



COMPILATION OF BEST PRACTICES ON COMMUNITY POLICING

PREPARED BY
NATIONAL POLICE MISSION DIVISION
2024-25

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’



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वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों को कुछ चुनिंदा लोगों तक बातचीत सीमित करने के बजाय विविध पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों तक पहुंचना चाहिए। बेहतर सहयोग और आपसी विश्वास के लिए पुलिस कार्यों में समाज को शामिल करने के तरीके खोजने का प्रयास करें।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी
माननीय प्रधानमंत्री

Senior police officers must reach out to people from diverse backgrounds rather than limiting interactions to a select few. Try to find ways to involve the society in policing tasks for better collaboration and mutual trust.

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister



पुलिसिंग की समग्र छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए पुलिस की ओर से संवेदनशीलता के साथ संवाद की आवश्यकता है। यही कारण है कि पुलिस कर्मियों को संवेदनशील बनाने के साथ-साथ समुदाय के सदस्यों के साथ अधिक संवाद और जनसंपर्क पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है।

अमित शाह
केंद्रीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री

Dialogues with a touch of sensitivity on the part of the police are needed to improve the overall image of policing. That is why there is a need to sensitise police personnel as well as focus on more dialogues and public relations with the community members.

Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation



अमित शाह



गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री
भारत सरकार



संदेश

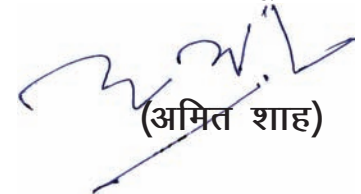
पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो (BPR&D) के राष्ट्रीय पुलिस मिशन (NPM) प्रभाग द्वारा 'सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग पर सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं' के प्रथम संग्रह का प्रकाशन, हार्दिक प्रसन्नता का विषय है।

हमारे देश में कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों और पुलिस बलों का उद्देश्य न केवल नागरिकों की रक्षा करना है, बल्कि उनके मन में सुरक्षा की भावना और पुलिसिंग के प्रति जनविश्वास को भी सशक्त करना रहा है।

विदेशी पराधीनता के कठिन कालखंड में, पुलिस और समाज के बीच जो दूरी उत्पन्न हुई थी, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे पुलिस बलों ने अपने सेवा कार्यों के माध्यम से उस दूरी को कम करने का सराहनीय कार्य किया है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पुलिस व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने हेतु स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने में पुलिस बलों की भूमिका को सदैव महत्व दिया है। हाल के वर्षों में, BPR&D ने राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के बीच संपर्क सूत्र के रूप में कार्य करते हुए पुलिस कार्य प्रणाली के लिए उच्च मानकों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसंधान एवं प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि इस संग्रह से सामुदायिक सहभागिता की दिशा में बेहतर रणनीतियों और प्रभावशाली परिणामों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मैं संग्रह के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ।


(अमित शाह)

श्री राजीव कुमार शर्मा, भा.पु.से.,
महानिदेशक, पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो।

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गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री
भारत सरकार
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



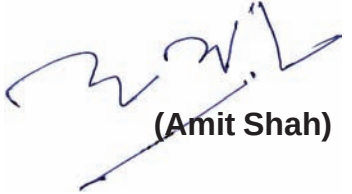
MESSAGE

The publication of the first compendium of '**Best Practices on Community Policing**' by the National Police Mission (NPM) Division of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) is a matter of appreciation.

The purpose of law enforcement agencies and police forces in our country is not only to protect citizens but also to strengthen their sense of security and build public trust in policing. During the arduous and oppressive era of colonial subjugation, a deep and widening chasm emerged between the police and society. I am delighted to see that our police forces have made remarkable and dedicated efforts to bridge that long-standing gap through their compassionate, service-oriented approach and unwavering commitment to public welfare.

Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has always emphasized the role of police forces in establishing strong relationships with local communities to enhance the effectiveness of the police system. In recent years, BPR&D has played a significant role in setting high standards and disseminating guidelines for police working systems while acting as a bridge between states and union territories.

I am confident that this Compendium will promote better strategies and effective outcomes in the direction of community engagement. I extend my best wishes for the successful publication of this collection.



(Amit Shah)

Shri Rajeev Kumar Sharma, I.P.S.,
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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हो रही है कि पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो (बीपीआरडी) के राष्ट्रीय पुलिस मिशन प्रभाग द्वारा “सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग पर सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं” का पहला संग्रह प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। इस सार-संग्रह में सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं और पहलों का समावेश है और यह पुलिस बलों के सहयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से सुरक्षित, अधिक समावेशी और सामंजस्यपूर्ण समुदायों को बढ़ावा देने के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है।

2. सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग सिर्फ एक रणनीति न होकर एक सक्रिय प्रक्रिया है जो जन सुरक्षा में विश्वास, पारदर्शिता और साझेदारी को बढ़ावा देती है। यह संग्रह देश भर में पुलिस बलों के लिए व्यापक जानकारी के साथ सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं द्वारा प्राप्त अनुभवों को भी उपलब्ध करेगा।

3. मुझे विश्वास है कि यह प्रकाशन पुलिस बलों की क्षमताओं को विकसित करने और सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग के माध्यम से कानून व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में समुदाय को शामिल करने में सहायक होगा। यह पुलिस के सामने आने वाली नई चुनौतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से हल करने में भी सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

4. मैं इस अवसर पर इस प्रकाशन को प्रकाशित करने के लिए बीपीआर एंड डी के महानिदेशक और उनके अधिकारियों की टीम के प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ। मैं राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पुलिस बलों के प्रमुखों द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता और सहयोग के लिए भी अपनी सराहना व्यक्त करता हूँ।

(गोविंद मोहन)

स्थान : नई दिल्ली
दिनांक : 04.03.2025

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MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the First Compendium of the "**Best Practices on Community Policing**", is being published by the National Police Mission, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). The compendium contains best practices and initiatives of States/UTs on Community Policing and reflects our commitment to fostering safer, more inclusive, and harmonious communities through collaborative approaches of Police Forces.

2. Community policing is more than strategy; it is a proactive process that places trust, transparency, and partnership at the heart of public safety. The compendium serves as a consolidated repository providing comprehensive insights for police forces across the country.

3. I am confident that this publication will be helpful in developing the capabilities of police forces and involving the community in maintaining law of order through community policing. It will also prove helpful in effectively resolving the new challenges faced by the police.

4. I would like to take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation for DG, BPR&D, and his team of officers for their efforts in bringing forth this publication. I also extend my commendation for the assistance and cooperation rendered by the Heads of the Police Forces of the States and Union Territories.

(Govind Mohan)

Place New Delhi
Dated: 04.03.2025



राजीव कुमार शर्मा, भा.पु.से.
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FOREWORD

The National Police Mission (NPM) is mandated to promote a culture of professional excellence in policing by enhancing skills and competency at all levels.

One of the focus areas of NPM is Community Policing, which represents a transformative approach to law enforcement that places collaboration, trust, and community well-being at the heart of policing practices. It is instrumental in improving police-public partnerships and ensuring the effective delivery of police services to society.

This Compendium of Best Practices on Community Policing covers diverse areas such as police-public partnership, technological solutions for timely police response, and a variety of stakeholders covering both rural and urban areas. These best practices can be adopted and replicated by other States/UTs as per their requirement.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has on many occasions mentioned the importance of Community Involvement in policing for providing citizen centric services based on his vision of **"Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas"**. He has stated that **"Senior police officers must reach out to people from diverse backgrounds rather than limiting interactions to a select few. Try to find ways to involve the society in policing tasks for better collaboration and mutual trust"**. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister has also time and again emphasised the importance of community policing at various forums, he has stated that **"Dialogues with a touch of sensitivity on the part of the police are needed to improve the overall image of policing. That is why there is a need to sensitise police personnel as well as focus on more dialogues and public relations with the community members"**.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has collated several best practices on community policing by various States/UTs. Many of these practices are efforts of individual officers focusing on service delivery, which have been institutionalized and implemented over large areas by the State Governments concerned.



The publication of this compendium is a result of the efforts of the IG/Director (NPM), Ms Ruchika Rishi, Ms. Uma, DIG/Ex. Deputy Director (NPM), and all other officials of the NPM Division. I also express my thanks to all the Heads of State/UTs Police/Forces and contributors for sharing details of their initiatives.

I am sure this compilation would be beneficial to Police Forces across the country in identifying and replicating many good practices and would also encourage them to experiment with new ideas.

(Rajeev Kumar Sharma)



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PREFACE

The National Police Mission (NPM) Division under the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) aims to create a new vision for the police and transform the forces into an effective instrument for maintaining internal security by equipping them with the necessary intellectual and organizational resources.

Best practices in community policing revolve around several core principles: proactive problem-solving, respect for diversity, transparency, accountability, and a focus on crime prevention rather than just enforcement. Community policing strategies aim to address not only immediate safety concerns but also long-term social issues. By doing so, law enforcement agencies create a framework in which officers are seen not just as enforcers of laws but as integral members of the community working toward collective well-being.

This preface highlights the importance of adopting effective practices in community policing, focusing on principles that are inclusive, adaptable, and sensitive to the needs of diverse communities. As law enforcement agencies continue to evolve, these best practices provide a foundation for enhancing public trust, ensuring safety, and creating sustainable partnerships that serve both police officers and the citizens they protect.

I hope that all stakeholders will find this edition of the compendium valuable and actively share the insights it offers.

I thank and congratulate Team NPM, led by Ms. Ruchika Rishi, IG/Director, for compiling the best practices on community policing.

(Ravi Joseph Lokku)

Additional Director General



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first Compendium of “**Best Practices on Community Policing**” prepared by NPM Division provides an in-depth analysis of strategies, practices, and frameworks that have proven effective in building trust and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. The report highlights innovative and time-tested approaches to community policing that aim to enhance public safety, address social issues, and improve the quality of life of the communities they serve through partnership, transparency, and accountability.

In order to prepare this Compendium, all States/UTs police were requested to contribute write-ups on the best practices on community policing in their jurisdiction. The same were examined and have been collated in this final compilation of 42 best practices from 12 States/UTs. It demonstrates that community policing contributes to safer neighbourhoods, reduces crime rates, and enhances community satisfaction. When community members feel heard, respected, and protected, they are more likely to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in reporting crimes, and participate in public safety initiatives.

It is observed that different States have focused on different aspects of policing through their models of community policing. A few are mentioned below:

Assam and Mizoram police have focused on maintaining law and order by empowering local volunteers by forming village defence parties. Andhra Pradesh has showcased on LHMS (Locked House Monitoring System) to involve the communities to deal with the burglary cases. Chandigarh Police has involved the citizens through SAMAVESH, an initiative to bridge the trust gap with citizens. Delhi Police has launched a range of initiative focusing on fostering partnership with citizens. Gujarat Police has started a project named Suraksha Setu to bridge the gap between the citizens and police force. ABHIVYAKTI is an App developed by Chhattisgarh Police for women safety.



The Jan Matri Suraksha Project by Kerala Police addresses diverse social and security concern with focus on woman, Children, Senior Citizen welfare and tribal upliftment. The Tadvi and Kadla Panchayath launched by Madhya Pradesh Police has been able to involve the tribal sections to resolve many complicated policing issues arising in tribal areas. Project Tana Bana to foster interfaith harmony through Rajasthan Kabir Yatra has been able to increase communal harmony in Rajasthan. Coimbatore Police in Tamil Nadu has launched several projects like Police Akka aimed at creating safe, secure and empowering environment for girl students, Street library project launched to inculcate the habit of reading among slum area children and project KOOTTAANCHORU for community-police dining in order to build a positive and reliable relationship with the community. Telangana Police has used technological solutions to enhance the community policing initiatives with focus on youth and woman. Projects like BHAROSA, OPERATION Chabutara, Job Connect, Community CCTV and Hawk Eye have been very successful in engaging and involving the community.

This compendium underscores the importance of a proactive and collaborative approach to public safety that prioritizes relationships, problem-solving, and accountability. The Bureau hopes that this publication will be useful for all stakeholders and will help to bridge the gap to some extent in the given areas of community policing.

(Ruchika Rishi)
IG/Director (NPM & SPD)



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ANDHRA PRADESH



COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE

I. SANKALPAM

Background

Drug abuse is a growing problem in society, with devastating effects on individuals, families, and communities. In Bapatla district, AP, there has been an increase in the usage of drugs among students and youth, leading to serious consequences such as addiction, health issues, and criminal behaviour.

As a law enforcement agency, Bapatla district police recognizes the importance of combating drug abuse and the need for working with community to prevent drug abuse and promote a drug-free environment.

Overview

The “SANKALPAM” initiative is a collaborative effort between Bapatla district police and colleges in the district. The initiative is named SANKALPAM” with the tagline “Fight against Drugs” and aims to raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse among college students, reduce drug use among college students, and establish a culture of drug-free colleges in the district.

The target audience for the initiative is college students, as they are the vulnerable group that can easily fall prey to drug abuse. The initiative was developed after conducting research, planning and consultations with various stakeholders.

Methodology

The “SANKALPAM” initiative is conducted with a series of events and activities in all 47 colleges in the district. The following events and activities are organized:

- Presentation on Drugs Awareness
- Launch of SANKALPAM Brochure
- Display of Drugs Awareness Videos
- Anti-Drug Committee
- Drop Box for Complaints
- Quiz Competitions
- Awareness Flexis
- Recognition for Drug-Free Colleges

The initiative involves partnerships and collaborations with various stakeholders, including colleges, community organizations, and law enforcement agencies.



Expected Outcome

The expected outcome of the “SANKALPAM” initiative are as follows:

- Better awareness about the dangers of drug abuse among college students
- Reduction in drug use among college students
- To achieve a culture of drug-free colleges in the district

Objectives

The SANKALPAM initiative was developed with the primary objective of raising awareness about the dangers of drug abuse among college students and encouraging them to stay away from drugs. It aims to create a drug-free college environment and establish a culture of drug-free living among students. The initiative recognizes that college students are at a vulnerable age where they may be easily influenced and tempted to try drugs, and therefore aims to equip them with the knowledge and skills to resist peer pressure and make informed decisions.

The following are the specific objectives of the SANKALPAM initiative:

- Educate college students about the dangers of drug abuse:** One of the primary objectives of the SANKALPAM initiative is to educate college students about the dangers of drug abuse. Through various events and activities, the initiative aims to provide students with accurate and reliable information about the effects of drugs on their physical and mental health, as well as the social and legal consequences of drug abuse.
- Reduce drug use among college students:** The SANKALPAM initiative aims to reduce drug use among college students by encouraging them to make positive choices and adopt healthy behaviours. By educating students about the negative consequences of drug abuse and providing them with alternative ways to cope with stress and anxiety, the initiative hopes to reduce the number of students who experiment with drugs.
- Establish a drug-free college environment:** The ultimate goal of the SANKALPAM initiative is to establish a drug-free college environment where students can focus on their studies and personal growth without the distraction and harm caused by drug abuse. By promoting a culture of healthy living and responsible decision-making, the initiative hopes to create a safe and supportive environment where students can thrive.
- Encourage students to take a pledge against drugs:** As part of the SANKALPAM initiative, students are encouraged to take a pledge against drugs. This pledge is a public commitment to stay away from drugs and to encourage others to do the same. By taking the pledge, students show their commitment to creating a drug-free college environment and promoting healthy living.
- Create awareness about the issue of drug abuse:** The SANKALPAM initiative also aims to create awareness about the issue of drug abuse in society. By highlighting the negative consequences of drug abuse and the impact it has on



individuals, families, and the community, the initiative hopes to encourage students to take an active role in preventing drug abuse and promoting healthy living.

Events and Activities

The SANKALPAM initiative conducts a series of events and activities in colleges with the aim of educating students about the dangers of drug abuse, encouraging them to stay away from drugs, and establishing a drug-free college environment. The initiative uses a combination of awareness campaigns, interactive sessions and other activities to achieve its objectives.

(A) Awareness Campaigns

The SANKALPAM initiative conducts awareness campaigns in colleges to educate students about the dangers of drug abuse. The campaign includes:

a) Awareness Flexis:

The drug-related posters, flexes, and pamphlets were displayed in college premises to create awareness about drug abuse. The awareness flexis were an effective way to remind students of the dangers of drug abuse and how to prevent it.

b) Launch of Sankalpam Brochure:

The launch of the SANKALPAM brochure was another event that was organized to create awareness about the side effects of drugs. The brochure provided useful information on the harmful effects of drug abuse and how to prevent it. The brochure was well received by students, teachers, and other stakeholders, and it served as a valuable resource for creating awareness about drug abuse.

c) Display of Drugs Awareness Videos:

The display of Drugs Awareness Videos was an effective way to educate students about the dangers of drug abuse. The videos showed the ill effects of taking drugs and how it can negatively impact their lives. The videos were impactful and helped students understand the devastating consequences of drug abuse.

d) Interactive Sessions:

The SANKALPAM initiative conducts interactive sessions in colleges to engage students in conversations about drug abuse. The interactive sessions are led by senior police officers who provide information about the adverse effects of drug abuse and answer questions from the students. The interactive sessions are designed to create a space for students to discuss drug abuse and to provide them with the knowledge and skills necessary to make informed decisions about drug use. These include:

- **Presentation on Drugs Awareness:**

The presentation on Drugs Awareness was a significant event that aimed to educate students about the dangers of drug abuse. The presentation covered a wide range of topics, including the introduction to Drug Abuse, commonly abused drugs, consequences of short-term & long-term use, signs of drug abuse, physical and mental



effects of drug abuse, and prevention & treatment. The presentation was informative and insightful, and it helped students understand the consequences of drug abuse.

- **Anti-Drug Pledge for students:**

The Anti-Drug Pledge for Students was an essential event that encouraged students to take a pledge to fight against drugs and establish a drug-free society. Students promised not to bring drugs to the college and to encourage anyone using drugs to stop. The pledge was a powerful reminder of the students' commitment to creating a drug-free environment in the college.

- **Anti-Drug Committee:**

The formation of an Anti-Drug Committee was a proactive step taken by the "SANKALPAM" initiative to prevent drug abuse in colleges. The committee met with the students once a month, informed the police if someone was known to be taking drugs, and provided counselling to the person who was taking drugs. The committee was instrumental in creating awareness and preventing drug abuse in colleges.

- **Quiz Competitions:**

The quiz competition was an entertaining and informative way to create awareness about drugs and their harmful effects. The competition was organized for the students, and it helped students understand the dangers of drug abuse in a fun and engaging way.

- **Recognition for Drug-Free Colleges:**

Finally, after completing the above events, a certificate of "DRUGS AWARE INSTITUTION" was presented to the college managements as recognition of a drug-free college. This recognition was a great way to encourage colleges to create a drug-free environment and promote the cause of drug-free living.

(B) Reporting and Preventing Drug Abuse in Colleges

a) Drop Box for Complaints:

One of the key initiatives was the establishment of a "drop box" for complaints, which allowed anyone to anonymously submit information about drug abuse. The drop box was monitored regularly by the police, who took appropriate action to prevent drug abuse in colleges. This initiative was an effective way to gather information and prevent drug abuse, and it demonstrated the importance of community involvement in tackling this issue.

b) Helpline numbers:

Another important initiative implemented by the "SANKALPAM" initiative was the establishment of helpline numbers that students could use to report drug abuse. Students were encouraged to contact the SHO of the concerned police station, the SP Bapatla helpline number, or the SEB toll-free number if they had any information about someone selling or using drugs. The details of the informants were kept confidential to



protect their identity. These helpline numbers provided students with a safe and easy way to report drug abuse and played an important role in preventing drug abuse in colleges.

Impact

The events and activities conducted under the SANKALPAM initiative have received a positive response from students, teachers, and other stakeholders. The interactive sessions have seen high levels of participation from students, indicating a willingness to engage with the issue of drug abuse. The awareness campaigns have also been successful in creating awareness among students about the dangers of drug abuse.

Series of events and activities were conducted to educate students about the dangers of drug abuse and encourage them to stay away from drugs. The impact of the SANKALPAM initiative and the changes observed among students and the overall college community are as follows:

a) Reduction in Drug Use:

Through the “SANKALPAM” initiative, significant progress has been made towards reducing drug use in colleges. The various events and activities organized by the initiative have led to increased awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse among students, parents, teachers, and staff. The formation of an anti-drug committee and the availability of a drop box for complaints have also played a crucial role in preventing drug abuse. Students have been encouraged to take a pledge to fight against drugs and establish a drug-free society, and the recognition of drug-free colleges has been awarded to institutions that have successfully completed the events and activities organized by the initiative. Additionally, the availability of helpline numbers has made it easier for students to report incidents of drug use or sale. The SANKALPAM initiative has proven to be a significant step towards reducing drug use in colleges and creating a safer and healthier environment for all students.

b) Improved Awareness:

Another important outcome of the SANKALPAM initiative was to raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse among college students. The events and activities were designed to provide information about the harmful effects of drugs on physical and mental health, as well as their impact on academic performance and future career prospects. Feedback from students and teachers indicated that the initiative was successful in improving awareness about these issues.

c) Establishment of Drug-Free College Environment:

The ultimate goal of the SANKALPAM initiative was to create a drug-free college environment in Bapatla district. Through the various events and activities, the initiative aimed to encourage students to take a pledge to stay away from drugs and establish a culture of drug-free colleges. Feedback from students and teachers indicated that the initiative was successful in achieving this goal, as students became more aware of the impact of drug abuse and took steps to avoid drugs.



d) Feedback from Stakeholders:

The SANKALPAM initiative received positive feedback from students, teachers, and other stakeholders who participated in the events and activities. Students appreciated the interactive and engaging nature of the events and found them informative and inspiring. Teachers also reported that the initiative had a positive impact on students' attitudes towards drug abuse and created a more positive learning environment.

Resources and Materials

The Bapatla District Police Department conducted extensive research and gathered data on drug abuse trends to develop the SANKALPAM initiative. This data helped in identifying the areas that needed the most attention and in designing the events and activities that were part of the initiative. Various materials were developed to educate college students about the dangers of drug abuse and promote a drug-free college environment. The resources and materials used during the initiative include:

- The PPT covered a wide range of topics, including the introduction to Drug Abuse, commonly abused drugs, consequences of short-term & long-term use, signs of drug abuse, physical and mental effects of drug abuse, and prevention & treatment.

Link to Power Point Presentation:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r-LUWcZutJyeB81TTQN3c9upOwQPsFn3/view?usp=share_link

- Videos that show real-life stories of individuals who overcame drug addiction and the impact of drug abuse on families and society

Links to videos:

<https://youtu.be/fG3uCKVqC1A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0WRBbFe668>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1AdR9rMRll>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HBiPs8ITZfM&t=23s>

<https://youtu.be/FG6uxO5cCyg>

<https://youtu.be/qH8-OTb-1CM>

- Videos from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment YouTube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dCLWwLMXyw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OiR2GYKqIKo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=algCkY1DIVs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BUm6uK2b6UM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sUivcDPatMA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=momNZ5Wq4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CpeUrUjO3oY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ADqwrQFuoEI>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8_kPpGMtuXw

- Flexis that showcase the dangers of drug abuse and promote a drug-free college Environment

BAPATLA POLICE

COSTS OF DRUG ABUSE

- Social Cost**
 - Broken Families
 - Loss of reputation
 - Peer pressure
 - Social stigma
 - School Drop outs
- Health Cost**
 - HIV, hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis
 - Mental/Psychic nervous disorders
 - Reduced immunity levels/Premature death
 - Miscegenation and still birth
- Psychological Cost**
 - Low self esteem/Fearing of loneliness, guilt, helplessness
 - Fear of abandonment and chronic depression
 - Poor mental health
 - Suicides
- Legal Cost**
 - Road accidents
 - Domestic violence
 - Crimes
 - Aggression and violence
 - Irresponsibility and anti-national activities
 - Arrest and incarceration
- Economic Cost**
 - Productivity suffers at workplace and home
 - Loss of job
 - Loss of savings and financial burden
 - Cost of treatment, care and rehabilitation
 - Corruption and Black money

DRUGS DRAG YOU DOWN

SIDE EFFECTS OF DRUG ADDICTION MAY INCLUDE

- A weakened immune system, increasing the risk of illness and infection.
- Heart conditions ranging from abnormal heart rates to heart attacks, collapsed veins and blood
- Vessel infections from injected drugs
- Nausea and abdominal pain, which can also lead to changes in appetite and weight loss
- Increased strain on the liver, which puts the person at risk of significant liver damage or liver failure
- Seizures, stroke, mental confusion and brain damage
- Lung disease
- Problems with memory, attention and decision-making, which make daily living more difficult
- Global effects of drugs on the body, such as breast development in men and increases in body temperature, which can lead to other health problems

LEGAL ACTION AND PUNISHMENTS

Section	Offence	Punishment
Section 304A	Causing death by negligence	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 304B	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 305	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 306	Abetment of suicide	Imprisonment for up to 10 years
Section 307	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 308	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 309	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 310	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 311	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 312	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 313	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 314	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 315	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 316	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 317	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 318	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 319	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 320	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 321	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 322	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 323	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 324	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 325	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 326	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 327	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 328	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 329	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 330	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 331	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 332	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 333	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 334	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 335	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 336	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 337	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 338	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 339	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 340	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 341	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 342	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 343	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 344	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 345	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 346	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 347	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 348	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 349	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 350	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 351	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 352	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 353	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 354	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 355	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 356	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 357	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 358	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 359	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 360	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 361	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 362	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 363	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 364	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 365	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 366	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 367	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 368	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 369	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 370	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 371	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 372	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 373	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 374	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 375	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 376	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 377	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 378	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 379	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 380	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 381	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 382	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 383	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 384	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 385	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 386	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 387	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 388	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 389	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 390	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 391	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 392	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 393	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 394	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 395	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 396	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 397	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 398	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years
Section 399	Attempt to commit suicide	Imprisonment for up to 5 years
Section 400	Causing death of a child under 12 years of age by neglect	Imprisonment for up to 14 years

If you see or suspect unethical or illegal behavior, report to either Bapatla Command control room number 8333813228 or to AP State Govt. toll free number 14500

BAPATLA POLICE

DRUGS DRAG YOU DOWN

Drugs are a waste of time. They destroy your memory and your self - respect and everything that goes along with your self - esteem.

STOP DRUGS

REPORT UNETHICAL OR ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR INVOLVING DRUG ABUSE TO BAPATLA COMMAND CONTROL NUMBER 8333813228 OR THE AP STATE GOVT. TOLL-FREE NUMBER 14500



Challenges and Strategies

The SANKALPAM initiative faced several challenges during its implementation, which required the team to adapt and modify strategies.

Challenges Faced

- One of the major challenges faced by the SANKALPAM initiative was the lack of interest among some students towards drug abuse prevention. Some students were indifferent towards the issue and did not see the need to attend the events or activities. This was particularly challenging as the success of the initiative relied heavily on the participation of the target audience.
- Another challenge was the limited resources available to police, including time, funding, and personnel. Police had to work with limited resources to organize and conduct the events and activities. This often meant compromising on certain aspects of the initiative, such as the quality of the materials used or the duration of the events.

Strategies Employed

- To overcome the challenges faced by the initiative, police employed various strategies. To address the lack of interest among some students, police modified their approach and created more interactive and engaging events. They also collaborated with student organizations and influencers to increase participation levels.
- To address the limited resources available, the team focused on maximizing the impact of the events and activities. They prioritized the most effective and impactful activities, and worked to ensure that the materials and resources used were of the highest quality.

Conclusion

The SANKALPAM initiative has been a significant effort in addressing the issue of drug abuse among college students in Bapatla district. The initiative was designed to educate college students about the dangers of drug abuse, encourage them to stay away from drugs, and establish a drug-free college environment. The initiative conducted a series of events and activities to promote a drug-free environment in colleges.

The impact of the initiative has been significant, with a noticeable change in the behaviour of students towards drug abuse. The initiative received positive feedback from students, teachers, and other stakeholders, with many commending the efforts of the Bapatla district police in launching the initiative. The initiative's success can be attributed to the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders, including the police department, college authorities, and community organizations.

Despite the success of the SANKALPAM initiative, several challenges were encountered during its implementation. These included lack of student interest and limited resources. To



overcome these challenges, the initiative employed various strategies such as leveraging social media and collaborating with student organizations.

In conclusion, the SANKALPAM initiative has made a significant contribution to the fight against drug abuse among college students in Bapatla district. The initiative's success can be attributed to its holistic approach, which involved a combination of education, awareness, and community engagement. The initiative has set a positive precedent for future initiatives and demonstrated the importance of collaborative efforts in addressing societal issues. It is hoped that initiatives such as SANKALPAM will continue to be implemented in other parts of the country to promote a drug-free society.

II. LOCKED HOUSE MONITORING SYSTEM (LHMS)

Introduction

In the recent years, the cybercrime has been on a rise and the quantum of fraud (monetary loss) is also on the higher side. But, it is to be noted that, the traditional property offences have not decreased (House Burglaries etc.) over the years and it still causes a lot of trauma to the unsuspecting families. A lot of times, emotions and sentiments are attached to the properties (jewellery, idols etc.) being robbed from the houses and many a times, gold gets converted or disposed off quickly making it tough to recover the gold ornaments intact. It is in this context, an Application (Locked House Monitoring System – LHMS) has been developed by Andhra Pradesh Police to address the long pending concern of the citizens of the state.

The public can avail this development (LHMS APP) and can be assured of the safety of their houses/property while they are away from their homes for days together on some work, tour or any family exigency. The public have to install the APP and register themselves into the APP and subsequently place requests as and when they leave the house by locking the door. On receipt of a such 'Watch Request' from the public, an LHMS Camera (IP based Mobile WIFI Motion Detection CC Camera) will be installed by police in that house stealthily and the footage would be monitored from the control room real time. On capturing the intrusion of offenders by the LHMS camera, control room receives alarm and in turn the control room alerts Blue Colts/Patrols/Beat Constables. On such alert, the Police teams reach the house and apprehend the offender.

HOW IT WORKS (5 STEPS)

Registration:

The user has to install the Application from the Google Play Store and register on to it with certain basic details (Name, Address & Contact No.). Basing on a OTP received, a person gets registered with the Mobile No.



The left screenshot shows the 'New Registration' form with the following fields: Name, Mobile Number, District (dropdown), Town (dropdown), Door Number, Address, Latitude, and Longitude. There is a 'GET MY CURRENT LOCATION' button and a 'REGISTER NOW' button at the bottom. The right screenshot shows the 'OTP Verification' form with a message: 'Dear mani, Kindly enter the one time password which is sent to your registered mobile number'. It has an OTP input field, a 'VERIFY OTP' button, and a 'RESEND OTP' button.

Request Police Watch:

Once registered, basing on the necessity, a Request for Police Watch can be made using the App. One has to mention the Start Date & Time and the End Date & Time. The request would be received by the Police Control Room monitoring the LHMS application.

The left screenshot shows the 'Locked House Monitoring System by AP police' screen with a house icon and the text 'LHMS AP Police'. It has a 'REGISTER' button and a 'REQUEST POLICE WATCH' button. The right screenshot shows the 'Request Police Watch' form with the following fields: Watch Request Form, APLHMS015190, Start Date (14-06-2017), Start Time (6:58:AM), End Date (16-06-2017), and End Time (6:58:AM). There is a 'SUBMIT WATCH REQUEST' button at the bottom.

Installing Wi-Fi Motion Based Camera:

On receipt of a 'Watch Request' from the public, an LHMS Camera will be installed by police in that house, surveillance would be mounted on locked houses through IP based CC cameras placed stealthily. The camera will work for all the days as requested by the inmates until they return.



Siren Sound Alerts & Streaming at Control Rooms on Motion Detection:

All the LHMS Cameras of the District are configured to the Command & Control Centres (Police Control Room) and monitored real time 24 x 7. The Beats & Blue Colt Teams (Patrol Teams) would be deployed considering the requests received so that, the response can be swift and effective.



Apprehending the Offender:

The App reports a security breach (by means of a live video & snap shot of the event) to the security agency automatically without alerting the intruder. Upon receiving such alert, a police team within the nearest place of target house is made to rush to the spot in shortest possible time for apprehending the intruder red-handedly.



In Kadapa District, one offender was caught red handedly within 3 minutes while committing burglary in a locked house because of LHMS APP. The Police could reach the spot within no time as the LHMS Camera sent alert to the command control room. This is the first real time apprehension of the thief and first success story in Andhra Pradesh.

Key Benefits

- The App helps in reducing manpower in curbing and detecting property offences using technology, against conventional mode of prevention and detection of crime.
- The usage of the application has a deterrent effect. It becomes a disincentive for potential offenders to commit House Burglaries.
- The app creates a sense of security to the house owner and his family on vacation/tour. Further the services are rendered at free of cost.
- The recordings of the LHMS Cam would be useful to the investigation officer to present the same as material evidence before the Hon'ble court.

Financial Implications

- The Mobile App can be downloaded from the Google Play Store on free of cost. Each LHMS Camera costs about Rs. 5,500/- and wi-fi router of JIO WIFI costs about Rs. 1999/- i.e., each unit costs about Rs. 7,500/-. The services rendered to the public through this APP received much acclaim.
- The Software required for the APP to be functional at the back-end, including the server maintenance would incur certain expenditure but it is nominal.

Conclusion

An easy to use Application which enables the citizen to be assured of the safety to one's property was appreciated by one and all. It enables the deployment of police in a focused and scientific manner thus addressing a perennial problem of shortage of force. The return on Investment (ROI) is also very high given the less costs involved in the installation and monitoring of the same. Further, the deterrence effect it creates is invaluable and sends a very positive message to the public.

ASSAM

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY ASSAM POLICE

VILLAGE DEFENCE ORGANISATION, ASSAM

Introduction

The Village Defence Organisation (VDO) in Assam, is a voluntary organization for community policing. It was established in 1949 by Late Harinarayan Baruah, a freedom fighter. During those times, due to the remoteness of villages and the shortage of manpower in the police force, anti-social activities such as dacoity, robbery and theft were at their peak. To counter these activities, he set up a team of youth to safeguard their own village. This concept of securing of one's own village gradually spread to neighboring districts and soon the Village Defence Organisation was formed, which has proved its effectiveness time and again. At the height of insurgency in Assam, the Village Defence Parties (VDP) played a pivotal role in intelligence gathering, night patrolling, safeguarding vital locations and installations (oil pipelines, refineries, etc.), as well as protecting vulnerable ethnic communities from extremists attacks. Thus, helping the Police to a great extent in controlling extremist activities. Village Defence Party volunteers are first responders in any critical situation. They cooperate with the administration in the election process, disaster management mitigation of social evils and help in crowd management during mega-events. The Assam Village Defence Organisation Act was enacted in 1966, followed by the Assam Village Defence Organisation Rules in 1986, both of which now govern the functioning of the organization.

Organisation

The Village Defence Organisation plays a crucial role in maintaining law and order, peace, and tranquillity in villages. Its scope also includes dealing with natural disasters and social issues/evils, as well as supporting developmental projects within their jurisdiction.

The organization is headed by the Director General of Police, who possesses all the powers and functions as the Head of the Department.

The DIG (Administration) who is the Chief Controller of the Village Defence Organisation for the entire State; oversees control, supervision, and administration of the organization.

The IG/DIG (Ranges) are designated as the Deputy Chief Controller and are responsible for ensuring the smooth functioning and discipline of the Village Defence Parties under their jurisdiction.

The Superintendent of Police of a district is the District Village Defence Officer who is responsible for maintaining proper administration in their respective districts, supervising its workings, and inspecting registers maintained by the District, Sub-Divisional, Thana, and Primary Committees and Village Defence Parties.

The Sub-Divisional Police Officer of a Sub-Division is the Sub-Divisional Village Defence Officer who assists the District Village Defence Officer by supervising the working of the Thana Committees, Primary Committees, and Village Defence Parties.



The Officers in-charge of Police Stations are the Thana Village Defence Officer who is responsible for the regular supervision and maintenance of the VDPs within their jurisdiction, including maintaining a Register for registration of all the Primary Committees and Village Defence Parties.

The Circle Organizers, Village Defence Organisation (COs/VDO) are treated as Grade-III Government employees and come under the provision of Assam Civil Services Conduct Rules 1965. They are responsible for organizing and supervising the VDPs in each PS area. They provide frequent supervision and guidance with regard to the duties, responsibilities, and activities of the VDPs, and ensure close coordination with the Thana Village Defence Officers. They submit progress reports to the District Village Defence Officer through the Thana Village Defence Officer and Sub-Divisional Village Defence Officer fortnightly regarding the functioning of the Village Defence Parties of their Circle, and attend monthly meetings of the Thana and Primary Committees. They are also responsible for checking the Government properties issued to the Village Defence Parties and the account of remuneration given to the Registered Village Defence Parties at least once a month.

The President of the Primary Committee is responsible for reporting to the Secretary of the Thana Committee about the working of the VDP and presiding over its meetings.

The Secretary of the Primary Committee, on the other hand, is responsible for recording the proceedings of the committee meetings, submitting them to the Secretary of the Thana Committee along with the fortnightly report, and maintaining proper accounts of Government money received and of articles and goods supplied by the Government.

The Nayak/Naik for the Village Defence Party is selected under the Primary Committee. Naik is the leader of each VDP. He is responsible for actually turning out members of the Village Defence Party for patrol and watch duty. He checks the workings of his party at night as far as possible.

Honorary Functionaries

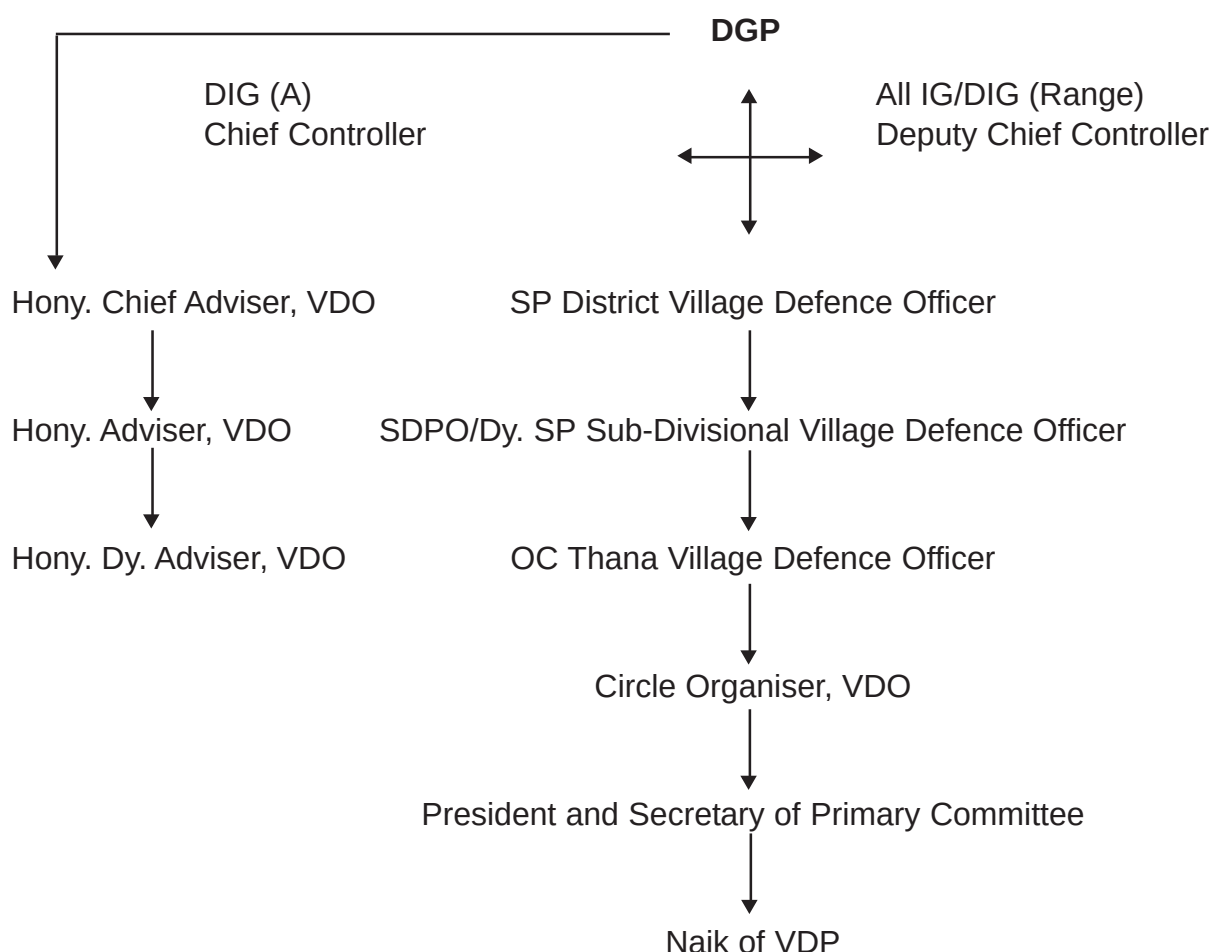
Apart from the above, there exist the following honorary functionaries who are appointed by the Government and assigned with the duty to motivate the volunteers and promote and popularize the concept and objectives of the Organisation among the public.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| i) | Honorary Chief Adviser, | VDO-1 | } State level |
| ii) | Honorary Adviser, | VDO-1 | |
| iii) | Honorary Deputy Adviser, | VDO in the Sub-Divisions - 48 District Level. | |

The tenure of Honorary Chief Adviser, VDO, Honorary Adviser, VDO and Honorary Dy. Advisers, VDO shall normally be for a period of 05(five) years. Government will however have discretion to terminate their appointment at any time without notice and without assigning any reason thereof.



Administrative flowchart of Village Defence Organisation



Advisory Committees

The Advisory Committees popularize the Village Defence Organisation, encourage the formation of Village Defence Parties, and create enthusiasm for civil control measures and social welfare. There are three Advisory Committees at different levels:

- a) **Thana Advisory Committee:** An Advisory Committee is formed at each Thana with one member from each primary Committee. The Chief Controller appoints members on the District Village Defence Officer's recommendation. The President of the Gaon Sabha and Village Headman are also ex-officio members. The Thana Village Defence Officer is the ex-officio Secretary of the Thana Advisory Committee. The President of the Thana Advisory Committee conducts affairs and meetings, and ensures proper functioning. The Secretary records proceedings, maintains a register of members and Village Defence Parties, submits monthly reports, arranges Joint Patrol with the Village Defence Parties, maintains accounts, and submits monthly reports.
- b) **Sub-Divisional Advisory Committee:** An Advisory Committee is formed at each Sub-Divisional Head Quarter with members from each Thana Committee. The Chief Controller appoints members on the District Village Defence Officer's



recommendation. The S.D.O. (Civil) and Sub-Divisional Village Defence Officer are the ex-officio President and Secretary, respectively. The President of the Anchalik Panchayats and members of the District Council may also be made members. The President conducts affairs and meetings, and the Secretary records proceedings, maintains a list of members and Village Defence Party members, and maintains accounts.

- c) **District Advisory Committee:** An Advisory Committee is formed at each District Head Quarter with at least one member from each Sub-Divisional Advisory Committee appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the District Village Defence Officer and Chief Controller. The Deputy Commissioner of the District and the District Village Defence Officer are the ex-officio President and Secretary, respectively. The President conducts affairs, and the Secretary records proceedings, maintains a list of members, and maintains accounts.

Village Defence Primary Committee

a) **Duties and Functions:**

- To constitute Village Defence Parties in its area.
- To ensure the smooth working of the Village Defence Parties.
- To divide the group of Village into convenient beats for the purpose of effective patrol and watch.
- To maintain a list of members of the Village Defence Parties.
- To draw up a monthly program of patrol.
- To ensure that no undesirable element is admitted into the organization and enlisted as a member of the Village Defence Party.

- b) **Formation:** The Village Defence Primary Committee is formed by the District Village Defence Officer on the recommendation of the Thana and Sub-Divisional Village officers. It consists of one adult member from each family of the Village or group of Villages. The minimum number of families required to constitute a Primary Committee is 100, and the jurisdiction of such a Primary Committee will be co-terminus with the conventional boundary of the Village or group of Villages, as the case may be. The members of the Primary Committee shall select the President by a majority opinion, while the Secretary of the Committee will be nominated by the District Village Defence Officer from amongst the Primary Committee members. The Thana Officer or his representative is the Convenor/Organizer of the Committee and must be of the rank not less than Sub-Inspector.

Criteria for Registration of VDPs

A Primary Committee of a village or a group of villages with at least 25 adult members between the ages of 18 and 50 can form one or more VDPs. The VDPs apply for registration through the Primary Committee and the concerned Thana Village Defence Officer. The District Village Defence Officer considers the merits and financial implications and grants registration at



their discretion. Registration entitles the VDPs to enjoy the benefits, powers, and privileges attached. The District Village Defence Officer may cancel registration of a VDP, and the cancelled VDP shall not be entitled to any allowance or supply of equipment, and all members shall cease to be vested with any powers, functions, and privileges as members of the Village Defence Organisation.

No person having been convicted of a crime against property or offences involving moral turpitude shall be entitled to become a member of any Village Defence Party or Committee formed under these Rules.

Jurisdiction

The operational jurisdiction of the Village Defence Party shall be confined within the limits or conventional boundary of a village or group of villages out of which the Village Defence Party is formed. The Thana Village Defence officers may, under special circumstances, extend the operational jurisdiction of a Village Defence Party.

Strength of Village Defence Organisation

Currently, there are 331 (three hundred and thirty-one) functional Police Stations and 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) functional Out Posts in the state of Assam, and accordingly, there are 25,987 (twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven) Village Defence Parties having 6,49,675 (six lakhs forty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five) volunteers acting as a great force multiplier.

Duties and Functions of Village Defence Party

- To assist the Police in the maintenance of law and order, peace, and tranquillity when needed.
- To carry out patrols and watches in the area allotted for the party to prevent theft, burglaries, dacoities, and other unlawful activities for the protection of public lives and properties.
- To prevent the core mission of crime.
- To arrest proclaimed offenders and absconders and to produce such arrested persons to the nearest Police Station/Out Post without delay.
- To carry out joint patrols with the Police/other Security Forces.
- To give information regarding suspicious and bad characters.
- To ensure that no undesirable element is admitted into the Organisation and enlisted as a member of any Village Defence Parties.
- To carry on constructive works and other welfare activities in the village and to encourage intensive cultivation of food crops in its area.
- To render necessary assistance to Police in rescue and relief works connected with natural calamity, crowd management in mega events.



Tenure of all Committees

The tenure of all Committees formed under these Rules shall be for a period of 5 (five) years from the date of formation of each Committee. On the expiry of the terms, each Committee shall be reconstituted as provided herein-before. The old Committee, however, shall continue to function until a new Committee is formed.

Quorum

The Primary Committee shall sit once in a fortnight, the Thana Committee shall sit once a month, and the Sub-Divisional and District Committee shall sit at least once in three months. The Quorum of each sitting of all Committees should be one third of the total members.

Penalty/Punishment of Village Defence Party

Any member of a Village Defence Party who is guilty of any violation, wilful breach, or neglect to the duties imposed by or under these Rules or who refuses to obey or comply with any lawful order made by any competent authority under these Rules shall be liable for disciplinary action as enumerated hereinafter.

- Temporary suspension from membership for a period not exceeding 6 (six) months from the date of the order
- Removal from the membership.

The District Village Defence Officer shall be competent to award these punishments after due enquiry.

Grant of rewards to members of Village Defence Party

The Director General of Police, The Chief Controller, Deputy Inspector General of Police of the concerned Range, District Village Defence Officer may grant money rewards to any Village Defence Party member for commendable Services.

Equipments/Articles supplied to each registered VDP

Equipments, Articles are provided to each registered Village Defence Party from time to time to carry out their duties smoothly.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| • Whistle with cord | 3 Nos. |
| • Torch Light (three cell) | 2 Nos. |
| • Lantern | 1 Nos. |
| • Umbrella or raincoat | 5 Nos. |
| • Blanket/Great coat | 5 Nos. |
| • Red sash with VDP word | 5 Nos. |
| • VDP brass badge | 5 Nos. |
| • Spear | 5 Nos. |
| • Nayak badge | 1 No. |



Night Joint Patrolling with Police by VDP Volunteers in Dibrugarh District



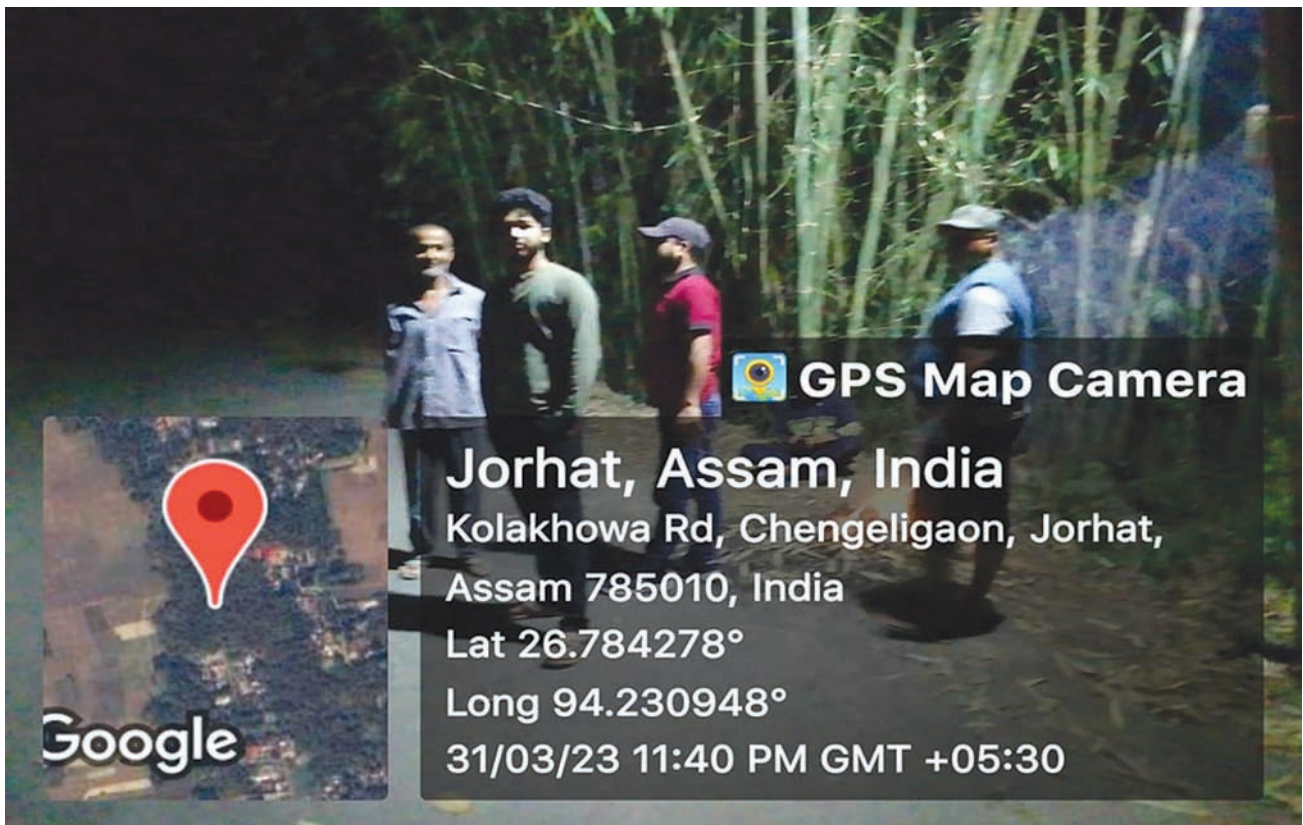
Street Play by VDP volunteers to create awareness against child marriage in Dhubri District.



Night Village Patrolling by VDP volunteers during winter in Sivasagar District



Railway track Patrolling by both male & female VDP volunteers in Sivasagar District.



Night Village Patrolling by VDP volunteers in Jorhat District



Gas Pipeline guarding by VDP volunteers in Golaghat District.



Guarding Oil Pumping station by VDP volunteers in Tinsukia District.



Guarding construction site of Phulbari Bridge by VDP volunteers in Dhubri District.

CHANDIGARH



COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY CHANDIGARH POLICE

I **SAMAVESH**

Introduction

Society has undergone dramatic changes, and public expectations from police have multiplied. At the same time, newer forms of crimes have surfaced. The policing system also needs to be reformed in tune with the present-day scenario and upgraded to effectively deal with crime and criminals, uphold human rights, deliver police services, organize various community policing programmes and ultimately safeguard the legitimate interests of all the citizens. Therefore, the police have to function in convergence with the cultural needs of the people without disturbing their cultural sensibilities.

Community Policing Programme “**Samavesh**” - **Policing along with the Community** an unique initiative of Chandigarh Police literally means inclusion. It is meant to reduce the trust deficit, dignity deficit and spatial disconnect among the citizens towards the police.

Samavesh Kendras

SAMAVESH KENDRAS are an autonomous registered societies under the Societies Registration Act 1860, collectively managed by representatives of the community and police functionaries. These centres provide citizens with dignified access to police-related services and a forum to implement community-oriented programmes. Samavesh Kendras provide space for police-community partnership in crime prevention, grievance redress, victim assistance and information related to law, rules and procedures, civic rights and duties. It is an institutionalized effort to integrate community policing with the existing policing system. These centres have a built-in coordination mechanism with civil, judicial and non-government organizations. It is a three-tier system of policing in partnership with the community, managed through public committees with civil society representatives, specialists, NGOs, police functionaries and the civil administration.

Objective

These SAMAVESH KENDRAS provide continuity and sustainability to the ad-hoc initiatives of community policing by ensuring greater community participation in police work. Another significant objective is to provide all non-crime-related police services under one roof. Specific objectives to set up the SAMAVESH KENDRAS are to:

- Reduce **spatial disconnect** faced by citizens in police stations and other police offices;
- Provide easy and dignified access to the citizens to **police services** such as service verification, tenant verification, passport verification, permissions for procession, use of loud-speaker, congregation, services for NRIs and foreigners, services to the victims of crime, legal assistance to vulnerable section etc.;
- Provide amicable resolution to various **disputes**;



- To **disseminate information and generate awareness** amongst citizens about police and their legal rights;
- **Integrate community policing** with the existing policing system;
- **Engage the community** in police functioning and provide a platform to address the concerns of all citizens and different sections of the community to improve the police-community relationship;
- **Institutionalize Community Policing** at each level of police administrative structure.

Samavesh Kendras have a convergence of community policing with

- **Community**
 - a. It provides citizens dignified access to police-related services and a forum to implement community-oriented programmes.
 - b. These are autonomous registered societies collectively managed by community representatives and police functionaries.
 - c. It provides space for police-community partnership from decision-making to implementation through the formation of public committees.
 - d. It provides space for police-community partnership in crime prevention, grievance redress, victim assistance and information related to law, rules and procedures, civic rights and duties.
- **Regular Policing**
 - a. It is an institutionalized effort to integrate community policing with the existing policing system.
- **Civil Administration**
 - a. It has a built-in coordination mechanism with civil, judicial and non-government organizations.
- **Information and Technology**
 - a. It is a citizen-centric police governance model using web-based information and technology platforms.
 - b. Mobile app-based delivery of various services.
 - c. Single-window delivery of various services through Samavesh Kendra.

Uniqueness of Samavesh Kendras

- Being meticulously designed, these centres are not to be “individually” reshaped or restructured.
- It has ‘backbone activities’ leading to standardization but has a provision to initiate activities in response to local requirements.



- The majority of the members of community policing are ex-officio, which reduces the scope of political interference.
- Efficient and dignified delivery of services
 - Easy approach, no sentry/policemen controlling access to the centres
 - Front end of Police station/other offices
 - Clean and neat setup
 - Air-conditioned environment
 - Facility of toilet/recreation
 - Well-trained policemen/women in civvies

STRUCTURE OF SAMAVESH PROGRAMME

UT Police Headquarter	UT Level Apex Steering and Review Committee
	Community Policing Division (CPD) Units of CPD • NRI & Foreigner affairs • Women and Children Protection and Welfare • Monitoring and Coordination • Grievance Redressal and Dispute Resolution
Police Stations (16)	Police Station Level SAMAVESH Committee
	Police Station Level Samavesh Kendra • Citizen Services • Grievances and Complaint Registration • Minor Disputes Resolution • Information and Awareness- For crime prevention • Legal Aid and Victim Relief
Police Beat	Samavesh Outreach Kendras
	Services • Complaint registration • Character Verification • Employee Verification • Tenant Verification • Servant Verification Outreach Activities • Organizing Residential Welfare Association Meetings • Organizing Market Welfare Association Meetings • Sector-wise Safety and Security Plan • Awareness Campaign



Administration of Samavesh

The SAMAVESH KENDRAS is a three-tier body. There is a Community Policing Division at the police headquarters, Samavesh Kendras at the Police Station Level and Samavesh Outreach Kendras at the Police Beat Level. The Community Policing Division (CPD) and Apex Steering and Review Committee at the headquarters level will provide policy guidelines support for capacity building and strengthen systems of planning, management, participatory and integrity mechanism. There is an Executive Committee to oversee decisions and policy implementation and monitor the programme on behalf of the Apex Steering and Review Committee. Dy.SP sub-division monitors the functioning of Police Station level SAMAVESH KENDRAS. Executive Committee ensures the SAMAVESH KENDRAS's networking with other government departments and administrative structures. Executive Committee streamlines the training of personnel working in the SAMAVESH KENDRAS. Police Station level SAMAVESH KENDRAS have their own Police Station Level SAMAVESH Committees and functions under the supervision of the Station House Officer.

Administration of the SAMAVESH KENDRAS at the Police Station Level

- SHO Police Station is responsible for the smooth running of the **SAMAVESH KENDRAS**.
- One Sub-Inspector rank officer of the police department is engaged at each **SAMAVESH KENDRAS** to provide services and remains available for 12 hours at the centre.
- In-charge Samavesh Kendra works in consultation with the Police Station Level **SAMAVESH Committee**.
- Local NGOs and volunteer support are mobilized to implement various schemes from time to time.

Administration of the SAMAVESH OUTREACH KENDRAS at the Police Beat Level

- One Assistant Sub-Inspector rank officer of the police department is engaged at each SAMAVESH OUTREACH KENDRAS (SOK) to provide services and remains available for 12 hours at the (SOK).
- In-charge Samavesh Outreach Kendra works under the supervision of the in-charge Samavesh Kendra.

Standardization: Standard Structure, Banner, Letterheads and Telephone

All the SAMAVESH KENDRAS in the UT have uniform logos and letterheads.

Standardized telephone number for Samavesh Kendra- A uniform telephone number throughout UT has been made available to SAMAVESH KENDRAS, Child Helpline, and Women Helpline function under this number.



Administrative Codes for Running Samavesh Kendras

- Staff in Civil Uniform;
- Uniform design and spatial features of SAMAVESH Centres;
- Basic amenities like drinking water, male-female toilets;
- Air-conditioned environment;
- No armed sentry;
- Free & dignified access;
- Recreational facilities;
- Informatory signage (Services, Fee and Timeline);
- Adequate infrastructure;
- Dedicated Staff- appointed after competence test;
- Staff placement for other jobs with prior permission of the CPD;
- Transparent financial management with an annual audit under the Societies Act;
- To identify locally relevant social issues and solutions;
- Community-oriented schemes and
- Resource base for general information, rules, procedures and awareness campaigns.

Coverage

Samavesh Kendras are established at 16 police stations in Chandigarh, and Samavesh Outreach Kendras are working in all police beats from Police Beat Boxes.

Functions and Activities Performed by Samavesh Kendras

These SAMAVESH KENDRAS have a distinct space for equitable and efficient access to police services and interactive forums for dispute resolution and crime detection.

1. Single Window Delivery of Citizen Services

- These centres provide services that include delivery of copies of FIRs and untraced reports, no-objection certificates for armed licences, verification of tenants, registration of servants, and safety and security services. There is a timeline to deliver notified services, and in case of non-delivery and unjustified rejection, there are appellate authorities; Dy.SP Division is a First Appellate Authority, and SSP City is a Second Appellate Authority.

2. Grievances and Complaints Registration

- These centres have a facility for lodging complaints against the working of the police personnel and transparent disposal of complaints so lodged. Complainants are given a unique ID as an acknowledgment receipt.
- Action taken is immediately reported to the complainant by the designated officer.



3. Conflicts and Disputes Resolution

- These centres are equipped with specialized counsellors and experts from diverse spheres of human activities for amicable resolution of disputes.

4. Information and Awareness – For crime prevention

- The primary function of SAMAVESH KENDRAS is to generate awareness among the community regarding the rights and responsibilities of the common citizen.
- To encourage the public to adopt neighbourhood policing for crime prevention through participation in preparing the **Sector Safety and Security Plan**.

5. Legal Aid and Victim Relief

- A victim relief centre in the SAMAVESH KENDRAS includes a first-aid facility and free legal aid for people experiencing poverty.
- These centres provide counselling services to resolve disputes relating to domestic violence, dowry and various other crimes against women. It also has a police on-call facility for women in distress due to domestic violence, social atrocities, other violations and criminal offences.

Functions and Activities Performed by Samavesh Outreach Kendras

Services

- Complaint Registration
- Character Verification
- Employee Verification
- Tenant Verification
- Servant Verification

Outreach Activities

- Organizing Residential Welfare Association Meetings
- Organizing Market Welfare Association Meetings
- Sector-wise Safety and Security Plan
- Awareness Complain

II E-BEAT BOOK/E-SAATHI APPLICATION

Introduction

State Police is consistently adopting new methodologies and technologies to enhance its services deliveries and capacity. Our endeavor has been to identify areas where state of art know how we can help in reducing public inconvenience and bring more efficiency in policing.



System have 2 components:-

- e-beatbook – for beat functionary
- e-saathi – for citizen services

E-Beat Book is a software application which enables the police beat/division staff to digitalize the data pertaining to his/her beat using the smart phones entrusted to them viz. the details regarding Leading Citizens, License Holders, people aiding criminals, important/vulnerable places, hotels/guest houses, religious places, slum areas, criminals operating/residing in the area, community policing initiatives etc. that was earlier being manually filled by the beat officers in his beat.

Key Objectives of e-beatbook are:

- Reviving of beat constable system for collection of information as emphasized upon by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in DGsP/IGsP Conference in Gujrat 2015.
- To empower and make accountable the police personnel at beat/division level (SIs/ASIs/Head constables/Constable) by assigning them the responsibility.
- To develop an authentic system for reporting, prompt redressal and timely disposal of complaints made by the citizens.



E-Saathi is a mobile based APP designed for the convenience of the general public/residents which not only facilitate the citizens with its services but also help in further reducing the gap between the local police and the general public/citizens. The App is aimed at providing police assistance and other services to the citizens on their smart phones without physically visiting the police station.

The various benefits of application are:

- No need to visit Police Station for availing services



- Direct access to local beat officer
- A lot of time of the complainants, IOs, SHOs, senior officers and Courts saved
- A lot of paper be saved due to electronic storage of records.
- Accountability and performance monitoring at Senior officers level

Key features of E-Saathi App

- Cyber Helpline
- Senior Citizen Registration
- Locked Home Registration
- Lost Article in e-Saathi
- Resident Welfare Association/Market Welfare Association meeting registration
- Senior Citizen Vehicle Sticker
- Police Clearance Certificate (PCC)
- Passport Verification Report
- Jail Bail Release
- Visitor Pass
- Auto Rickshaw Verification
- Senior Citizens Verification
- Missing Persons/Children Data Base
- Cyber Security tips
- Social Media Links - Integrated Social Media Links Handlers i.e. Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube etc. in e-saathi App for Citizen.

Use of E-Beatbook during COVID-19

E-Beatbook was proven to be an effective tool in implementation and monitoring of various initiatives by Chandigarh police during COVID times. It was divided into 3 broad categories

- Database creation
- Monitoring
- Information dissemination

Services created in ebeatbook was Quarantined citizen database, Picket & border Checking, Database of people entering Chandigarh, Facial recognition-based monitoring of Quarantined people and Movement pass for impounded vehicles.

CHHATTISGARH

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY CHHATTISGARH POLICE

WOMEN SAFETY/ABHIVYAKTI

Chhattisgarh is the 9th largest state by area with a population of roughly 30 million. The proportion of women in the population (the sex ratio or the number of women per 1000 men) stands at 991 according to the 2011 census. The average literacy rate of this state is 70.28% with 80.27% male literacy and 60.24% female literacy. In Chhattisgarh, women are the major agricultural workers. They are concentrated in the primary sectors of agriculture and forest-based collection in the rural areas and in unskilled wage labor in the urban. As per the NCRB report 2021, the rate of crime against women in Chhattisgarh is 49.8 as compared to the national average of 64.5. Chhattisgarh ranks 17th in total crime against women.

The **Abhivyakti** Initiative was started on 8th March 2021 on the occasion of International Women's Day to commemorate the spirit of womanhood by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the Chhattisgarh and to ensure the safety of women. Taking this further, for developing women friendly reporting mechanism a women safety app **ABHIVYAKTI** was launched on 1st January 2022.

Between 2021 – 2022, Chhattisgarh Police has reached out to –

- More than nine lakhs women and girls through awareness drives.
- More than 1,34,111 users downloaded the app through Google Play store.
- More than 15,064 women and girls received emergency assistance through the SOS feature of the Abhivyakti App.
- More than 2054 complaints received and timely disposed through Abhivyakti App within stipulated time.
- Rise in disposal and conviction rate of cases related to women and children.
- Increase in complaints due to high levels of awareness and easy accessibility to the police through the mobile-based app.
- 455 women helpdesks constituted at the police stations for redressal of grievances of women.

It is an initiative dedicated to the well-being of girls and women, resting on 2 major pillars of Preventive and Curative initiatives, providing an all-round solution to women –

Preventive	Curative
Awareness Campaign	Mobile App
Women Patrolling team	Complaints & Investigation

The **first phase** of Abhivyakti awareness program launched in March 2021, was aimed at –

- Setting up of women helpdesk in all police stations across the state.



- Increase awareness on laws related to women and children.
- Increase knowledge of the referral mechanisms
- Engaging the youth in a positive way
- Creating a positive image of the police as a trusted partner in the society.
- Timely completion of investigation of cases related to crime against women and children.
- Increase in conviction rate of cases related to crime against women and children.
- A special woman patrolling team deployed at vulnerable and hotspot areas prone to crime against women and children.

In the **second phase** of the program, a special **android-based app** especially designed for ensuring safety and quick grievance redressal for the complaints raised by women and girls namely **ABHIVYAKTI APP** was launched on 1st January 2022. It enables online registration of complaints, thereby providing a smart and easy way through web Application for complaint registration and its Tracking, without going to the police station until the problem is resolved. This is also a go-to emergency app for women when they face any danger/emergency.

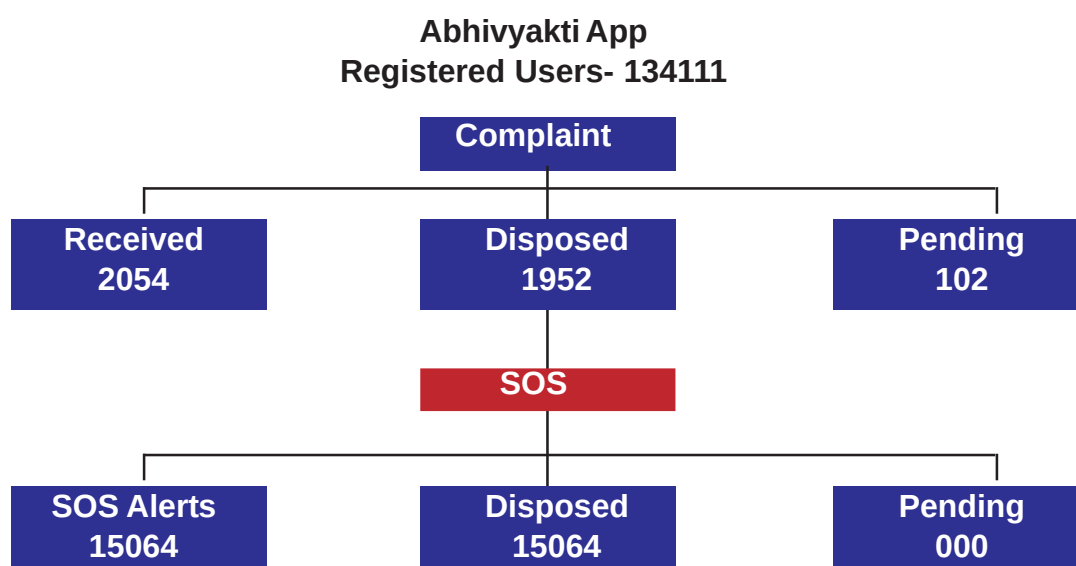
This app has two main features –

- SOS- for help in emergency situation (integrated with the services of Dial-112)
- Complaint system - for registering complaint online.

Besides this, App also contains information about various laws and provisions related to women and children, Schemes of the Government and remedial measures related to the various health issues.

Since its launch, there have been 15064 SOS and 2054 complaints received, approx. 134111 downloads through Google play store.

In the next phase, the app launched on the iOS Platform too.



A toll-free helpline (1800-123- 6010) for children and police officers, to provide -

- Legal Advice to police officers in dealing with cases related to children.
- Counselling services to police officers, children, parents, and public in general
- Referral to various districts for any complaints
- ❖ A Certificate Course for 8 modules on Child Protection being developed by the Department for creating some sense of awareness among citizens and for sensitization of the police officials too about the child sexual abuse, child trafficking, child labor, child marriage, gender-based violence etc. .(<https://muniwar.in/childsafety/>)
- ❖ Set of videos on topics related to child protection–Child Sexual Abuse, Child friendly police station etc. (<https://youtu.be/qHhDnGnmLV8> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GSvmY3yCJyQ>)



Implementation

The implementation for the major pillars is as follows:

A. Awareness

- Based on the population of the district to be covered, 2–5 teams of 5–6 people were constituted (2 for smaller population and 5 for larger)
- The teams were trained from special trainers at the Police Headquarters level.
- Various posters related to laws related to women and children were created and sent across to all districts. These were related to topics like Domestic Violence, Safe-Unsafe Touch, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Cybercrime, etc.
- 6 short films – short films were played at various places like railway stations, bus stand, malls, school, bazar, mela, etc. on topics like cyber safety, trafficking, child marriage, POCSO, self-defense, victim compensation schemes, career counselling, women education, and health, etc.
- link- (<https://youtube.com/@trinityaudiolab8700>)
- Regular events like bike/scooter rally, poetry, dance, essay writing, rangoli competition, etc. were organized to increase awareness among women and children. So far, more than 10000 awareness camps have been organized across all districts.



B. Women Helpdesk

Women helpdesk have been set up in all 455 thanas across Chhattisgarh. Out of these, 300 thanas are fully equipped with infrastructure, two-wheeler vehicles, law books, etc. For any complaint against women, the helpdesk serves as the first point of contact for the female victim.

C. SOS through the Abhivyakti App

The Abhivyakti app is integrated with 112 Emergency Response number to provide immediate response to a woman who uses this feature on the Abhivyakti app. The app is an android based downloadable from Play store. The SOS feature present on the mobile app is an emergency feature which helps a woman whenever her safety is at risk by reaching out to the police and providing them with her current location. As soon as the SOS button is pressed, an alert is sent to the police which is responded to in few seconds along with the automatic recording of audio and video of 10 seconds.

D. Complaints

Any woman can file a complaint online through the Abhivyakti app, eliminating the need to visit a police station. The complaint can be typed on the app, spoken and recorded through a mic feature of the app, or a picture of the written complaint can be uploaded.

Once uploaded, the complaint goes directly to the concerned district nodal who is further duty bound to send the complaint to the concerned thana within 24 hours.

Based on the nature of complaint, an FIR is filed, or the complaint is transferred to the concerned department or counselling services are offered. The status of every complaint is uploaded on App within 7 days for the complainant to view. Any delays within 7–15 days is highlighted in red to the district nodal officer.

Any delay in resolution beyond 15 days is highlighted in black and then reviewed by the district SP. So far, more than 2000 complaints have been received, out of which only 3.7% are pending.

E. ITSSO Portal (Investigation Tracking System of Sexual Offences)

For completion of investigation of the rape cases in the time bound manner, daily monitoring at the state level done through this ITSSO portal, the disposal rate of the crime of the rape cases increased. Currently, it is **96.4%**.

F. Google Spread Sheet

For effective investigation of the offences of grievous nature registered under crime against women and children, such cases are monitored through Google Spread Sheet at police headquarter level. Cases registered under section 376(Rape), 354(Molestation), 304B(Dowry Death), 363(Kidnapping), POCSO Act, and Human Trafficking are taken under this system. A special alert system is designed for the implementation of this initiative. Color coded alert is sent on the mobile number of the nodal officers appointed for the scheme.



YELLOW ALERT- If accused is not arrested within 15 days of registration of the offence.

RED ALERT- If charge-sheet is not submitted within 15 days of arresting of the accused.

BLACK ALERT- If the charge-sheet is not submitted within 60 days.

After issuing the black alert if the reason for pendency is not justifiable then disciplinary action taken against the investigating officer.

G. Development of IEC material

For implementation of the program and creating awareness among the public several posters, pamphlets, brochures developed. Guidebook and booklets were also developed for police officials for guiding them in investigation and legal procedures.

The Major objectives of the program include

- Increase awareness on laws related to women and children.
- Quick response/disposal to complaints
- Increase emergency response mechanisms for women in danger.
- More accountability and transparency in resolution of complaints
- Women friendly reporting mechanisms
- Increase knowledge of the referral mechanisms among the community
- Make Police more sensitive to the needs of the children, and women.
- Creating a positive image of the police as a trusted partner in the society.
- Help to police on legal advice on matters/cases related to children through toll free helpline number.
- Certificate Programs for public on matters related to children.
- Counselling services through toll-free helpline number

Need of the Initiative

- Increase in cases of crime against women.
- Lack of awareness about the mechanisms available to the community/women in need
- Pro-active approach by the police to reach out to the public so that the cases can reduce, or reporting can increase.
- Lack of legal knowledge in cases related to children due to which the CWC/JJB send back the cases for re-investigation. Availability of legal help over phone will serve to bridge this gap.
- Counselling for police officers and children through expert counsellors. Police



mental health is often not discussed, it is important to provide a platform to address this.

- Majority of the POCSO cases were those of elopement. Many children, especially boys, were implicated in these cases. The major reason was lack of knowledge about the law.
- Improvement in response time
- Providing assistance just by clicking panic button once through App.
- Increase in conviction rate and timely disposal of crime and complaints.
- Professional and scientific approach towards investigation of crime related to women and children.

Key benefits to Public & Government

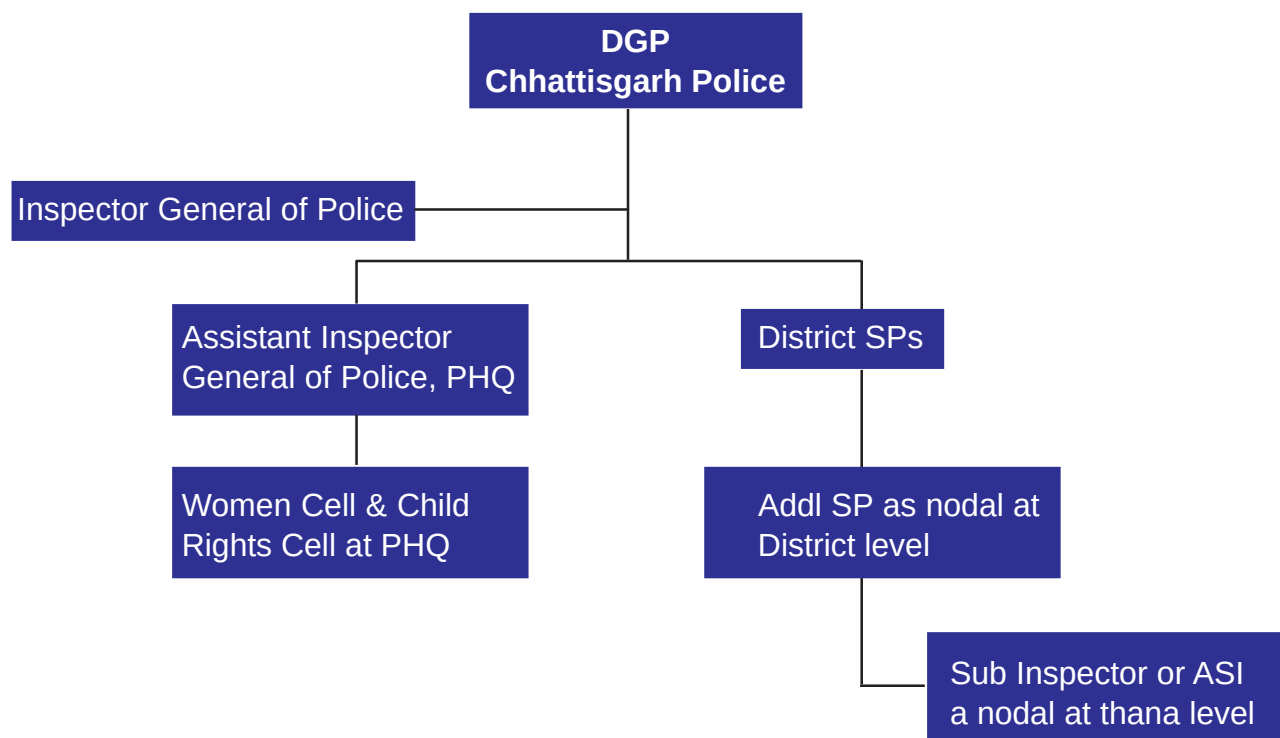
- More than nine lakhs thirty thousand women and girls were reached out in the state of Chhattisgarh so far through awareness drives. (March 2021 to January 2023)
- Police have resolved more than 2000 complaints registered through the app. This increases transparency and faith of people in the police.
- More than 15000 SOS received and services provided in emergency situation.
- Constitution of 455 Women help desk at the police stations. This help desk works as a first point of contact for women victim.
- Increase in disposal rate (96.5%) of the sexual offences related to the women and children.
- Deployment of a special women patrolling team at vulnerable and hotspot areas like school, colleges women hostels, public places-park, malls, cinema etc. prone to crime against women and children.
- The police have taken a more pro-active role towards safeguarding the interest of women and children.
- Every day, police officers are conducting different activities to increase awareness in their districts.
- Coordination with NGOs has improved in order to provide any kind of help that they may be needing.
- It has improved the image of the police in the eyes of the public.
- Sensitized the police machinery towards the needs of the women and children.
- This initiative is also expected to help cater to mental health needs of a police officer.



- Create a band of individuals who are certified on various issues in child protection.
- Women have better access to emergency response mechanisms during need.

Stakeholders

The outline and monitoring of the program has been done under the guidance of the DGP, Chhattisgarh Police.



Details of various stakeholders involved

Roles and Responsibility at the District and Thana level

- Based on the population of the district to be covered, 2–5 teams of 5–6 people were constituted (2 for smaller populations and 5 for larger)
- The teams were trained from trainers at the Police Headquarters level.
- Topics like Domestic Violence, Safe-Unsafe Touch, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, cyber safety, trafficking, child marriage, POCSO, self-defense, victim compensation schemes, career counselling, women education, and health, etc. discussed at various forum.
- Crowded places like railway stations, bus stand, malls, school, bazar, mela, etc. were specifically used.
- Regular events like bike/scooter rally, poetry, dance, essay writing, rangoli competition, etc. were organized to increase awareness.
- Updating and sharing records with CID, Police Headquarters every month.



Roles and Responsibility at the PHQ level

- Monitoring of the Abhivyakti app for consolidated data
- Coordination with 112
- Ensuring smooth coordination with the districts
- Monthly monitoring
- Coordination with NGOs situated in various districts.
- Training of various teams constituted at district level.
- Generating IEC

Procedural/Administrative/Legislative changes

- Reactivation of the Women and Child Rights Cell in order to give it a more active role in rollout of the initiative.
- Designation of Nodal Officers at District and thana level
- Constitution of teams dedicated to implement Abhivyakti program.
- Hosting of modules on Chhattisgarh Police Website
- Release of guidelines for Investigating Officers

Current Status

The program has been successfully running in all districts of the State of Chhattisgarh. By the end of the January 2023, approximately 9,28,596 women and children have been reached out to make them aware of their legal rights and the benefits they are eligible for under various government schemes.

Currently, there are more than one lakh thirty thousand registered users of the ABHIVYAKTI women safety app.

- Out of 2054 complaints made between the period one year 95% have been resolved.
- More than 15000 SOS have been received and responded within time.
- In 455 police stations women help desk constituted including some of the thanas of Naxal affected areas.
- Disposal rate of the cases related to sexual offences rises up to 96.5%.

Financial Implications/Cost Estimates

During first phase of the initiative UNICEF Chhattisgarh supported the initiative to the tune of Rs. 500,000 and additional Rs. 3,28,000 was provided by the Police Department.

The money was spent towards developing IEC Material like different posters, pamphlets, brochures etc. on various child protection issues, compendium of booklet of circulars for



sensitization and capacity building of the police officials.

During the second phase for the development of the women safety app Abhivyakti a sum around Rs.98000 was spent.

Expenditure incurred for the initiative

Non-Plan	Plan
➤ Technological Component for City Policing (CCTV Surveillance /Command Control Centre/Dial 100 system/Fusion Centre/ Data Centre/Highway Patrol Cars/Aerial Surveillance (UAV/Helicopters/Mobile apps, etc.) ➤ Non-Technological Component for City Policing (Community Policing /Reaching out through educational system/Training on soft skilling/attitudinal change in Policemen/Women Police etc.) ➤ Others (pls specify) To develop guidebook, setting up of toll free helpline, child safety modules, etc.	Construction/Upgradation of Police Stations/Outposts Police Lines Police Housing Construction of Forensic Science Laboratories Training Infrastructure (Building) Land for Buildings Others (pls specify)

Follow-up Initiatives

The implementation of the initiative might have opened new avenues for improvement:

- Launch of Abhivyakti app on iOS Platform
- Roll out of certificate courses on police website and increase the uptake of courses on child and women rights on police website
- Partnership with community volunteers is on the anvil – these community volunteers will act as eyes and ears of the police. Yuwa volunteers will be identified and trained to–
 - ❖ Build awareness.
 - ❖ Act as the conduit between the public and police
 - ❖ Create a momentum in the community about issues of child protection



Awareness Programme-





Women Police Patrolling-





Women Help Desk-



शास.बालक उच्च.मा.वि.,सरकंडा, बिलासपुर
में अभिव्यक्ति एप पर हुआ उत्तम कार्यक्रम

उजाला न्यूज

[illegible]

आम, बालक उमर ५-१० साल, बिलौलपुर (छ.प्र.)



प्राप्त है।

अब अभिव्यक्ति ऐप आपके उपयोग के लिए तैयार हो चुका है। ऐप में एक पेज खुलेगा जिसमें 3 प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं :

आपातकालीन
परिस्थितियों में SOS
मेसेज का उपयोग करें

SOS पर क्लिक करते ही आपके द्वारा ऐप में फ्रीड किए गए निकट संबंधियों के 2 मोबाइल नंबर और टाइटल 112 को आपको फोनेक्स, एडिड, सीपीएल, रीट से

abhivyakti App)

अभिषेक एप उतासगढ़ पुलिस विभाग को ओर से तैयार किया गया है। इस एप का उद्देश्य सुरक्षा में घरेलू महिलाओं को त्वरित पुलिस सहायता (Chhattisgarh Police initiative for women safety) उपलब्ध करना है। पॉपुलर महिला कर्मी से भी अभिषेक एप पर अपने शिकायत दर्ज कर सकती है। अभिषेक एप पर महिलाओं को सुरक्षा संबंधी टिप्स भी दिए जायें।

इसे फरीदी कर मीठावरुं अपने जहनसरो पुनिस मे होयर कर सकती हैं. पुनिस विधान द्वारा केवल किछ गण यह दूर गृहन थे स्टोय पर उपलब्ध हैं. जिसे मीठावरुं अपने मोबाइल पर डाउनलोड कर सकती हैं. एनर्जेकेशन डाउनलोड करने के बाद एक बटन दबाने ही पुनिस विधान को इसकी सुचना मिल जायेगी. पर ऐं मीठावरुं मुआह के लिए काबो महत्वपूर्ण समित होना.

अभिव्यक्ति एष

सबसे पहले मूलतः थले स्टोर पर जाकर या क्यू आर कोड से अभिप्रेरित ऐप डाउनलोड कर लें होगा, ऐप में अपना मोबाइल नंबर डालकर सीधा इन आईटी क्लिक कर अपने 2 निफ्ट सम्बंधितों का मोबाइल नम्बर दर्ज कर लें होगा, यह नंबर ऐसे होंगे बिना आप

गुह्य के समय सूचित करना

इस तरह काम करेगा

बेमेतरा पुलिस के द्वारा अभिव्यक्ति महिला सुरक्षा ऐप एवं हमर बेटी हमर मान के तहत छात्र-छात्राओं को किया गया जागरूक

बेमेतरा (टैक्ससीजी न्यूज)
मुख्यमंत्री के मंशा अनुसार महिलाओं एवं बेटियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अभिव्यक्ति ऐप एवं हमर बेटो हमर मान के तहत पुलिस अधीक्षक बेमेतरा श्री आई. कल्याण ऐलैसला (भा.पु.से.) के निर्देशन एवं अति. पुलिस अधीक्षक पंकज पटेल, एसडीओपी बेरला तेजराम पटेल के मार्गदर्शन में बेमेतरा पुलिस द्वारा बेमेतरा जिले में हमर बेटो हमर मान के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति महिला सुरक्षा ऐप एवं चार्ज्ड हेल्पलाईन नंबर 1800-123-6010 का व्यापक प्रचार

प्रसार किया जा रहा है। इसी कड़ी में दिनांक 22.02.2023 को थाना बेरला क्षेत्र अंतर्गत ग्राम कुसमी में शासकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय कुसमी में शासकीय पॉलिटेक्निक बेरला के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें अभिव्यक्ति महिला सुरक्षा टीम बेमेतरा की महिला प्रधान आरक्षक वर्षा चौबे के द्वारा प्रर्चाय/ व्याख्याता/ शिक्षक/शिक्षिकाओं की उपस्थिति में छात्र-छात्राओं को अभिव्यक्ति महिला सुरक्षा ऐप, चार्ज्ड हेल्पलाईन नंबर के संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी देकर प्रचार



प्रसार किया गया। हमर बेटी हमर मान के तहत छत्र-छात्राओं को गुडच व ब्रेडच, सेल्फ डिफेंस, महिलाओ पर हो रहे अपराध एवं मोबाइल से सम्बन्धित होने वाले अपराध एवं उनके रोकथाम तथा

महिलाओं एवं बालिकाओं पर हो रहे लैंगिक शोषण के बचाव एवं कारण से संबंधित तथा सायबर अपराधों से बचाव हेतु महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी साझा की गई। साथ ही नशा मुक्ति को लेकर

बताया कि नशा शारीरिक समस्याओं के साथ ही आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तर पर भी नुकसान का कारण बनता है। बच्चों को नशा नहीं करने का संकल्प व इसके दृष्टांत के बारे

में भी बताया गया तथा यातायात संबंधी नियमों से अवगत कराते हुये अन्य कानूनी जानकारीयाँ दी गई। साथ ही यातायात के नियमों का हमेशा पालन किये जाने एवं बिना लायसेंस के वाहन ना चलाने एवं उन्हें हेलमेट पहनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया। इस अवसर पर शासकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय कुसमी के प्राचार्य पी.डी. मानिकपुरी, शासकीय पॉलीटेक्निक बेरला से कार्यक्रम प्रभारी शिक्षक कुंदन प्रसाद साहू, देवांगन सर एवं अन्य व्याख्याता/शिक्षक/शिक्षिकाओं एवं छात्र-छात्राएँ उपस्थित रहे।

नशे के दुष्प्रभाव, गुड लच बैड लच, फर्जी कॉल एवं सायबर संबंधी अपराध की बच्चों को दी गई जानकारी

जालमपुर स्कूल में हुआ नशामुक्त

धमतरु अभियान



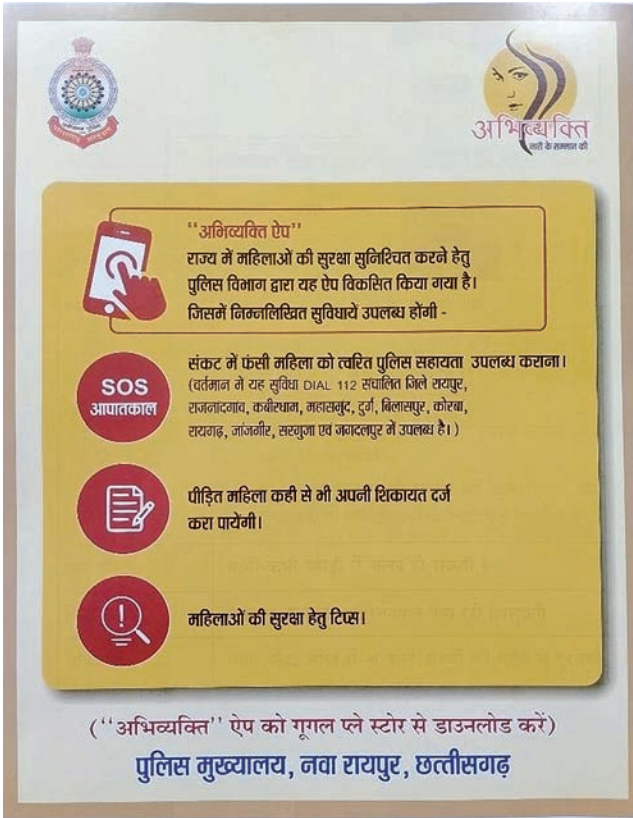
धमती । फरवरी (हॉर्नबै बैलन) । उप
पुलिस अधीक्षक आइस्यूसोइड्यू श्रीमती
सारिका देवी के नेतृत्व में शान्ति टीम द्वारा
चलाया गया जागरण अभियान । शान्ति
टीम ने शामकोय मार्थायन विद्यालय
जालमपुर स्कूल के छत्र छात्रों को
नारामधु धमती अभियान के बारे में बताया
हुए कहा कि सामुदायिक पुलिसिंग व शान्ति
उत्पन्न कार्यक्रम नारामधु धमती के
अंतर्गत शासकीय मार्थायन विद्यालय
जालमपुर स्कूल के छत्र छात्रों को शान्ति
उत्पन्न के तहत गृहस्थ गाँवा, बोड़ी,
सिरोट, सिलोतन एवं सौरज से बने तेलो
परिहार देते दुरंगमगाँवों के बारे में बात
होए जागरूक किया गया एवं अंतर्गत

साइबर धोखाधड़ी से बचने बताते हुए विस्तार से बताया गया तथा। ट्रैफिक नियमों के बारे में बता कर नियमों का पालन करने को समझाई भी दी गई। स्कूल के छात्र छात्राओं को ये भी बताया गया, कि अभिभावक आप लोगों के परिश्रमों भी प्रारंभ होने वाले हैं। अगर आप लोगों को डीजे, साउंड

सिस्टम से अगर पढाई में परेशानी हो तो कंट्रोलरूम धमतीरा (9479192299) में तुरंत शिकायत कर सकते हैं। इस दौरान शासक्रीय माध्यमिक विद्यालय जालमपुर स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल, शिक्षकगण, शक्ति टोम से मआर, तनुजा कंवर, कौशल्या गावडे सहित स्कूलों वचने उपस्थित रहे।

CMYK

IEC Material Developed-



“अभिव्यक्ति ऐप”
राज्य में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पुलिस विभाग द्वारा यह ऐप विकसित किया गया है। जिसमें निम्नलिखित सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होंगी -

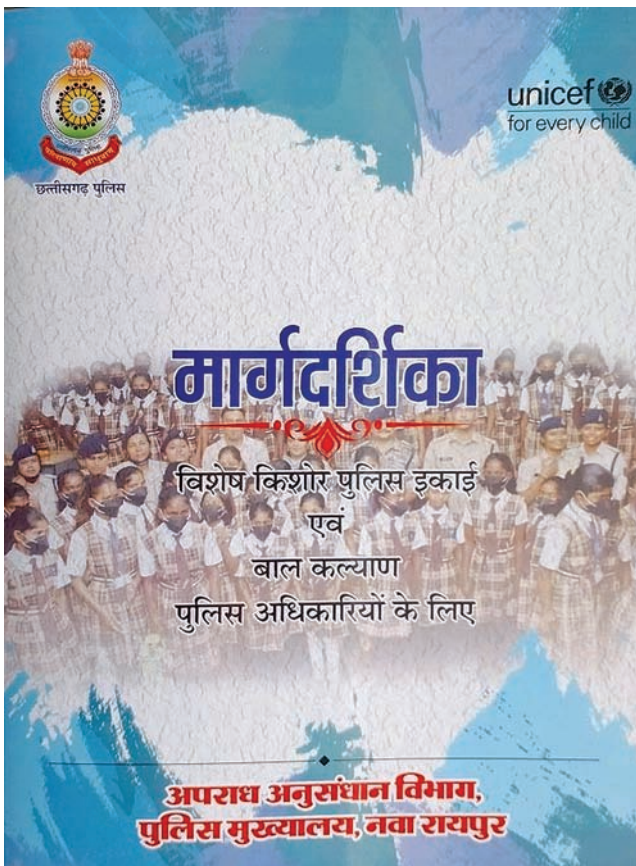
- SOS आपातकाल**
संकट में फंसी महिला को त्वरित पुलिस सहायता उपलब्ध कराना। (वर्तमान में यह सुविधा DIAL 112 संचालित जिले रायपुर, राजनांदगांव, कबीरघाट, महासमुंद, दुर्ग, बिलासपुर, कोरबा, सरगढ़, जांजगीर, सरगुजा एवं जगदलपुर में उपलब्ध है।)
- पीड़ित महिला कहीं से भी अपनी शिकायत दर्ज करा पायेगी।**
- महिलाओं की सुरक्षा हेतु टिप्स।**

(“अभिव्यक्ति” ऐप को गूगल प्ले स्टोर से डाउनलोड करें)
पुलिस मुख्यालय, नवा रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़



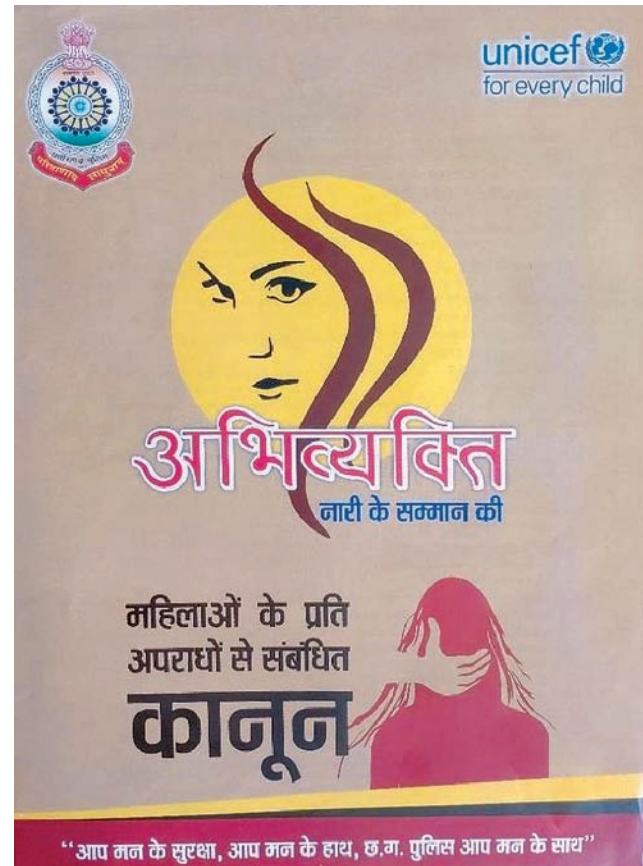
बाल कानून एवं प्रक्रियाएँ

अपराध अनुसंधान विभाग
पुलिस मुख्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़, नवा रायपुर



मार्गदर्शिका
विशेष किशोर पुलिस इकाई
एवं
बाल कल्याण
पुलिस अधिकारियों के लिए

अपराध अनुसंधान विभाग,
पुलिस मुख्यालय, नवा रायपुर



अभिव्यक्ति
नारी के सम्मान की

महिलाओं के प्रति
अपराधों से संबंधित
कानून

“आप मन के सुरक्षा, आप मन के हाथ, छ.ग. पुलिस आप मन के साथ”



unicef
for every child

बाल अपराध संबंधी मार्गदर्शिका



अपराध अनुसंधान विभाग,
पुलिस मुख्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़, नवा रायपुर



unicef
for every child

Think 2wise!
Make sure you don't send a message that you would regret later. Remember, all your messages can be read/traced. Verify the caller or sender. Don't respond to numbers you don't know.

Smart Socializing
Once you post a text, photo or a video, they are tough to take back. They can be copied and posted elsewhere, and can be used in any way. They can even create a fake profile of you or your friend. Agree on your phone can read everything. Be careful what you type.

YBS (You'll be sorry)
Do not send picture messages to people who you only know online. If someone asks you to do so, talk to your parents.

OMG, it's not true!
Be aware of accepting offers that sound too good to be true. Don't click any link or reply to that message.

Ignore/Report
Ignore all funny messages. If you receive a call, text message, picture or a voicemail message that makes you uncomfortable, tell an adult you trust.

Are you smarter than your smart phone?

Be Smart. It's Your call.
you have to be in control.
Mobile phones are great for keeping in touch with family and friends. But there are a few things you need to bear in mind to use them responsibly.

GTR (Got To Report)
If the phone goes missing, ask your parents to contact the police. If you are suspicious of theft.

Photo Problems
Before you snap someone's picture, ask if it's OK. Don't post someone's photo from your cell phone without their permission. Be aware that if people constantly taking pictures at parties, common places, etc. You may not want to be tagged in their social network photo albums. Check your privacy settings in social networking sites.

Phones are personal
Letting other people use your phone when you're not around is like letting them have the password to your social network profile. It's a very good idea to lock your phone when you're not using it. Do not give out your personal information. Don't give your mobile number to people you don't trust.

Bullying by phone
Bullying isn't just on cellphones. As much as online cyber bullying can be done on the mobile phone, it's also done on the web the way you would in person.

F2F (Face to Face)
It's always better to address important issues in person.

Location Sharing
Share your location only with friends you know in person, and get to know the service's privacy features.

Child Helpline No. 1800-123-6010



LINKS-

ABHIVYAKTI APP

<https://www.haribhoomi.com/local/chhattisgarh/cm-bhupesh-gave-abhivyakti-app-to-women-dial-112-team-will-reach-women-as-soon-as-they-press-the-button-of-sos-407708>

<https://www.o4opinion.com/abhivaykti-app-women-safety-app-download-and-use-sos-complaint-in-hindi/>

<https://www.livehindustan.com/chhattisgarh/story-chhattisgarh-cm-bhupesh-baghel-gifts-abhivyakti-app-for-women-safty-5466000.html>

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/chhattisgarh/raipur/news/phq-monitoring-of-crime-against-women-and-children-dashboard-made-sending-alert-messages-129265380.html>

<https://www.etvbharat.com/hindi/chhattisgarh/city/korba/korba-police-promote-abhivyakti-app-in-palm-mall/ct20220215095404445>

<https://www.etvbharat.com/hindi/chhattisgarh/city/raipur/new-year-2022-cm-bhupesh-baghel-launched-abhivyakti-app-in-raipur-regarding-women-safety/ct20220101141259665>

<https://m.facebook.com/chhattisgarh.police/photos/a.915136445196351/4783298778380079/>
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<https://www.patrika.com/koria-news/abhivyakti-women-safety-app-koria-police-top-in-download-abhivyakti-7389087/>

AWARENESS

<https://twitter.com/policerjn/status/1509166410341117953>

<https://govtcollegeaara.in/2022/10/10/workshop-on-abhivyakti-women-safety-app-01-10-2022>

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/chhattisgarh/raipur/news/cm-honors-struggling-women-in-chhattisgarh-polices-abhivyakti-dgp-said-whatsapp-number-soon-for-complaint-of-crime-against-women-128302550.html>

<https://www.etvbharat.com/hindi/chhattisgarh/state/jashpur/women-safety-app-abhivyakti-jashpur-top-in-use-of-abhivyakti-app-for-women-safety-jashpur-top-in-registration-of-abhivyakti-app/ct20220622201944453453659>

<https://www.abplive.com/states/chhattisgarh/dhamtari-police-made-aware-to-use-of-abhivyakti-app-created-by-chhattisgarh-police-ann-2062193>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1LNbWwnvd4k>

<https://www.naidunia.com/chhattisgarh/kondagaon-women-will-get-police-assistance-as-soon-as-they-press-the-button-7267159>

<https://tcp24.news/2022/03/12/korba-police-reached-college-to-promote-expression-app-made-aware-about-womens-rights-pocso-act-common-law-cybercrime/>



<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/chhattisgarh/bhilai/news/molestation-in-chhattisgarh-police-starts-pink-patrol-2021-in-durg-128821890.html>

<https://khabarchalisa.com/raipur-police-started-pink-patrol-for-the-safety-of-women/>

<https://www.dainikreporters.com/national-news/chhattisgarh-police-made-expression-app-for-women-police-will-reach-immediately-in-a-time/>

<https://indianmasterminds.com/hindi/features/movers-and-shakers/initiative-of-raipur-police-women-policemen-will-do-pink-patrol-for-the-safety-and-awareness-of-women/>

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DELHI

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY DELHI POLICE

Introduction

Community policing brings police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve neighbourhood problems. Community policing means police become part of the neighbourhood. This helps police get a better sense of resident's need and helps residents to develop greater trust in the police.

Community policing is the collaboration between the Police and community that identifies and resolves community problems. It is an effort to create a constructive partnership between the police and the community. Community policing reduces mistrust between the Law Enforcing Agency and the public at large while it focuses on problem oriented policing. It is also an effective crime preventive method.

In the Traditional Policing, police personnel develops the local intelligence, receives the information regarding crime from sources, apprehends the accused, suspects, interrogate them and solves the case or prevent it from further happening. Due to this dependence of police on sources/public informer for information, idea of involving general public in prevention/detection of crime through improving their confidence in Indian Police System and through enhancing their involvement with the working of local police, came into existence which gives birth to the 'Community Policing'.

A number of community policing initiatives are already in practice in all Districts under the guidelines of PHQ/Delhi Police. The details of efforts put up under these schemes in the year 2023 are as follows:-

I NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH SCHEME

In order to promote a long lasting partnership with the community to enhance safety and reduce the fear of Crime, the mechanism of Neighbourhood Watch Scheme has been successfully launched which aims at enhancing the security of Neighbourhood area with the help of its residents. The residents and the local police are partners in the scheme and work in a coordinated effort to improve the security of the concerned. The neighbours are trained to be vigilant and watchful against any suspicious activities around their vicinity and to alarm Police about any dubious situation. Whatsapp group of residents are created with concerned police staff as members. Meetings are organized with the residents to sensitize the residents about the crime pattern and remedial measures to be taken to avert crime.

- All SDPOs/SHO have been directed to make programs in their respective identified areas under Neighbourhood Watch Scheme.
- Meetings with RWAs are being held regularly for better co-ordination.

II NAZUK SCHEME

Under Nazuk Scheme, the staff of district regularly visited cluster/slum areas, schools



and parks randomly false under their jurisdiction. The police staff of CAW Cell with social worker educate children and their parents about safe environment for children at their home, neighbourhood and surroundings in which programmes are conducted and generate awareness about child sexual abuse particularly crimes against children of the smaller age group. Parents are also advised to be friendly with children so that they can comfortably share their problems with them and thus report the same to the police for initiating appropriate legal action.

III OPERATION 'NIRBHEEK'

Sexual assault/harassment of females are often committed by known acquaintances. However, in most of the cases delicacy of the relationship or social stigma deters the victims from reporting such abuse. In order to encourage girls to come forward and report abuse, operation 'Nirbheek' was launched in which Delhi Police officials pay visits to all-girls as well as co-ed schools/institutions and conduct interaction with the girl students. The aim of these interactions is to build a rapport with them, instill a sense of confidence and encourage them to freely speak out about any sexual abuses they might have gone through or noticed. Under this scheme, women police personnel visit the schools on a weekly basis to collect complaints from the students.

IV EYES & EARS SCHEME

"Eyes and Ears" scheme was implemented to enhance the contact with public. Therefore public at large has to be repel in as important stakeholder in crime prevention as well as terrorist activities. In this scheme, the public would act as Eyes and Ears of the police. The beat staff i.e. the beat constable/beat Head Constable regularly meet and brief hawkers, vendors, chowkidars, security guard, parking attendants, three-wheelers, taxi drivers, shop keepers, property dealers, junk dealers, newspaper vendors, plumbers, key lock repairers etc. working in the area to collect inputs/information about the area and people. Inspr/ATO also organize meetings under this scheme.

Besides the above, there are several other categories of citizens who are also being motivated to act as the 'Eyes and Ears' of the police. These are in the form of Nagrik Suraksha, Samitis, washerman, barbers, cobblers, plumbers, key lock repairers, students, petrol pumps workers, even doctors in slums/small areas domestic help providers, domestic help, TV/fridge/computer mechanics, mother diary booth operators, security and other staff of hotels/guest houses/eating houses particularly dhabas etc. A new 'Toll-Free No.1090 has been activated to enable public to share information. The identity of the person disclosing information is kept secret.

V YUVA

Yuva is a community Policing scheme which engages youth of society in skill development. This initiative is to wean away young adults, underprivileged children from distraction and to engage Youth in Skill Development. A special Community Policing Scheme 'YUVA' has been launched by Delhi Police, keeping in mind the problems of

youth in Delhi. YUVA aims to wean away young adults and underprivileged children, who, for want of proper education and sports facilities, tend to take to crime. Delhi Police takes initiatives like organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children. Under this initiative we also motivate young adults to come out and take the responsibility as a frontline health worker. This initiative also provides an opportunity to the YUVA candidate to participate in the initiative and become a frontline health worker. The motive behind this initiative is not only to place them but also give them proper training of healthcare worker.

Young adults from economically weaker sections are pursuing the vocational training in Data Entry Operator, Domestic Helper, Field Technician, Front Office Associate, Meter technician etc. at Yuva Skill Centers in Districts. They are assisted in getting jobs by organizing job fairs.

VI NUKKAD NATAK

Nukkad Nataka are organized by local police to instill confidence in the minds of blooming buds by teaching them to raise their voice and report any crime to Police. Children and their guardians are sensitized about the potential threats with the help of role play, short films & dramatics to generate awareness about child sexual abuse particularly crimes against children of the smaller age group.

VII SANWARTA BACHPAN

An initiative dedicated to the rehabilitation of child baggers bagging on the red lights. For rehabilitation of child beggars SIPU unit of West District has taken this initiative in association with CWC (Child Welfare Committee), DCPO (District Child Protection Officer) and Child line.

VIII BOOK BANK

Outer District Police in collaboration with SINI Foundation has initiated a life changing initiative “BOOK BANK” for the underprivileged children of slums area, who are not able to purchase books due to their deprived family conditions. The Book Bank accommodates the books of all school standards viz. NCERT books, helping guides etc. which are being distributed to the needy students who are unable to purchase books from book stores/market. The books for the Book Bank are arranged from willing book donors from general public, willing police personnel and their wards on request for the noble cause under the community policing initiative.

IX RAHBAR

An initiative in collaboration with several reputed NGOs dedicated to the rehabilitation of single time offender JCLs in petty offences slum areas specially in order to change their role models from anti-social elements to productive idols of the society, to engage and train them with certain skill sets and to facilitate them in becoming economically productive members of the society.



X PAHCHAN

Investigation of cases of kidnapping and missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs with families of such children of slums areas. Under this initiative Police Officers are organising camp to click photograph of children and make a ID card having their detail and a copy of the same is given to the family so that in case a child is reported missing, his/her photograph/ID is available in PS.

GUJARAT



COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY GUJARAT POLICE

SURAKSHA SETU PROJECT

Introduction

In order to take the role of the police beyond solving crimes and to bridge the gap with the society, the Government of Gujarat, Home Department vide Order No. PWF/10/2012/47765/T dated 26/09/2012 decided to establish **SURAKSHA SETU SOCIETY**. The societies aim to give a human face to the police force with a core objective of minimizing incidents of crime in the society and uniting Raksha Shakti (Police) with Jan Shakti (People).

The state-wide outreach programme, Suraksha Setu, is a distinct, innovative and novel initiative of the Government of Gujarat. A unique experiment of Community Policing, Suraksha Setu aims at becoming a bridge between the police and the public, making the Police force more sensitive towards the citizens, at the same time enabling the citizens to understand the Police better. Police units to carry out activities and projects beyond traditional paradigms of crime control and maintenance of law and order, eventually to create a feeling of trust among the citizens with proactive and creative social and economic interventions.

Vision

The vision of setting up these societies is to encourage the public at large to freely approach the police for their problems without any fear and more importantly instilling a culture in the police department to help citizens proactively.

Objective

The purpose of this SPV is to carry out public benefit and Social beneficial work with the help of renowned institutions, associations, industries etc. under public-private partnership mode.

The Suraksha Setu Society in the State has been established under the Society Act, 1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. With the objectives (i) to provide equal opportunities to every citizen irrespective of their caste, religion, gender to prosper and live peacefully, (ii) to achieve the goal of good governance through participation of citizens, (iii) to co-ordinate Raksha Shakti & Janshakti, (iv) to further create positive image of Police.

Structure

Total 38 Society have been established in the State: (a) State Level-1, (b) Commissionerate Level-4 and (c) District Level-34.

Government of Gujarat has constituted Governing Council and Executive Committee for the successful and effective execution and control of the functioning of the Society. Governing Council decides the Policy & Rules and Executive Committee issues the appropriate directions for the execution of the Policies. Governing Council at State level is headed by Chief Secretary while at the Commissionerate & District level, it is headed by Collector of the respective district. Additional Chief Secretary (Home) is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Society at the State Level and Commissionerate/District Level Commissioner of police/ Superintendent of police is the Chairman.



A mobile van call Suraksha Setu Rath (14 Raths) is deployed regularly in the areas of Police station. Various information relating to public awareness Does & Don'ts list for crime prevention are displayed. Social Media Campaign by the SSS (SL) have been undertaken to increase the outreach to people and increase the likes.

Organizational Structure of Suraksha Setu Society

Governing Council

State Level	District Level	Police Commissionerate Level
- Chief Secretary (Chairman) - ACS (Home) - ACS (Finance) - PS (R&B) - PS (Social Justice & Empowerment Development) - PS (Tribal Development) - ACS (Women & Child Development) - PS (Labour & Employment) - Sect. (Legal) - Director General Of Police - ADGP (Admin) - ADGP (Prison) - ADGP (PR) (Member Secy.) - Two Non official Members - Rotationally any one Police Commissioner/Range Head (If needed) – Invitees	- Range Head (Chairman) - DM (Collector) - Superintendent of Police - DDO - RTO - Dist. Project Officer (Tribal Dept.) - Dist. Education Officer - Account Officer/Dist. Treasury Officer - DySP (HQ) (Member Secretary) - Non Official Members - Leading Citizens-2 - Schedule Caste-1 - Schedule Tribe-1 - Mahila Member-1 - Socially & Economically backward Caste-1 - Minority Caste-1 - Trade Union Activist-1 - Consumer Protection Samiti-1	- Commissioner of Police (Chairman) - DM (Collector) - All Add. CP - Dy. Municipal Commissioner & above - Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Urban Development Authority - Regional Transport Officer (RTO) - Executive Engineer (R&B) - Account Officer/Treasury Officer - Add. CP/DCP (Admin. Branch) (Member Secretary) - Non Official Members- - Leading Citizens-2 - Schedule Caste-1 - Schedule Tribe-1 - Mahila Member-1 - Minority Caste-1 - Trade Union Activist-1 - Consumer Protection Samiti-1

Executive Committee

State Level	District Level	Police Commissionerate Level
- Additional Chief Secretary (Home) (Chairman) - Director General of Police (Co-Chairman) - DGP/ADGP/IGP (Admin) - Secretary (Home) - Financial Advisor (Home) - ADGP (PR)/IGP (PR) (Member Secretary)	- Superintendent of Police (Chairman) - SDPO's of the Sub-division - Account Officer /Treasury Officer - DySP (HQ) (Member Secretary)	- Commissioner of Police (Chairman) - Add.CP/Jt. CP - Account Officer/Treasury Officer - Additonal CP /DCP (Admin. Branch) (Member Secretary)

Activities carried out by Suraksha Setu Society

1. Mahila Suraksha /Mahila Sashaktikaran
2. Senior Citizen
3. Child Protection
4. Traffic Awareness
5. Student Counselling
6. Student Police Cadet

7. Awareness campaigns
8. Suraksha Setu Rath
9. Rehabilitation of Bootlegger women
10. Fisherman Awareness
11. Organizing sport event for public and police
12. Blood Donation Camp

(1) Since its inception more than 15.50 lakh women and girl students from various school & colleges in the state have been trained under the self defense component in judo and karate. To address the issue of domestic violence against women, the societies on its part offer counselling to victim and their families. To sensitize the state on the facets of women's safety and security, seminars have been organized across the state.



(2) To ensure that the services of police are easily available to senior citizens, the societies register the senior citizens and offer them counselling as well as assist in their pilgrimage visits. Kiosks have been set up in neighbourhood and public places where senior citizens can seek the assistance of police. In addition to this, separate kiosks have been set up for senior citizens in police stations. Over 4.76 lakh senior citizens are registered with the societies. All of them have been provided with all possible assistance to undertake pilgrimage visits and about 4.49 lakh have been provided counselling along with their children.





- (3) An objective of the society is also to discourage child labour and to enhance the importance of child safety. Counselling is also provided to students. To help school children understand the dynamics of a police station, 12.60 lakh students have been taken on exposure visits.
- (4) The societies also ensure to reach out to the youth and impart awareness about the nuances involved in traffic rules and encourage them to play a significant role in detection of crime. More than 21.74 lakh students across the state have been given training on traffic rules.
- (5) A scheme of Police student cadets (SPC) is launched across the state for students studying in 8th and 9th standard to create a sense of units, humanity and harmony honouring elders etc. Total over 4.38 lakh students have been enrolled under SPC.



Conclusion

Suraksha Setu Societies is a case in point of how Gujarat has integrated people in playing an essential role towards the law and order situation of the state. The Suraksha Setu Kendra are setup at easily approachable place where various services in line with Jan Seva Kendra are offered.

KERALA

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY KERALA POLICE

I JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT

Introduction

Janamaithri Suraksha Project, the premier Community Policing initiative of Kerala Police has indeed metamorphosed into a multi-dimensional agent of change, from its humble beginning and is still growing day by day due to the huge positive response it has evoked among common man.

Kerala Police has also enunciated Community Policing Projects in various other fields viz. enhancement of Coastal Security, creation of responsible future citizens through today's students, helping in the betterment of the living conditions of the Tribal Population, women safety, welfare of Senior Citizens, improving Traffic Awareness, spreading digital surveillance to rural areas with public support etc.

Women safety, victim rehabilitation, awareness against the use of narcotics, security of residential and commercial areas, missing children identification, tourist security, railway security, highway security, protection of environment, security of public spaces are some areas where community policing has massive potential. The success of these projects has been remarkable due to its inclusiveness, community participation and its resultant impact on Internal Security. The colony visits/house visits by the Beat Officers, working under the Janamaithri Police Station, are undoubtedly, making tremendous impact in the domain of internal security.

Objective

Community policing initiative by the Kerala Police seeks to develop closer ties between the Police and the citizens, and create synergistic partnerships within local communities to deal effectively with anti-social activities and prevent crime.

Scope

There are a number of projects and initiatives undertaken by the Janamaithri Suraksha Project which includes, security and welfare of women and children, protection of senior citizen, building up infrastructure for security which includes stranger check programme, school/college Jagratha Samithis, Women Self Defense Programmes, Vanitha Jagratha Samithis, Anti-Drug/ Liquor programmes etc making tremendous impact on the people's attitude towards the Police and their activities.

The details of best practices in this regard are appended herewith.

I) Women Safety Initiatives

- a) **Police Facilitation Officer in One Stop Crisis Center-** As per the Circular No.06/2022/PHQ dated 09.02.2022 and 07/2022/PHQ dated 14.02.2022, a total number of 63 women police officers have been appointed as Police Facilitation Officers (PFOs) in the 20 police districts and in the GRP, Railways. The PFOs



act as the liaison between the One Stop Crisis (OSC) and other CJS agencies and maintain effective and timely coordination with functionaries of the OSC and other relevant agencies such as jurisdictional police station, public prosecutors, legal aid lawyers/para-legal, shelter homes etc. The PFOs also facilitate information sharing with the aggrieved woman/survivor and her family regarding the registration of FIR, status of the investigation and the trial proceedings.

- b) **Family & Women Counselling Centers-** Family & Women Counselling Centers provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and families who are victims of atrocities through crisis intervention and systematic counselling. The Centers also create awareness and mobilize public opinion on social issues affecting status of women. Besides, it also aims at generating awareness in the community about prevailing laws relating to women and giving legal aid to the victims of domestic violence. During the financial year 2022-2023, 42 nos. of counsellors have been appointed in the Family & Women Counselling centers in the districts across the state. In the financial year 2023-2024, it is proposed to recruit an additional 43 number of counsellors in the districts counselling centers so as to ensure the service of 84 counsellors exclusively for the 84 Sub Divisional Police Offices and one in the State Women Cell.
- c) **Nirbhaya Scheme & Nirbhaya Volunteers-** The service of the Nirbhaya Volunteers are being utilized to prevent crime against Women and Children by creating awareness on gender issues and to integrate “potential victims” into the mainstream in order to ensure that they are equipped to handle the situation when a violation occurs, by means of counselling and training and ensure that they are not stigmatized. This scheme envisages a platform for interaction with women in distress, eliminate fear factor, reduce response time to reach to the needy, to prevent atrocities through constant vigilance, to train them to face eventualities, to provide assistance through counselling and to provide psychological care during the trial of the case.

In the financial year 2022-2023, the department utilized the service of 205 Nirbhaya Volunteers in 8 police districts. In the ensuing financial year i.e. 2023 - 2024, it has been decided to avail the service of the Volunteers in all the police stations across the state. Moreover, it is also decided to appoint Nirbhaya Volunteers in 14 Vanitha Police Stations in the State.

- d) **Women Self Defense Training Programme-** Women self-defense training programme is a unique initiative of Kerala Police under the Community Policing Project. The vulnerability of women and young girls is a major factor contributing to the instances of crime against women. JMSP has implemented the self-defense training program for women and young girls in all districts as a confidence building measure to integrate the women in society to fight against atrocities with confidence.

Through this project, training has been provided to about 17 lakh women from various sectors of the society, starting from school college students, housewives,

office workers, etc. Apart from this, self-defense training camps have been organized for school students during the mid-summer vacation. The programme is now going on all over the State fervently creating much hope and enthusiasm among all the sections of women like school-college student, office goers and other working women, housewives and the like.

- e) **“WINGS” - Women Safety Expo-** Under the aegis of Janamaithri Suraksha Project & Kerala govt., a Women Safety Expo “WINGS” was conducted on 23rd and 24th March, 2023 at Govt. Women's College, Thiruvananthapuram. The Expo created public awareness on the legal, institutional mechanisms and the welfare schemes available for women victims through the combined efforts of Police and the multiple partner departments. Live interactive sessions with Women Protection Officers, Child Protection Officers, Dowry Prohibitions Officers were held at the venues. The Expo envisaged to equip women with knowledge and capacity to respond appropriately to violence as well as to increase public understanding and insight into the social, legislative, legal, health care, psychological measures, compensation schemes and remedial measures available for combating atrocities against women in public private and cyber spaces. Since the event became an instant success with the direct participation of more than 15000 women from different walks of life, it has been decided to conduct the WINGS Expo in the subsequent years.

II) Child Friendly Initiatives

- a) **Child Friendly Police Stations (CFPS)-** CFPSs are police stations that demonstrate child friendliness in attitude, ambience, infrastructure, procedure and enforcement. They facilitate partnership, function as Knowledge Hubs and perform as strict enforcers of child related laws. After a successful pilot project in this regard, 148 police stations now are transformed as child friendly police stations in Kerala, after necessary capacity building of all the police personnel of these police stations, through a well-organized residential workshop organized in close partnership with UNICEF.
- b) **Digital De-Addiction Centers (D-DAD)-** The Covid-19 pandemic has led to an inevitable surge in the use of digital technologies. People belonging to all generations all over the world are forced to adjust to new ways of life. With schools closed for more than a year, virtual class rooms have become the new normal for children. Enhanced screen time and internet usage among children has resulted in various mental health issues, including addiction to online games. In this context, Kerala Police established child friendly Digital De-Addiction Centers (D-DAD) in 6 major cities of Kerala. The D-DAD is envisioned as dedicated centers equipped with cutting edge services to ensure psychological interventions to support children facing various behavioral and emotional issues resulting from unhealthy use of the internet. With the support of experts in the field, these centers operate as de-addiction services for children addicted to internet and online games. The focus is on interactive education, device free retreats and scientifically supported diversion tactics. D-DAD also gives



necessary professional advice to parents, teachers and other agencies dealing with children facing this problem.

The Children and Police (CAP) House under Social Policing Directorate will shoulder the responsibility of administration, monitoring & coordinating all the 6 D-DAD Centers at the state level. In the initial phase, D-DAD started functioning in Six Cities namely, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kozhikkode and Kannur through the state plan scheme 2022-23. The D-DAD Centre functioned with human resources, infrastructural arrangements and a child friendly ambience. This also includes service of a psychologist trained in internet de-addiction among children.

Various child friendly projects have been successfully implemented in the state with the coordination of Janamaithri Suraksha Project and the Directorate of Social Policing. The **HOPE** project which identifies the school drop outs and bring them back to school, the Chiri Help Desk to address the physical and mental challenges faced by children with counselling and the Child Friendly Police Stations to create a child friendly environment are the examples of such projects.

Other Community policing initiatives

- i) **Tribal Janamaithri Suraksha Scheme-** Tribal Janamaithri is a sub set of Janamaithri Suraksha Project aimed at the upliftment of marginalized Scheduled Tribal community of the State and their sustainable development. Despite Constitutional protection, statutory rights and a number of schemes and plan funds, the Tribal populace is still bonded to the shackles of poverty and poor standards of life. Low literacy, poor awareness and low standard of living make them vulnerable to social ills and in turn they become puppets in the hands of land mafia, exploiters and even to the Left Wing Extremists. Maoists through their intervention with the community carefully take advantage of their poor conditions and intrude into their day to day life. They distort the truth, magnify their sufferings and convince them that the only option left is to revolt against the Government. The fact that the maximum sightings of Maoists are in the vicinity of tribal colonies assume greater significance in this context.

At this juncture, Kerala Police had foreseen the growth of Left Wing Extremism/Maoism among the tribal populace and devised a pioneer project in the name of “Tribal Janamaithri”. The main focus of the project is to identify the problems faced by the tribal population and liaise between the Government and the tribes through the specially trained beat Police personnel deployed exclusively for this purpose. The beat officers earnestly endeavour to resolve the problems faced by the communities approaching the concerned departments either directly or through superior officers. These officers passionately address their issues and develop good relations with the tribes which helps to collect vital intelligence regarding the suspected movement of Maoists in the forests.

Many beat officers participate in the “Oorukoottams” (Gramasabhas) and monthly grievance redressal dalaths convened in the tribal settlements. In consultation and



cooperation with various government departments and agencies, police conducts anti-drug campaigns, educational awareness campaigns, job fairs etc. in these localities helping considerably in the sustainable development of the community.

The implementation of project **HOPE** for providing required psycho-social support to the school drop-out children in the tribal settlements is yet another landmark work of the beat officers in these areas. An expert training program on the various schemes available for the protection and upliftment of tribals have been provided to the 260 beat police officers who are working as tribal beat police officers in 74 police stations in Kerala, where tribal groups are mostly living.

- ii) **Migrant Labour Janamaithri Suraksha Scheme-** This project had provided various services to around four lakh migrant workers in the state during the Covid period. Several anti-drug campaigns in labour camps across the state, awareness on Awas insurance card, medical camps and inspection of basic facilities in labour camps by police in coordination with the Labour Department are being conducted under this project.
- iii) **Janamaithri Suraksha Project in the Railway Police Stations under GRP Kerala-** Community policing have been launched at the Railway Police Stations, with a vision to give Protection and Security through Public Participation and as an initiative to develop and improve RPS and the Railway Passenger's interface.

The prime objective of this project in GRP is to maintain and improve a warm and cordial relationship between Police and the public within the area of its jurisdiction and to prevent and instill a sense of safety and security among rail commuters. Enhanced public awareness on security related issues through the direct participation, effective tackling of growing extremist & terrorist menace through improved information network, prevention and detection of all kinds of crime on the Railways, care and protection of children in contact with the Railways, improvement in the functioning of the R.P.Ss in Kerala are the anticipated benefits of this project.

Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi in Railways- It has been formed to assist the aforesaid project functioning in the railways. The Samithi consist of selected members from Railway Officials, RPF Officers, travelling students, local body members, Railway vendors, porters, Members of Passengers Associations, Auto taxi drivers, public residing near to the Railway stations and socio-educational workers. Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis under GRP Kerala carry out various programmes and activities to create good rapport between Police and public and to sort out the issues that are confronted by them during train journey. The Beat officers conduct awareness programme to encourage them to share their problems with Police.

Janamaithri Railway Beat- The jurisdiction of every Railway Police Station under GRP Kerala is divided into beats by considering the geographical requirements, crime, law and order and other problems of the area in the railways. The Beat officers regularly patrol in their beat and observe the activities of their area more closely. They go around the beat area at least 20 hours in a week and gain confidence of the public in their beat area.



M-Beat in Railways- This system has been introduced exclusively for Railway Janamaithri beats with advanced features towards collection of timely information and prevention and detection of crime with the participation of public. The main objective of this system is to ensure systematic coverage of Duty Beats in entire Railway Division/ Railway Police Stations under GRP Kerala, to ensure availability of Train Beat Police Officers in all the coaches and to ensure effective supervision and monitoring of staff on duty. This enables the staff & supervisory officers for further analysis of performance and gauges the need for improvement.

- iv) **Janamaithri Drama Orchestra Teams-** Janamaithri Drama and Orchestra teams are functioning under the Janamaithri Suraksha Project to organize awareness programmes across the state on various topics such as domestic marital harassment, road safety, Covid awareness, mobile phone abuse among students, drug use, etc. The awareness drama and mega shows performed by the Janamaithri Team has gained good popularity among the public especially in the schools and college students.

II PRASANTHI SENIOR CITIZEN HELP DESK- Prasanthi is established as a multi service community age care center for providing health care, legal and psycho-social support services to elderly population and their care givers. The project intends to transform the interface between the Police and the senior citizens and to involve senior citizens in a problem solving partnership with the Police through community policing initiatives.

In all Police stations “Register of Senior Citizens” are maintained to record the address and phone numbers of all senior citizens in the respective jurisdictions of the Police Stations. Prasanthi Help Desk is collecting data from the Police stations and randomly contacting and checking the where abouts and needs of senior citizens. Two dedicated CUG numbers (9497900035 & 9497900045) have been allotted for this senior citizen help desk and two Police personnel, specifically trained in geriatric care are operating the help desk round the clock on shift basis 24 X 7. Through the District Nodal Officers of Janamaithri Suraksha Project (Narcotic/District Crime Branch DYSPs), effective implementation of the project is being done at the district level and necessary help is extended for and on behalf of Prasanthi. This people friendly initiative received much public acclaim and it is proposed to expand the scope of the initiative for addressing the concerns of women and children.

Performance Appraisal of Prasanthi from 23.04.2020 to 19.05.2023

Psychological Assistance	504
Food	39
Medicine/Medical Aids	209
E-Learning	123
Traveling/Hospital	307
Crime	183
Civil	989
Rehabilitation/Wandering	28



Other needs	1859
Total needs	4006
Follow up calls	6194
Senior citizens Welfare calls	30846
Total calls in Prasanthi	41240
Total needs of senior citizens	3128

III ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNITS (AHTU) OF KERALA POLICE- In order to address the issue of human trafficking in a comprehensive manner, 20 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been set up at the district level. The objective of establishing AHTU is to prevent and counter trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to provide for care, protection, and rehabilitation of the victims, while respecting their rights, and creating a supportive legal, economic and social environment for them. The Assistant Commissioner of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Crime Branch is designated as the District Nodal Officer for monitoring and coordinating the project in the districts.

AHTUs, took various measures and initiatives in preventing and countering human trafficking on a continuous basis and made concerted efforts in combating the menace of trafficking in persons in a holistic manner. AHTUs are ensuring focused attention in dealing with offences of human trafficking, conducting rescue operations with a victim-centric approach. The AHTUs conducted simultaneous raids regularly at places like circus camps, Hotels, Textile shops and other work places where violation of fundamental rights of the children especially child labour, physical, mental or sexual harassment may take place.

The awareness campaigns had shown good results. Monthly district wise AHTU meetings are conducted with all stakeholders. SAHTU conducted and coordinated several virtual training programmes in Anti – Human Trafficking for SHO's and AHTU members. The AHTU were provided separate vehicles and they actively pursue cases of trafficking of minor from other states to Kerala for bonded labour and other illegal activities.

MADHYA PRADESH



COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY MADHYA PRADESH POLICE

I. COMMUNITY POLICING FOR TRIBAL AREAS

Introduction

Madhya Pradesh (MP) has the largest tribal population in the country which constitutes 21% of the States total population (2011 Census). The Gonds, Bheels, Bhilalas, Baigas, Karmas, Sahariaya, Korkus, Rawats, Barelas, Bhartas area some of the major tribes having different lifestyles, livelihood patterns and customs and traditions. These areas pose special challenges to the policing. Community Policing in tribal areas therefore becomes a necessity and an effective strategy of governance and justice delivery.

Aspects of Community Oriented Policing

There are various aspects of Community Oriented Policing in Tribal Areas which can be clubbed together into the following broad categories:

- Community Policing for Tribals in Naxalite Affected Areas
- Community Policing in Tribal Areas to Mainstream Community Based Traditional Mediation Mechanisms in Interpersonal, Inter Group Conflicts and Peace Building
- Community Policing in Tribal Areas to Promote Legal Literacy, Improve Access to Justice and to Raise Awareness About Denouncing Outlawed Social Customs and Traditions
- Community Policing in Restoring Dignity and Access to Justice for De-notified Tribes and Their Protection and Mainstreaming.

MP police has been practicing a calculated approach in dealing with tribal issues by starting specific community-oriented schemes. It is however to be noted that all tribal districts have nagar and Gram Raksha Samities and many tribal issues are addressed through these local samities. In addition, there are some other schemes, discussed as follows:





A. Community Policing Schemes for Tribal Areas: Alteration Dispute Resolution Scheme

1. Tadvi Panchayats

“Tadvi” is the head or Patel of the village. In tribal dominated districts Jhabua and Alirajpur to settle the social and family disputes of the village, Panchayat is organized in the presence of Tadvi on the demand of both the parties. Other prominent people of the village also attend the said Panchayat. Both the parties accept the decision taken in Tadvi Panchayat. Local police officers also brief/familiarize both the parties with the legal aspects (Tadvi Panchayat). With this, on one hand, ordinary matters are resolved through mutual discussion at the local level, and on the other hand, legal proceedings, i.e. trips to the police station and courts, are also avoided. Redressal of cases through Tadvi Panchayat also helps in preventing serious incidents. The role of Tadvi Panchayat is important in removing the evils prevalent in the society and in making the villagers aware of the schemes of the government.

2. Samvaad Setu Scheme and Khatla Panchayat

The Tribal Communities have special customs and traditions which need to be respected. However at the same time it has to be seen that they do not continue with certain harmful social practices like child marriages. The community-based mediations as Alternate Dispute Resolution system is also unique to the communities in the Tribal areas. Although conducive to tribal customs it has been seen that money-based transactions do not seep in and become exploitative in its nature and may not forge gender based and other tradition-based violence. Here the need for Community Interface of the police is very much needed.

The Tribal panchayats in conflicts and disputes are addressed in tribal districts by the police by various dispute resolution mechanisms two of such schemes are Khatla Panchayats and Tadvi sammelans prevalent in western MP districts nurtured into well laid out tribal area community-oriented schemes by the SsP working in these districts. Under community policing scheme the public dialogues are organized through Khatla meetings in tribal dominated villages. The complaints are resolved on the spot by the police through awareness. Its main objective is to free the tribals from superstitions, evil practices, beliefs like Dakan by giving them counselling, and to prevent incidents like molestation and mob lynching and bring public awareness. Khatla Panchayat is running successfully in Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh. Tribal society addresses the cot as Khatla. Whenever any serious crime takes place in the village, senior police officers reach the villager's, sit on cot and after holding informal meetings with the prominent persons of the society, identify the people actually responsible for the incident and arrest them. At the same time, efforts are also made to ensure that no other incident takes place in response to the above incident. There are many examples of community-oriented police work affecting the access to justice and better service delivery. For example in the year 2022, on the occasion of Bhagauria traditional tribal match making festival, a tribal girl was molested and subjected to obscene acts by mischievous elements in Alirajpur district. Due to which the tribal society got angry. After the said serious incident, the arrest of the accused became possible by the police conducting a Khatla meeting between the tribal society and the victim's family and with the active role of the society members. Due to which a major L&O situation was successfully averted.



B. Community Policing against Harmful Social Customs and Traditions: Leading to Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls

Community-oriented schemes have been started in districts which have special tribal issues like alcoholism, making of illegal liquor in large commercial quantities, social customs related to child marriage, bride price, Natra systems, and related human trafficking, violent inter community conflicts, lack of awareness about modern medicines, ignorance about government schemes for their upliftment and exploitation due to violence by well off communities. There are social reform movements and NGO activities which are aligned with the community-oriented police systems in different districts where such issues of tribal exploitation or lack of awareness exists. The civil society and police connect really helps the police to come up with community-based solutions for most of these issues rather than introducing them to the criminal justice formal procedure without giving them chance to understand and react to the alternatives available to them. Many tribal leaders have joined the community police efforts on social reforms in the respective communities. The MP state has AJK (Anusuchit Jati/Anusuchit Jan Jati Kalyan) police station in each district which looks after the access to justice and crime reporting and investigation against the atrocities incurred on tribals and Dalits. These police stations also run legal awareness campaigns regularly throughout the state of MP to address the issues of violence and abuse of tribals by non-tribals under which rapid access to justice and crime investigation is ensured. The community-oriented police efforts are deployed to inform them about the problems of crime and how they can have easy access to justice. The victims are given compensation and guided and supported through the criminal justice process.

C. Community Policing Scheme to Address Issues of Justice and Safety of De-Notified Tribes

In some districts of Madhya Pradesh which include Guna, Dewas, Ashoknagar, Rajgarh and Shajapur, de-notified communities like Kanjar, Pardhi, Sansi, Bediya, Banchhra and other

communities reside. Special efforts have been made under the community policing by the police to bring them to remove their involvement in crime and bring them into the mainstream and to live a dignified life. Under the Community Police methodology, Village/Town Defence Committee are formed to inspire them to live an addiction-free and crime-free life by adopting education, self-reliance and dignified profession and vocation. Police is also providing help with jobs holding community conferences to motivate criminal elements to surrender, reward those who adopt good lifestyle.



Website Link

<https://www.mppolice.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/COP%20for%20Tribal%20Areas.pdf>

II. SRIJAN: COMMUNITY POLICING SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND BOYS

Introduction

The SRIJAN Program of Community Policing by the MP Police in India is a focused community police initiative focused on the empowerment and access to justice for the youth particularly adolescent girls in poor neighbourhoods and slums who face sexual harassment and personal safety issues due to social subordination, lack of education and personal growth opportunity succumbing them to child marriage, human trafficking and domestic violence.

Functioning

This program was started in the city of Bhopal in fifteen slum communities to work with youth and teenage girls to engage with them through a month long training and capacity building drive to educate them about laws and rights, skill them in self defense technique, orient them about jobs and vocations they can take to improve their self-reliance and develop as more confident individuals. The community police officers maintain regular contact, educate the community elders to respect the rights, remove harmful social pressures on young girls for child marriage and domestic abuse, respect the individual liberty of the youth and protect them from violence and abuse at homes and in the community. The youth is also educated to remain away from drugs, violent behaviour and acquire better social conduct and responsible attitude. Training camps are followed by regular fortnightly meetings with the youth and community leaders.



SRIJAN - Girls Centric COP Schemes Community Police Response team remain alert in responding to any calls for help in case of reporting of violence and they also assist the youth in their self-development and providing guidance to apply for different kinds of employment. The program also focuses on teenage boys and their orientation for better social behavior, connecting them with formal education and drug free and crime free lifestyles which respects women and promotes social responsibility and good citizenship.



The Srijan Program as an Innovation in Community Oriented Policing

This approach is an innovation in community policing which targets crime prevention, youth engagement, women, girls and child security and promotes a culture of policing which is focused on Inclusion through concentrated community-oriented efforts which respects diversity, Access to justice for the socially disadvantaged groups and promotes a prejudice free, community engaged, public trust based policing.

This is achieved through the following approach:-

- A- It targets crime against women, girls and children through concentrated community engaged solutions in crime prone neighbourhoods and communities
- B- It focuses on inclusion of those community and community groups which are poor, socially subordinated and prone to violence and crime
- C- It focuses on youth crime and prevention of youth from succumbing to a sub culture of violence, drugs and domestic violence

- D- It creates a continuous connect and responsive relationship of the police with the community- improving police presence in the community, improving police sources of information about crime and criminality and facilitating their access in the violence prone neighbourhoods
- E- It improves access to justice for the girls and women facing domestic violence and other forms of violence as they have better and more empowered attitudes through the self-defence and law related training they get and through better communication channels with the police and their increased access to the police services once their trust improves.
- F- General criminality and levels of violence and abuse decrease as the police presence increases in the community and as the common residents, youth, women and girls get more access to the police and the police response and reach increases
- G- The trust on the police improves, police transparency of work improves due to a larger and deeper public interface, accountability of police improves leading to better police image and legitimacy to work.



Implementation Modalities of the SRIJAN Program

The Agency worked in a systematic manner following a plan of action by involving the following Training and Educations –

- a) The Police received systematic training in adapting to community-oriented work and engagement techniques with the communities and with the social work agencies already working in the community- having a direct connect with community members.



- b) The police was made aware about the basic values of ethical policing, human rights, equality and justice, non-discrimination, gender justice and police accountability and police legitimacy.
- c) They were trained in communications skills and other aspects of public dealing, soft skills and multiagency work ethics apart from crime prevention techniques, responsive policing and access to justice issues.

The success of this program in Bhopal city led to its replication in Indore, Khandwa and Jhabua districts where the systematic training and education was carried. Community Outreach. A well-structured community outreach effort was planned and executed.

- 1 Outreach with community police officers- Women security officers, child protection officers given and first responders were given community police training.
- 2 Outreach with community workers and community leaders within the targeted neighbourhoods who were active in different roles in the community and were approached for this program by the community police officers directly or through social work agencies with whom the police aligned.
- 3 This also involved working through a Multi-Agency Partnership with other agencies and individuals, social work organizations, youth leaders, other welfare agencies who were approached to partner with the police to reach out to the community. This also involved working closely with schools, welfare centers, free meals centers for the poor and other welfare agencies which had a connect in the community and their existing networks were utilized for this purpose.



Impact of SRIJAN Program

The program has within two years of its implementation, from April 2022 to May 2024 has shown effective impact. 15 slum communities and poor neighbourhoods suffering from endemic violence and delinquency were selected through this unique program. A Total of 2700 community police volunteers participated within which 1900 youth community leaders created out of which 1550 are teenage girls and 350 teenage boys and 800 adult women through the Shakti Samiti groups from the community in Bhopal City. The police presence in crime prone

areas increased and better crime prevention happened. Within the span on 2 years the community police efforts brought down the crime against women figure by 23% in the city of Bhopal compared through the statistics of the year 2022-23 compared with those of 2021-22. A dip in crime against domestic violence and overall reduction in the incidences of violence in these neighbourhoods was witnessed. Social Malpractices and crimes like forced child marriage of the girls was reduced very significantly as police campaigned against these social crimes with partnering social work agencies, similarly incidence of girls domestic abuse, domestic violence with women, forced child labour, and school dropout rates of teenage girls came down. Police crime control and monitoring over the areas for citizen safety improved. Public Trust in the Police has shown a clear trend of improvement focused model of community policing which has a great replicability potential.

The police behaviour improved, police trust increased, accountability improved and public trust also improved. Other cities started taking inspiration and they also started this approach to get better outcomes. The civil society started working with the police and it has become a good example of multi agency partnership in policing. This places SRIJAN program as a unique and successful program as it is community based, inclusion and non-discrimination based, it focuses on women's and girls security specifically as very few community policing efforts have a gender focus and this has it and it sends a positive message of community development through youth capacity building exemplifying how community police efforts can create a positive communal environment to clean up the crime and delinquency in its preventive role and also add up to the general welfare of the neighbourhoods- earning public trust for the police.



Conclusion

The SRIJAN program has created a synergy between the Community Police officers, community youth, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations working within the slum communities to create a multiagency partnership catalyzed by the community police wing to create a more safe and violence free, drug free and domestic abuse free communities where youth are oriented to achieve better life options and overall figures of crime, child marriage and violence against women and girls has substantially reduced. Many girls from the socially deprived and poor neighborhoods have escaped child marriage and have adopted higher education and better vocations. Many are aspirants to join the police force as police officer for which the community police wing is conducted free of cost carrier development training camps. The



community police presence in slums and ghettos has increased, incidences of violence, drug abuse and crime have reduced and the trust on police and police legitimacy has exponentially increased.

Website Link-

<https://www.mppolice.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/Youth%20Centric%20COP%20Schemes.pdf>

III. STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM(SIP): COMMUNITY POLICING SCHEME FOR THE YOUTH

Introduction

It is a unique community policing initiative as well as innovation which focuses on youth, student groups and educational institutions. Under this, students are provided with opportunities to do internship of one month to three months with the police. Opportunities are being provided to the students of law management, IT engineering, forensic social work and humanities to make them aware about various police works such as Dial 100, basic nature of cyber crime, software and operation of CCTNS, Victim Support Scheme, crime against women and children, community police functioning, human resource management etc.

Under the scheme, while the students get the opportunity of internship and earn a certificate for their carrier progression, the police gets a big platform to enhance public participation by connecting with the youth, create awareness about the law in colleges and work in the field of community policing for women's safety by utilizing the energy of the students for public awareness of laws, women's and children's rights and security and also spreading awareness by harmful social practices which must be abandoned like child marriage, domestic violence. The students also participate in de-addiction drives and traffic safety education and mass awareness drives. Students also involve themselves in public welfare drives.

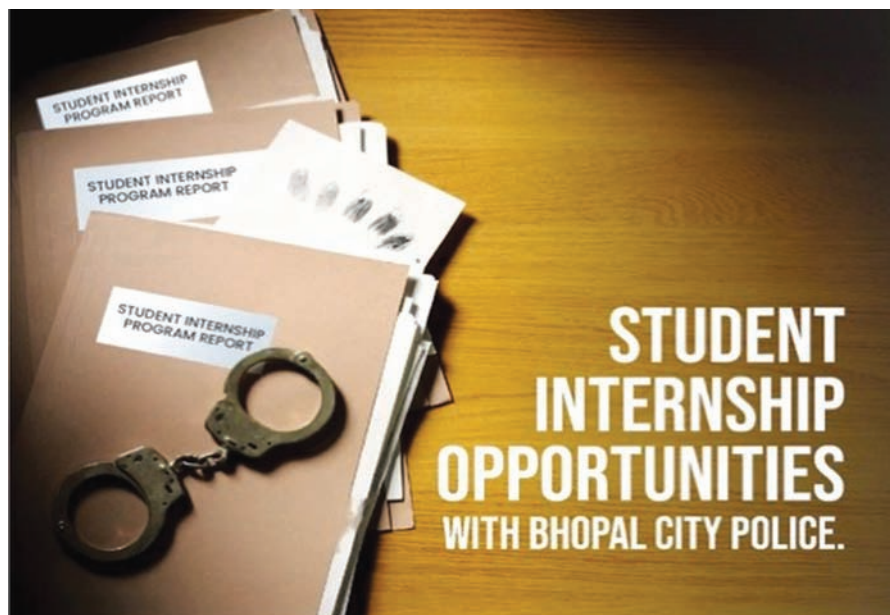


This scheme provides an opportunity to the police, to improve access to justice by reducing prejudices and to present a more humane face of the police – as the students get to know about the police work and understand various nuances of police work from a close quarter. This youth connect program leads to students joining hands in major awareness drives through Street Plays Nukkad Natak, songs and skits and using social media to run campaigns against violation of laws, social evils and addictive behaviours.

The new initiative of E-community policing is being developed by developing cyber volunteers from these students. Its benefit has been extended to about 800 students in Bhopal district and about 400 students in Indore district so far. It is noteworthy that the students benefited from scheme have done micro research projects to improve the police work.

Conclusion

The Student Internship Scheme is making an effective contribution in increasing the awareness about cyber crime, crimes against women, other crimes in the area and about legal provisions. It has not only enabled police to connect with students but also.



POLICE STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM SCHEMES

- Scheme No- [01] Public Security Awareness Generation Campaign
- Scheme No- [02] Traffic Rules Awareness Generation
- Scheme No- [03] Women & Child Security & Law Enforcement
- Scheme No- [04] Forensics & Law Enforcement
- Scheme No- [05] Legal Norms And Issues In Law Enforcement
- Scheme No- [06] H.R. Management & Police Organizational Behavior
- Scheme No- [07] IT Based Crime Trends & Analysis
- Scheme No- [08] Cyber Security & Analysis
- Scheme No- [09] Use of Machine Learning, A.I. & Law Enforcement
- Scheme No- [10] Public Safety Awareness Generation App & Tool Designing
- Scheme No- [11] Public Interface & Law Enforcement
- Scheme No- [12] Development Of Learning Resources & Digital Platform For Letter Safety



SALIENT FEATURES:

-  Skill Enhancement Sessions
-  World Class Exposure
-  Live Case Studies
-  Inter Departmental Interactions
-  Individual Certification

Website Link-

<https://www.mppolice.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/Youth%20Centric%20COP%20Schemes.pdf>



IV. COMMUNITY POLICING FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED INDIVIDUALS (MOOK BADHIR) AND HOMELESS PERSON

Introduction

Community Policing to Mainstream Security and Justice for differently abled individuals who are physically and Mentally Challenged- is an initiative for inclusion; which provides community-based support to individuals with physical and mental disabilities, to enhance their personal safety, their holistic security and access to justice.

The Need for Community Oriented Police

People who suffer from physical or mental disabilities frequently experience violence, abuse, and other types of injustice and insecurity as a result of their condition which may lead to vulnerabilities in a social environment within the community and also in a domestic environment within a family. The current criminal justice system is ill equipped to handle the demands and circumstances of the crimes committed against these people.

These individuals due to their unique situation of comprehension of the justice system are not having the competencies and the agency to raise their concerns and make claims for their protection and demand justice. It is here that a proactive approach to mainstream their rights and provide protection and access justice is expected from the police.

The Mook Badhir Thana of Indore - Access to Justice Assistance for Violence Affected Differently Abled Individuals.

The Community Lead Police assistance booths for the differently abled individuals is a special assistance booth at Indore where within a Police station premises. This is an assistance center where speech therapists and other experts help deaf and dumb to convey their reports on violence and victimization they encounter. It is called a Mook Badhir Thana because such complaints are then written down in the form of police first information reports with the help of expert social workers coming from the community. The police remains in assistance of the differently abled with the support of community lead social work. Here it is noted that the service is utilized not by one city but many adjoining cities and districts where they encounter any issue happening with differently abled individuals who need support. There is a need to do more of such efforts in other major cities with the support of social workers specializing in these methodologies. The facility at the Tukogunj Police station premises is served by Mr Gyanendra Purohit who is an example of community police support social worker along with his team. They have supported hundreds of such individuals who needed access to justice through special assistance. This center is around three decades old and stands as a strong example of community oriented and supported police work in access to justice for differently abled individuals.

ASHA ABHIYAAN

Introduction

This is a special campaign for the protection of socially despised, mentally ill and abandoned homeless women and men who face vulnerabilities and abuse. They are rescued with the

help of the police supported by NGOs and brought to hospitals and rehabilitation centers. Some of them whose conditions further improve get united with their families. Abuse of mentally ill in the homes is also taken into consideration as these acts amount to criminal act and hence need attention of the police and the community especially when the victim is not able to convey their problems and get into crime reporting systems.

This was started by Bhopal Police under community policing in collaboration with social organizations doing people-oriented work. Under this, arrangements are made to rescue socially abandoned women and mentally ill women, provide them medical facilities and take them to mental hospital after medical consultation, so that they are not exploited in any way in their abandoned state and they can remain safe.



Impact

Under this scheme, not only women but also men have been benefited. Under this scheme, more than 50 women and 06 men have been safely sent to the rehabilitation center in 2023-24. Similar activities have been planned to be initiated in other cities and districts with the support of the dedicated civil society organizations.

Website Link

<https://www.mppolice.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/COP%20for%20Differently%20abled%20individuals%20for%20their%20inclusion.pdf>



V. COMMUNITY POLICING FOR COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Introduction

Domestic violence against women is a prevalent social evil worldwide. The World Health Organization report shows that between 15% and 71% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner.

Objective

To take effective steps against domestic violence, community interventions need to be made in multiple areas simultaneously. This includes efforts to meet the immediate practical needs of women facing abuse, long term follow-up action, providing them legal support and financial assistance, and focusing on changing those cultural norms, attitudes, and legal provisions that promote acceptance of violence against women.

Community Oriented Policing

COP System Against Domestic Violence in MP is known to be one of the most effective and sustainable methods of curbing Domestic Violence. The Community resilience to domestic violence makes it imperative that domestic violence doesn't remain a 'domestic' issue; it scales up to become a community issue, taken up by the community members to name and shame those who indulge in it and also connect them to criminal justice system through its reporting to the police station. Women's solidarity against domestic violence is generated through the community-oriented police efforts. In this way domestic violence gets the attention of the community of women and they also act as access to justice related first door opening activity to the institutions of justice for the victim woman. The domestic violence related community-oriented police efforts in Madhya Pradesh police address the needs of the domestic violence victims and gives them enough support that they become 'survivors' who are able to withstand all forms of abuse and stand on their own feet.



1. Shakti Samiti Scheme

The shakti Samities are the community initiative of women through a community-oriented police efforts attached to the Urja help desk of each police station in the state. These community groups of women are trained in legal provisions, various aspects of gender and access to justice. Some of them are also trained as para legal workers to work as volunteers to keep a vigil on domestic violence prevalent in the community and then providing crucial access to justice support for such victims of violence. They also help police understand the vulnerabilities of the area in reference to women and domestic violence. They are the community outreach wings of the Urja Help Desks attached to each police station in the state.

The shakti samiti volunteers help the police in cases where women under custody need community support or where in cases where the victim or offender women need assistance in the police stations. These women regularly visit communities particularly slum communities to educate men and women about the ill effects of the domestic violence, drug abuse and imperatives of legal action in cases of harmful social practices like child marriage, dowry and other forms of violence against women. The Shakti Samities remain attached to Nagar and Gram Raksha Samities and help the police in crowd management during festivals and other public congregations.

This is a community policing initiative to prevent domestic violence, and is also a good example of women empowerment. This includes empowerment of women affected by violence and empowering them economically to lead life in a violence-free environment. This is a successful women empowerment scheme started by Madhya Pradesh Police which works in collaboration with the grass roots level NGOs and social organizations. The women volunteers also remain attached and connected to women and child development department's scheme and other social justice related departments. The police trust improves through the involvement of the women in police work related to community outreach and the police becomes more accessible to victims of domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and girls.





2. Shakti Cafe

Shakti Café Initiative: - an Entrepreneurship Initiative by Women Facing Domestic Violence - Conceptual Framework

Addressing financial inclusion and social acceptance, the Shakti Café initiative is a collaborative effort to empower women entrepreneurs and address the multifaceted challenges they face. It aims to build a more equitable and inclusive society through strategic partnerships, community engagement, and a commitment to social justice. Shakti Café is an organised chain of small coffee shop units set up near major police stations in Bhopal.

To provide self-reliance avenues to violence survivor women and keep the police connected to them so that they do not fall prey to domestic violence again. This is also aimed at providing access to justice to other women in the community by setting a symbolic example of empowerment near the police stations. The police stations also get a neat and clean services of canteens through these kiosks which are working well in Bhopal. The Shakti Café has become source of strength for the domestic violence survivors.

Conceptualised by the Police Department, the Café is run by women survivors of domestic violence supported by a multi-agency partnership under the ambit of Shakti Samiti of Urja Help Desk by MP Police, Sangini Sansthan funded by Mudra Loan from State Bank of India. Through the Madhya Pradesh Police, 36 police stations of Bhopal urban area have been identified for opening “Shakti Cafe”. A bank loan of Rs 01 lakh is provided by State Bank of India to open a Shakti Cafe kiosk. Shakti Café provide hygienic snacks and tea-coffee to the police station staff and visitors. The amount available as loan is paid in instalments to the bank from the income. As a result of which, on one hand, these victimized women are made self-reliant, and at the same time, their safety and security is ensured along with a regular connect with the police station.

A social entrepreneurship initiative to run the Shakti Café chain which is financially self-sustaining by achieving customer success after initial collaboration with the police, community service providers, and banks. The coffee shop, symbolically called Shakti Café, has gained the brand identity of success for struggling women facing all odds in their lives. A holistic justice initiative that builds confidence in women or those from marginalised backgrounds so that they can live their lives with dignity on their own.

Outcome

- **Financial Inclusion** – Revenue generated from the Shakti Café for the women entrepreneurs has the potential to provide both disposable and non-disposable income.
- **Entrepreneurial Attitude** - The demand for quick bite shops is increasing, especially near government offices like police stations where the flow of visitors is high. This provides an opportunity for them to learn business expansion and attain an entrepreneurial attitude.
- **Social Inclusion** - A woman capable of generating income and supporting a family on her own naturally gains social acceptance and respect.



- **Development of Family** - After suffering from hardships and hopelessness, if a woman bounces back to a respectable position in the family, she is determined to ensure her family grows in a positive direction.
- **Instilling Hope** - When a survivor of domestic violence triumphs in her life, it sends positive messages to other women facing similar challenges in their lives.
- **Skill Development** - Women participating in the Shakti Café initiative gain valuable skills in customer service, food preparation, and business management, enhancing their employability and self-sufficiency.
- **Mental Well-being** - Engaging in meaningful work and building a supportive community can significantly improve the mental health and self-esteem of domestic violence survivors.
- **Community Awareness** - The presence of Shakti Café near police stations and other public spaces raises awareness about domestic violence and the importance of supporting survivors, fostering a community that is more informed and empathetic.
- **Network Building** - By collaborating with various stakeholders such as police, community service providers, and banks, women entrepreneurs build a robust network that can provide ongoing support and resources.
- **Empowerment Through Ownership** - Ownership of a business provides a sense of control and empowerment, allowing women to take charge of their futures and make decisions that positively impact their lives and those of their families.
- **Role Modelling** - Successful women entrepreneurs from the Shakti Café initiative serve as role models for other survivors of domestic violence, demonstrating that recovery and success are possible.
- **Economic Development** - As these women succeed and expand their businesses, they contribute to the local economy, creating jobs and stimulating economic growth in their communities.
- **General Literacy** - Through their involvement with the Shakti Café and its partners, women have opportunities to improve their literacy, enhancing their ability to manage their businesses and navigate various aspects of daily life.
- **Cultural Change** - The initiative promotes a shift in cultural norms and attitudes towards domestic violence, encouraging a more supportive and non-judgmental approach to survivors.
- **Sustainability** - As a self-sustaining business model, Shakti Café can inspire similar initiatives, creating a replicable framework for addressing domestic violence through entrepreneurship in other regions.
- **Building Bridge** - Shakti Café in the vicinity of the police station, run by a woman survivor establishes a bridge between the police station and the victims/



survivors. It works as a support system for the women facing gender-based violence.

- Community Police Representation - Concept of public police partnership is effectively anchors a sustainable space through Shakti Cafe being run by the survivor women. It provides a sustainable platform for the public and police interaction towards building a safer society.



Website Link-

<https://www.mppolice.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09COP%20Schemes%20for%20Women's%20Access%20to%20Justice%20Combating%20Gender%20Based%20Violence.pdf>

MIZORAM

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY MIZORAM POLICE

VILLAGE DEFENCE PARTY (VDP)

A Village Defence Party (VDP) is one organization that had been established in various villages of the districts to augment and supplement the functioning of Police in Mizoram. The functioning of VDP is governed by the Mizoram Village Defence Organization Rules, 1981. As per this Rule, Village Defence Party shall be formed in a village with a minimum of 30 Adult members, any adult citizen of India who is willing to accept the duties and responsibilities enjoined upon the VDP may fill up the enrolment-cum-oath form and if the Thana Village Defence Officer is satisfied with the credentials of the citizen, he will issue enrolment certificate. The jurisdiction of the VDP is confined to the limit of the conventional boundary of the village out of which the VDP is formed.

According to section 49 of the Mizoram Police Act 2011 (Act No.3 of 2012), the Superintendent of Police has been empowered to organize a group of local respectable persons to be called VDP for the purpose of carrying out preventive patrolling, promoting crime reduction measures and generally assisting the Police in their functioning for the protection of the persons, security of the properties and safety in villages. Also, as per section 50, members of VDP will be inducted by the Superintendent of Police in consultation with the Community Liaison Group, from amongst able-bodied person, and with good character and antecedents, who are permanent residents of that village, who have not been convicted by a court of law or have not had charges framed against them by a court of law in a criminal case, or dismissed, removed, discharged or compulsory retired from any employment on grounds of moral turpitude, corruption or misconduct, or are connected with any political party or any allied organization thereof.

Membership of the VDP is voluntary and honorary. In rural areas, minor disputes sometimes resulted in serious offences like rioting and even murders, in such cases, VDP members have been playing an important role in resolving these disputes by immediately informing the Police about the disputes and giving factual information. It has also been observed that the VDP members have become great assistance to the entire Police Force in prevention and detection of crimes, intelligence gathering, fighting against illicit activities, and also in resolving minor disputes in the villages. To enhance their operational efficiency, various equipment such as Sleeveless Jacket, Black Umbrella, Solar Lamp etc. have been issued to VDP at regular intervals.

Presently, there are more than 5000 (five thousand) existing VDP members and 278 VDP units in Mizoram. The jurisdiction of the VDP is confined to the limits of the conventional boundary of the village out of which the VDP is formed.

Objectives

- To protect the village against attack from hostiles and anti-social elements including those from across the border.
- Aid the Police in searching for missing persons, suspected criminals, proclaimed



offenders, escaped offenders/criminals and such other anti-social elements.

- Help the village and government agencies during natural calamities assisting rescue and rehabilitation team during fires, flash floods, earthquake, etc.
- Provide guides and other types of assistance to Police in time of need.
- Promptly report any unnatural deaths.
- Keep watch over suspected criminals, receivers of stolen property and habitual offenders.
- In controlling and stoppage on drugs abuse and other contraband articles.
- To impart awareness among the youth on impact of drugs.
- To maintain cordial relationship with the public for better policing.

RAJASTHAN

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY RAJASTHAN POLICE

I PROJECT TAANA BAANA: THE UNIQUE JOURNEY OF A LOCAL CVE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTED BY THE RAJASTHAN POLICE.

Introduction

Project Taana-Baana & its flagship event Rajasthan Kabir Yatra. It's a template being tested on the ground by Rajasthan Police for the past few years to create a positive connection with people, establish communication channels, sensitize people about inter-faith cohesion.

In India, since "police" is a state (regional), state and district police must take the lead to create community policing initiatives. Project Taana Baana is one such robust localized counter-narrative.

Background

"Rajasthan Kabir Yatra":

With the belief that police can be "a force standing between chaos and civilization", Rajasthan Police for the last six years, under Project Taana Baana conceptualized and executed a travelling music festival in Rajasthan as a counter-narrative to de-radicalisation.

The journey started in Bikaner, the fourth largest district in India (in Rajasthan, the largest state of India) with a population of approximately two million. There were heavy communal clashes in Bikaner in 2015. Prior to that, the region was the epitome of communal harmony, even during the upheaval of the Independence partitions (1947) or Babri Mosque Demolition (1991-92). However, in the beginning of 2015, there was a rapid build-up of communal clashes and arson, (around half a dozen skirmishes, and three major riots in quick succession) which would emanate from something as minor as a petty brawls over music decibel levels. The usually leaderless crowds converted brawls to riots, exploited by some for political reasons & this pattern is not new. Newly acquired social media spread the violent extremism rapidly. The tension in the air was palpable.



Left: Bikaner district has rich tradition of accomplished Sufi and Bhakti singers in most villages or towns & unblemished communal harmony till recently.

Right: Serious Riots that ripped apart the various towns of Bikaner in late 2015.

(Source: PTI File photo)

These cyber onslaughts and echo chambers destroyed the traditional secular and inclusive values of the region, particularly the universal outlook and harmony. A counter-narrative to these festering extremist narratives were critically needed, as even terrorism is simply festering violent extremism that could be nipped in the bud.

The tool selected was “Rajasthan Kabir Yatra” (RKY), a travelling music festival with local Vani singers, which are traditional musicians, to be taken to those places which are torn by communal strife and organize “Satsangs”. Satsang (encounter with truth), the pivots to salvation in “Sanatan” traditions of Indian civilization, are pious and respected spaces. As communes, they are bereft of political leanings, to be used for spiritual engagements and extolling human values through singing traditions.

The Execution

The local Bikaner district police partnered with Lokayan, to conduct the event in the year 2016. The police used Community Liaison Group, (CLG) members.

The office of District Superintendents of Police, with stakeholders’ roundtables, suggested places that were in a state of radicalization that needed a softer approach – need for promoting a harmonious atmosphere between communities by providing them the space for exploration and exchange. The local police station acted as the primary resourcing agency to mobilize, sensitize, and encourage villagers and local artists to engage. A local youth organizing committee to help run the event.

To begin with, a Yatra was conducted in Sri-Dungargarh town. The communal clashes happened in 2015, a year before the 2016 event. Even during preparation, we witnessed both Hindu & Muslim communities coming together again for the first time after the clash. They welcomed their guests and artists together. We replaced the memories of violence of riots with the memories of celebration, festivities, and soulful music.



The citizens of same bylanes of the town that were witness to riots a year before (left); welcomed ‘Yatris’ (participants) next year with flowers & garlands (right).

After very exhilarating first edition, it has been replicated in seven districts over the past six years with equal success.

Rajasthan Kabir Yatra (RKY) has been creating a space where musicians, artists, scholars, students, and seekers of harmony spread the message of peaceful coexistence through the songs of Bhakti and Sufi saint-poets such as Kabir, Mira, Surdas, Namdev, Bulleh Shah et.al. Since these songs are part of the everyday life of people at large, it is an effective way to bring people together from all ethnicities and religions.

The events allow participants a space to self-explore and get uncomfortable. The more discomfort one faces by appreciating dissonance between the ideal and reality, or while testing one's threshold, the more learning and self-realization achieved. This learning and self-realization ultimately de-radicalizes the attendants, and by proxy, their communities. The Yatra events have seen crowds weeping after heartfelt performances, visibly undergoing catharsis of their communal pain.

Response: Rural participation & Audience

There are two types of participants in these events- outsiders (seekers on spiritual journey) and locals. At present, around 200 national and international participants called "yatris" (travellers) and around 100 youth volunteers are allowed. There is no such cap for the local villagers who wish to attend the concerts. The participation of local population at all venues cumulatively, has seen an increase from around 21,000 in 2016 to 36000 in 2022, making it an increase of around 72 % in the latest chapter since its inception. Social media channels that document the festival have touched over one million people. The rural engagement increased from 6 CLG groups spread across 12 police stations to 15 CLG groups across 30 police station areas (up until 2022).

Many corporate and government departments, such as tourism, have come forward to support the endeavour and provide assistance. The project found support from many national and international forums, chronicled by Jaipur Virasat Foundation (JVF, which organizes the Jaipur Literature Festival-JLF), Radio Australia, The Outlook Traveller, and leading media publications/handles of the country. It was also recognized as one of the best practices of community policing in the state by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.



Left: The present Union Law Minister of the Government of India and Member of Parliament (MP), Sh. Arjun Meghwal who is an accomplished Vaani singer himself, graced the Bikaner edition 2016 with his soulful performance .



Right: The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Sh. Ashok Gehlot inaugurating the 2019 chapter of Rajasthan Kabir Yatra under Project Taana Baana in Jaipur with DGP, Rajasthan.



Impact Assessment

The police department is holding impact assessment studies on all stakeholders. The team from the Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, was in attendance during the most recent RKY held in Udaipur, Rajasthan in October 2022, conducting a “probe study” with a scientific approach. The specific objective of this inquiry was ‘whether RKY has long-term positive impacts on people and what are the features of the RKY and the community that makes it effective’?

The inquiry is planned to follow the pre-test and post-test analysis with a mixed methodology. We plan to collect data before and after the event with multiple methods, including in-depth interviews, observation, questionnaires, and information extracted from social media. The responses will be collected from localities, personnel involved in the event organization (police personnel), and participants/local residents. A stratified sampling method would cover major demographic factors in the sample.

Special insight from the 2022 Yatra

It was interesting to note that initially locals were reluctant to offer help and saw it as an obligation because the Police supported the RKY; however, when the event was on a roll and finally concluded, most of them showed satisfaction and pride in it. This again is seen as **a reflection of resistance to change and the group reconciliation process, as intergroup conflict theory suggests**. Bringing locals together with a cause and reputation of their place seems to work as a catalyst for resolving the rift between social groups. The ownership of the success of the event was reported by most of the interviewees.



The Local Inspector (SHO), Vishnu Dutt (In Khaki Uniform), explaining the relevance of the tree that was witness to the riots a year earlier, made event ready by a wash by the same riot police water cannon, that quelled riots, signifying catharsis and new beginning.



Takeaway for Police - The engagement of police personnel in organizing these events have already led to better relationship between the police and people by involving the CLGs. There is now a network of well-functioning and responsible CLGs who can act as a bridge to connect the police and public. At the local level, more youth is coming forward & enrolling in voluntary police work like CLGs & “Police Mitras” (Friends of Police).

A Future Roadmap to replicate the outcomes of Project Taana Baana:

The future provides opportunity to bring together the various stakeholders of police functioning with the broader aim of community engagement:

1. CLG (Community Liaison Groups)
2. Police Mitra (Friends of Police),
3. Police Sakhi (Female Voices with Police) &
4. Gram Suraksha Dal (Village Security Groups).

The venues (mostly rural, forlorn and out of sight) can be carefully chosen by senior units from feedback given by lower field units. There is much more scope for it in eastern and central Rajasthan which has some chronic pockets of violent extremism. It can then have spatial expansion to other strife torn regions of the country with willing stakeholders.

Conclusion

In vibrant democracies, due to constantly changing socio-cultural scenarios, echo chambers and disinformation machinery, police organizations are playing an extensive role in bringing social harmony in their societies. There is immense scope for engaging the community for countering violent tendencies and police should proactively make inroads, howsoever unconventional. When not possible to transform the source, you can affect its environment, which will have a positive effect.

The unique proposition of Project Taana Baana is the involvement of the police in the event's curation & local ownership. The establishment's support provides built-in traction, which makes it sustainable. This model can and should be replicated.

II JANSAHBHAGITA

This project was started in 2018, for the purpose of taking policing at the doorstep of a common man, for providing prompt relief and effective redressal in the remotest of villages. Till date, a total of 8,54,411 people have been approached through 25,281 broad-based 'Jansahbhagita' programs at various places in Rajasthan. In coming years, it is envisaged to actively involve other government departments to join this program for better coordination, swift and durable redressal of grievances as most of the issues received, have genesis pertaining to other civil departments.

III POLICE MITRA PROJECT

Police Mitra Project has received many accolades from the community, for involving youth in patrolling and other community related works of police station, leading to crime reduction and



intelligence collection. In just three years of its inception, the project has enrolled almost 37000 people as police mitra, who are assisting local police in many aspects. Any volunteer can register online for this scheme and choose any two fields out of 24 tasks listed in the form. Filtered at police station level, CO gives final approval for their enrolment in the scheme. In future, police is planning to adopt a more structured approach to involve police mitra actively in community policing by them proper training and communicating with them in a more organised way.

IV MAHILA SHAKTI AATM RAKSHA KENDRA (MARK)

It is the most innovative program for women in state in which MARK centres have been started, in all Police lines, in all the districts, which run 365 days, open for all, any women can approach them for getting training in self-defence and women related laws and rights. Rajasthan Police has set a record by providing self-defence training to 11 Lakh females including students, working women and house wives. It is envisaged to reach out to maximum females through this program by organising self-defence courses at schools and colleges.

TAMILNADU

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY TAMIL NADU POLICE

I POLICE AKKA

Introduction

Coimbatore popularly known as “The Manchester of South India” is the second largest city next to Chennai in Tamil Nadu. It is one of the important Metropolitan City in India with many Multi National Companies and IT sectors. It consists of numerous textile industries, textile machinery industries, Hospitals, Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, Arts & Science Colleges, Agriculture Universities and Law Colleges.

The city has become a destination for higher education, where students from other parts of India and the world reside and study in the City. To ensure their safety, security, to prevent unnecessary incidents and to build and enhance trust with the students especially girls and to prevent them from falling prey to cybercrimes or any other offences viz., sexual harassment, emotional distress, etc., a new project **POLICE AKKA** was launched by the Coimbatore City Police in Coimbatore City on 18.10.2022.

Objective

The project aims at creating safe, secure and empowering environment for girl students.

Functioning

The city police have roped in 35 women police personnel to visit all the colleges (both women and Co-education) in the city, participate in public events and interact with the girl students as part of the project to develop a strong rapport with them. **“The women police act like sisters to the college girl students and that is why the project was named as Police Akka”.**

The designated police personnel for implementing the scheme are middle-aged personnel trained in active listening and non-judgmental communication. All the interactions between the police officials and the students are kept confidential. Students can also call the police for any assistance.

POLICE AKKA provides required counselling and assistance to the students in dealing with cyber-bullying, stalking, etc., find solutions to their psychological and sexual problems, drug addiction and so on. These problems are brought to the notice of the concerned department and action is taken to resolve them.

Contact numbers of all the 35 women police officers are displayed at the college girl’s hostels and prominent places in the college premises. The colleges provide space for the women police officers on their premises, which is accessible to the girl students.

The POLICE AKKA visits each college once a week or once in 15 days or based on their work schedule for two to three hours and the girl students can meet the **POLICE AKKA** in person and discuss their issues.

A nodal team is functioning in City Police Office, Coimbatore. The Inspector of Police is in-



charge of the nodal team monitored by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head Quarters, Coimbatore City. Based on the gravity of the issue counselling is provided, CSR /FIR registered or action is taken. So far the project has attended 84 cases and resolved it. The feedback from the student communities is overwhelming and the project has earned a good response.

Conclusion

This project will prevent the students from taking extreme steps and will encourage other students also to approach the police without any hesitation. The project also ensures the safety of students at large. It has enabled girl students to pursue all opportunities without the threat of gender based violence and harassment.

II STREET LIBRARY

Introduction

The physical environment of slums, low income group colonies and migrant population presents several challenges, particularly to children. The migrant population are mostly illiterate and constantly on the move, in search of new livelihood opportunities. Their children often lose out on age-appropriate educational opportunities. Often they engage in labour to escape poverty and support their parents. Some children are misled.

As part of a plan to make Coimbatore City and the children, free from crimes, drug abuse and juvenile delinquency, the city police launched the 'Street Library' project wherein mini libraries has been set up in densely populated areas. So far, 50 mini libraries have been set up in Coimbatore city, **as** Libraries are the most important learning centres' and reading is the best way for children to gain knowledge. The project was launched based on the outcome of one mini library at Amman kulam on an experimental basis.

Objective

The main objective of the Street Library project was to inculcate the habit of reading among children which would help them in character development, knowledge acquisition and guidance to achieve higher goals in life. It provides an opportunity through which society and its people are empowered. It is a tool for economic advancements and social, emotional, and psychological growth of individuals and the community as a whole.

Functioning

The project ensures that children from lower economic backgrounds have easy access to quality books. The libraries help them spend their free time and evenings in a productive manner. The libraries also help the children in de-addicting from mobile phones.

Each mini library has books containing comics, stories, general knowledge and motivational talks that are suitable for children. The station house officers of the police stations oversee the functioning of these libraries under his/her jurisdiction. A volunteer from the locality is appointed to take care of the daily operation of the libraries. Membership cards are issued to children of the locality to use the books.



Conclusion

The feedback for this project is exhilarating and it has earned a good response. There are also plans to expand the Street Library project to more places in the city, under the CSR.

II KOOTTAANCHORU (Dining together)

Introduction

“KOOTTAANCHORU” means “wherein *irrespective of rank & designation all police staff come together to share food and eat at one place*”.

Objective

This is an innovative practice developed with the objective of promoting positive and healthy working environment among the staff, recognition of their service, to respect their fellow service workers, to encourage team activities, to ease the situation between officers and subordinates, to interact with the subordinates in order to make them feel comfortable and to come forward to present their suggestions on improving policing and to represent their grievances/hardships without any hesitation and fear. It also highlights on serving to the common public.

Functioning

Accordingly, on every Saturday, the Commissioner of Police visits anyone of the Police Stations in the city with advance intimation to have lunch with all police staffs of the concerned Police station along with Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police, of the respective jurisdiction. During lunch, officers and police personnel share the food brought by them from their homes with their colleagues and senior officers.

Except for any specific law and order duty or any VIP bandobust duty, this “KOOTTAANCHORU” culture is being followed in Coimbatore City police on every Saturday.

TELANGANA



COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES BY TELANGANA POLICE

Initiatives under Community Policing

Telangana Police have introduced the following initiatives under the umbrella of Community Partnership Programmes, viz.,

- I. **BHAROSA**-Community Support Centre for Women and girls
- II. **Operation Chabutra** – to identify vagabonds, loitering youth at nights who may tend to get into criminal activities and focus them for gainful employment
- III. **Job Connect** – an initiative to gainfully engage unemployed youth with organizations
- IV. **Community CCTV project**- where citizens contribute to install CCTVs for common public places
- V. **HAWK EYE** (Mobile App) – A Community empowerment initiative where citizens can directly report crime as well as avail the police services using this Mobile App

Each of the initiatives is given in detail in subsequent pages. They essentially cover -

- Objectives of the initiative
- Critical success factors
- Process steps followed
- How it helped (results)
- Awards and Recognitions

INITIATIVE I: COMMUNITY SUPPORT CENTRE – BHAROSA



Telangana Police announced formation of 'Bharosa', a support center for providing protection to women and children subjected to violence on 7th May 2016.

Objectives

- To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof.
- To facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counseling support under one roof to fight against all forms of violence against women.
- To work towards a balanced society where equality between Men & Women exists by resolving conflict in families & society at large which helps create a safe city for women.

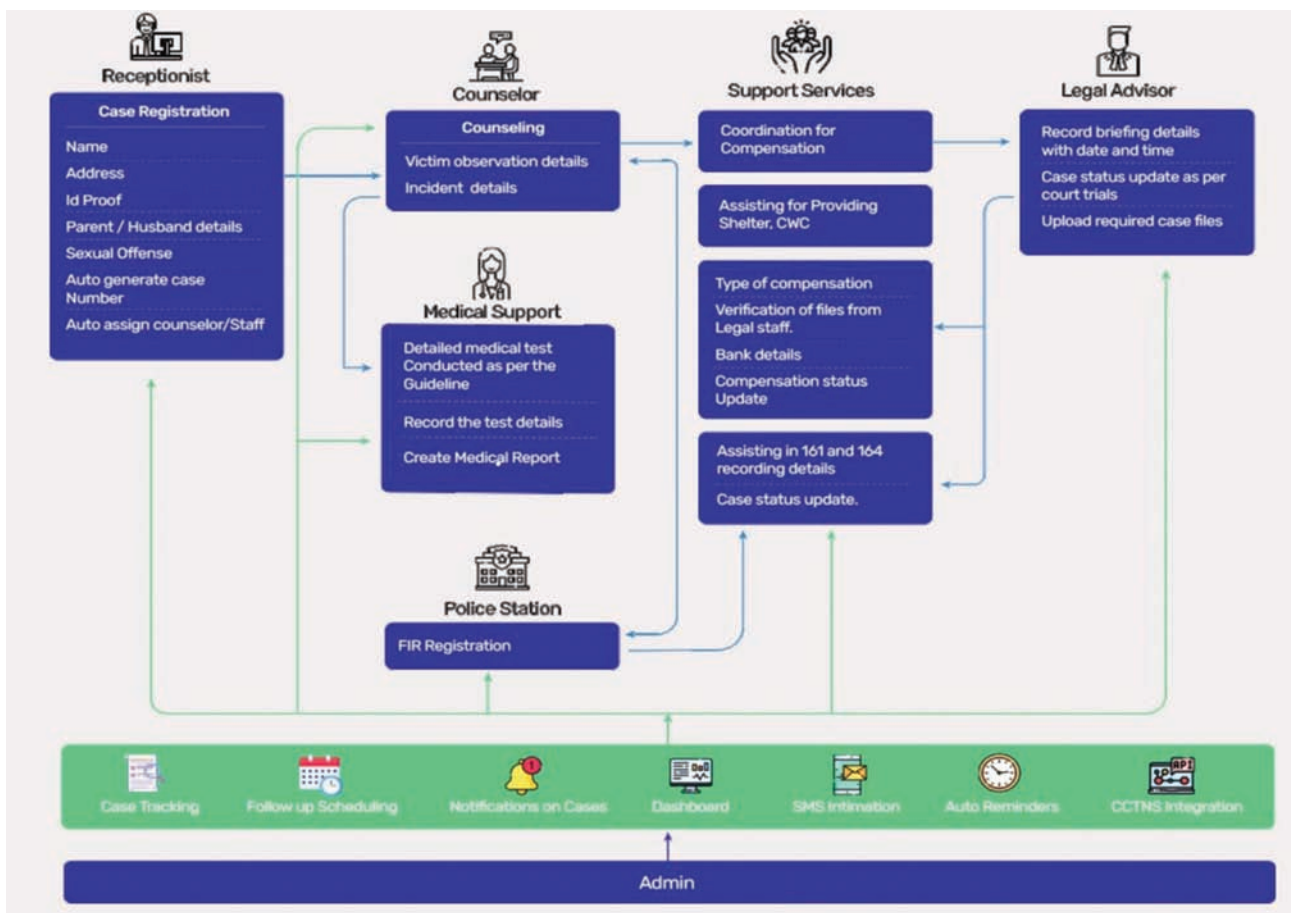


Key to the success of the initiative

- Bharosa is an innovative and victim friendly centre away from Police Stations & Hospitals
- Works 24/7- provides integrated services of police, hospital and legal support to victims
- Registered as a NGO to become financially self-sufficient
- Located in the heart of the city
- To provide coordinated efforts of government departments, private organizations and NGOs under supervision of Police



How it Works?



Case Registration

- Each Case will be registered and a comprehensive Case Profile will be prepared using software by the case worker
- Depending on the requirements of the victim and they will be directed accordingly to different wings of Center



Police & Prosecution Services

- The “Bharosa” –Support Center will facilitate the lodging of FIR/NCR/DIR.
- Follow up of the case until the case reaches its logical end



Medical

Complete medical help to the victim will be provided by the medical wing.

- Women affected by violence would be referred to the nearest Hospital for further medical aid after preliminary examination



Counselling & Therapy

- Clinical Psychologists will provide psycho-social counselling to the needed victim.
- Therapy will be provided by empaneled trained Psychologists and on call Psychiatrists and therapists

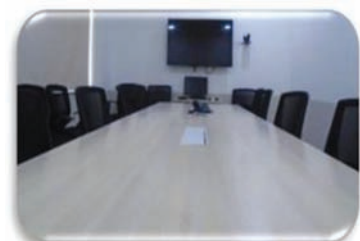


Legal

The Legal Officer will provide Legal Aid, Guidance, Counselling, Witness & victim support until the case is closed and victim gets justice

Video Conferencing Facility

- To facilitate speedy and hassle-free police and court proceedings.
- Can record her statement for police/courts from the Center using audio-video electronic means.
- As prescribed under sections 161(3), 164(1) and 275(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 231(1) in line with Order XVIII Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure





Shelter for Aggrieved Women

- Shelter (Short stay or Long stay) to aggrieved women will be provided by referring to the empaneled NGOs

Victim Rehabilitation

- Skill Training /Employment /Entrepreneurship Development services will be provided by linking the victim to the different institutions and Government departments.
- Victim Assistance Fund will be created to help them become self-sufficient



Help Line

- Counselling over Phone.
- Allocating the case to the concerned wing I required
- Child Help Line – 1098 is also placed in Bharosa Center



Child Friendly Court

Child Friendly Court, first of its kind in India, was established on 07.04.2018 in Hyderabad City. It is a designated court to try cases of sexual offences against minors. The court has been set up as per the guidelines of the POCSO Act. It has the facilities to make a child feel comfortable to interact with the Judge and advocates.



Features of the Court

- As per the guidelines of the Supreme Court and POCSO Act.
- Different from other Child Friendly courts in the country, it is established away from the regular court premises.
- Two separate Entrances
- Child Friendly waiting area.
- Video Linkage Room.
- Child Friendly Court Hall with one-way mirror.
- Separate room for accused.
- Legal support officer to take the case to Logical Conclusion.
- World class infrastructure.

INITIATIVE II: OPERATION CHABUTRA

Objective

Chabutra sitting focuses on youths/youngsters including minors who are roaming /wandering at late night on the streets without any purpose/meaning, leading their future in danger and becoming victims of criminal activities.



Key to success of the initiative

- Special focus on the youth (including minors) who are roaming on the streets and wasting their time
- Counselling session for the youth as well as their parents
- Free coaching for 10th class dropouts

Steps taken by the police

In order to prevent youths from any such activities leading towards bad habits and to control unlawful activities Hyderabad police took the initiative to catch hold of the youth who are wasting their time by wandering late nights and counsel them. In order to create a sense about the current doing and bad activities of the youth, parents are also counselled. They are told to supervise their children and assure to keep them in disciplined manner and not allow them to cause any disturbance to the common police.



Telangana police is not hesitant to book the parents of minors where their children indulge in crimes and intentional overlooking of the activities such as motor cycle rash driving and without valid driving license by their children, seen and letting their children roam on the streets late nights without any reason/purpose.

To curb these activities Telangana State Police is giving free coaching for the youths for selection of Police Constable and also conducting free coaching to the 10th class dropouts.

Telangana State Police is taking keen initiatives to bring changes in the Educational Future of the youths and requests to utilize the opportunities provided by the State Government instead wasting time by roaming late nights without any valid reasons.

How it has helped

Hyderabad city police conducted operation Chabutra in the night of 9th Aug, 2016 in south zone and detained 162 youths including 15 minors from various parts of the Old city. Police conducted the operation with 25 specials teams and youths who were roaming in the by lanes and some sitting on Chabutras without any reason were immediately picked up. The parents were called and the children were counselled in front of them.



Counselling Session given to the youths

INITIATIVE III: JOB CONNECT



Job connect-connecting skills with opportunities - Recruitment is all about changing lives– supporting individuals in important career decision, and providing organizations with the employees that are “JUST RIGHT” for them.

Telangana Police launched Job Connect (Employment Van) to connect skills with opportunities for the unemployed youth. A Community Policing Initiative for winning Hearts and Minds of the Community.



Key to success of the initiative

1. Connects and matches the skill set of unemployed youth to employment opportunities in the micro, small and medium enterprises in Private Sector on a daily basis round the year under the auspices of A Joint Partnership of Hyderabad City Police and TMI (a leading employment and skilling organization)
2. Job Connect uses a first of its kind state of art employment-vehicle equipped with state-of-the-art technology necessary to build a database of information of jobseekers and skill set requirements of employers that would help connect these talented youths of Hyderabad & Telangana to job opportunities.
3. Facilitates each and every unemployed youth to explore the required skill set demand in job market and offer their own skill set by facilitating the Interview Process without the need for any intermediary or known acquaintances in the concerned company or industry. It opens up unlimited opportunities for unemployed youth from the poor and downtrodden sections of the society.
4. State-of-the-art technology in the van:
 - The new and improved digital employment van is a state-of-the-art technology employment van having computers, page screen TV, public address system and seating arrangement to enable youth to register and also get the latest information on jobs available in Hyderabad & neighboring Districts. The youth can discuss about Job information like qualification required, salary offered by talking to job counselors present in the Van.
 - Job seekers can download a mobile android App called HAWKEYE which facilitates the job registration through the mobile phones. A local Hotspot is also being created around the van by installation of data Wi-Fi routers in the van. The jobs matching to the individuals' criteria will be visible through the mobile App in their mobile. Local unemployed youth will get connected to jobs and will get interview passes without paying any money



Target Population

Many job seekers from low income and socially backward families do not have computers at home and are not savvy in English and hence are unable to use job boards and other job search options effectively. Job Connect is an employer-connect van which takes the job information to where job seekers are - at bus stands, railway stations, colleges etc. and encourages them to register for free and access the latest jobs available locally and regionally.



Benefits

1. Aggregation of all the jobs locally available in real time to the unemployed youth
2. Executives from TMI situated in van will approach employers nearby and register their vacancies with the offer of free shortlist
3. Creating social awareness amongst the citizens of Hyderabad about employment opportunities.

Innovation and Impact

- Mangalhat Police Station of Hyderabad City conducted Pre-Recruitment and Job-Connect program for unemployed youth of Dhoolpet, Tappachabutra, Mangalhat, Langerhouz, etc., where most of the youth attracted to criminal and violent activities.
- It resulted in recruiting 880 youngsters into police department, also provided 7845 skilled jobs through National Academy of Construction (NAC).
- After implementing the above the involvement of youth in criminal activities decreased to 430 in 2022 when compared to 534 in 2021.
- **PRE-RECRUITMENT TRAINING** - Conducted pre-recruitment training to the aspirants of Constable & Sub-Inspector posts. So far 1 lakh people trained, in which around 15,000 were selected
- Connects the skill set of unemployed youth to employment opportunities in the micro, small and medium enterprises in Private Sector on daily basis round the year under the auspices of A Joint Partnership of Telangana Police and TMI (a leading employment and skilling organization). So far 13,493 were provided jobs under this initiative.

INITIATIVE IV: COMMUNITY CCTV PROJECT

As a part of community CCTV project, the Telangana Police is encouraging enterprises, public sector units, resident welfare associations and individuals to buy CCTV system from government empaneled firms and setup monitoring center in their own colonies in addition to integrating it with nearest police stations and to the central command center to track, monitor and analyze the video feed for detecting criminal activities, traffic violations, road conditions etc.

An entity or individual will buy CCTV system that will cover premises entry, exit and parking areas to the extent of 50 yards on the road, along with storage and video screen for monitoring by themselves within the colony. The back-end connectivity to Police Stations, Command Control Centre along with Video Analytics will be provided by Government of Telangana.



Objective

- Empower the communities to enhance their own safety and security by ensuring their participation at different levels of this project.
- Make the city an attractive destination for foreign direct investment (FDI)

Key to success of the initiative

- Community CCTV system integrated with the nearest police station
- Community owns the project and plays a vital role at various stages
- A cost-effective project as community shares the cost of installation of CCTV



This project is quite unique as people will own this project and play a defining role at different stages of the project. In order to ensure people's participation, the government has enacted the TS Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Act, 2013 with the provision of expanding citizens participation in creating larger footprint of IP based video surveillance systems throughout the city by covering premises entry, exit and parking areas and roads in front of establishments to the extent of 50 yards.

As it is difficult to cover entire city with installation of CCTV system and CCTV systems are costly, therefore government is also encouraging citizens to form community groups throughout the city in their respective neighborhood to share the cost burden of every member in the community.

Methods of implementation

1. **Issue of purchase/work order:** The Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad City shall issue a Purchase/Work Order to the selected Implementation Agency from the empaneled Vendors who quoted the lowest prices for execution of the proposed works. Implementation Agency shall give confirmation of their acceptance which shall automatically be considered as part of Agreement
2. **Agreement with implementing agency:** Implementing Agency shall execute/sign an Agreement between with Hyderabad City Police to comply with all the provisions of the rate contract and Purchase/Work order on Rs. 100/- non-judicial stamp paper
3. **Payment terms:** Hyderabad City Police shall follow the standard payment terms, subject to conditions and recoveries, if any under Agreement or Purchase/Work order and shall be in two installments as under: -
 - 1st Installment - 75% out of the contract/invoice value against delivery of the BoM mentioned in Purchase/Work Order.



- 2nd & final Installment - 25% amount will be released after receipt of work completion report includes utilization certificate, attested property registers extract & photos of the work and after launch of the project.
4. **Project implementation timelines:** The works shall be commenced within 10 days from the date of issue of firm Purchase/Work Order. The works should be executed strictly as per Technical sanctions and completed within maximum period of (3) months without creating any spill over.
 5. **Periodical inspection by Inspector of Police/SHO:** It shall be the responsibility of the implementing agency to regularly visit the works spots along with the concerned Inspector of Police (local SHO) to ensure that the works are progressing satisfactorily as per the prescribed specifications and the time schedule. The Inspector of Police shall take assistance of special wing with personnel who are having knowledge and expertise in the subject of functioning of electronic devices like access control and CCTV devices including the quality validations of the CCTV system such as System technical specifications; Live & Recording video quality; Bandwidth consumption, maximum coverage of the area by the camera;
 6. **Area of quality validation:** The quality checks includes –
 - Process adherence and technology compliance
 - Project Management-Planning & Execution; Risk Management
 - System optimization and Quality Deliverables
 - Implementation; Deployment; Support and Maintenance
 - Conflict Resolution and Incident Management
 7. **Final inspection and acceptance:** The final inspection of items and acceptance test of complete CCTV Surveillance System shall be conducted by any nominated officer of Hyderabad city police along with technical consultant. Any reduction in functional requirements and performance specifications shall be ground for failure. The vendor is responsible for immediate replacement of defective equipment if any, with new equipment or higher specification equipment within 7 days from the date of installing and testing
 8. **Final completion of work/project:** Implementation Agency shall send a final report on completion of work/project duly including property register extract, photos, other related documents to the Commissioner of Police
 9. **Release of final payment to vendor:** Once the work completion report, utilization certificate, attested property register extract, photos are received and the project is launch is completed, the Commissioner of Police, will release the 2nd and the final installment (25%) of the contract value to the concerned implementing agency

10. **Project launch:**

- Implementing agency shall inform to the Commissioner of Police/ concerned Corporate well in advance to attend at the time of inauguration of the works sanctioned by corporate under CSR scheme.
- Name board of the works shall be erected at the works spots showing the name of the corporate, amount spent, year & date of starting and completion of works

How it helped

So far over 2000 above community groups have been formed and around 95435 cameras have been installed and according to the official, it is exponentially growing.



The end target is to achieved around 10 lakhs cameras to cover every-inch of the State in order to build a safe and secure environment and enhancement of living standards



INITIATIVE V: HAWKEYE MOBILE APP - “TO EMPOWER PUBLIC TO BE A CITIZEN POLICE”



About HawkEye

In the most modern world, the usage of mobile (smart) devices amongst the public is exponentially growing year on year and outpaces other channels of communication. This generates a tremendous opportunity to deliver public services through the mobile platform and has the potential to transform the face of Citizen Services delivery across the State.

With the advent of mobile technology and its reach to the general public, it is imperative to innovate Citizen Services delivery through Mobile App. TS Police Department has envisioned citizen services delivery through using Mobile Technology which in turn resulted in an end product called “HawkEye”. The unique feature of HawkEye is integrating the Police communication network system for prompt response to citizens. It also serves as a tool in improving the operational efficiency of the Police and in enhancing collaboration between the Public and the Police, especially for establishing a Safe and Smart Telangana.

This tool emphasizes police to achieve its primary function/objective to respond to Citizens’ reports/complaints for assistance in emergencies in the shortest possible time with appropriate resources. Efficient and timely action/response is critical in building up confidence and courage in Public. Though a common man every day comes across several petty crimes/issues, violations, etc, they don’t tend to report to Police, as they feel it is a cumbersome and time-consuming process.

In view of the above, it is essential to facilitate the public to access Police using a streamlined workflow embedded with a mobile application through their smartphones and tablets/ipads to file complaints such as Crime against women, Traffic Violations, and any immediate information regarding the occurrence of crime, etc., and also for posting information relating to women safety while on travel, servants/workers/tenants, enrollment of citizens as Citizen Police Officer for Community Policing, Violations by police, etc. HawkEye was the result of the innovative concept of “Broken Window Theory”, according to which, the Police should be able to provide all possible services to the common man without visiting Police Station, which has led to a major paradigm shift in policing. This paved its way towards achieving its new objective of “Citizen-friendly Responsive Policing” and in turn made police more responsible, approachable, and reachable to the common man.

Key differentiators of HawkEye

- Aid as a powerful personal emergency safety tool particularly for women in distress situations. It has personalized services and is integrated into the police network.
- It enables more agile and responsive police services delivery and embraces the citizen-centric approach to meet the ever-rising citizen expectations of transparent, accessible, and responsive services.
- It simulates multi-channel feedback loops and multiple service channels into a seamless flow of communication and partnering between police and public to secure a safe society.
- Use of technology and support systems to provide more citizen-friendly services and respond.

HawkEye Functional Features

- It is a GPS-based mobile app made simpler for the citizens particularly women that enables the services while in a distress situation or no-move to seek timely police intervention.
- **SOS** – App not only acts as a precaution but also comes to rescue in the time of need, enhancing safety. The SOS feature is essential in distress, danger, or emergencies where it takes the GPS location of the person and sends the alerts into the police network such as the nearest Patrol Officer, Station House Officer (SHO), Senior Officers and Central Command Centre for the prompt response, as well as preregistered numbers/contacts viz., family/friends etc.,
- **Women Safety** – In attacks on women, the App acts as a best friend and protector to collect and send the transport details while on travel and confirms reaching the destination safely. The details are captured in the police database and send emergency alerts into the police network for prompt response to let them know about a person's whereabouts if anything goes wrong.
- **Report on the violation** - It facilitates the open channel of communication to citizens to log the complaints, suggestions, violations, or incidents and notify the police for corrective measures. The citizens can track the status of the logs and acknowledge for its successful closure.
- **Service/Utility provider database** – It provides an option to the citizens to register Aadhar-based service provider's details such as maid, security, tenant etc., for the purpose of post-incident investigation in case of any situation arises.





- **Enrollment for Community Policing** – It encourages the citizens to opt as Citizen Police to serve the community by providing the details of areas of interest and their availability.
- **Phone Directory** – App provides the police contact numbers for easy accessibility of Police Officers for addressing the concerns of citizens and creates a path to build a strong relationship between police citizens.
- **General Features** – App disseminates the traffic information, Police Station Facebook page links, Notifications, etc for “happening events/incidents”.

HawkEye – a Common Platform

HawkEye, since its launch in 2014, has provided a common platform for citizens that resulted in –

- Bridging the gap between the police and the citizens they serve.
- Enhanced citizen confidence and satisfaction.
- Improved police governance and internal operational efficiencies.

Major Benefits and Impact

The major benefits/impact derived from HawkEye –

- Citizens feel safer and well appreciated for bias action.
- Eliciting involvement in policing efforts is encouraged.
- Improved police governance and the management of service delivery to citizens are institutionalized.
- Enhanced confidence and reduced fear of crime for citizens particularly women safety.
- Prompt response of Police resulted in improving the confidence and trust of citizens.
- Citizen recognition and openness for seeking feedback and reporting any violation have been highlighted and appreciated.

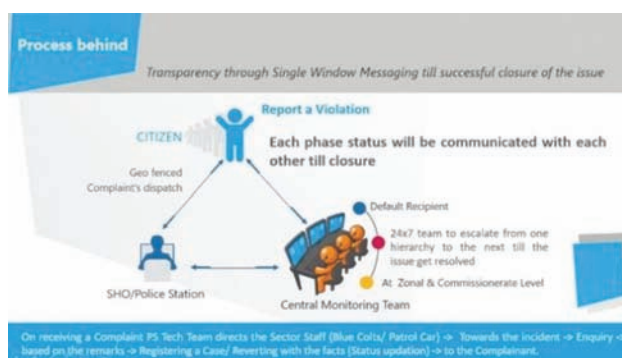


Efficiency Improvement

- In case of distress/panic, immediate information to the nearest Mobile Patrol Officers, with a dynamic link and pinpoint hovering of the victim's position on a map, through tracking of GPS coordinates which in turn enabled to initiate an immediate responsive action by avoiding further delay and preventing crime.
- On hand information and dynamic linking of Aadhaar based authentication

enabled the common man to know the genuineness of the personnel with respect to tenants, servants, and other Utility Services. It also helps the Police Officers to have a strict watch over suspected offenders.

- Traffic alerts on Traffic Jams, Diversions, etc, considerably reduce the travel-time and plan the journey accordingly and also act as a ready on hand traffic information tool for a common man.
- Immediate information to higher officials resulted in monitoring the sub-ordinate officer's performance and thereby improving the working efficiency and result orientation.
- Report of any violation to Police as observed by the Citizens for a prompt police action resulted in building confidence and trust.
- Crime notifications and alerts created a sense of awareness among general citizens on the crime-related happenings across the city.
- Enhanced Communication across Police Officials improved transparency.



Change Management and Capacity Building

- Project envisaged by Telangana State Police.
- Around 6000+ Police personnel have been trained on this initiative including all SHO's, Supporting Staff of all Police Stations, DSsP/ACsP, SP/DCP Offices, SHE Teams, Patrol Mobile Staff, and other direct/indirect staff involved in the operation.
- In addition to the above, TS Police have organized various citizen awareness programs on using HawkEye mobile app at different colleges, private organizations, workplaces etc.
- Regular Training to staff and conducting awareness campaigns on changes and modifications of this initiative.

Special efforts to ensure sustainability

- Monitoring of Citizen Feedback
- High level analysis by Higher Officials is being taken up for good initiatives mentioned by Citizens.
- Regular feedback sessions and quality control checks



During the period – 3501853 users have downloaded the App. An overwhelming response has been received from the Citizens appreciating the App and its feature.

Following are the details of posts/complaints received on Hawkeye:

SL No.	Classification	No of Posts/ Complaints
1	Traffic violations	26848
2	Happening crimes	16669
3	Crime Against Women	3752
4	Violation by Police	1776
5	Good work by Police	734
6	Suggestions for better policing	2406
7	SOS Incidents	10657
8	Women travel Made Entries	63,682
9	Community Volunteers Registered	15765



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