CT Forces must be deliberated at the earliest, incorporating representative of all concerned agencies at a suitable forum.

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महिला ए0टी0एस0 दल

महिलाओं को अब तक उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में व्यापक स्तर पर प्रवेश प्रदान किया जाता रहा है जो उनके पारम्परिक मान्यताओं एवं विशेषताओं के अनुरूप माने गये हैं। जैसे कि शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, आतिथ्य सत्कार आदि। वर्तमान में महिलाओं ने राजनीति, धर्म, कानून, न्याय, औद्योगिक, पर्वतारोही अभियान, खेल, अभिनय, अन्तरिक्ष आदि कई नये क्षेत्रों में अपना वर्चस्व स्थापित ही नहीं किया है, अपितु बुलन्दियों की ऊँचाईयों को छुआ है।

महिलाओं ने भारतीय सेना, सुरक्षा (रॉ/इण्टेलिजेन्स ब्यूरो), पैरामिलिट्री एवं राज्य पुलिस बल में अपनी सेवाएं देकर पुरुषों के साथ अपनी ड्यूटी को बखूबी अंजाम दिया है, चाहे वो कानून एवं शान्ति व्यवस्था ड्यूटी हो अथवा ट्रैफिक संचालन, आपदाप्रबन्धन, महाकुम्भड्यूटी, कोविड-19 के खिलाफ लड़ाई हो या महिलाओं सम्बन्धी अपराधों का अनावरण किया जाना हो आदि अनेक संघर्षों का डटकर सामना किया है।

वर्तमान समय के वैश्विक परिदृश्य में आतंकवाद, जालीमुद्रा, नारकोटिक्स, मानव तस्करी, अवैध हथियार एवं महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों की चुनौतियां बढ़ी है, जिसमें आतंकवादी, राष्ट्र-विरोधीतत्व, माओवादी एवं अराजक तत्वों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की मॉडस ऑपरेण्डि का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। माओवादी प्रभावित छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में तो बड़ी संख्या में महिलाएं माओवादियों के ग्रुप से जुड़ी है, जिनसे निपटने के लिए पुलिस बल में महिला सशस्त्र बल का होना और उनके निपटने हेतु उनको विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना अनिवार्य है। इसके अतिरिक्त उत्तराखण्ड राज्य की सीमा विदेशी राष्ट्रों चीन एवं नेपाल से लगी होने के कारण यहां भी किसी माओवादी, आतंकवादी एवं राष्ट्रविरोधी घटना या किसी स्लीपर सैल के प्रयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

भविष्य की इन आवश्यकताओं के दृष्टिगत पुलिस महानिदेशक उत्तराखण्ड, के आदेशानुसार दिनांक 08-02-2021 से महिला पुलिस कर्मियों का Police Commando Capacity Building Course पी0टी0सी0 नरेन्द्रनगर में प्रारम्भ किया गया। इस कोर्स के अन्तर्गत 22 महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को Specialized Commando Course का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया। उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में पहली बार महिलाओं को कमाण्डो प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया। 02 माह के कमाण्डो प्रशिक्षण के दौरान यू0ए0सी0, शारीरिक दक्षता, रॉक क्लाइम्बिंग, आधुनिक हथियारों की हेण्डलिंग, बम डिस्पोजल, प्राथमिक चिकित्सा, संचार, अभिसूचना, नेविगेशन/मैप रीडिंग, वी00आई0पी0 सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद एवं काउण्टर टेररिज्म आदि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया।

दिनांक 24.02.2021 को पुलिस लाइन देहरादून के स्टेडियम में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री उत्तराखण्ड, पुलिस महानिदेशक उत्तराखण्ड व अन्य पुलिस अधिकारियों के समक्ष इन महिला कमाण्डो द्वारा आतंकवादी गतिविधियों से निपटने एवं उनका सामना करने का डेमोस्ट्रेशन दिया गया, जिसमें महिला कमाण्डो द्वारा अद्भुत एवं अदम्य साहस का परिचय देते हुए किसी भी प्रकार की आतंकी गतिविधि से निपटने का शानदार प्रदर्शन किया गया। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय द्वारा इनके अदम्य साहस व प्रशिक्षण को सराहा गया तथा उत्तराखण्ड को महिला कमाण्डो दस्ता बनाने में देश का चौथा राज्य बनने की बधाई दी एवं इसे महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं बेटियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए जरूरी बताया।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के रूप में महिलायें किसी से कम नहीं हैं। जो कार्य एक पुरुष द्वारा किया जाता है वह महिला के द्वारा भी किया जा रहा है। जिस प्रकार आतंकियों द्वारा महिलाओं को अपने ग्रुप में शामिल कर विभिन्न प्रकार की कार्यवाही

में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है उसे काउण्टर करने के लिये भी एटीएस दस्ते में महिलाओं का लिया जाना सार्थक कदम है। एटीएस में शामिल महिला कमाण्डो को कठिन प्रशिक्षण से गुजरना होता है ताकि ये शारीरिक व मानसिक रूप से मजबूत बनी रहें।

महिला ए0टी0एस0 दल को प्रशिक्षित करने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय नरेन्द्रनगर को दी गयी है। जहां पर उनको विभिन्न प्रकार के अत्याधुनिक शस्त्रों का प्रशिक्षण, फायरिंग मूविंग टारगेट फायरिंग, अपोजिट शोल्डर फायरिंग का अभ्यास, रुम इन्टरवेन्सन, बस इन्टरवेन्सन, स्टेयर किलयरिंग, रेड, एम्बूस, काउण्टर एम्बूस, स्नाइपर डिप्लायमेंट, सलेदरिंग, रेपलिंग, स्पाइडरटैक, वेपनटेक्टिस, ऑपरेशनल टैक्टिस, शारीरिक दक्षता, जंगल सर्वाइवल, आदि शारीरिक एवं तकनीकी कुशलताओं से पारंगत किया जाता है।

ऑपरेशन को सफल बनाने के लिये एक सटीक आसूचना एवं तार्किक विश्लेषण का होना भी नितान्त आवश्यक है और ये सूचनायें एक प्रशिक्षित महिला कमाण्डो के द्वारा रैकी, हैनीट्रैप, इन्फिलीट्रेशन एवं मैपरिडींग आदि का मौके पर सही प्रयोग करके अचूक ऑपरेशन किया जा सकता है। गुजरात एटीएस टीम में नियुक्त 04 महिला निरीक्षकों द्वारा जूनागढ़ में 15 से अधिक हत्या और लूट के केस में वॉछित अपराधी जुसबअल्लारखा को बोटाद (गुजरात) के जंगल से गिरफ्तार किया जाना महिला एटीएसटीम की बड़ी कामयाबी है।

महिला ए0टी0एस0 दल की ट्रेनिंग एवं कैपेबिलिटी बढाने के लिए नियमित अन्तराल पर रिक्रेशर कोर्स एवं समय-समय पर नये महिला कमाण्डो के दस्ते को भी प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य महिला कमाण्डो के अन्दर और अधिक आत्मविश्वास पैदा कर कठिन परिस्थितियों में ऑपरेशनल कार्यवाही को अंजाम दिया जाना है। महिलाओं को सुरक्षा के उच्चतम स्तर की कार्यवाहियों को सम्मिलित करना इस प्रकार की ऑपरेशनल कार्यवाहियों में सम्पूर्णता एवं अचूक मारक शक्ति का दृष्टिकोण है जो आतंकवाद विरोधी कार्यवाहियों में होने वाली हर तरह की सम्भावनाओं के लिए परम आवश्यक है।



Narcotics Control Bureau

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Background

About four decades ago, the problem of drug trafficking was surging rapidly. Although there were other acts that existed at that time like Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, Opium Act 1857, Opium Act 1878 but the said Acts didn't carry sufficient deterrence to check the rising problem of drug trafficking. Consequently, the Government of India had formulated the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (commonly referred to as the NDPS Act) to counter the surging problem of drug trafficking and the menace of drug consumption in the country, which came into effect on 14th November, 1985. NDPS Act is an Act of the Parliament of India that prohibits a person from the production / manufacturing / cultivation, possession, sale, purchasing, transport, storage, and/or consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. The long title of the Act reads "An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to narcotic drugs, to make stringent provisions for the control and regulation of operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to provide for the forfeiture of property derived from, or used in, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to implement the provisions of the International Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and for matters connected therewith." ^[1]

Current Drug Scenario in India

According to the latest assessments, there are approximately four million drug addicts in India. The actual figure may be still higher. The abuse of pharmaceutical preparations like Buprenorphine, Codeine based cough syrups and painkillers like Proxyvon has assumed serious proportions and completely synthetic drugs like Mephedrone have made their ways in society which are abused as alternatives to already existing but high-priced drugs like Cocaine, Methamphetamine etc. In certain regions of the country, drug abuse has already become a severe social-economic problem affecting the vulnerable age groups. ^[2]

Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, several cases under various sections of the NDPS Act 1985 (as amended) have been booked by various zonal units and sub-zonal units of NCB. ^[3] Thus, it's evident that despite the intensive enforcement measures being carried out by various Drug Law Enforcement Organizations (hereinafter referred to as DLEOs), the drug scenario in the country is bothersome and warrants appropriate action. It is, therefore, essential that all the DLEOs, both at the central and the state level, are aware of the drug related problems and address them in an effective manner before they assume epidemic proportions. The strategies would include both supply reduction and demand reduction. Supply reduction denotes enforcement activities while demand reduction involves rehabilitation and de-addiction measures.

By Amit Kumar Khare, Intelligence Officer, NCB Ahmedabad.



Need for Training & Capacity Building

As we have seen above, the NDPS Act 1985 (as amended) carries stringent provisions for the control and regulation of operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The penal provisions, as mentioned in the NDPS Act, are severe and rigorous. Thus, the Hon'ble Courts expect that the procedure that's adopted by the DLEOs while effectuating seizures and investigation under NDPS Act are absolutely beyond any suspicion. Towards this end, various judgements have been delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and various Hon'ble High Courts in India from time to time. It has been observed that on many occasions, the accused persons are granted bails or even get acquitted owing to methodological lapses on part of DLEOs while effectuating seizures/investigation in cases booked under the NDPS Act.^[4] Thus the DLEOs are required to be well acquainted with the seizure or investigation procedures. Further, they are required to keep themselves abreast of the recent judgments, guidelines issued by Hon'ble Courts and other developments occurring within the ambit of enforcement of NDPS Act.

We have also seen that NDPS Act 1985, as amended subsequently, is an inclusive Act that provides ample scope to contain the menace of drug trafficking. It's both a procedural and a substantive act and calls for apposite applications of the provisions of the Act. It was observed that [many central and state level DLEOs had not utilized several provisions prevalent in the Act like Preventive Detention, Financial Investigation etc.^[5] Well, lack of knowledge and non-acquaintance with the provisions seem to be the obvious reasons behind this observable fact.

With the advent of technology, the traffickers have also found new platforms for trafficking of the drugs. One conspicuous example is the exploitation of Dark-Net and crypto-currencies, which is a novel challenge for the law enforcement agencies across the globe. Markets/portals selling drugs encompass a large volume of trade on Dark-Net.^[6]

Similarly, new such substances are synthesized intermittently which act as substitutes for the already existing drugs (which are included in the NDPS Act 1985 (as amended)). This is again a challenge for the DLEOs but pose an equal threat to the society at large due to their perilous effects. This necessitates keeping an eye on the precursor chemicals used to synthesize such new substances. The United nations Office on Drug & Crime (UNODC) has coined a term "New Psychoactive Substances" for such potential hazardous substances which otherwise are not included in the legislation.

Thus, it is indispensable for the drug law enforcement agencies to be abreast of the latest technologies and platforms that are exploited by the drug traffickers to evade law enforcement and effectuate trafficking of contrabands.

Role of NCB in Training & Capacity Building & SMART Practices

Drug trafficking is a global phenomenon affecting people from all walks of life in almost all parts of the world. Thus, in order to combat this menace it is imperative that the law enforcement authorities at all levels come forward and work in close association. Towards this objective, NCB imparts training to other DLEOs at central and state level.



Officers of NCB have been imparting training to other DLEOs with a view to maximizing the ambit of law enforcement and to oversee that the malefactors indulged in drug trafficking are suitably booked and are duly penalized without any lacunae left in the seizure or investigation procedures. The procedures are duly explained and demonstrated, where possible. Topics like Preventive Detention and Financial Investigation under NDPS Act are disseminated in an effective manner with case studies.

While imparting training, the NCB officers ensure that the target audience are well acquainted with the recent developments in field of drug interdiction. NCB has been delivering training sessions and has been organizing workshops for agencies at state level like State Police, Excise etc. and to federal agencies like GST & Central Excise, RPF etc. Border Guarding Forces play a pivot role in preventing entry of narcotics from foreign countries and thus, training programmes are organized for them from time to time like BSF, Indian Coast Guard etc. so that they can anticipate means of trafficking, identify the contraband (when encountered) and take suitable action towards their seizure and apprehension/arrest of traffickers and carriers.

Precursor chemicals also called as controlled substances find legitimate and an extensive usage in the industry but they also get diverted for synthesis of narcotics. This explains inclusion of a session on controlled substances so that the DLEOs could act prudently in checking the diversion of controlled substances.

Thus, the paramount objective of NCB is to sensitize and edify all the DLEOs about the various aspects of drug trafficking, as mentioned above and to ensure effective implementation of the NDPS Act, 1985 (as amended) and also to see that pre-emptive steps are taken to contain the hazardous effects of drug trafficking and drug abuse.

In order to ensure continuity of training even during the COVID-19 Pandemic, NCB has employed available digital techniques and platforms to impart trainings to various DLEOs.

Further, it is an undisputed fact that the COVID-19 Pandemic has adversely affected many economically vulnerable sections of society. It has been learnt that during and post COVID-19 (two) pandemic, a segment of the economically vulnerable sections of the society have fallen prey to drug trafficking without being aware of the severe social and legal consequences of the same. Thus, awareness programmes had been conducted through online media so that the ill-consequences of drug-trafficking could be promulgated among the masses and deter them from indulging in drug trafficking.

An enforcement agency, whatsoever it may be always functions on the working set up built over the years. Enforcement agencies like NCB, DRI, ED, CBI, etc. have always been successful on account of the strategy, planning and execution of plans on ground. This is especially on account of the knowledge of task and the system of implementing it by each of the personnel. Sharing of experience always plays an instrumental role in building such an environment and through training and capacity building only.

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