

IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN STRENGTHENING INTERNAL SECURITY

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction	6-16
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Role of Community Policing in Strengthening Internal Security	8
1.3 Significance of the Study	13
2. Review of Literature	17-60
2.1 Andhra Pradesh	18
2.2 Assam	19
2.3 Chhattisgarh	22
2.4 Delhi	24
2.5 Himachal Pradesh	25
2.6 Madhya Pradesh	28
2.7 Maharashtra	29
2.8 Odisha	33
2.9 Tamil Nadu	36
2.10 Kerala	39
2.11 Uttar Pradesh	43
2.12 West Bengal	44
2.13 Community Policing Framework under the National Police Mission	45
2.14 Being Forewarned is Forearmed	46
2.15 Using Social Media For Effective	47
2.16 How Policing Can Optimize Youth Power	47
2.17 Community Policing in UK	49
2.18 Community Policing in USA	51
2.19 Community Policing in Singapore	53
2.20 Community Policing in China	54
2.21 Grid System of Social Management in Lhasa (Tibet)	55

2.22 Community Policing in Holland	55
2.23 Community Policing in France	56
2.24 Community Policing in Germany	57
2.25 Community Policing in Australia	57
2.26 Community Policing in Ireland	58
3. Research Methodology & Data Collection	61-86
3.1 Objectives	61
3.2 Questionnaire Design	62
3.3 Justification for Inclusion of Research Variables	68
3.4 Scoring Guide	74
3.5 Scoring the Questionnaire	74
3.6 Scale Purification	74
3.7 Data Analysis Techniques	74
3.8 Data Collection Through the National Level Conference	75
4. Data Analysis & Interpretation	87-96
4.1 Confirmatory Factor Analysis	87
4.2 Anova	90
5. Community Policing Model under NPM viz-a-viz other Successful Community Policing Models in the Country.	97-125
5.1 Police Community Partnership-An Overarching Community Policing Model	97
5.2 Friends of Police Movement-A Community Based Policing Initiative of Tamilnadu Police & A Synergistic Model	107
5.3 Janamaithri Suraksha Project-Community Policing Project Kerala Police	111
5.4 Potential Scope Areas in Community Policing	117
5.5 Using Social Media for Effective Policing	117
5.6 Youth Participating in Community Policing	121
6. Recommendations & Conclusion	126-140
7. References	141-142
8. Annexures	143-218

List of Appendices

Appendix	Page
Annexure- A Questionnaire for Information Collection Regarding Various Community Policing Schemes Run in the States	143-144
Annexure- B Questionnaire for Assessment of Efficiency of Community Participation (CP) Program for Internal Security.	145-148
Annexure- C Government orders regarding Community Policing Scheme	149-155
Annexure- D Director General of Police office standing order 2011	156-171
Annexure- E Community Policing Training and Documentation Centers	172-177
Annexure- F Mahhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Dal Adhiniyam – 2002	178 -218

1. Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Community policing is collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems and police is not the sole agency which caters to the maintenance of law and order but all the members of the community become active partners in the effort to enhance safety of the people and management of allied issues pertaining to dealing with crime. There is a greater emphasis on making community members more active and organized to participate in the process of keeping peace & order in the society.

Community policing is a broad and varying concept that has been understood and implemented in numerous ways. Community policing is a philosophy which can better explain policing in a befitting and people friendly way (Weiss, 2006). Police and the community must work together as equal partners to identify, and solve contemporary problems such as crime, fear of crime and social disorder with the goal of improving the overall quality of life in an area (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1998)

Community policing is based on the notion that public should be empowered to prevent crime or the problems and issues leading to crime. Establishing and maintaining mutual trust is the central goal of community policing, as it allows wide law enforcement access to valuable community information leading potentially to the prevention and resolution of crimes (Stevens, 2001). Community Policing dates back to the rural agrarian society of India, where a person from among the community performed the police functions in the village. The rural community being small had its own mechanisms of social control to prevent and took

appropriate action against deviance and crime which are generally petty in nature.¹Community policing is a new approach which visualises police community relations in such a way that it innovates solutions for various problems of the community that can be explored and implemented through a closer interaction with the community (Chakraborty, 2003)

The movement toward community policing has gained momentum in recent past as concerned quarters introduced more effective ways to promote public safety and to enhance the quality of life in the society. It focuses on various philosophical and practical approaches and is evolving worldwide in a big way. Community policing strategies vary depending on the needs and responses of a given community. There is no condensed overview of community policing that exists for police functionaries to use this wide-ranging approach to address the issues related crime and order in their communities. (Monograph on Understanding Community Policing, 1994.)

The Comprehensive Community Policing Initiative being implemented by the Government integrates the aspirations of the local community as per the functioning of the local police. There are number of community based policing initiatives in the country which are running with great success rate. Community Policing is both a way of thinking and an organizational strategy that allows the Police and Community to work closely in a creative and well co-ordinated manner to solve problems of crime, illicit drugs, fear of Crime physical and social disorder neighbourhood degeneration and the overall quality of life in the community. The National Police Commission Report(1977) and Padmanabhaiyah Committee have made recommendation favouring Community Policing as an integral part of Policing activities. The recommendations of the XXXIV All India Police Science Congress conceded that ‘Community Policing’ is a global standard for eliciting public cooperation and satisfaction and enhanced quality and efficiency. The Congress recommended that police organizations all over the country should strive to increase the involvement of the community of the country in local-area policing. In India, of late, efforts are underway to bring about attitudinal change in police and to institutionalize community policing. It is being appreciated, though incrementally, that in order to give better service police cannot work in isolation from the community. Community policing is being implemented in diverse manners in the country. Under National Police

¹ http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/1993/10/10_chapter%202.pdf seen on 11-6-2014

Mission, the scheme of Ministry of Home affairs, GOI, a project to build a pan-India Overarching Community Policing Model with a decentralized beat policing as the foundation was recommended in 2011.

It is time for the police forces in all Indian cities to follow the lead of neighbourhood watch implemented in other countries and develop the community as an asset for gathering and sharing intelligence to prevent terror strikes²

1.2 ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN STRENGTHENING INTERNAL SECURITY

Involvement of the community in crime prevention gives a more pin-pointed approach by empowering the public to identify and to respond to law & order related issues which are generally local in nature. It will further improve the police–citizen relations to decreases the fear of crime in the society. Community policing is becoming increasingly acceptable and popular day by day for a variety of reasons. Community policing recognises that community members can work together with law enforcement agencies and play an active role in preventing crime to a considerable extent. Here arises a need for greater accountability of police, greater public share in decision making, and more concern for civil rights and liberties. It is essential that such an approach should be formalized and that it should not be a local initiative by police but should be institutionalized and become a part of the overall strategy. Community policing has an ample scope not only for helping in better policing but also for enhancing the quality of life and making a better society. Community policing as a policy and a strategy aims at achieving more effective and efficient crime control and reduced fear of crime leading to improved police services and police legitimacy through a proactive reliance on community (Friedmann, 1992).

A number of efforts have been made in redesigning the role of various law enforcement agencies in the recent past for providing safety to life and property from potential internal and external threats at national and international level. To translate these efforts into actions in a befitting manner, police-community relationships will facilitate in information gathering, coordination with state and central agencies, infrastructure protection, and enhanced development of prevention, and response to potential terrorist attacks at all levels Therefore it

² <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2013/20130319/edit.htm> #6 seen on 24-2013

is a well established that community policing should be incorporated as a key element in the provision related to internal security. There is a tremendous scope for the fact that the governmental and public partnerships in maintaining law and order based upon the community policing paradigm in further enhancing public safety while also reducing crime and threats of terrorist attack. With such an emphasis on collecting information concerning potential terrorist threats, law enforcement agencies are now fulfilling a new upcoming role as first responders and primary gatherers of intelligence. Community policing is an integral parameter in day to day police working which can significantly help in restoring public order in the communities. The other important areas in community policing includes information gathering, order maintenance, and victim-support initiatives. The value of community policing is revealed in the ability of law enforcement agencies, of varying styles and sizes, to adapt to community realities. Policy makers at each level of the government will achieve better insurgency prevention and response when they wholly adhere to integrating the community policing philosophy into the homeland security strategy (Friedmann & Cannon, 2007).

Internal security policy of a country focuses on guarding against crimes of potential through cooperation with the citizens, security bodies in support to the process of Governance. Internal security requires collaboration from different quarters at various levels in a well coordinated manner. The basic objectives of strengthening internal security mechanism is to

- ensure security for people and their property
- enable citizens to play a greater role in maintaining their own security
- enforcement of the law
- improve institutional collaboration in areas of internal security
- facilitate creation of private security companies and streamline their management
- promote friendship and cooperation with other countries so as to
- establish a community-based police force in which citizens are confident;

India is one of the most rapidly-developing economies of the world. If the political, economic and military strength of India is accomplished with a fragile internal security, it will be susceptible to an unstable State in the arena international relations. In recent

times, there have been many terrorist attacks in the country. For a heavily-populated country like India, internal peace and stability is very significant in order that the common people live peacefully and perform their duties without any trepidation. Internal security in India is characterized by being one of the national subjects that encompasses many complex issues, across the centre, state and local jurisdictions, defined by the borders and characterized by various conflicts. Internal security spins a complex web around an ecosystem comprising local, state and central governments, and stake holders from various private & public and various law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Internal security today is handled by a multitude of bodies with complex functional and reporting relationships. Law and order is a state subject and the state police are responsible for maintaining the same. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for internal security, management of paramilitary forces, border management, centre-state relations, administration of union territories and disaster management.³

The emphasis in community policing on community involvement and problem solving clearly gives a strong base in improving internal security. Local law enforcement must realize that their efforts are integral to internal security strategy and that community-oriented policing could be their most effective strategy in dealing with terrorism prevention and insurgent situations (Docobo, 2005).

The partnerships formed with the support of community in crime prevention efforts can also provide a framework for engaging citizens to help the police to identify possible internal security related threats and vulnerabilities. Effective community policing involves not only developing partnerships between law enforcement and citizens, but further developing and strengthening intergovernmental and interagency collaborations with the state and federal agencies. These partnerships are essential for the collection and exchange of intelligence, the identification of threats and vulnerabilities, and the sharing of resources in the event of any terrorist attack etc.

Government of India Initiatives: Govt of India has also laid emphasis on community based policing initiatives in further strengthening the internal security mechanism in the country.

3

https://www.kpmg.com/IN/en/IssuesAndInsights/ArticlesPublications/Documents/KPMG_PHD_Chamber_Emerging_dynamics_and_challenges_of_internal_security_in_India.pdf seen on 27-10-2014

There are number of initiatives which have been launched in managing internal security with the active participation of the public through various schemes.

Ministry of Home Affairs has emphasised that in communally sensitive towns and areas, Peace Committees / Quami Ekta Committees, comprising prominent citizens, community leaders and representatives of political parties, respectable organizations, etc., should be set up and regular contacts with them should be maintained by the concerned officers at the police station, sub-divisional and district levels. Prominent persons/ members of Peace/National Integration Committees and voluntary organizations in the area, could make a significant contribution towards the maintenance of communal harmony, and prevention of communal discord. Apart from this, women constitute a very vulnerable group in the context of communal tensions /riots can play an effective role in helping to defuse communal tensions and to prevent riots. Their fair representation in Peace Committees could help in preventing riot affected areas in an effective manner.⁴

A holistic approach has been adopted by the union Government to deal with Left Wing Extremism in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception management. After various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, it has been felt appropriate that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremist violence has been made and 106 districts in nine States have been taken up for special attention with regard to planning, implementation and monitoring various interventions. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements and coordinates their efforts in a befitting manner. These include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernisation and up gradation of the State Police and their Intelligence set-up under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme), re-imbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical

⁴ http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/ComHor141008.pdf seen on 23-1-2015

infrastructure gaps under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States, providing helicopters for anti-naxal operations, assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence, the Central Police Organisations and the Bureau of Police Research and Development, sharing of Intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination, assistance in promoting community policing and civic action programmes etc with a view to enhance the capacity of the state governments to deal with Maoist activates.⁵

Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, assistance is provided for recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of security forces, as also for naxalite cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security-related infrastructure by village defence committees and publicity material.⁶

The terrorist strikes in Mumbai in 2008 had made the country aware of the need to strengthen our coastal security. The National Committee on Coastal security under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to adopt an integrated approach to this very vital issue. The Committee has taken action to increase the level of patrolling and surveillance along the Indian coastline and bring about greater coordination between the various agencies including public that can contribute to security along our coasts.⁷

In National Police Mission, the Home Ministry constituted six micro-missions which will be dealing with subjects like human resource development, community policing, communication and technology, infrastructure, new processes, proactive policing and future challenges. Micro-mission 2 of the National Police Mission has recommended a project to build a pan-India Overarching Community Policing Model with a decentralized beat policing as the foundation. A pragmatic model of community policing will necessarily encompass interface with the citizens at the beat and police station levels in this model. A combination of 'Police Mitra' and CLG will be used to develop an effective partnership of the police and law abiding citizens to provide a cost effective policing model. The individual volunteers in the form of Police Mitras and the organized group in the form of CLGs at the beat level and the

⁵ http://mha.nic.in/naxal_new seen on 11-10 2014

⁶ <http://www.idsa.in/search.html> seen on 19-11-2013

⁷ http://164.100.47.134/intranet/Coastal_Security.pdf seen on 20-12-2013

police station levels will bring about strong force multiplier effect. The model will significantly help in preventing crime, maintain law and order and further strengthening the internal security mechanism.⁸

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Community policing is of paramount importance in enabling community development in terms of social order and crime reduction as it is the only better way to address the concerns and problems of communities as community policing concept perceives the community as an agent and an active partner in promoting security. Community-based policing is increasingly being recognised as the most appropriate philosophical foundation for democratic policing. It is also recognised as an approach to policing that meets many of the post-conflict safety and security challenges. It is, however, important to bear in mind that community-based policing is not a one-off effort, but a long-term strategic approach, and it needs to be implemented in a sustainable and systematic way. Community policing can play a unique and effective role in managing and further strengthening internal security.

The United States has provided security assistance to Lebanon in various forms since the 1980s, and the program has expanded considerably in recent years. Since fiscal year 2007, the United States has provided more than \$700 million in security assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to equip those forces to combat terrorism and secure Lebanon's borders against weapons smuggling to Hezbollah and other armed groups. Primary components of the assistance program also include community policing assistance to strengthen internal security of the country.⁹

Internal security has witnessed an increasing focus in the recent past. This is evident from the increased budgetary allocation for security expenditure, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has also sought to create physical and policy-level framework for long term development of security infrastructure. Over the last few years, considerable progress had been made; and yet much needs to be done for gearing up to the need of new emerging India

⁸ http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/8631343564-Police_Community_Partnership.pdf seen on 24-02-2015

⁹ <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R40485.pdf> seen on 29-01-2013

Internal security today is handled by a multitude of bodies with complex functional and reporting relationships. Law and order is a state subject and the state police are responsible for maintaining the same. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for internal security, management of paramilitary forces, border management, centre-state relations, administration of union territories and disaster management. A subject that spans across matters of grave national interest like defending the country's borders to those of local priority at a city level, i.e. critical infrastructure like a monument of religious significance; from matters of brick and mortar like physically protecting our coastline to fighting the downsides of technological advancements like Cybercrime- this is indeed a vast and dynamically evolving subject, which is managed by a network of empowered authorities. The main challenges before us in maintaining the internal security of our country are:

- Terrorism/ Naxalism
- Border Management/Coastal Security
- Intelligence Gathering
- City Surveillance
- Vital Infrastructure Protection

Minister of Home Affairs, Govt. of India asserted that intelligence-gathering is the corner stone of fighting insurgency or insurrection or terror, the foot soldier (police man or woman) cannot work in isolation. He must be enabled to gather intelligence from the people and It is therefore important that State Governments should adopt Community Policing.¹⁰ The Centre has asked the state government to explore the feasibility of strengthening internal security system with the help of 'community policing'. Ama Police was launched in Odisha to bridge the gap between police and public and the Union Govt has suggested to address the internal security challenges like Left-wing extremism, cross border terrorism, religious fundamentalism and ethnic violence through community policing.¹¹

¹⁰ "A New Architecture for India's Security", Intelligence Bureau Centenary Endowment Lecture, December 23, 2009, at <http://www.outlookindia.com/article.aspx?263495> seen 29-12-2014

¹¹ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/Community-policing-to-counter-Maoist-menace/articleshow> seen on 24-10-2013

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had advised the Uttar Pradesh government to start community liaison groups (CLG) and alternate dispute resolution mechanism in riot-hit Muzaffarnagar at police station levels and involve beat constables to smoothen the interface between communities and avoid any flare-ups. The UP police was advised to set up alternate dispute redressal system and CLGs which will help in identifying signs of (any) communal situation. The redressal system will tackle petty and trivial issues. This will also require empowerment of beat constables so that petty disputes are nipped in the bud," said a senior MHA official adding that the community policing model is on the lines of the National Police Mission implemented in several states. The key to success lies in an effective and vibrant beat system together with carefully constituted CLG and the ability to identify petty disputes amongst the residents and begin the process of counselling, reconciliation and compromise.¹²

There are a number of compelling reasons why police officials and politicians have looked to community policing as a way forward. These reasons are mostly grounded in the history of policing, police research that has taken place over the past quarter century, the changing nature of communities, and the shifting characteristics of crime, violence, and disorder (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994). Participation of public in community policing initiatives regarding issues ranging from day to day routine police working to handling issues of serious nature like terrorism, naxalism and fragile internal security is of great help. Community policing can play a significant role in improving internal security in a considerable manner. Any community policing scheme cannot be developed according to a single one-dimensional process. There are several factors such as a lack of political and management support, management priorities, internal communication problems, a shortage of police capacity and resources, emphasis on emergency situations and many local issues may hamper the development of community policing. (Choudhary, 2010). A community policing initiative is basically meant to cater to the local issues and problems in particular and to some common issues in general. So there is a need to develop a local model which will be more effective in dealing with issues prevailing in that particular area.

Community policing can be considered as an effective tool for further

¹² <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/focus-on-community-policing-in-muzaffarnagar-mha-to-up> seen on 7-01-2014

strengthening the internal security mechanism for various countries. Community policing model cannot be developed according to a single one-dimensional process for a given place. A coordinated and systematic approach keeping in view the local issues will lead to an effective mechanism for handling the internal security related issues with the help of community policing. The present study aims at studying the community participation in strengthening the internal security of the country with the help of community based policing initiatives at different levels. There a number of factor which need to be studied for a strengthening the internal security system. An attempt has been made to explore the models of community participation implemented in India in the states like Kerala, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi etc. The best community policing initiatives especially helpful in strengthening the internal security at international level including USA, UK, China, Holland, Germany, Australia etc have also been studied ultimately leading their applicability to Indian context. The recommended models of community policing will be suitable for all the states depending upon their specific policing needs in a befitting manner.

2. Review of Literature

Community Policing in India has received due attention from the policy elites and police administrators with various committees and forums recommending its adoption. Since the beginning of this century efforts have been underway in India to institutionalise community policing. Under National Police Mission (NPM), a pan-India Overarching Community Policing Model was prepared in 2011 which proposed a decentralized beat policing as the foundation. The National Police Commission (1977) & Padmanabhaiyah Committee had made recommendation favouring community policing as a vital part of police functioning. The recommendations of the 34th All India Police Science Congress included that community policing is a global standard for having better public cooperation, satisfaction and enhanced quality & efficiency in police working. The Congress recommended that police organizations all over the country should strive to increase the involvement of the community of the country in local-area policing. Efforts have been made to bring about attitudinal change in the police and to institutionalize community policing at various levels in the country are part of community policing efforts. In the last two decades, there have been initiatives in various states of the country to implement community policing initiatives which mainly include women cell, child support unit, drug de-addiction programme, victim support unit, police advisory groups, neighbourhood schemes (Choudhary,2010). There are numerous community policing programmes which are running across the country and in other parts of the world with great success and active public participation. These initiatives are helping in handling issues ranging from day to day policing to very complex issues including the internal security. Almost every state has started certain community policing programmes to deal with problems prevailing in the society. Various community policing initiatives are discussed as below:

2.1 ANDHRA PRADESH

With Andhra Pradesh government adopting good governance principles, it became imperative on every service department including the Police service, to provide responsive administration, effective, accountable and efficient service delivery systems in a consistent and institutionalized environment. The basic idea behind the philosophy of community policing is citizen participation and decentralized decision making.¹³ The major community policing initiatives in the state are discussed as below:

2.1(a) Maithri

Andhra Pradesh has initiated its community based policing initiative in the form of Maithri. It was launched in the year 2000 by the Andhra Pradesh Police in the state. It is a well institutionalized community policing initiative. Maithri was started with an objective making police more responsive and to the increase public confidence in police with respect to maintenance of peace and order and to inculcate a sense of security amongst masses. It is based on the belief that contemporary community problems require a decentralized and personalized police approach which involves public in the process of policing themselves. The main objectives of Maithri is meeting the needs of small and varied groups of people in the community by actively involving them in the process, adopting proactive measures to prevent and detect crime and providing quality service to the public at different level. The process of Maithri includes consultation, adaption, mobilization and problem solving. The community is consulted on a regular basis to know and enumerate all their felt needs and they are actively encouraged to suggest all viable and legally acceptable solutions. Adaptation means changing or devising new policing methods and adopting appropriate legal procedures for solving the local problems. Mobilization includes identification of needs of the society and mobilization of necessary manpower, material and financial resources. Problem solving is the actual work of

¹³ M. Mahendar Reddy, IPS, “ISO 9001:2000 Quality Systems for Consistent Delivery of Standardized Police Services – A Best Practice Case Study of Cyberabad Police Commissionerate”, Submitted to Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, 29th December, 2005, pp. 3-4 seen on 17-8-2013

solving the problem in a befitting manner. Maithri has been a great success in the state and has closely achieved the desired goals.¹⁴

2.1(b) Police Mee Kosmas

Police Mee Kosmas (Police For You) was primarily undertaken by Andhra Pradesh Police to curb the left wing extremism by CPI (Maoist) Group under the then Supdt. of Police of the district. The initiative is the recipient of 2004 Community Policing finalist Award conferred by International Association of Police Chiefs (IACP), USA (Mohanty & Mohanty, 2014).

The main objectives of the initiative include providing employment opportunities for unemployed youth, development of local infrastructure such as roads through public participation. It also includes respecting local traditions and taking part in local festivals and other events. Another important part of the scheme is launching appeals by the family members of the Naxal youth to surrender and making them to return to the main stream. This community policing initiative is the best practical example that reveals the potential of community policing in reducing insurgency and promoting development in Naxalism affected areas. Various other community policing initiatives in other Naxal prone states having similar features, reflects the Government's strategy of tackling insurgency through enhanced investment in capacity building in intelligence operations along with promoting development through local participation. Funds under SRE scheme of MHA are also utilized for promoting community based policing initiatives and the police have played an important role in facilitating the economic development in a given area (Dahiya, 2014 pp 53-54).

2.2 ASSAM

Community policing concept in Assam has been pursued in a very focused manner since 1950. However, during last one decade with incredible rise of population and its allied increase in crimes, the Assam Police, decided to seek community participation in police in order to bridge the gap between the police and the public and to bring about their

¹⁴ <http://www.svpnpa.gov.in/html/publications/OldJournals/uploadJournals/juldec02.pdf> seen on 22-12-2014

participation in policing themselves. The two major initiatives in this follow-up are given as under:

2.2(a) Prahari

Prahari was launched in Assam with the concept neighbourhood watch scheme to promote policing through community participation. The community policing initiative was also aimed at changing the attitude of the policeman working at the cutting edge level towards the public, to make them people friendly and to improve their working conditions in a significant way. The main objective of Prahari is to tackle social problems and bringing the police and community closer to each other. The Project Prahari of the Assam Police was first launched in a remote village of Thaikarguri in Kokrajhar District. In all Prahari villages, the police have taken an initiative and formed Community Management Groups (CMG) or Community Liaison Groups. These groups are formed at the state, district and Police station level where eminent and non-political persons from the society come together to work with the police and discuss their complaints and further give their suggestions for providing better policing to the society. These groups function in close association with the local police in various identified activities that are going on in Prahari villages. Development work in the identified areas through these initiatives has been carried out and the police have tried to improve their image by addressing those issues that generally creates a criminogenic atmosphere and induce people to commit crime (Nalla & Newman Ed.,2013).

A comprehensive plan for active participation of the public in policing in Guwahati City was drawn up and implemented in a successful manner under the then Superintendent of Police, of Guwahati City. He convened a meeting of police-public co-operation on 03/07/96 at Police Control Room where he declared formation of the first Nagarik Committee under the Panbazar Police Station. Subsequently more numbers of Nagarik Committees came into existence to provide a platform for public participation in policing their localities by adopting the strategy of 'Watch the Neighbourhood'. The active cooperations by these Committees led to prevention of crimes against property and apprehension of notorious gangs of dacoits. In 1999, a booklet containing formal guidelines was compiled by the then SP of Guwahati City which gave an impetus to the functioning of the committees. As per the structure of Nagarik Committees, each municipality ward of Guwahati City has one Committee

with several sub-committees to take care of the problems of the specific areas of the wards. The president and the other members numbering about 10 are to be selected by consensus and are to have respectable reputation in the society with no prior criminal record. The Officer-in-charge of the Police Station is the ex-officio Secretary of the committee and he has to attend the monthly meeting of the committee. The Dy. S.P of the Division is required to interact with the committees at least once in two months. The Superintendent of Police is the President of Co-ordination committee of the Nagarik Committees and he interacts once in three months with representative of all committees. In the monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly meetings, the civic and crime related problems in specific areas are discussed and the further strategy for solving such strategy is outlined. Responsibility of preventive duties to specific committees is also fixed during such meetings.¹⁵

2.2(b) Aashwas

Aashwas was another programme which was started in the year 2001 to combat violence and insurgency by Assam police and also to extend a gesture of affection towards children and those undergoing trauma. Sensitization campaigns have been undertaken in several districts of the state. It has identified a cluster of seven villages in each of seven districts where there is a history of ethnic or terrorist violence and such campaigns have integrated the community with the police and the community has shown a tremendous response from the public (Mukherjee,D. nd).

2.2(c) Development Work in Assam through Community Policing

In Assam the community based policing initiatives have been used for the development work in the identified area in a big way. Self-employment schemes were started under Prahari as a result of which women in Thagarguri owned 15 electric spinning machines. The project has also contributed in improving the health services in these villages. The police presence in these villages has also reduced crime and helped to keep the militants away. The Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) agreed to provide solar lighting system to Prahari villages which do not have electricity connections. Efforts were made in collaboration with the ASTEC to provide rainwater harvesting system for drinking

¹⁵ <http://www.assampolice.gov.in/community.php> seen on 4-2-15

water facilities in the North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong districts. The Guwahati based Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has also decided to help Prahari villages by imparting training in cane and bamboo technology. The IIT Guwahati coordinated with Assam Police to help Prahari villages for development work. The IIT put their resources to devise a technology for mechanised looms which can be run without power in these 48 Prahari villages and the experts would find an appropriate technology for the villagers to help them as per their requirements.¹⁶ Community wells, canals, hand pumps etc. have been built in these villages with the joint initiative of the police and the community. There has been an effort to harness natural water resources by building reservoir and links to meet drinking water scarcity. Roads and bridges have been repaired, community centres have been built, employment generation activities have been started by promoting self-employment initiatives and modern agricultural techniques have been introduced to increase the productivity. An irrigation canal in Kokrajhar district of Assam, which was the bone of contention among the people of four adjoining villages in the past, has now turned out to be a model of concord for them. Project Prahari, has significantly contributed for socio-economic development of the area. The police have tried to improve their image through all these initiatives by addressing those issues that generally creates a criminogenic atmosphere and induce people to indulge in criminal activities.¹⁷

2.3 CHHATTISGARH

The state has a great naxal influence which is posing serious security threat before the police. Apart from the routine policing strategies, the state has also initiated community based policing initiatives to curb the naxal menace. Gram and Nagar Raksha Samitis are one of the programmes which are helping the police in a big way.

2.3(a) Gram and Nagar Raksha Samiti

Gram and Nagar Raksha Samiti, Rajnandgaon were formed in Chhattisgarh as a community policing initiative. Core Groups or CLGs were formed at the S.D.O.P level, Police Station level, Beat level and Village level. At each of these levels the Core Group comprises of

¹⁶ <http://assampolice.gov.in/prahari/mediaspeaksmall.htm> seen on 16-7-2013

¹⁷ http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/new/community_policing_experiments_in_india.pdf seen on 20-8-2013

15/20, 4/5, 2/3 and 5/15 members respectively were formed. The main coordinator in this system is the S.D.O.P. The Head Rakshak coordinates the core group at the village level which is called the Raksha Samiti. It was felt that there is a need that the police should be sensitized about their needs to live upto the expectations of the public and it was deemed necessary that the public should be educated about certain concepts and issues like cognizable and non-cognizable offences, bailable and non-bailable offences, basic laws, rights of general public and the conditions under which the police work. In this experiment, the community's support was sought to help police in any type of crime prevention, giving information to police about anti-social or criminal activities in the area, taking care of villagers and their properties, helping police in arrest of proclaimed offenders, disaster management and maintenance of law & order. Apart from this, the police along with the public took initiative in taking up issues of social interest and welfare including Drug De-addiction Programme, Family Counselling Centre, Blood Donation Camps, Tree Plantation, Mass Awareness Programmes and Mobile Police Stations etc. The community has helped the police in solving several cases, apprehending criminals and recovering stolen goods. The police have been able to prevent and detect crime with the help of the community in a big way. Community participation has helped the police in effectively dealing with Naxalism menace in this area (op.cit.,2013 pp 185).

The Bhadrachalam sub-divisional police in collaboration with their counterparts of Kunta sub-division of the state have designed a multi-dimensional strategy to strengthen policing on the sensitive Andhra-Chhattisgarh border. The collaborative strategy assumed significance considering the major challenges faced by the police forces of both the states by keeping a strict vigil on the movement of the rebels on the long inter-state border between Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Apart from this, the police official also undertook the activities like free medical camps for the benefit of the poor at the taluk level on the lines of a similar strategy initiated by the Bhadrachalam sub-divisional police in the insurgency affected areas¹⁸

¹⁸<http://www.thehindu.com/todayspaper/tpnational/tpandhrapradesh/multidimensional-strategy-to-strengthen-border-policing> seen on 18.8.2014

2.4 DELHI

With the fast pace of urbanization and economic growth, the crime related problems have increased many fold in the metro-cities. It is not possible to tackle all these problems alone with the conventional policing strategies. Community policing is playing an important role in Delhi in dealing with various crime and security related problems. Some of the important initiatives are discussed as below:

2.4(a) Eyes and Ears¹⁹

Delhi police has launched an innovative community policing initiative named as 'Eyes and Ears' to strengthen the internal security mechanism in the vicinity of Delhi. A new dimension to public participation has been introduced in Delhi in the efforts towards prevention of crime and to have an enhanced flow of anti-terror information from the public in the form of the "Eyes and Ears" scheme. Under this scheme, rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shopkeepers, property agents, second-hand car dealers, landlords, members of RWA/MTA, cyber cafe owners, PCO owners, guest house owners and public spirited citizens are actively involved to provide information regarding suspicious activities of undesirable elements with a bearing particularly on terrorism and on crime in general. As per the standing order issued by the Commissioner of Police, the Beat Constables/Division Officers should be in contact with such individual on a day-to-day basis. At least one fortnightly meeting must be organized with rehi/partiwalas, chowkidars, security guards/chowkidars, three wheelers/TSR drivers, taxi stands, parking lot attendants (authorized/unauthorized), porters etc. by the Beat Constables/Division Officer. The SHO must hold a meeting with such individuals of each area at least once a month. The ACP should also hold such meetings in each area once in 2 months and the DCP should also hold such meeting at least once in three months. Apart from this, a detailed record should be maintained regarding each of the meetings held, including number of persons from each occupation who attended etc. A Toll Free No. 1090 has been activated to

¹⁹ Letter of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi vide letter number F.41/12/33665/C&T(AC-I)/PHQ dated 18/12/2012

enable public to share information wherein the identity of the person disclosing the information is kept secret and a link has also been created on the website (www.delhipolice.nic.in) for mailing such information.

2.4(b) Neighbourhood Watch Scheme

Delhi Police has very effectively used the citizen volunteers in the Neighbourhood Watch Scheme to maintain alertness and vigil against crime in their area. Under the scheme, an area is selected based on its vulnerability to crime such as robberies and burglaries, thefts including vehicle thefts and snatchings. After the selection of vulnerable area, the local police take the responsibility, especially the SHO and the ACP to further organise the residents into a group for the desired purpose. The residents are convinced to organise a meeting and local police officers try to individually contact the residents in order to motivate them to attend the meeting. The purpose and relevance of the scheme is discussed with residents of the area and a Neighbourhood Watch Committee (NWC) is constituted. The NWC has representatives of the police, local bodies, residents' associations, local voluntary organisations and the residents (op.cit,2014 pp). .

2.5 HIMACHAL PRADESH²⁰

Community Policing have been launched in the state to have a direct reach to the people and to have more public co-operation in various domains of police functioning. The community policing programmes in the state were launched by orders of Director General of Police of Himachal Pradesh vide No. CB-3-60/2000-50592-604 B dated 20.10.2000 & vide D.O. letter No.CB-3-60/2000-50101-12A dated 4.10.2001. It is a well structured and highly institutionalized programme. The schemes have been launched at four levels including beat, police station, sub-division and district level.

2.5(a) Community Policing at Beat Level

- (i) Beat Policing Team: Active Groups have been formed at the Beat level to have a closer contact with the public. The Group functions with the help of Active Group of six-seven respectable of the area. The active group/beat policing team meet at least

²⁰<http://admis.hp.nic.in/himpol/Citizen/commPolicingSchemes.aspx> seen on 3.9.2014

once a month, before or after the meeting of the Gram Panchayat/local body, taking up matters of community policing including review of cases pending trial, finding solutions to crime problems and local disputes, taking crime prevention measures and generating awareness regarding community policing in a particular Beat area.

- (ii) In Sanrakshan Yojna , all Beat Officers prepare lists of citizens who are above sixty-five years of age and are living alone. These lists are prepared with the active cooperation of the local Community Policing Team. A policeman or a community police volunteer is designated to visit the residences of such citizens at least once a week to enquire about their well-being and to render possible assistance.
- (iii) Police Sahayata Kaksh have been established at important places in the Beat which include Bus stands, district entry points, tourist places, temples, important road junctions, residential areas, shopping complexes, hospitals etc. to render assistance to residents/ visitors to these areas to take care of policing as well as to develop a sense of safety and security in the minds of local public & tourists.

2.5(b) Community Policing at Police Station Level

- (i) Community Policing Committee /Community Liaison Group / Samudayak Police Samiti have been formed in all Police Stations by the SHO/SDPO with the approval of S.P. This committee will have meetings at regular intervals i.e. after every three months to review the functioning at the Police Station level. This Samiti will comprise of respectable locals from within the community. This committee will perform advisory role in identifying the policing needs of the community and monitor the functioning of the Police at P.S. Level. The Group shall have representation from all segments of the society in villages/towns with in the given jurisdiction. This Samiti may have a representative from each village Panchayat, Municipal Committee/Nagar Panchayat from within the area of jurisdiction of the concerned Police Station and at least one third members in the society should be women.
- (ii) School children are invited to Police Stations under Vishwas Yojna where they are exposed to the general atmosphere and working of Police. This has proved to be very useful in giving a better understanding of police functioning and projecting a positive image of police in children's minds. This scheme is being further extended to groups of public, opinion makers, media persons, beopar madals, mahila mandals, trade

unions etc. are being invited to visit police stations with the purpose of interaction with the staff of local police station and to assess the working of the Police Station.

- (iii) Police Clubs: Road Safety Clubs; Students, youth, sports & welfare clubs will be involved at this level to help the police in implementation of social legislation, to enforce duties of citizens as provided in the constitution, generate funds for undertaking activities of community policing and welfare of police personnel on self help basis by organizing sports and welfare activities for police personnel, their families and the community.

2.5(c) Community Policing at Sub-Divisional Level

- (i) Sahyog Yojna includes visit of Gazetted Police Officers to villages, Panchayats, schools, colleges, jails and juvenile homes etc. The initiative is to enhance the cooperation and coordination among the police and the public institutions and it seeks participation/involvement of all people of the society in Police work. The Police Officers visiting schools, colleges and villages will also apprise the students and community about the role and working of Police and about drugs and other social evils prevailing in the area. This will generate a better atmosphere for collectively fighting against such evils.
- (ii) Samarth Yojna: Girl students of schools and colleges in the State will be imparted training in unarmed combat by police personnel in order to develop confidence among them for dealing with eve-teasers and other anti-social elements.
- (iii) Any other initiative deemed to be suitable by the Community and the Local Police for adoption by the various Police unit. The scheme will be adopted with the approval of district S.P./Battalion Commandant and implemented at the level of S.D.P.O./Dy.S.P.

2.5(d) Community Policing at District Level

Maitri Yojna: This scheme is basically meant for the care and protection of the victim of crime and witnesses. Under this scheme care and protection of the victims and witnesses will be ensured by devising suitable strategies and mechanisms as per the existing needs. There is need to institutionalize the system keeping in view the need to enhance the conviction rate and generate more faith/respect for the criminal justice system in the minds of

the general public and the community especially the poor and weaker sections of society.

2.6 MADHYA PRADESH²¹

Madhya Pradesh police has launched a number of community based policing initiatives in the state with proper institutionalisation and public involvement. Community policing branch has been established in Police head quarters in Madhya Pradesh for garnering community participation in various police activities.

2.6(a) Urban Defence Society & Village Defence Societies

Urban & Villages Defence Societies are playing a significant role in strengthening internal security machine in the state. Urban & Village Defence Societies were started with active participation of civilians in the policing related activities. Main objective of this scheme is to join the common citizen with the police. Committees have been formed in urban and rural areas under the leadership of district S.Ps. as per the “Madhya Pradesh Gram Thatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Act” which was passed on 18th November, 1999. Citizens of local area have been nominated as members after due police verification. In the town or city areas one Samiti Sanyojak and 10-15 members are working in each Urban Defence Society (Nagar Suraksha Samiti). They assist the local police during festival & other religious functions arrangement, crime control and traffic management in public functions. On the above pattern, Village Defence Societies (Gram Raksha Samiti) were also formed in the villages. They perform night patrolling in areas, intelligence gathering for anti-naxalite & anti-dacoity operations and also assist in implementation of Govt. schemes in rural areas. Madhya Pradesh Government has appointed one Chief Organizer, 17 Tehsil Organizer, along with supporting staff for this purpose.

The concept of Village Defence Society was first introduced in 1956 in M.P. in the dociety infested area with the purpose of enlisting the corporation of the villages in the fight against the dreaded dacoits. At the outset, such Defence Societies were first established in

²¹ http://mppolice.gov.in/Static/Community/initiatives_history_e.aspx seen on 21/2014

Gwalior, Bhind and Morena districts. Subsequently this was extended to Shivpuri, Datia, Guna, Rewa, and Sagar districts as well. These societies were proved to be very useful to the Police Department over the year. In the 90s, the Government was again seized of the matter and as a result of which, the "Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Vidheyak 1999" was enacted in the legislature. It has sought to establish the Village Defence Societies as well as the City Defence Societies in the remaining parts of the State also.

Efforts are being made to form such Gram Raksha Samities in every village of the state and impart training to the members. Meetings at various levels are also being organized to sensitize the members towards the role they are expected to play in the maintenance of Law and Order in their respective jurisdiction. The State Government is also considering a proposal to arm the members of the societies so as to enable the members to discharge their duties in a determined manner. The members would be entitled to use weapons as long as their membership lasts. In the meantime, the district police authorities have been advised to help the eligible and willing members obtain valid arms licenses.

2.6(b) Other Community Policing Initiatives

Apart from this there are other initiatives undertaken by the Police in Madhya Pradesh including Parivar Paramarsh Kendra (Family Counseling Centers), De-Addiction Camps, Mobile Police Thana, Bal Mitra Scheme, Community Policing Centers, Medical Relief to injured persons, Police help for the Visually impaired. 212-Family counseling centers, 65–Women help lines, and Women desks. Verification of tenant and domestic servants under these community based initiative is also an important steps in the crime prevention. It has been noticed that in most of theft, house dacoities and loot cases, domestic servants or tenants are involved. Entire Police stations of the State have been directed to keep the whole information about the tenants and domestic servants. Beat constables will collect and fill the required information in prescribed proformas and the record will be updated on yearly basis.

2.7 MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra Police has institutionalized several initiatives for participation of community in the policing functioning. Maharashtra has changed substantially with fast pace of

urbanization and rapid industrialization during the recent past. With a view of maintaining public order and peace, a number of community based initiatives like Mohalla Ekata Committee and Gram Suraksha Dal, Slum Police Panchayats and Mahila Dakshata/Suraksha Samities have been undertaken in rural and urban areas of the state for better policing and improved service delivery to the public. A brief overview of the broad community based policing initiatives is discussed as below:

2.7(a) Mohalla Ekta Committees

Citizen-police committees were set up in the after the communal riots of 1992-93 that sabotaged the metro-city on many fronts and about 1000 people were killed during that period (Takkar, 2004). The Mohalla Committee were formed with the initiative of the then Police Commissioner of Mumbai in which people from all walks of life came together along with the police and devised a simple workable solution that worked very well. The Mohalla Committee which is also known as the Peace Committee has now become a part of the civil society structure of the city. The concept is based upon giving people some power and making them responsible for it. In every Mohalla Committee, there are 24 members from the area who are regarded as elders and who have influence on the people. The primary task of the committee members is to maintain cordial relations between the two communities. These practices are indicative of the scope for expanding the approach and methods of community policing to all of the country. The most important factor in community policing is the participation of public in order to secure the cooperative relationship between police and public in solving community problems. It is necessary to keep in mind that public participation must be maintained for the practices of community policing in the country (Yui, 2015).

2.7(b) Gram Rakshak Dal²²

Village Defense Parties (V.D.Ps.) or Gram Rakshak Dals is a community based policing initiative in every village of the district to strengthen the intelligence network and other related functioning of the police. As per section 63 of the Bombay Police Act 1951, Superintendent of Police has been empowered to constitute voluntary bodies called V.D.P.s for the protection of the people, security of the property and safety in villages. As per Sec.63 (b)

²² <http://www.mahapolice.gov.in/mahapolice/jsp/temp/villagedefence.jsp> seen on 7-4-2014

(7), the members so constituted will discharge such duties as may be determined by the S.P. and as given in the Bombay Police Manual Vol.III, Rule 508, members of V.D.P.s can also be used for patrolling, fighting natural calamities and most importantly for intelligence collection also. So recruited and trained, the V.D.P members can strengthen existing police force not only in terms of man-power, but can also act against the robbers, dacoits, fighting natural calamities, night patrolling and intelligence collection, especially with regard to illegal activities like bootlegging, gambling drug peddling etc in the villages. V.D.P. members can play an important role in resolving minor disputes in rural areas by immediately informing the police about the disputes and giving factual information which otherwise may result into serious offences. V.D.P. can perform a significant role in dealing with the internal security related issues at the cutting edge level in a very effective manner. As per the Bombay Police Act, the members of V.D.P., when called formally to discharge a duty become entitled to all the powers and protection given to a police officer but they do not get any remuneration in lieu of that. It has also been observed that the V.D.P. members took part in search and combing operations even at night with full enthusiasm. V.D.P.s can of great help to the police in prevention and detection of crimes, intelligence gathering, fighting against illicit activities, and also in resolving minor disputes in the villages if they undergo a proper training.

In Nashik (Rural) district, V.D.Ps have been established in 1810 out of 1850 villages in the district. There are about 24000 citizens who have been primarily recruited as members of V.D.Ps.in the district. One day training programme of the recruited members is also being conducted. So far more than 12,000 V.D.P. members have been imparted one day special training that incorporates self protection, lathi and whistle training, patrolling etc. along with some basic inputs in Law and Police. They are also being trained to collect intelligence especially with regard to crime, criminals and illegal activities and in fighting natural calamities like floods, earthquakes etc.

2.7(c) Slum Police Panchayats²³

Slum Police Panchayats were formed in Mumbai with a view to form a police assistance system in resolving the minor disputes and routine policing related issues. One of the key characteristics of these Police Panchayats is that they can be established on a very large

²³ <http://www.sdinet.org/media/upload/documents/EU2004162RoyArputhamJaved.pdf> seen on 11-5-2014

scale without additional resources from the Government.

Slum Police Panchayats consists of ten representatives from the slum which include seven women, three men and a local police officer. Each community representative is a Police Sayayak (helper) and wears a photo-badge authorized by Mumbai's Police Commissioner. They are not appointed by the police but the residents of the area select them. A room is made available each slum by the community where the police are based and which also serves as an office for the Police Panchayat. These panchayats are responsible for policing in their area and establish a permanent partnership between the police and slum residents. In Mumbai, there are strong savings and credit groups formed by women slum and pavement dwellers known as 'Mahila Milan' and these extend support to the police panchayats. Each Police Panchayat is opened with a public celebration, where community representatives tie flower bracelets on the wrists of each police officer, and receive their official card/badge in order to have a more closer and cordial mutual relations. The community volunteers help in patrolling and the settlement of conflicts to maintain law and order. They also seek to resolve disputes before they aggravate into violence or other crimes of serious nature. Slum inhabitants can bring disputes to the Police Panchayat, which meets every day, and under the presence of the local police many complaints and conflicts are resolved. They not only resolve the disputes of petty nature but also help to prevent disputes from escalating into violence or problems of public order. For the slum inhabitants, these Police Panchayats are much quicker and easily accessible than going to the police to lodge a formal complaint. They feel more confident about making complaints, as they know some of the community volunteers and the police. The volunteers are clear that they do not have police powers and that dispute resolutions are undertaken by the group as a committee, with details of all the cases discussed are being carefully recorded. In some slum areas, the police volunteers were also able to put pressure on local people who are illegally brewing and selling alcohol to close down, as a way of reducing drunkenness and the violence to which it often contributes. The local Mahila Milan has also supported the people who previously made illegal alcohol to develop new livelihoods or have rewarded them with new houses.

2.7(d) Mahila Dakshata Samiti/Suraksha Samitis

Mahila Dakshata Samitis/Suraksha Samitis were formed in Maharashtra to

involve women in community policing to deal especially with the women related issues. It is an institutionalized initiative which was started by Director General of Police of Maharashtra vide order no. 29/1728/85 dated April 19, 1985 for the formation of 'Social Security Cells' at the level of districts/commissionerates. Subsequently number of women members were increased to two per district vide DG's circular' dated June 29, 1987 and the same was complied with by the Cells of each district/commissionerate and again membership was further raised to five per district vide DG office circular 22/1728/87, dated August 4, 1987,. Dakshata Samities were also introduced at the Taluka level, with two women as members. In view of the positive response to the district-level committees, the Director General of Police issued another order dated June 19, 1998 constituting Mahila Dakshata Samitis even at police station levels. Circle inspectors were to conduct the meetings of these additional Samitis. Formation of these committees leads regular interaction of women social workers with police officers. Initially the focus was on urban areas as these committees were constituted at the district headquarters and well-educated women from the upper strata were inducted. The Samities/committees had been constituted in the state of Maharashtra and the Superintendent/Commissioner of Police was to be the chairperson of the committee and one active woman and respectable social worker was to be selected as a member of the cell. The chief functions of these cells/committees include holding monthly meetings for review of fresh cases, review of progress of investigation/enquiries/offences/complaints/old cases, rumors, press report etc containing offences against women, atrocities and harassment of women and checking any deviations from the rules in investigation and to take steps to punish the wrong doers. The committees are expected to take minutes and maintain record of follow up action. These committees are ideal examples of community policing because they bring women into the mainstream policing environment. Mahila Dakshata Samities also took lead in exposing the systematic exploitation of young girls in Jalgaon, Kolhapur, and Parbhani (Verma et.al ,2012 (Ed)).

2.8 ODISHA²⁴

Odisha Police launched a highly structured three tier community policing initiative in the state with the objective of bridging the gap between common man and police

²⁴ <http://odishapolice.gov.in/?q=node/4> seen on 13.8.2014

and work together in field of crime prevention and furthering the cooperation between police and the public to work on many fronts. A overview of the project is discussed as below:

2.8(a) Ama Police Project

Ama Police Project is the Community policing scheme Odisha Police which was launched by in the year 2013 at Markat Nagar Police Station of Police Commissionerate of Cuttack Urban Police District. It is a three tier structure consisting of Ama Police Beat' at the bottom, Ama Police Samiti at the middle and District Advisory Committee at the top level. The community based police initiative has been launched with a view to prevent crimes, furthering co-operation & mutual understanding between police and the community and strengthening security-related mutual co-operation among citizenry, enhancing trust-deficit between community and police, free-flow of information, sharing community resources in crime prevention and strengthening internal security mechanism. A systematic effort has been made to have a better reach to the society with the help of House Visit' ' by the CPO which acts as a 'linking pin' between the community and the Police Station

Ama Police Beat: Each Police Station is divided into several Beats based on the population, homogeneity or other common characteristics. An 'Ama Police Beat' will be under the charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable/Constable and the Beat officers will be selected strictly on criteria of personality, integrity, voluntary attitude, clean service record, good conduct, habits etc. The selection may not necessarily be from among the personnel of the concerned police station. The DCP/SP may select Beat officers from among the manpower under his/her command. The Beat officers, IIC/OIC and the SDPO/ACP should undergo suitably pre-designed orientation training before they are put into 'Ama Police Project'.

Ama Police Samiti: Ama Police Samiti is formed in the Police Station with the help of the officer-in charge/inspector-in-Charge, the Sub Divisional Police Officer (SDPQ) or Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) will suggest the named of members to be included in the Samiti and the SP or the DCP, will further examine such names and constitute the Samiti. The Samiti should have proportionate representation from different sections of the society including women and the schedules castes & tribes. Respectable citizens from the locality who are active in the educational and cultural field should also be included in the committee members. Such members may include High school/ Headmasters/College principals, Teachers, retired Officers,

Ex-servicemen, Merchants, NGO's Workers' representatives, residents, association representatives may be included.

District Advisory Committee: District Advisory Committee has been formed at the District level in Ama Police. The committee is consisted of 10 to 20 members and the Advisory Committees is headed by the DCP/Superintendent of Police who will ensure the proper supervision regarding the functioning of Ama Police Project. Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Municipal Chairman/Mayor as well as other important members from the public may be invited to the meetings of the committee. This committee may convene a meeting once in every three months and review the working of Ama Police Samiti of the concerned District and will give necessary suggestions and instructions etc. for further improvement in their performance.

Impact of Ama Police: AMA Police has created a lot of impact in the overall scenario in police functioning in the state. It is proving to be helpful in dealing with day to day police issues and problems of serious nature as well. Constabulary and Public especially women feel more empowered after the launch of this initiative. The police public relations have considerably improved and the public has started appreciating the problems being faced by police which is a good sign of having a healthy police-public interface. It has also lead to an increased accessibility of Police to the public and vice-versa. Petty issues affecting the community like drunkenness, gambling, street fights, eve teasing, loitering, wife beating etc. have reduced to a considerable extent which may sometimes turn into offences of serious nature. Public participation in civic activities has increased which mainly include evening patrolling, street lighting, bush cutting, jal chatra, sports activities etc. Inflow of information regarding crime has improved and public support in handling important law and order problem and communal situation has been garnered which is significantly helping in dealing with internal security related issues in a better way.

2.8(b) Nua Mana Nua Sapana²⁵

Police had launched a community-policing programme in Odisha's Maoist-hit Rayagada district to tackle the growing menace of the Maoist rebels. Nua mana Nua sapana (New Minds and New Dreams) is a unique programme that has been launched by the district

²⁵<https://in.news.yahoo.com/police-conduct-community-policing-programme-maoist-hit-areas-140159975.html> seen on 4-2-2014

police to bridge the gap between the police force and the public. The extremists started trapping children and teens by offering them a huge sum of money. To counter this move and to organize the youth, the police also organised a cultural programme with a view to provide a platform to these children to exhibit their talent. The residents were provided with several incentives, as part of the programme. Nua Mana Nua Sapana which means new minds and new dreams has been designed and implemented by district police, Rayagada as an initiative to provide a platform to the tribal students of interior areas to display their talent as well as to provide them better educational and employment opportunities. These programmes have helped in countering such moves of rebels by raising awareness and helping them on various fronts.

2.9 TAMIL NADU²⁶

The state is running much successful community policing initiatives including the 'Friend of Police'. A brief review of various schemes in the state is discussed as follows:

2.9(a) Friends of Police

The Friends of Police is a holistic and pro-active concept that lends a psychological approach to policing. It is a police public partnership venture where citizens have been suitably empowered regarding the police functions. Friends of Police provide opportunities for ordinary citizens to effectively and actively contribute to the detection and prevention of crime. Any member of the public who is not involved in civil or criminal case can become a member of FOP. The members of FOP can provide useful information leading to solving the crimes. FOP members can also prevent any abuse of Police power because of easy accessibility to the Station House Officer and other senior officers. The initiative includes Beats & Night Patrols, Assistance in Traffic Regulation, Crime prevention, Information Collection, Assistance in Law & Order Maintenance and Involvement in Prohibition Work. FOP is a well structured and institutionalized programme which functions at the level of jurisdiction Police Stations assisted and guided by SHO's, at the Sub Division level, it is headed by Co-ordinators assisted and guided by SDO's and at the District level headed by Chief Co-ordinators and guided by District SP.

²⁶ Information received from the office of the ADGP(Crime) vide D.O.letter no 007/ADGP/Cr/Camp/2013 dated 23.1.2013

To impart training to public involved in this venture, FOP Documentation & Multimedia Training Centre was started in the year 2003. The training centre was designated as the first ever Citizen Police Academy in the whole of Asia. 1880 specially designed Community Policing Training Workshops were conducted by the specially designated training centre in about 30 districts and 5 Commissionates. So far 1,04,000 Police Personnel and Volunteers have been trained which is a huge number. FOP training faculty has expertise in Criminology, Psychology, Sociology and corporate training. Training modules are systematically designed and well planned to create awareness regarding crime prevention and enhancing the skills of Police Personnel in a befitting manner. The programme has a wide community reach which covers a big chunk of the state and form a large area including 31 districts & 6 cities all over the state, without any regard to caste, creed or status. Community support & involvement effective implementation of policies of community policing is ensured by active participation of FOP who are from general public and various public and private institutions.

The initiative have been found helpful in creating channels for receiving the right information at the right time and also helped the police to come closer to the community. It has very well attempted to impart fairness, transparency and impartiality in the working of the police. This system is functioning in all districts of Tamil Nadu over the last five years in an effective manner and has achieved the desired results with great success.

2.9(b) Samarth Yojna Community Policing Experiment, Coimbatore City²⁷

Coimbatore City saw religious and ethnic riots, rampant violence and other rapidly spreading criminal activities etc. The main objectives of this experiment were to perceive and resolve the communal problem and also to win the confidence of the people whose faith and confidence in the police had gradually eroded. To achieve the objectives of this community policing scheme, a number of measures were taken that include Area Committees which were formed and the members of these committees were taught all aspects of community policing which helped them to trace and resolve small local issues. An effort was made by the police officers to resolve conflicts or problems through consultation with Area Committee members, Municipal Corporation and other Governmental agencies. The police have been successful in finding solutions to several local problems through effective intra and inter

²⁷ www.humanrightinitiative.org/new/community-policing-experiments-in-india-1.jpg seen on 7.5.2013

agency consultations. City Vigilance Committees were also formed to prevent incidence of property crimes and to give information about the whereabouts of absconding terrorists. This effectively resulted in seizure of contrabands, explosives, detonators, lethal weapons, black money, sandalwood, drugs etc. The police also interacted with various pressure groups like Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lawyers, Professors, Students, Doctors and 42 Jamaths to build good contact and establish good rapport. Students-Police Interface is again an innovative initiative in which effective student police interaction helped the police to reclaim peace and harmony in the vicinity. The students were deputed when there was a shortage of manpower in police station staff to check vehicles on the roads, check baggages in Railway Stations and Bus Stands etc.

Slum Adoption Scheme was adopted to disengage slum dwellers from engaging in any anti social and criminal activities in future and to secure easy access for the police into the slums. The main objective was to detect and prevent crime through proactive policing.

2.9(c) Community Policing Initiatives in Trichy²⁸

A number of Community Policing Initiative were taken in Trichy which include Beat Officers' System, Complaint/Suggestion Box System, Wide Area Network (WAN), Helpline for Women in Distress, Slum Adoption Programme and Beat Officers' System.

All these initiatives were very successful and 162 potential criminals volunteered to reform themselves and were rehabilitated with the help of NGOs and other government & private agencies. The initiatives were recognized by International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Washington and conferred International Community Policing Awards 2001 at Toronto. It was also selected for international innovations Awards Programme of CAPAM during a conference at Glasgow, Scotland, September 2002.

In Tuticorin Experiment, a number of police camps in the form of Spot Redressal of Public Grievances were organized in the communally sensitive villages. The main objective of these camps was to restore the confidence of the people on the police force to improve the police public relationship and to maintain law and order situation that worked very well.

²⁸ www.tnpolice.gov.in/pdgc/cmpo8.pdg seen on 10.5.2014

2.10 KERALA²⁹

Kerala has taken lead in establishing the success of community policing in the police functioning. The state has launched various successful community policing initiatives. Janamaithri Suraksha Project has culminated as a flagship community policing scheme of

2.10(a) Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Janamaithri Suraksha Project is a community policing initiative of the Kerala Police. The project has been designed to facilitate a closer community involvement in ensuring security and safety within the communities. The project aims at prevention of crime, enhancing co-operation between the police and the public in security related matters and ensuring mutual cooperation of members of the public in the domain of security. The project envisages strengthening the Police with the support of the local community. Janamaithri comprises of three components which include Janamaithri Beat, Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi and Janamaithri Kendrams. Janamaithri programme is centred on the constitution of the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi. The guidelines on the constitution and composition of these Samithis ensure that they are the bodies having representation of all the social interests. The Samithi undertakes a wide variety of functions which include coordination with private security guards, collecting information about the new residents and strangers, installing security systems & burglar alarms, helping the senior citizens & physically challenged people and protection of women and children. It also manages to provide counselling centres to resolve family discords, drinking habits etc. Monitoring maintenance of street & traffic lights, launching of projects encouraging blood donation, eye donation, organ donation etc. Organising Self Defense Courses School - based safety & vigilance programmes, Preventing illicit sale of liquor & drugs Monitoring illegal financial institutions, Complaint Card Systems Disaster Management & Mitigation Trauma, Rescue & First Aid Projects and Victim Support Cells.

The Janmaithri Suraksha Project was launched with the objective to prevent crime and bridging the gap between the Police and Public and further to ensure mutual co operation of members of the public in the area of security. For each residential area, 1000 households constitute one Beat and there is a Beat Officer for a particular Beat. All the duties of the Police Station except that of crime investigation relating to the Beat area are performed

²⁹ Janamaithri Almanac-2013

by the Beat Officer. A woman police constable is also appointed as ‘Assistant Beat Officer to assist him in various functions. The Project has been implemented in phased manner which include 20, 23,105 &100 police stations in First, Second Third and Fourth Phase respectively. It is implemented with the full involvement of the public and other department. The Beat Officer visits the Beat Area twice or thrice a week and every house once in six months to maintain a close contact with the public. The Beat Officers attends the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi Meetings every month. Special Training Courses are conducted for making Beat Officers fully competent for the task. The Beat Officer is the key person in this community based initiative and beat officer has gained acceptance as the most recognised face of the police in the community. His integration with the security related needs of the community was key to the huge success of the scheme. All local activities under the scheme are devised by a 25 member Citizen’s Committee constituted by the District Police Chief and the Committee can further have more activity-specific sub-committees for the specific purposes. The Committee consults the local people and identifies the specific security needs. It designs security action plans and mobilises necessary support for their implementation and helps the police in implementing the plans. The Samithi shall meet at least once in a month and any member of the public residing within the local area of the police station, may also attend the meeting to give suggestions / complaints. The meetings are also attended by the Sub Divisional Police Officer once in every three months and by the Superintendent of Police at least once a year.

District Advisory Samithi An Advisory Committee should be set-up at the district level headed by the District Superintendent of Police to ensure proper supervision regarding the functioning of ‘janamaithri Suraksha project’. Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Municipal Chairmen / Mayor as well as other important personalities nominated by the superintendent of Police may be included in the committee. The committee is consisted of 10 to 20 members. This Committee may convene a meeting once in three months and review the working of Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis of the concerned district and give necessary suggestions, instructions for improvement of their performance.

Janamaithri Kendram Janamaithri Kendrams were opened in some places to popularize the concept of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project among the public. The centres are developed as community interaction place that also serves as the focal point to seek help from the public in educating the citizens about traffic accidents, quickly responding during natural calamities, etc.

These centres are helping the people to learn about traffic safety, seeking career guidance, and other helpful activities. Janamaithri Kendrams have begun functioning in some of the districts and in police battalion headquarters. to have a traffic education centre/traffic park and other activities facilitating a healthy police-community interface to serve the community in an efficient manner. It is proposed to start Janamaithri Kendrams at 10 more places under this initiative. These centres also provide space to put up a notice board giving various news items, photographs regarding the Janamaithri Suraksha Project. Publicity material and educative posters for inculcating traffic & civic sense and so on among student communities are regularly displayed in these centres. Posters depicting helpline numbers and awareness posters on drug abuse and crime against women are also prominently displayed. These centres also bring together various voluntary groups/organizations that are working in the field of promoting peace, national integration, and communal harmony and are encouraged to associate with the centre.

Impact of the Janamaithri Scheme Janamaithri scheme has a great impact on the police functioning in the state. The impact of the scheme was analyzed empirically by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Kerala Centre, Thiruvananthapuram. In the analysis of the selected sample, it was found that 79.17% of the Beat Officers said that the scheme has led to a change in their behaviour towards the people and the complainants. 90.63% of the Beat Officers feel that there has been a change in the people's attitude to the police since the introduction of the scheme. 79.87% of the local people and 75% of the complainants felt that they could go alone and file a complaint. 62.50% of the Beat Officers feel that there has been a reduction in the time taken for investigation since the introduction of the scheme (op.cit, 2014 pp 52)

2.10(b) Student Police Cadet³⁰

The Student Police Cadet project involves the police directly in training students in many schools and educating them in drills, civic skills, personality development, community service and avoidance of harmful practices in and around schools. The young cadets do not undertake any police duty but are encouraged to grow as leaders with civic responsibility.

The project is aimed at inculcating the values of civic sense, a sense of equality, a secular outlook, and the spirit of enquiry, the power of observation, leadership qualities and the love of adventure among students. It fosters students in social commitment, the readiness of

³⁰ <http://studentpoliceidukki.blogspot.in> seen on 11-2-2015

service and love of fellow members of society. It is further aimed at equipping the students to react against social evils like terrorism, separatism, communalism and drug addiction and enabling them to work along with the police in ensuring internal security eradicating crimes, maintaining law and order, traffic control and social service.

The scheme has a vast area of responsibilities and activities to be undertaken on various fronts. It mainly includes participate effectively in sports events, drills, parades, camps, study classes and tour programs organized for Student Police Cadet, conducting law literacy programs for peers in collaboration with various governmental and non-governmental organizations. They frame a network of young generation to stay united with the police force to eradicate offensive acts and retain law and order and popularize phone numbers of such services as crime stopper, police helpline etc among students. They also put in efforts to bring the police and the public closer and conduct visits at police station, court and prison to understand the procedures and prepare activity report.

The popularity of the scheme among parents is positive proof of the changing public attitude towards policing. Student Police Cadet Project is an activity which has to be run with great efficiency and watchful spirit. Constant attention and monitoring must be made for its success. It is so, a set of working committees and advisory boards are to be formed.

2.10(c) Coastal Vigilance Committees³¹

The community policing initiative is to involve the fishing community along Kerala's 590kmlong coastline into the information gathering network of the state police and has been implemented after preparing a detailed roadmap of the project. Select members from the community were made aware of the need for being part of the security set up and were then imparted training on the task that the police expect them to perform. There are 76 such coastal surveillance groups operational now involving local fishermen communities with, on an average, 10 members in each team. So far, the contributions of these communities have been significant and there have been a massive inflow of alerts on most days by these seafarers, as certified by the Navy officers in a recent review meeting convened by the Centre.

³¹ <http://www.newindianexpress.com/magazine/article195654.ece?service=print> seen on 15-12-2013

2.11 UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh Police has started some community policing initiatives mainly to deal with the communal flare-ups and Naxal related problems in the state. A brief description of the initiatives is given as under:

2.11(a) CLGs and Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism for Muzaffarnagar³²

After Muzaffarnagar riots, the Ministry of Home Affairs advised the Uttar Pradesh Government to start community based policing initiatives in the troubled region and to form Community Liaison Groups (CLGs) which will include various groups and heads of villages and also to set-up alternate dispute resolution mechanism at the police station level. The Beat Constables are working at the cutting edge level may be involved to smoothen the interface between communities and avoid any communal conflicts. The aim of the initiative is to develop positive and problem solving attitude. A constant monitoring system of the process may be evolved and the same may be got evaluated by the independent agencies. This will root out lack of resources and fear of loss of authority among the Government agencies, including the public. There is a need to empower the beat constables so that petty disputes may be dealt in its very beginning. The MHA proposed monetary help for the state for establishing these mechanisms. There was a consensus between MHA and UP Police on the fact that the key to success of this programme lies in an effective and vibrant beat system together with carefully constituted CLG and the ability to identify petty disputes amongst the residents and begin the process of counselling, reconciliation and compromise to resolve the issues.

2.11(b) Community Policing in Mirzapur³³

Community policing was initiated in Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Mirzapur, the three Naxal-affected districts of Uttar Pradesh. It had helped to restore the faith of the people in police force. Relations between the police and the public in these areas have improved and the police has started getting information about the Naxals from the locals. The then ADG (Law and Order) favoured the induction of community policing to tackle Naxal problem and this was

³² <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/focus-on-community-policing-in-muzaffarnagar-mha-to-up/1201053/>
seen on 29-12-2013

³³ http://zeenews.india.com/news/uttar-pradesh/up-police-happy-with-result-of-community-policing_629692.html
seen on 29-12-2013

ultimately aimed at bringing the rebels into the mainstream. Police also arranged coaching facility in Sonebhadra for aspiring to join the police force to restore faith in police. The Government gave top priority to Naxal-affected districts of the state. UP Police has involved poor and unemployed people in Maoist-affected areas for help in return for financial or other aid to start trade or any other activity to earn their livelihood.

2.11(c) Community Policing in Naxal Belt in UP ³⁴

A well coordinated community policing programme and better coordination with the police of neighbouring states Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh had turned out to be beneficial in fighting the naxal menace in Uttar Pradesh. The all out efforts of police force in conducting massive community policing in the naxal-hit villages of border belt of the state has yielded positive results in the last 6-8 years. Many villagers were misled by naxal-backed groups in Chandauli district to join their camps that later joined the main stream of the society.

2.12 WEST BENGAL

In West Bengal, community policing has been used to involve public in various police functions to broaden the base and strengthen the security mechanism in the state.

Resistance Groups (RG)

Community Policing in Diamond Harbour Resistance Groups known as RG along with local business community were formed to deal with crime in rural areas to combat criminal activities in the area. The main objective is to stop villagers from committing crimes when they are idle. The idea is to involve these people in guarding the villages instead of arresting them after they have committed some crimes. Members of RG parties have been provided with torches and caps sponsored by local businessmen. The idea based on community policing, was to make people confident and involve them more actively in maintenance of law and order³⁵.

³⁴ http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/community-policing-yielding-positive-result-in-naxal-belt-dig-114090400983_1.html seen on 17-11-2014

³⁵ http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/new/community_policing_experiments_in_india_1.pdf

Paramilitary forces are conducting community-policing programme in West Bengal's Maoist-hit Purulia district in a bid to foster stronger bonds with locals. The programme has been launched in collaboration with the district police to bridge the gap between police and the community³⁶.

2.13 COMMUNITY POLICING FRAMEWORK UNDER THE NATIONAL POLICE MISSION ³⁷

The Bureau of Police Research and Development has suggested a "Pan-India, Overarching" Model of Community Policing under Micro Mission-2 of the National Police Mission. The model envisages that at the beat level, efforts should be made to enrol 100-200 citizen volunteers as 'Police Mitres'. Further, at this level, 10-15 Police Mitres and leading citizens will form a Community Liaison Group (CLG). Every Police station will also have a 30-40 member-strong CLG consisting of representatives of the beat level CLGs as well as several co-opted members. Wherever village chowkidars etc. are available, they must be integrated with this project by including them in the CLG and taking their active cooperation in policing the beat. Any person can apply to be a Police Mitra, whose appointment may be made after due character verification and approval by the SP/ DCP. A Police Mitra can opt to work in one or more of different areas such as crime awareness campaigns, night rounds, human rights awareness campaigns, victim assistance programmes etc. The beat level CLG is required to meet every fortnight and the police station level CLG shall meet once a month. The record of the minutes of meetings shall be recorded in a register to be kept in the Police Station. The SHO is required to ensure timely implementation of the suggestions made at the meetings. The SP/ DCP are required to convene a meeting of all Police Mitres and CLG members every six months in each police station separately and discuss all issues of police -public collaboration. The project also aims to create a Community Policing Training and Documentation Centre for each state and union territory. This will be a multimedia centre to further promote capacity

³⁶ <http://www.aninews.in/newsdetail2/story85930/community-policing-in-maoist-hit-purulia-fosters-bond-with-locals.html> seen on 12-5-2014

³⁷ <http://www.bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1248.pdf> seen on 15-3-2015

building, spread community learning and development, promote legal literacy and an understanding of civic responsibilities. This approach has the advantage of establishing grassroots level mechanisms, going beyond the district or sub-division levels, all over India and thus can provide a momentum to the community policing efforts already underway in different parts of the country.

2.14 BEING FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED³⁸

The article titled ‘Being Forewarned is Forearmed’ was published in ‘The Tribune’ on 19-3-2013 elaborating the use of community policing to have better inflow of intelligence from the community to prevent terror strikes. It is high time when there should be more focus on community based policing initiatives to prevent extreme violence like terrorist strikes. It will assist the police to emerge as an organization that helps to increase safety by working in partnership with groups to enhance safety, rather than an organisation which is alone responsible for that. Community policing schemes like neighbourhood watch should be developed which may be used as an effective tool for gathering and sharing intelligence. Joint programmes by the police and community that shares common goals and operations can lead to better community involvement, resource augmentation, expertise sharing and improved results in the desired areas. There is an urgent need to identify the required linkages to be strengthened and the measures through community participation initiatives to do so through community participation in the policing activities. There is a need to form integrated security architecture and community participation may be made a regular part of core policing activities. There are number steps for having a well coordinated community participation in policing activities which may include formation of vigilant groups of city residents and resistance groups in rural areas for crime prevention & information collection, rural sports clubs to organize youth, strengthening chowkidari system, collaboration with private security personnel for exchange of information, sharing of information across networks and financial transactions for terror funding through Police Private Partnership committees. Some measures may be adopted that would not only ensure the flow in human intelligence from community to the security forces,

but would also enhance the community involvement and better coordination resulting in more alert and vigilant community willing to aid and inform police forces. Community-based compliance is an emerging trend which has been tried successfully by shifting of control over compliance functions to communities in activities such as neighbourhood groups for traffic compliance. This can further lead to increased transparency, empathy, augmentation of manpower.

2.15 USING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR EFFECTIVE POLICING³⁹

The article appeared in The Tribune on 21-11-2014 underlined the expanding scope of social media to reach to the public. Social media gives the police an opportunity to have a two-way conversation and engagement with the community that can share the information across the channels very rapidly. It is an innovative way of getting in touch with the public and sharing of information with them. It has a wide scope of applications and the fast pace associated with it makes it more attractive way for police departments to reach out to the public that information from the police is presented on social media. It has a diverse usage and advantages as many police forces across the globe have adopted it. There are a huge number of social media users in India. A full-fledged Media Deptt may be established for social media policy for internal coordination and control may be established and dedicated and trained manpower be deputed to make its optimum use.

2.16 HOW POLICING CAN OPTIMIZE YOUTH POWER⁴⁰

Youth forms a large chunk of total population of the country. The interaction between the youth and the police has been an integral part of policing. Apart from developing a positive relationship with youth, police also intervenes with youth offenders and victims of

³⁹ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2014/20141121/edit.htm> seen on 27-11-2014

⁴⁰ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/how-policing-can-optimise-youth-power/40387.html> seen on 15-2-2015

crime through multiple programmes,. Interaction is effectively leveraged for identifying youth needs, underlying causes of crime and victimisation, formulating police policies and aligning policing activities.

The large population share of youth is not involved in police strategy formation and security architecture. A systematic and well designed policy can have better involvement of youth in police functioning. Some initiatives may be taken in this direction which include increasing youth awareness through school-based prevention initiatives, youth-police partnerships, on-line resources and technology-enabled interface, forming youth advisory committees for input towards police policies and strategies, developing a youth engagement model directly linking youth advisory committee inputs with a problem- solving approach, launching a youth crime- prevention website to train police officers and assist them with tools and resources to interact with youth and designating youth engagement coordinator in every Police Station to ensure a youth engagement and safety delivery plan. In order to make the youth engagement programme a success, it is essential that the police department must adopt a model which links the youth problems to the police activities. The MPS youth engagement model which volunteer police cadets, engaging and developing youth ambassadors from various parts of London who speak directly to senior police leaders and developing longer term strategic youth engagement was suggested to directly links the local youth panels with the problem- solving approach.

Kerala Police took lead in this direction and started a well designed youth engagement programme in 2010.It established Student Police Cadets (SPC) Corps in 127 high schools/higher secondary schools across Kerala, with 11,176 students, both boys and girls, enrolled as cadets and 254 teachers trained as school-level Community Police Officers (CPOs). It has now expanded to 247 schools and 15,000 cadets across Kerala jointly by Departments of Home and Education, with the support from Departments of Local Self Government, Transport, Excise, and Forest. Various public sector enterprises are associated with the SPC under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects. Following the lead, Rajasthan has launched the SPC project in the year 2013, and Gujarat has also launched similar units in the state to reach out to the students in selected schools of the state. Haryana Police have proposed on the similar lines to start SPC programme in four zones. A resolution passed in 41st All-India Police Science Congress held at Dehradun, 2011, recommended all states of India to adopt the SPC

project and a nation-wide rollout of the SPC project is being considered at the level of the Union Home Ministry.

Major Initiatives at International Level

Apart from the community policing programmes which are being run by various police forces of different states in India, there are some other important community policing schemes operating across the globe. Some of the popular programs undertaken by police forces around the world under community participation are-

2.17 COMMUNITY POLICING IN UK

The UK is deemed as the home of community policing. The ideas of COP in Britain can be traced back further to the policing role of the Tythingman about 800 years ago, who was an elected community member responsible for tax collection and law enforcement and considered by community members as the first community constable (Brogden & Nijhar 2005). There are a number of initiatives which can be considered community based policing initiatives that include Special Constabulary in which members of the public join the police as formal volunteers to provide support in police functioning. Civilians are recruited as Police Community Support Officers to police communities under the formal control of the police force. They can be used as an alternative form of police patrol providing a visible presence in the community through foot patrols, Neighbourhood policing which was introduced in 2006 to promote the creation of visible and accessible neighbourhood policing teams including police, special constables, community support officers, volunteers, neighbourhood wardens and others. Consultative committees also offer a formal way for the community to participate in policing in their area and to offer their views on police priorities. These committees are made up of local councillors, police authority members, representatives of the police and people from voluntary, statutory and community groups. The police have also involved consultative group members to be present at major police operations, such as drugs raids, so that they can have the firsthand information regarding police functioning.

2.17(a) Community Police Consultative Group⁴¹

CPCG has provided an important forum for consultation between the police and community in Lambeth. It is an innovative initiative and has benefited from a diversity of talented and committed community activists and police officers working together for the welfare of the communities. The Group is the place where the community and police have the opportunity to share information and develop common understanding concerning serious issues of community safety and crime and disorder. The monthly meetings of the group are the best part of the working of the group in which any community members can contribute. These monthly meetings include a regular report from the Borough's Commander and senior team as well as themed sessions on topics of concern such as Hate Crime, Gun enabled crime, Stop and Search. Ongoing issues are addressed in depth through working groups made up of community members and police officers. The recent sub-groups are formed under this initiative include are the Stop and Search and Mental Health Sub-Group. These Sub-Groups aim primarily to influence policy and operations in the borough, to the benefit of our communities, but have also had a pan-London impact. CPCG provides community observers to specific operations, to police training programmes and more generally to day to day policing activities.

2.17(b) Safer City Partnership⁴²

Safer City Partnership is a community based initiative of London City Police. The low crime rate of the city is largely due to the partnership working which has taken place in the City over many years. The Safer City Partnership Plan identifies the areas of work to be focused upon in the coming one to three years to achieve the desired aims. The Safer City Partnership involves representation from the partners from all the concerned quarters and resident groups are also the key partners in this initiative. Apart from Counter terrorism, the Safer City Partnership Strategy Group has identified some vital areas to focus which include antisocial behaviour, Domestic abuse and violence against women and girls, Reducing re-offending, Night-time economy issues, Fraud and economic crimes.

⁴¹http://content.met.police.uk/Article/Community-Police-Consultative-Group/1300000259255/1300000259255?scope_id=1257246764163 seen on 11.3.2013

⁴² <http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/Pages/safer-city-partnership.aspx> seen on 11.3.2013

2.18 COMMUNITY POLICING IN USA

The United States of America has widely implemented various community based policing initiatives across the country to involve public in different police functions. The main community policing initiatives have been discussed as below:

2.18(a) Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States

The White House released an important new document in August 2011 regarding “Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States.” This document outlines a broad, outreach-based strategy for reducing the threat of violent extremism. Previous initiatives in this regard the U.S. National Strategy for Counterterrorism and efforts by the U.S. Homeland Security Advisory Council’s Preventing Violent Extremism Working Group and the joint U.S. Department of Justice-U.S. Department of Homeland Security Building Communities of Trust Initiative are also in consonance with this document. The White House document recognizes outreach and community-government relationships as key to successfully protecting the country from the al Qaeda-inspired threat. The president’s introduction to the strategy emphasizes its purpose that how the federal government will support and help in empowering American communities and their local partners in their grassroots efforts to prevent violent extremism, which mainly includes strengthening cooperation with local law enforcement who work with these communities every day. Supported by tactics that closely follow the philosophy of community policing, government-community partnerships represent a vital facet of countering violent extremism. (Silk, 2012)

2.18(b) Neighbourhood Observation Patrol (N.O.P.)

Neighbourhood Observation Patrol is a volunteer program which aids a neighbourhood in reporting suspicious and criminal activity. N.O.P. volunteers are the “eyes

and ears” for the Spokane Police Department while patrolling their neighbourhood. N.O.P. teams use their own vehicle designated as a N.O.P. unit by placing reflective signs on each side of the vehicle. Each unit is equipped with cell phone, police scanner, logbook, flashlight, binoculars, and first aid kit. The objectives of the programme are to achieve a substantial reduction of crime in the neighbourhood, and to pursue the development of an ongoing collaborative training and education program. This will increase the capacity and commitment of the community to provide security and prevent crime in the neighbourhood and build & maintain effective communications and community relations between the police department and the community. (SPOKANE COPS Annual Report, 2013)

2.18(c) Weed and Seed Strategy

The Weed and Seed strategy is a community-based programme designed to further strengthen the neighbourhood-level crime control initiatives while simultaneously restoring the positive elements of community that was reduced due to neighbourhood crime in New York City. Maintained by the Community Capacity Development Office of the United States Department of Justice, the ‘Weed and Seed’ policy consists of two components: ‘weeding’ and ‘seeding.’ The weeding component entails the efforts of law enforcement in fighting crime and criminality in the specified neighbourhood or target area. Such efforts include increasing the activities of law enforcement by providing additional funding for officer overtime and various law enforcement outreach initiatives. It is expected that such law enforcement activities will promote greater cooperation between members of the community and the criminal justice agencies operating within the immediate neighbourhood(Sciarabba, 2009).

2.18(d) Violence Intervention Programme

The Violence Intervention Programme is successfully running in many cities of USA. The programme has a very wide scope and has been implemented effectively. It is helping in the cases pertaining to domestic violence, abuse & exploitation of children and domestic helps and broken families due to drug abuse. The programme provides support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and violent crimes and it further promotes safe environments where people are free from abuse and oppression. The programme is being run through four centres including Community-Based Assessment and Treatment

Centre, Sexual Assault Centre, Violence Intervention Programme Community Mental Health Centre and Adult Protection Team. It offers a wide range of services which include 24 hour crisis hotline, Individual and group counselling, Advocacy and legal/medical accompaniment, Education to schools and community groups, Crime victims compensation claims assistance service, Safe Housing and Referrals to supportive services

The implementation of the programme demands effective coordination between the concerned quarters and revolutionary reforms in the channels of communication.

2.18(e) National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children

The National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children is the overarching coordinating body for various state level alliances constituted for drug endangered children in the USA. The alliance has been formed with a view to raise awareness on the various issues related to drug abuse and the optimum use of available support services meant for this purpose. It encourages early intervention in cases of drug abuse and to help in facilitating the provision of multi-disciplinary services to the victims of drug abuse. It is also aimed at providing a platform for networking of experts and professionals working in this area and networking with various other organizations working in this field. It is a central coordinating agency for the other organizations and provides a well coordinated response for extending help for rescuing, shelter and other necessary support in this regard. It is a coordinating body for a number of other organizations and it seeks to provide a well coordinated response of the state in providing help to rescue, defend, shelter and support drug endangered children

2.19 COMMUNITY POLICING IN SINGAPORE

Citizen First Responder Scheme

The police hardly have a visible presence on the streets of Singapore yet there is lot of work going on behind the façade. Officers spend time in interacting with all various associations and citizen groups like the ‘senior apartments dwellers’ and religious leaders from the mosques and temples in this way and form a partnership and educate the public. The concept ‘from police to policing’ is developing there for the last eight years is that of. Their Corporate First Responder (CFR) scheme aims to forge win-win partnership between the government and the business community in dealing with the aftermath of terrorist attack. The

CFR scheme allows key business personnel from CFR members to access the restricted sites after the incidents to take the mitigation measures. The Scope of Corporate First Responder (CFR) Scheme includes Public-Private Partnership in Counter Terrorism, Disaster Management in Current Situation in the aftermath of a disaster such as a terrorist attack, the collapse of a building. Access to the incident site would be restricted to authorised emergency personnel such as the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) and Singapore Police Force (SPF) who carry out rescue and recovery as well as investigation operations. The Corporate First Responder (CFR) Scheme aims to have a partnership between the Government and the business community by allowing identified personnel from the business community access into the restricted cordoned area to aid rescue and recovery efforts as well as execute business continuity recovery plans (op.cit, 2010 pp 168).

2.20 COMMUNITY POLICING IN CHINA

Neighbourhood Watch Scheme

The Chinese police have developed extremely effective policing strategies during the time span of nearly 30 years before the implementation of the policy of economic modernization. The main components of Chinese policing were a closely monitored household registration system and an extensive surveillance system of mass-line organizations. Under the household registration system, everyone must register the residence in a locality with the police. A tightly knit police and mass-line supervisory system was set-up to ensure the enforcement of the household registration. Neighbourhood committees were established in all neighbourhoods. Corresponding to the mass-line organization network, a police substation was also set up in each larger community. The larger community was divided into subsections, with each subsection containing several neighbourhood committees. A police officer, known as the Household Registration Officer, was assigned to each subsection and he will visit the neighbourhoods within his jurisdiction on a daily basis and was informed by the neighbourhood committees about all happenings in the community. The advantage of the system was that it enabled the police to keep close contacts with community residents and to keep a tight surveillance on everything and everyone in a neighbourhood. The Government emphasised upon an overall strategy called as comprehensive management to combat the rising in crime in the society. The strategy calls for mobilizing all possible social forces to strengthen public

security and prevent crime. The cooperation between police and mass-line security organizations is a key part in the strategy (op.cit, 2010 pp 185).

2.21 GRID SYSTEM OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT IN LHASA (TIBET)⁴³

Grid System of Social Management was launched in April 2012 in Lhasa's Chengguan district. One of its main objectives of the initiative is to make it easier for officials to monitor potential troublemakers by using intelligence gathered by community workers within areas known as 'Grids' (*wangge* in Mandarin). Chengguan, which includes most of the city proper and some of the rural area around it, has been divided into 175 Grids. The small size of the grids is intended to facilitate the gathering of detailed relevant information. Grid staff is helped by patrols of volunteers wearing red armbands who are usually retired people whose role as local snoops long predates the introduction of grids. Human Rights Watch says that in Lhasa these patrols have become more intrusive with the recent immolations, searching homes for pictures of the Dalai Lama and other signs of dissidence. Along with the rollout of grids, the Tibetan authorities have been organising households into groups of five or ten. A leader is appointed who becomes a point of contact for grid officials or police wanting information about members of the group.

2.22 COMMUNITY POLICING IN HOLLAND⁴⁴

2.22(a) Town Watchers scheme

In Town Watchers scheme there are around 4,000 town watchers who assist the Dutch police by patrolling in public places further enhancing the safety and amenity in the area. They carry out their duties on the basis of municipal safety and security programmes for particular neighbourhoods or in any other desired manner. They are under the operational control of police officers and their duties are confined to observation and supervision and they do not have powers of investigation. The presence of uniformed town watchers around makes

⁴³ <http://www.economist.com/news/china/21579848-help-experts-beijing-tibet-tightens-its-systems-surveillance-grid-locked> seen on 7.9.2013

⁴⁴ Policing in the Netherlands, 2009

people feel safer and helps to prevent anti-social activities. They respond to demand of municipalities for a more visible policing presence in the town and police can afford to devote more time for investigation work and in providing emergency assistance.

2.22(b) Volunteers Scheme

The Netherlands has around 2000 police volunteers. They make a major contribution to the provision of good policing. They have the same type of training as regular police officers and are used for the most part for work that would otherwise be carried out by a surveillance officer who works at the cutting edge level. Police volunteers are generally used for core police work and they have investigative powers and are entitled to use force. The manner in which volunteers are used differs from region to region. The managerial level determines when volunteers are used in accordance with the national guidelines. Volunteers receive a small payment and their legal status is regulated separately.

2.23 COMMUNITY POLICING IN FRANCE

The term ‘community policing’ is not officially used in France but there have been attempts to facilitate a closer relationship between the police and the public that represent the ‘French model’. It is a form of localised policing that was revived in the 1970s. It involved the establishment of foot patrols and the creation of a ‘beat’ system in which police officers work in the same area. Patrol officers were encouraged to spend their time talking to members of the community about their concerns and building up relationships with local residents. The project was abandoned in the late-1990s in the face of rising crime rates (Mouhanna, 2009).

‘Proximity policing’ is the second French model of community policing, introduced in 1999 in order to make the police more responsive to local needs. Key features of this model include structured police action around specific localities and districts which involves permanent and continuing contact with the local population, versatile police role encompassing functions from coercion to social service, substantive responsibility and discretion delegated to the police and qualities of interpersonal service required from police

officers. It is widely suggested that the emphasis in this model has been more on being operational in the community and has focused on improving contacts in order to take complaints and to arrest offenders rather than to significantly alter the policing culture or how police work is undertaken (Brogden and Nijhar 2005).

2.24 COMMUNITY POLICING IN GERMANY

Community policing initiatives were started in Germany in the form of committees mainly for prevention of crime, greater efficiency and public management discussed as below:

Community Crime prevention in Berlin⁴⁵

A paper published on Community Policing in Berlin by Ignacio Marin describes that many German cities as well as Berlin have founded nearly 2000 committees all over the Germany. Actors of municipal crime prevention are often organised into committees. These committees can be known by a number of names such as the Preventive Council, Round Tables or Security Boards. The integral social orientation is given shape by the participation of different actors. The main aspect is bunching and linking of resources. Active citizens and local officials as well as experts are brought together to consider the complexity of prevention programmes and the multiplicity of reasons for crime. With these forums participants develop strategies aimed at reducing crime. There are drives for greater efficiency, new public management, and changes in workplace philosophy through a community-oriented strategy which includes order maintenance, problem solving, and provision of services as well as other activities. These can be achieved by cooperating with the community and training involving problem-solving skills and techniques. The patrol officer, usually the least well trained and educated, is in a key position for exercising the greatest amount of discretion on criminal or possibly criminal activities.

2.25 COMMUNITY POLICING IN AUSTRALIA

In Australia, Neighbourhood Watch represents the most visible and substantial effort undertaken by the police to develop community-based crime prevention. The model for

⁴⁵ http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/pdfs/wp_BerlinBackgroundPaperCAPT.pdf seen on 19.10.2014

neighbourhood watching every other state was developed in Victoria as part of the Frankston Police/Community Involvement Program during the period of 1980-84. Even the distinctive green-and-white Neighbourhood Watch signs, now seen everywhere except Western Australia, were designed by the Frankston coordinating committee. Neighbourhood Watch in Australia is strictly a static mobilisation of the community Nyoongar patrol. The Nyoongar Patrol System was established in April 1998 after the Aboriginal Advancement Council, in collaboration with government and non-government agencies to provide a service for Indigenous youth frequenting Northbridge who were at high risk of engaging in antisocial and criminal behaviour. Staffed initially by Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) participants, Nyoongar Patrol was designed to provide street-level interventions in the central business district, parks and reserves in order to minimise Indigenous people committing unlawful offences or people becoming victims of crime. The CDEP program is an Australian Government-funded initiative for unemployed Indigenous people outside of major urban and regional centres. It provides activities that develop participants' skills to assist them to move into employment outside the CDEP organisation. Initially providing services only in Northbridge, Nyoongar Patrol became an incorporated society in 2001 and expanded its services to three other. (Putt, 2010)

2.26 COMMUNITY POLICING IN IRELAND⁴⁶

2.26(a) Garda Siochana Policy

The formal position of Garda Siochana in relation to community policing can be found in both the Garda Siochana Policing Plan 2012 and the National Model on Community Policing 2009. The National Model was formed by a collective understanding between the Garda Siochana, statutory agencies and communities. Community policing in the National Model is defined as a partnership based, pro-active, community-orientated style of policing and is focused on crime prevention, problem-solving and law enforcement, with a view to building trust and enhancing the quality of life of the entire community. The model is built around ten core components which serve to inform everything Gardai do in their interaction with the community. The ten components include partnership, enforcement, problem-solving, crime

⁴⁶ Community Policing in Ireland, 2012

prevention & reduction, accountability, visibility, accessibility, collaborative engagement, empowerment and improved response.

2.26(b) Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch

Some of the earliest initiatives were Community Alert in the rural areas and Neighbourhood Watch in the urban areas. Senior Gardai visited the US to examine how similar schemes had been implemented there in the mid-1960s as a community-based crime prevention initiative. In 1982, Thomastown and Claremorris Garda districts were selected for the purpose of establishing a new form of rural community policing which became Community Alert. The first Neighbourhood Watch scheme in Ireland was piloted in the Finglas area of Dublin during the year 1984. Due to a number of attacks in rural areas, an Oireachtas Select Committee on Crime, Lawlessness and Vandalism was established in March 1984. This committee recommended an early introduction of Neighbourhood Watch on a nation-wide basis which was endorsed by the Minister for Justice.

2.26(c) Safe Communities Campaign

The Safe Communities campaign has conducted for over a decade and has the objective of engaging with, and raising awareness within communities of initiatives aimed at preventing crime, reducing the fear of crime and promoting community safety. During 2012, the national Garda Supporting Safer Communities Campaign highlights key issues for citizen and community safety, in particular burglary prevention.

The Garda Siochana Policing Plan for 2012 also includes reducing public disorder and criminal damage including the identification of anti-social behaviour hot spots and the continued use of behaviour warnings and good behaviour contracts as provided for in the *Criminal Justice Act 2006* as key actions measures.

2.26(d) Rural-Urban Needs

Community policing is tailored to each district by the district officer or the Superintendent. A community policing team has been established in every Garda district and that team is led by a Sergeant. To assist the operational implementation of the model in rural and urban districts, four district category templates have been developed to provide orientation

and assistance to the people charged with community policing. These are said to be models to orient senior managers in terms of what might be expected in providing a structured community policing model in their respective areas. In addition, the Garda Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Model introduces the concept of proactive Neighborhood Profiling. This is meant to be proactive knowledge tool for all Community Gardai. It focuses on Customer Profiling and assists in identifying members of the community and targeting them with appropriate resources. To build record and update Neighbourhood Profiles and to provide targeted responses the Garda PULSE system and the Garda Siochana Analysis Service will be used.

Apart from these initiatives, there are other initiatives in different parts of the world at different times. The Fijian community police warn locals about the new green shoots of marijuana plantations. In the Solomon Islands, community policing is equated with peacekeeping as one (temporary) resolution to internal schism. In Papua New Guinea, the Bougainvillea local constabulary is building up a system of community policing under the guidance (and financed by) the Australian and New Zealand governments. In East Timor, after the destruction left by the Indonesian-sponsored militia, community policing is being constructed under a United Nations Civilian Police (CIVPOL) mandate. These are some extreme examples from the South Pacific that demonstrate the breadth of programs undertaken by police under community policing today (op.cit, 2010 pp 35).

3. Research Methodology & Data Collection

Community policing plays a vital role in managing wide spectrum of police functioning ranging from routine day to day working policing to the issues of serious concern including maintenance of peace & order, internal security etc. The present study critically examines the existing community policing programmes in various states and identifies concrete specific measures for community participation to further strengthen the internal security mechanisms in the country by using descriptive research techniques.

3.1 OBJECTIVES

The broad objectives of the study are

- To know about the relevant details of manpower, logistics, financial commitment & institutional arrangement regarding various community policing schemes.
 - To know about the extent of public participation in the community policing programmes.
 - To know that how the community policing programmes have increased public trust and confidence in police.
 - To know about the awareness generated about internal security related issues and training provided in this regard to public under various schemes.
 - To know about the constraints in implementing the community policing schemes
 - To know about measures undertaken to make the community programme supportive in strengthening internal security measures in a particular area.
 - To know about the future visions and plans for the various programmes.
 - To develop and validate the scale of measurement of community participation programmes.
 - To analyse the success of community participation programmes
-

- To develop a model of community for further strengthening internal security mechanism in the states.

In order to examine the various community based policing initiatives especially in strengthening the internal security mechanism in different states across the country, books, research journal, reports and other relevant reference material has been consulted and vital information has been collected from these sources. Data was collected from three states which include Kerala, Tamilnadu and Madhya Pradesh. A sample size of 280(Kerala-88 Tamilnadu-100 &Maharashtra-92) from the targeted respondents was used to examine various identified parameters. Questionnaires and Interview Schedules have been chiefly used to collect relevant information from the respective states. The information regarding the various schemes was collected from the states on institutional arrangements, financial & logistic support, training, confidence in police, implementation and reach of the programme etc. A National Level Conference on the theme of the project was organized at New Delhi to have first hand information and experience sharing on best practices adopted by various states from the senior police officers who are nodally looking after the community policing programmes in the respective states. The academic review of various steps involved in data collection is mentioned as below:

Tools and Techniques of Data Collection Data collection are the most vital part of research. For the analytical review of the various community policing schemes, the relevant data was collected with the help of the following techniques:

- Questionnaires for Data Collection about Details of the Scheme and on Identified Research Variables
- Interview Schedules
- National Level Conference of States on Community Policing

3.2 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

In the present study, there are two questionnaires which have been used for data collection i.e. one from senior police officers at administrative or strategy formulation level and second from police staff at operational level or strategy implementation level.

3.2(a) Questionnaire-I for Information Collection Regarding Various Community Policing Schemes Run in the States

The first Questionnaire which is given in the Annexure-A, is used for collecting details of different community policing schemes run by various states. This is used to test the effectiveness of different community participation schemes run by various states and will help in designing the model scheme for other states is given as below:

Questionnaire for Assessment of Community Participation Program in the State

1. Brief about nature of the Community Participation program (Detailed note may be attached)-
2. Year of start of program-
3. What is the institutional arrangement in terms of acts passed by the government, execution order by the Govt. or standing order by the DGP office to support the program in the state-
4. What is the manpower, logistics & financial commitment by the police/state for the program?
5. Name of districts where this scheme is working, the name of officer in charge and their phone no-
6. In what ways the program has helped the internal security measures in the area-
 - a. Anti-terrorist/Naxal measures-
 - b. Organisation of area defense-
 - c. Information regarding anti national elements to police-
 - d. Border management-
7. What has been the extent of public participation in the CP program-
8. What has been the coverage of program in terms of area & involvement of different sections of society-
9. In what way the program has been helped in improving police public relations-
10. In what way the communication between police & public improved due to the CP program-
11. How has the program increased public trust and confidence in police-

12. What kind of training and public awareness of internal security issues provided to public under this scheme-
13. What are the constraints in implementing the scheme-
14. What others measures can be undertaken to make the program supportive of internal security measures in the area-
15. What are the future plans for the program-

(b) Questionnaire-II for Operational Level Staff

The primary data was collected with the help of Questionnaire-II given below(Also enclosed in ANNEXURE-B) having eight research variables on varying scales by field visits and interviews in various states. The questionnaire is circulated among the respondents on random basis. The respondents are policemen working with different state police departments and engaged in Community Participation programs.

Questionnaire for assessment of efficacy of community participation (CP) program for Internal Security

1. Profile Data

Name: _____

Educational Qualification:_____

Current Rank: _____ Post_____

District & State _____

Address & Phone No:_____

Years of Association with CP Program : _____ / NA_____

2. CP Program Data

Name of CP project:_____

<i>Rate all the following categories from Strongly Agree, Agree, as Not Applicable (NA), Disagree, or Strongly Disagree.</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
A. Information collection on anti national elements through CP Program.					
1. The participating community provide information to police on suspected criminals in the area.					
2. The participating community provide information to police on anything unusual in the area.					
3. The participating community provide information to police on suspected unclaimed objects/bags in the area.					
4. The participating community provide information to police on suspected terrorists/naxalite activities in the area.					
5. The participating community provide information to police on fake currency circulating in the area.					
6. The participating community provide information to police on drugs and narcotics trade in the area.					
7. The participating community provide information to police on illegal arms trade in the area.					
<i>Rate all the following categories from Strongly Agree, Agree, as Not Applicable (NA), Disagree, or Strongly Disagree.</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
B. Channels of communication & community awareness through CP Program.					
8. There is a mechanism in CP program to provide information to the police on anti national elements by the public.					
9. The participating community have phone numbers of police officers readily available to provide information to police.					
10. The police inform the community members about suspects/ threats to the security in the area.					
C. Confidence in police due to CP Program.					

11. Police image has improved in community due to CP program.					
12. Police public relations have improved due to CP Program.					
13. Police efficiency in preventing crime has increased due to CP program.					
14. Police efficiency in detecting crime has increased due to CP program.					
15. Police response on action against anti social elements has improved due to CP program.					
16. Public trust in police has increased due to CP program.					
D. Organisation of area defence with the help of public through CP Program.					
17. The people organise defence against possible terrorist/ naxalite attack in the area with the help of police.					
18. Co-operation between police and community has increased in organising area defence due to CP program.					
19. Terrorist/Naxalite related incidents have declined due CP program in the area.					
20. The people are involved in joint patrolling/ watch outs along with police to identify infiltration.					
E. Communal Harmony					
21. Issues that create disputes and disharmony among communities are resolved under the CP program.					
<i>Rate all the following categories from Strongly Agree, Agree, as Not Applicable (NA), Disagree, or Strongly Disagree.</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
22. Volunteers from different communities participate actively in maintaining harmony under the CP program.					
23. The CP program brings together prominent members of different communities.					
24. There has been reduction of communal violence due to CP program.					

F. Training of public under CP Program.					
25. The public have been trained under CP program to assist police in the event of violence.					
26. The public have been trained under CP program to identify threats and report them to police.					
27. The public have been trained in area security civil defence under the CP program.					
G. Reach of the CP program.					
28. All sections of the society are represented in the program.					
29. The whole area is effectively covered under this program.					
H. CP Program implementation.					
30. There is sufficient financial, manpower & logistic support to CP program.					
31. Program is well accepted by officers in the department.					
32. The institutional arrangements in terms of act passed by government/ standing order by the DGP office are adequate to support the CP program.					
33. There is good public support to the CP program.					
34. The CP program can sustain in the long run.					
35. There are no major constraints in implementing the program.					

This questionnaire is meant to collect information from operational level staff on the acceptability and effectiveness of community participation schemes run various states.. The questionnaire has been classified into two categories given as below:

1. Four variables are directly related to Internal Security:-
 - (a) Information collection on anti-national elements.
 - (b) Organisation of area defence with the help of public.

- (c) Training of public in civil defence and information to police.
- (d) Communal Harmony

2. Other four variables are having an indirect bearing on the Internal Security measures which are a prerequisite for the community to aid the police in Internal Security measures:

- (a) Confidence in police.
- (b) Channels of communication & community awareness.
- (c) Reach of the program.
- (d) Community policing programmes implementation

All the variables are systematically and carefully selected for the desired information to be collected from the various states regarding community based initiatives used for the purpose of strengthening internal security. The Questionnaire consists of 35 statements and it uses a 5-point scale from 'Strongly disagree' to 'Strongly Agree' on the Likert Scale.

3.3 JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION OF RESEARCH VARIABLES

The entire research variable has been carefully selected to achieve the objectives of the research. It has been elaboratively explained as below that why they have been included in the questionnaire.

3.3(a) Directly related Variables

(i) Information collection on anti-national elements: Collection of information regarding anti-national elements with help of community is a vital parameter to further strengthen the internal security in the country. This is an important parameter which needs to be incorporated in the questionnaire designed for the study. Number of initiatives may be taken in this regard to gather information with the cooperation of the public. Seven questions are framed under this head to extract a complete information in this regard which intends to have information on the participation community to provide information to the police regarding suspected criminals in the area, participation of community to provide information to police regarding anything unusual in the area, participation of community to provide information to police regarding

suspected unclaimed objects/bags in the area, participation of community to provide information to police related to suspected terrorists/naxalite activities in the area, participation of community to provide information to police on fake currency circulating in the area, participation of community to provide information to police on drugs and narcotics trade in the area and participation community to provide information to police regarding illegal arms trade in the area the information collection statements under this variable.

(ii) Organisation of area defense with the help of public: Organization of area defense is yet another important dimension in strengthening internal security with the help of public participation .It is an effort to protect the citizens of an area from the possible outside attacks like terrorist attacks ,naxelites etc. It involves response to emergency situations and recovery as well. There are four questions under this head to extract information in this regard. The first question is regarding people organising defense against possible terrorist/ naxalite attack in the area with the help of police, the other three questions include information about the increase in co-operation between police and community in organising area defense due to CP program, decline in terrorist/naxalite related incidents have due CP program in the area and involvement of people in joint patrolling/ watch outs along with police to identify infiltration.

(iii) Training of public under Community Policing Programmes: Training about implementation of an initiative is a basic requirement to the success of that programme. Without training of the people about the programmes these initiatives are bound to remain under-utilize. An attempt has been made to know that whether there is a formal training to the people in this regard or not. Three questions have been framed in this regard which are about training to assist police in the event of violence, to identify threats & report them to police and area security civil defence under the CP program.

(iv) Confidence in police: Public confidence is one of the most important performance indicators of police performance in any country and public trust and confidence will remain important to policing policy and practice. Trust & confidence can encourage active citizen participation in priority setting and the running the local services, make public bodies more locally accountable, responsive and secure public cooperation with the police and compliance with the law. Six questions have been framed in this regard to have a better insight into confidence of public in police covering various aspects which include improvement of police

image in the community, improvement in police public relations, increase in police efficiency in preventing crime, increase in police efficiency in detecting crime, improvement in police response on action against anti social elements due to community policing programme and increase in public trust in police due to community policing programme.

3.3(b) Indirectly related Variables

(i) Channels of communication & community awareness: Community connections are the relationships necessary to develop, implement, and maintain an effective end-to-end early warning system establishing trusted partnership between police and community and to generate awareness among community regarding community policing programmes helpful in maintaining internal security. To ascertain the existing scenario of channels of communication between police & the community and awareness about various community policing programmes, three questions have been designed which include knowing about mechanism in community policing programme to provide information to the police on anti-national elements by the public, ready information about phone numbers of police officers available with the participating community members to provide information to police and information to the community members about suspects/ threats to the security in the area by the police.

(ii) Community policing programmes implementation: The ultimate success of community policing is dependent on the successful implementation of the concept. Challenges inherent in implementing community policing can be either internal to the police service or external within the community or the community agencies that provide vital support to community policing efforts. The successful transition to community policing depends upon the ability to take the programmes to the masses. To extract relevant information about implementation of community policing programmes, six questions have been framed to know about sufficient financial, manpower & logistic support to CP acceptance of program by officers in the department, the adequate institutional arrangements in terms of act passed by government/ standing order by the DGP office to support the CP program, good public support to the CP program, sustainability of CP program in the long run and major constraints in implementation of the program.

(iii) Communal harmony: Communal harmony is the glue that binds the people of a nation together. India, being a pluralistic society, different religious groups started identifying them and pressing their cases for a better place in the society. It has created an interest among people of different religions all over India to know more about their religion and the roles they are playing. But today, we see intolerance amongst sub-groups that people have formed on varying degrees of common interests which are lethal for the internal security. Communal harmony has been considered as an important parameter in the study. To know the scenario of community participation in strengthening communal harmony in the society, four question have been designed to know about issues that create disputes and disharmony among communities resolved under the community policing programme, about the volunteers from different communities actively participating in maintaining harmony under the CP program, role of CP program in bringing together prominent members of different communities and reduction of communal violence due to CP program

(iv) Reach of the programme: To have full benefit of the community policing programmes, it is must to ensure that all sections of the society participate and it reaches to every corner of the prescribed area of the community. To ascertain the reach of the programmes, an attempt has been made to know about the representation of all sections of the society in the programme and to know the extent of coverage of whole area under this programme.

Factor 1 – Support reach and public participation or Program effectiveness

The first factor consists of 10 items as listed below. This measures the support the program has received, its reach in terms of area & cross section of society and its efficiency in collection of information on antisocial/illegal activation that are detrimental to the security of the State.

- (a1) The participating community provide information to police on suspected criminals in the area.
 - (a2) The participating community provide information to police on anything unusual in the area.
 - (a3) All sections of the society are represented in the program,
 - (a5) There is sufficient financial, manpower and logistic support to CP programs.
-

- (a6) The participating community provide information to police on suspected unclaimed objects/bags in the area.
- (g28) The whole area is effectively covered under this program.
- (g29) Program is well accepted by officers in the department.
- (g30) The participating community provide information to police on fake currency circulation in the area.
- (g31) There is good public support to the CP Program.
- (g32) The Participating community provide information to police on drugs and narcotics trade in the area.

Factor 2- Program Impact:-

The second factor has three items loading on it and is named as Program Impact. This variable measure the impact that CP Program has on the public. This is measured in terms of the improvement of police image, public-police relations and public trust in police.

- (c11) The police image has improved in community due to CP Programs.
- (c12) Police public relations have improved due to CP Programs.
- (c16) Public trust in police has increased due to CP programs.

Factor 3- Communal Harmony:-

The third factor is named as Communal Harmony and it has three items loading on it. This is measured by involvement of volunteers, prominent members from different communities in the CP program and reduction of incidents of communal violence.

- (e22) Volunteers from different communities participate actively in maintaining harmony under the CP Program.
- (e23) The CP programs bring together prominent members of different communities.
- (e24) There has been reduction in communal violence due to CP program.

Factor 4- Training:-

The fourth factor is named as Training and three items load significantly on it. This factor measures the important yet neglected aspect of training under the CP program. The training aspect includes training to assist in violence, identify threats & report to police and in area security.

- (f25) The public have been trained under CP program to assist police in event of violence.
 - (f26) The public have been trained under CP program to identify threats and report them to police.
-

(f27) The public have been trained in area security civil defence under the CP program.

Rotated Component Matrix ^a				
	Component			
	Support, reach and public participation in CP Programs	Impact of CP Programs	Communal Harmony	Training of Public under CP Programs
a1	.669			
a2	.747			
a3	.691			
a5	.883			
a6	.766			
g28	.739			
g29	.655			
g30	.735			
g31	.503			
g33	.599			
c11		.790		
c12		.774		
c16		.735		
e22			.775	
e23			.739	
e24			.761	
f25				.787
f26				.820
f27				.753
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.				
a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.				

3.4 SCORING GUIDE: Respondents were asked to rate the statement on a scale of 1 to 5 wherein 1 means strongly disagree and 5 means strongly agree.

3.5 SCORING THE QUESTIONNAIRE: Five point Staple scale ranging from -2 to +2 is used to record the respondent's score. -2 indicate strongly disagree, -1= disagree, 0= Not applicable (N/A), 1=agree and, 2=strongly agree.

-1 and -2 scores indicate the failure of the CP program while +1 and +2 are associated with the success of program.

3.6 SCALE PURIFICATION: Initially there were 35 statements. Exploratory factor analysis was applied using Principal Component extraction criterion and Varimax rotation. Sixteen statements were removed because of very high cross loadings. After removing sixteen items from the initial scale, four factors emerged.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) = 0.906 (Meritorious)

Total Factor Extracted = 4 (based on eigenvalue >1)

Total variance explained by 4 factors = 69.38% (acceptable range >60%)

KMO value is very high which indicate the goodness of data for Exploratory factor analysis. The value should be greater than 0.5. The value of .906 is very high and considered to be meritorious. In total four factors are formed having eigenvalue greater than 1. Four factor explain 69% of variance in the dataset. The minimum value should be 60%.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Confirmatory factor analysis is used to confirm the factors. Also, reliability of scale is tested using Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability. Convergent and discriminat validity of scale is also tested.

Descriptive analysis is done to calculate the mean success score of CP programs and mean factor scores.

ANOVA is applied to compare the mean success score @ 5% significant level (95% confidence level). The following hypothesis are tested using ANOVA –

H1: States are significantly different on community participation

H2: The mean success score of different CP programs is significantly different in different states.

3.8 DATA COLLECTION THROUGH THE NATIONAL LEVEL CONFERENCE

A National Level Conference on ‘Identification of Specific Measures for Community Participation in Strengthening Internal Security’ was organized at New Delhi as a part of the study. The Conference was organized with a view to have a complete insight into the community policing programmes run by the various states and to identify the best practices in this regard and ultimately use of these community based initiatives for the purposes of strengthening internal security mechanism at different levels. Senior police officers from all over the country participated in the conference and shared the first hand experiences community policing. The participating officers gave presentations on various community policing schemes run by their respective states. The detailed information shared by the participating officers is given as below:

Kerala: Dr.B Sandhya,IPS, ADGP(Armed) in her presentation elaborated about Janmaitri Suraksha Project run by Kerala Police. The project was envisaged by the Government of Kerala to prevent crime, to bridge the gap between the Police and Public and to ensure mutual co operation of members of the public in the domain of security. Kerala has implemented the Project in a phased manner in four phases covering 20, 23,105 &100 police stations in first, second, third and fourth phase respectively during the last five years. It is implemented with the full involvement of the public, representatives of the people and the other Departments. It is a highly institutionalised project. In this community based initiative, beat officer is the key person. For each residential area forming one “Beat”, there is a Beat officer. All the duties of the Police Station except that of crime investigation relating to the beat area is done. 1000 households into one Beat area. A woman police constable is also deputed as Assistant Beat Officer. The Beat Officer is carefully selected, specially trained and properly oriented person to

work with the community. He knows everyone and is known to everyone and knows all the problems of the area. The Beat Officers shall also attend the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi meetings every month. It is expected that the Beat Officer shall spend at least 20 hours a week actually moving about and meeting residents in his beat. It is essential that the Beat Officer conducts himself in an exemplary manner. Special Training Courses are to be conducted for making Beat Officers fully competent for the task

Commenting upon the success of the programme, she said that after initial apprehensions and doubts, the Beat Officer who has been put on each beat has gained acceptance as the most recognised face of the law in the community. His integration with the security needs of the community was vital to the success of the scheme. All local activities under the scheme are devised by a 25 member Citizen's Committee constituted by the District Police Chief. This committee can have more activity-specific subcommittees for specific purposes. The committee consults the local people, identifies the security needs, devises security action plans, mobilises support for implementation and helps the police in implementing the plans. Such joint activities with the Police includes Traffic safety and control, Prevention of theft, Elimination of illicit liquor, Security of public spaces, Senior citizens' security, Preventing atrocities against weaker sections, Disaster relief, Safety of women in public spaces etc. Such participative activities generate trust and confidence in the police & enthuse participatory responsibility in ensuring security. The Beat Officer and the Citizen's Committee consulting the community on their security needs and working together with the Police Station has transformed the traditional Alienation into Acceptance, Dread into Confidence and Suspicion into Trust. She added that the Samithi shall meet at least once in a month at a previously notified place and any member of the public, residing within the local area of the police station, may also attend the meeting to give suggestions / complaints. The meetings shall be attended by the Sub Divisional Police Officer once in every three months and by the Superintendent of Police atleast once a year.

Tamilnadu: Sh. P.V.Philip, IPS, ADGP/E.O. Wing discussed about 'Friends of Police' run by Tamilnadu Police. Friends of Police (FOP) aims at monitoring human resources in support of the police mandate. FOP is a well structured programme & functions at the level of jurisdiction of Police Stations assisted and guided by SHO's, at the Sub Division level headed by Co-coordinators assisted and guided by SDO's and at the District level headed by Chief Co-

coordinators guided by District SP. He said that FOP plays a major role in lending a helping hand to the law enforcement agencies in crime prevention and detection. FOP believed that as far as the police are concerned, there should be a paradigm shift from criminals to citizens, from hardware to software, from lethality to legal framework, from object to subject, from prevention of crime to protection against crime from reliance on crude methods to cooperation with the public. FOP has a wide role & responsibilities which includes Crime Awareness Campaign, Crime Prevention, Traffic Rules Awareness, Traffic Control, Night Patrolling, Human Rights Awareness Campaign, Women's Rights Awareness Campaign, Anti-Narcotics Campaign, AIDS Awareness Campaign, Matrimonial Disputes Counseling, Police – public Sports Programme, Accident Victims' Assistance, Prisoners' and Prohibition offenders' Rehabilitation. All sections are duly represented in this community policing programme and the whole area is covered under this programme. There is sufficient financial support, manpower logistic support is provided. FOP movement was approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O No.872 Home Pol XIII Dept dated 12.09.1994 and Standing Orders were also issued by the DGP of the state. Enormous public support sustained the movement and created a statewide citizen's intelligence network. Unique features of FOP & utility in strengthening internal security include providing vital information and valuable clues by FOPs to detect criminals from indulging in various Antisocial and Economic Offences which has a direct bearing on economy. FOP Movement was recognized and approved by Government of Tamilnadu in the year 1994 and the movement was extended to the whole Tamilnadu. FOP documentation and multimedia training centre was started in the year 2003. The training centre was designated as the first ever Citizen. Police Academy in Asia. 1880 community policing training Workshops were conducted by multimedia training centre in about 30 districts and 5 Commissionerates and 1,04,000 police personnel and volunteers have been trained so far. Trainer's course for 72 persons regarding community policing was also conducted by the centre. FOP faculty has expertise in Criminology, Psychology, Sociology and Corporate training. Training modules have been designed to create an awareness concerned with crime prevention and to enhance the skills of police personnel. In general the success of community policing depends upon the support extended by field level officers. The encouragement and support rendered was within the community policing structure despite all divisions of caste, community, creed etc and excellent co-operation was also rendered by all the Government Departments. Effective implementation of policies of Community Policing is ensured by active

participation of FOP, who hails from general public and various public and private institutions. FOP has consistently received highest level of political support and patronage from the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu.

Odisha: Sh. Satyajit Mohanty, IPS, Chairman-cum-MD, OPH & WC, Bhubaneswar gave a detailed presentation on 'Ama Police' which was then recently launched by Odisha Police. He said that the project aims to achieve better prevention of crime and furthering co-operation and mutual understanding between Police and the Community, strengthening security-related parameters and mutual co-operation among citizenry. He said that Ama Police is a Three-tier Structure which include Ama Police Beat, Ama Police Samiti and District Advisory Samiti like the structure of National Overarching Model of National Police Mission. Each Police Station has been divided into several contiguous Beats (6 to 8 Beats per PS) basing on the population, homogeneity or other common characteristics etc. Each 'Ama Police Beat' remains under the charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable / Constable. The Beat officers are selected strictly on criteria of personality, integrity, voluntary attitude, clean service record, good conduct, non-addictive habits etc. 'House Visit' is the main parameter to the success of the scheme. The Beat Police Officer will get himself acquainted with the local residents under his beat within the first six months of his appointment and may share his contact no with the residents of the beat. He will share the local intelligence and information about the crime and illegal activities with the concerned quarters. He will record the names and addresses of the domestic helps and will also pay special attention to senior citizens staying alone. He functions as a 'Linking pin' between the community and the Police Station. It enhances the sense of security and especially senior citizens and other vulnerable section feel more secured. It will bring more transparency and accountability in police functions. In every Police Station where the 'Ama Police Project' is being implemented an 'Ama Police Samiti' should be formed. The Samithi should have at least ten members, and preferably need not exceed 25. The Samiti should have proportionate representation from amongst the women and the Schedules Castes and Tribes. Respectable citizens from locality who are active in the educational and cultural field should be included in the committee. Preference may be given to include office bearers of Residential Associations and Puja Committees. The representatives of the local body residing within the PS limit may attend the Samiti meetings as Special Invitees. A Sub Inspector or an Assistant Sub Inspector from the Police Station may be designated as the

Community Relations Officer (CRO) by the IIC/OIC. The OIC/IIC and the CRO will officiate as Convener and Secretary of the 'Ama Police Samiti' respectively. The Samiti should meet at least once in a month, at a pre-announced date and place. The public residing in the Beat of that area can attend and give their suggestions. The participation of maximum number of people from the local Beat may be ensured. A samiti member should have a maximum tenure of 2 years. Samiti should sit at least once in a month at a pre-designated place. The Samithi should discuss matters concerning the security of the area, organize awareness programmes to educate public about reducing crime, precautionary measures and should collect information about crime, anti-socials, organized crimes in the area. Activities of the 'Ama Police Samiti' include night patrolling with public co-operation, coordinating with private security guards, knowing new residents and strangers, fitting burglar Alarm and security systems, helping senior citizens and physically challenged citizens, protection of women and children, conducting awareness programmes, traffic warden system monitoring maintenance of street lights, traffic lights etc., implementation of projects encouraging blood donation, organizing self defense courses, school based safety and vigilance programmes, monitoring illegal financial institutions, disaster management and mitigation trauma, rescue and first aid projects.

District Advisory Samiti At the District level, an Advisory Committee headed by the District Superintendent of Police is formed to ensure proper supervision regarding the functioning of 'Ama Police Project' and the committee may consist of 10 to 20 members. Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, Chairmen/Mayor of local bodies, District Magistrate as well as other prominent citizens of the District are being invited to the meetings of the Committee. This committee may convene a meeting once in three months and give necessary suggestions, instructions etc. for improvement of the Project. It is a widely spread programme in the state having one Police Stations in each of 34 Police Districts taken up as Pilot Project. It is divided into 379 beats with one ASI/Havildar/Constable per beat. The Beat Officer has undergone one day orientation training at district level. He has visited 3,00,000- approx out of 3,34,155 houses. 780 members of Ama Police Suraksha Samiti have been selected and all the Districts have conducted meeting with the Samiti members. Further two more police stations in each District to be covered under 'Ama Police' (Ama police Samiti) since July 2013. He added that there are many potential community-specific, police-specific and shared benefits of these community policing programmes which include, mobilization and

empowerment of communities to identify and respond to concerns, improved physical and social environment, increase in positive attitudes towards police, reduced fear of crime, improved police–community relationship, improved community perception of police ‘legitimacy’, an increase in officers’ satisfaction with their work, decreased potential for police–citizen conflict and better flow of information between the police and community.

There are many steps have been taken to institutionalize the Project. A Government Order has been issued comprising the implementation strategies and guidelines and a State Level Nodal Officer has been appointed to oversee the implementation. Resource support and budgetary allocation have been committed by the Government including reimbursement of mobile phone charges, fuel expenses, contingency expenses and training expenses. Sensitization training programmes are to be centralized for maintaining uniformity in contents and objectives.

Mission Statement & CP: The Odisha Police Bill, 2013 in its preamble states, inter alia, “and whereas it is essential to appropriately empower the police to enable it to function as an efficient, effective, people-friendly and responsive agency”

Sec-37: “The duties and responsibilities of the Constables and Head Constables shall, inter alia, be (a) to liaise with community elders, members of the Community Liaison Group, if any, the Village Defense Party, the Village Guard and the residents of each village under his charge, and to review, during every visit, the crime prevention measures in the village”

Assam: Sh. K. Saikia, IPS, ADGP/Commn. Assam in his presentation said that ‘Prahari’ was launched with the objective of community development, prevention of social conflicts & delinquencies capacity building for vertical mobility and to give a new face to the uniform. The main strategy of the initiative is based on social participation, decision making, development & management, fostering community ownership of development, “Bottom up” strategy in contrast to the “trickle down effect”, building social capital through inclusion and reconnecting the individuals with communities, and communities with the government and the economy. The criteria for the selection of the area mainly includes Criminal/Terrorist prone, communally sensitive, socially under privileged and backward & isolated. The process of Prahari involves formal and informal liaisoning, formation of Community Management Groups, emphasis on more participation of women in the process, more receptivity in the society towards these

programmes and finally police acting as major change agent. The action plan starts with the needs analysis for vertical mobility, identification of physical or intangible community asset, finding out the strengths and weaknesses in this regard followed by social coalition of key stakeholders including community organisations, agencies, NGOs and other service providers.

The initiative is facilitating direct linkage with the developmental agencies, NGOs and other Institutions. Social action groups, women organization, youth clubs, financial institution have been made partners in this initiative. They have been involved in capacity building of the villagers through training and knowledge dissemination. Police acts as a rallying point to different partners in development, acting as a catalyst and as a Change Agent. The situation before the launch of community policing initiative was grim and the people were involved in Superstitious killings involving witch hunting, supporting to militancy and extremist related violence. The society was characterized by underdevelopment & Inaccessibility and communal & ethnic conflicts. With the launch of community policing schemes, there is a constant interaction between local police and the villagers. This has a considerable impact on the crime scenario. Support base of militants has eroded to a large extent and misguided youths are returning back to community life. Actionable intelligence has been collected with the help of community involvement for counter- insurgency and social defense mechanism through community participation has been designed. Apart from this awareness campaign against social prejudices has also been launched. The project is highly institutionalized with State level Nodal Officer, Range DIGs as Range Nodal Officer, District SsP as District Nodal Officer and O/Cs as Police Station level Nodal Officer. The programme has been evaluated with the help of Regular visits by the Police Officers and professional experts, Evaluation studies by College Teachers / Students, NGO Study Group visits and studies by Research Institutes like IIT etc. There are more than 50 villages under the projects. The priority area is focused on local resources, development of traditional skills and community Institutions with special focus dissemination through conventions on community policing and community development.

Andhra Pradesh: Sh. Vinoy Kumar Singh, IPS, ADGP/Co. ordn, referred Order No 401 Volume 1 part of AP Police Manual stating that The duties of the police in preventing crimes and prosecution of offenders cannot be completed without involving the public. Therefore they have to depend on assistance and willing co-operation of the public. The public co-operation is needed in getting clues, in detection of crimes, figuring as panch witnesses in investigation and

as witnesses for prosecution in court. Besides this, there assistance is needed in the curbing crimes, traffic regulation and education, arresting illegal traffic in drugs, counterfeit currency, white collar offences, eve teasing, atrocities on oppressed community etc. In order to achieve full co-operation and co-ordination of the public, the concept of community policing called ‘ Maithri’ has been introduced in the state during the year 2001. Maithri Programme aims at making the public and the police partners in the work relating to crime and law & order. It is proactive work by allowing ordinary citizen a voice in the police process in exchange for their support in order to make society a safer to live. It create appositve shift in the role of the police from ‘working against bad people’ ‘to “working with good people” in the society.

The scheme was started with a view to meet the felt needs of small and varied groups of people in the community by actively involving them in the process, to organize proactive measures to prevent a direct crime and to provide personalized high quality service to the people at the decentralized level. The goal of Maitri is to tackle social problems and bring the police closer to the public. The project Maitri has been working towards the upliftment of the mass and development of the society through Community Management Groups or Community Liaison Groups. It is now an extended project and the Scheme was implemented in a very systematic and well coordinated way. The implementation was divided into steps which comprises of consulting the members of the society on their felt needs and their priorities and then making suitable changes in policing methods and using the most appropriate legal measures. This was followed by the mobilization the man power and material resources of the police and other governmental, non-governmental and community agencies with actual participation in the work for eliminating the problem. Maithri committees consisting about 50 members of the local community shall be formed by all the SHOs of the L&O police stations in the state for making them partners in police efforts making sure that all section of the society participate broadly including senior citizens, women, youth members of SC/ST ,minorities, professional and others.

Role of Various Police Officers The unit officers are responsible for the organizing and monitoring the Maithri progamme on regular basis. The Station House Officer responsible for setting up Maithri Committees at the local and taking up various community policing activities with the active support of the local people. A Head Constable or a Constable shall act as a facilitator who should be in constant touch with the Maithri members and shall attend to day-

to- day matters relating to Maithri. All the supervisory officers should constantly guide and empower the SHOs in organizing the programmes successfully.

Co-ordination: Co-ordination with the other Governmental and Non- governmental agencies is the most important aspect if Maithri Programme has to success. As such SHOs, Inspectors, SDPOs and others including the Unit Officers should co-ordinate with Governmental and Non-governmental functionaries broadly equal to their status and make the Maithri activities successfully. Reward should be given liberally to all police officers for organizing usefull Maithri activities. Certification of recognition should be given to Maithri Members who do outstanding work and due publicity should be given through the media for all the Maithri activities.

Madhya Pradesh: Sh. Manoj Kedia AIG/Comn. Policing , in his presentation talked about the community policing initiatives in MP which include Gram / Nagar Raksha Samiti, Family Counseling Centers, Mobile Police Thana, Child Friendly Police, Medical Relief to Injured Persons, Police Help for the visually impaired and De-Addiction camps and Character verification of Domestic Help, Care of senior citizens and Women help lines. He particularly elaborated the concept of 'Gram & Nagar Raksha Samiti .The samitis were formed under Gram Evam Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 (18th Nov.1999) and the rules were framed later in 2003. He said that there are 40,456 & 4,606 Gram Raksha Samitis and Nagar Raksha Samitis with 3,83,503 & 53,176 members having a total number of 4,56,685 Members in the state. The Samities are registered as N.G.O's uunder Firms & Societies Registration Act 1973 (section 27, 28 of the Act) and the registration to be renewed every year. Superintendent of Police is the head of Raksha Samities in the respective districts. District S.P. may nominate any local people of age group of 20-45 yrs. having no criminal record as samiti-member. Representation from Women / ST- SC and minority should also be ensured at the same time. Training of parade, use & maintenance of arms & ammunition, knowledge of law, first aid, fire fighting and unforeseen natural disaster management is also a regular part of the process. The Samities work as eyes, nose and hands of the police. There is a total 67,124 of police officers /officials in the state but there are 4,56,685 Raksha Samiti members which is many fold the total police force and holds a large base in the state .There are number of incentives for Samitis and Samiti Members which includes Rs.10,000/- cash reward to 3 committees on 15th August every year. Distribution of arms license to member, free meals/breakfast during duties ,bonus

marks provision in constable recruitment ,honorarium for members, accidental insurance cover benefit. There is a provision of financial-aid to Samiti members in case of death to injury ranging from Rs. 3 lacs.to Rs. 25,000 vide Home dept. order no.F-5-18/08/B-3/2 dt. 23/10/2010.The Samities are utilized for many law & order related works in an effective manner which include peacefully organizing the religious function and helping in resolving communal tension in the state. They are also assigned with many important duties like helping in the arrest of absconding criminals ,collection of criminal intelligence ,eradication of social evils, prostitution ,settlement of minor disputes, organizing de-addiction camps, public order and helping in execution of Govt. welfare programmes.

Jammu& Kashmir: Sh. J.B.Singh, SSP, SO to IGP Armed/IRP Jammu said that ‘Village Defence Committees’ were formed in remote militancy infested parts of Jammu in the mid-90’s to fight militants. Groups of villagers were given weapons to fight militants by the Government. There were 5000 village defence committee members who have police weapons in different areas of Jmmu.DIG Doda Kistwar range flouted the idea of forming VDCs in early nineties. The proposal was finally routed by J&K Home Department to the Union Home Department and finally cleared the formation of VDCs in the state The VDCs were set-up in Jammu& Kashmir in mid nineties following a number of massacres of innocent inhabitants of the troubled region’s far-flung villages. The security forces provided military training to the locals and equipped them with weapons and wireless sets to counter militant attacks as there were no police or military pickets near these inaccessible villages. According to repots, there are around 26000 or more armed civilians in Jammu province working for VDC networks. Police has also raised new VDC squad members to strengthen the counter infiltration security grid in wake of increase in cross border infiltration. They will work with police and military to check infiltration .They have been armed with weapons and communication gadgets to actively perform their task including area monitoring, patrolling in the in-depth areas along the borderline and keeping vigil on riverine and infiltration routes.

But there are some very serious shortcomings of this initiative. There have been instances where VDCs have been found to have been transformed into brazenly communal and vindictive bands of armed men who operate outside the ambit of law. There have been numerous instances of grave human rights violation by VDC members including extra judicial

executions, extortions, molestation, rape etc. which has defeated the purpose of setting –up such squads.

CRPF: Sh. Sudhir Kumar, Comdt. CRPF, New Delhi also shared some community based initiatives undertaken by CRPF. CRPF battalion is the functional unit which is responsible for conducting Civil Action Plan in the area of operation. CRPF is in aid to civil police wherever it is deployed. CAP have been found very successful in weaning away the potential ANE including skill building along with career counselling, telemedicine, Adoption of villages, sports tournaments. Identification of local needs is a continuous process and needs to be innovative. CRPF involve local Panchayati raj officials, NGOs, etc in identification and implementation of CAP. Other Departments & agencies are also being engaged as per requirement. Services of NGO taken to make successful Skill Building Programme as a job oriented programme. Local leaders, village heads, sarpanches are involved in the programmes as their participation is of prime importance. The guidelines have issued for various regions given as below:

Guidelines in North East: There are certain guidelines issued to launch community based initiatives for North-eastern region which include running of health, medical, dental, veterinary camps Human Resources Development to include imparting of vocational training, education excursions, organized career counseling, training etc. initiation of small projects in improvement and care of livestock, beekeeping, fisheries, agriculture technique, sanitation and hygiene through extension services and social education, drinking water: Basic precautions and system of storage, development of sources of non-conventional energy, development of handicraft and cottage industries, assistance during natural calamities, water harvesting structure, sports facilities, repair to community buildings and improvement of roads/tracks.

Guidelines in Jammu and Kashmir No written guidelines or instructions have been issued but proposals are invited from Sector IsG and being submitted to MHA from time to time for sanction of fund under CPG Action Plan. MHA is sanctioning activity wise funds under CPG Action Plan. Skill development in LWE area is also offered under this programme and Jharkhand is offering Training of security guards.

In the concluding remarks, Sh. R.S. Dalal, IPS (Retd.), Former Director General of Police shared his experiences about community policing. He said that internal security has witnessed an increasing focus in the recent past. It spans across matters of grave national

interest like defending the country's borders, terrorism, naxalism, intelligence gathering, protecting coastline, fighting the downsides of technological advancements like cybercrime which is handled by a multitude of bodies with complex functional mechanisms. Community policing is one of the most effective tool in strengthening internal security in the country. In the last two decades there have been initiatives in different states, while many officers have individually put to practice various innovations in community policing in different parts of the country. The present study will significantly contribute to further strengthen the internal security mechanism at different levels.

4. Data Analysis & Interpretation

This Chapter contains statistical analysis of data collected from the three states including Kerala, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra. A sample size of 280 respondents (Kerala-88 Tamilnadu-100 & Maharashtra-92) was used to examine various parameters related to strengthening of internal security mechanism with the help of community policing initiative. Various statistical techniques were used to analyze the data which are given in detail as under:

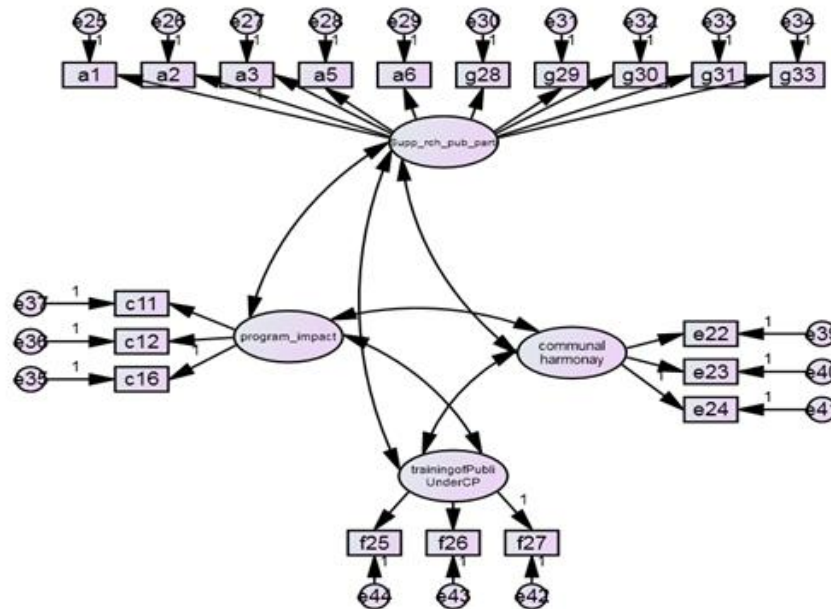
4.1 CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

Factor Analysis is a common statistical method used to find a small set of unobserved variables (also called latent variables, or factors) which can account for the covariance among a larger set of observed variables (also called manifest variables). It is also used to assess the reliability and validity of measurement scales (Carmines & Zeller, 1979). Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is a statistical technique which is used to verify the factor structure of a set of observed variables. With CFA, it is possible to place substantively meaningful constraints on factor model, such as setting the effect of one latent variable equal to zero on a subset of the observed variables. The advantage of CFA is that it allows for testing hypotheses about a particular factor structure. Confirmatory factor analysis is applied to confirm the hypothesized model.

Model Specification and Identification: It is common to display confirmatory factor models as path diagrams in which squares represent observed variables and circles represent the latent concepts. Additionally, single-headed arrows are used to imply a direction of assumed causal influence, and double-headed arrows are to represent covariance between two latent variables.

Goodness of Fit After estimating a CFA, the next step is to assess how well the model matches the observed data. The large class of omnibus tests exists for determining overall model fit. It is

conventional to report at least one of these as well as the individual regression weights (factor loadings) and some indication of their significance.



**Table1: Goodness of Fit Indices of
Measurement Model**

Goodness of fit indices	Value	Remarks
Chi-squared	424.45	
Df	134	
CMIN/Df	3.17	Acceptable
GFI	0.867	Acceptable
CFI	0.915	Acceptable
IFI	0.916	Acceptable

The model parameters are compared against the model fit values to evaluate the goodness of fit of dataset to the model. Table No 1 shows the model values which are quite acceptable. CMIN/Df value should be less than 5, CFI and IFI should be greater than .90. From the table, it may be concluded that the data fits with the model well.

In the next step, the reliability and validity of model is tested. To test the reliability and validity of scale model, Cornell Larker criterion is followed. Discriminant

validity is the extent to which latent variable Communal Harmony discriminates from other latent variables (e.g. Support, reach and public participation, CP program impact etc.). Discriminant validity means that a latent variable is able to account for more variance in the observed variables associated with it than (a) measurement error or similar external, unmeasured influences; or (b) other constructs within the conceptual framework. If this is not the case, then the validity of the individual indicators and of the construct is questionable (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Shared variance is the amount of variance that a variable (construct) is able to explain in another variable (construct). It is represented by the square of the correlation between any two variables (constructs).

Rules of Discriminant and Convergent validity are as given below -

- a. *Convergent validity: AVE >0.50 for all constructs*
- b. *Discriminant validity: CR>0.70; AVE>MSV; AVE>ASV & the Sq root of AVE is greater than*
- c. *Absolute values of correlation with other constructs.*

For reliability of scale, CR>.7 and Cronbach's Alpha should also be greater than 0.7 . The values of Cronbach's alpha are above .7

Cronbach's alpha is a coefficient of internal consistency. It is commonly used as an estimate of the reliability of a psychometric test for a sample of examinees (Cortina, 1993)

Table 2: Reliability indices of CP Program scale

Factor	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Remarks
Support reach and public participation or Program effectiveness	0.911	0.919	Meritorious
Program Impact	0.795	0.798	Good
Communal Harmony	0.905	0.816	Very good
Training	0.804	0.905	Very good

From table2, it is evident that Cronbach's alpha and Composite Reliability are quite high which concludes that the scale used to measure the responses regarding vital parameters ultimately deciding the given community based policing initiative including

Support, Reach and Public Participation or Program Effectiveness, Program Impact, Communal Harmony and Training is very high and it results into reliable measure of responses.

Table3: Validity indices of measurement scale and model

Construct	CR	AVE	MSV	ASV	Communal Harmony	Support, reach and public participation in CP Programs	CP programs impact	Training of public under CP Program
Communal Harmony	0.816	0.599	0.549	0.400	0.774			
Support, reach and public participation in CP Programs	0.919	0.535	0.341	0.300	0.499	0.731		
CP programs impact	0.798	0.569	0.403	0.362	0.635	0.584	0.754	
Training of public under CP Program	0.905	0.762	0.549	0.400	0.741	0.556	0.585	0.873

From table3, we can see that all assumptions of validity are met. With the help of CR, AVE, MSV and AVS, it is established that validity of the constructs is very high.

4.2 ANOVA

The one-way analysis of variance (Anova) is used to determine whether there are any significant differences between the means of two or more independent (<https://statistics.laerd.com/spss-tutorials>). Analysis of variance is applied to test if the Community Policing programme success score is significantly different in different states. In this case Mean Success Score is dependent variable and State is the factor variable using one way ANOVA.

Table4: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Kerala	88	1.0835	.40954
TN	100	1.8945	.19386
Maharashtra	92	1.0812	.41254
Total	280	1.3724	.52262

Table 4 shows the descriptive statistics of success score of community policing programmes. From the table it can be seen than mean score of Tamilnadu is highest followed by Kerala and Maharashtra. It is evident from the statistical results obtained that success score of community policing schemes in Tamilnadu is higher than Kerala followed by Maharashtra

Table 5: ANOVA Table

ANOVA					
Mean_Success_Scores					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	42.403	2	21.202	173.758	.000
Within Groups	33.799	277	.122		
Total	76.202	279			

Table 5 shows the F statistic and its significance. The value of F statistic is 173.75 which is significant ($p < .05$) concluding that the success score means are significantly different for different states. It again signifies that the success score of community policing programmes is different in different states.

Table 6: Benferroni Post Hoc Multiple Comparison Table

		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kerala	TN	-.81100*	.05106	.000	-.9340	-.6880
	Maharashtra	.00227	.05209	1.000	-.1232	.1277
TN	Kerala	.81100*	.05106	.000	.6880	.9340
	Maharashtra	.81327*	.05046	.000	.6917	.9348
Maharashtra	Kerala	-.00227	.05209	1.000	-.1277	.1232
	TN	-.81327*	.05046	.000	-.9348	-.6917

Table6 is Benferroni Multiple comparison table which shows how the states are different. From the table it is evident that Tamilnadu is significantly different from other two states. While Kerala and Maharashtra are not significantly different on their mean success score of CP Programs. The success of different community policing programmes is different in the respective states. The three given states have different have different success rate due to a number of factors.

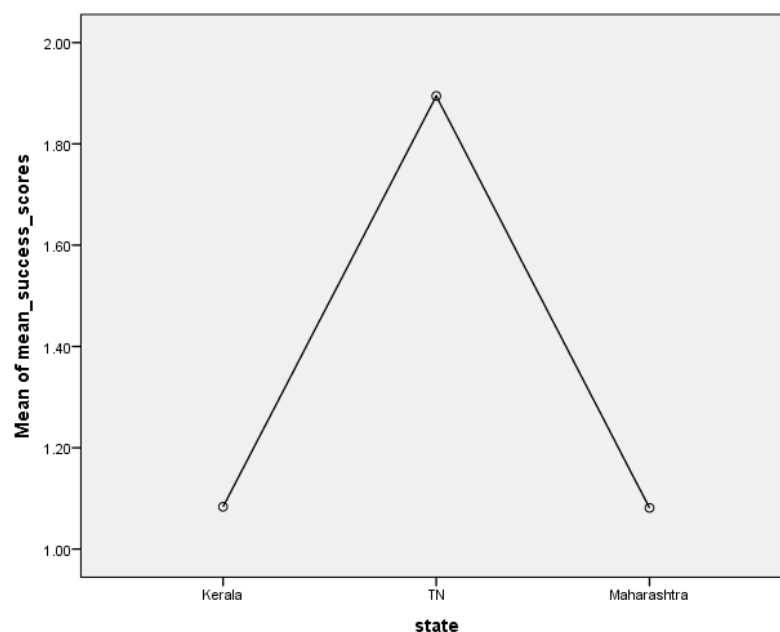


Figure 1: Mean Success Score of CP Program for Different States

Figure 1 plots the success scores for different states. It is quite evident from the plot that the mean success score of TN is very high as compared to other two states. From the above discussion it can be concluded that success score of CP programs is high in Tamilnadu as compared to other two states.

Performance of different CP Schemes: To evaluate the relative success of different CP schemes implemented in different states, one way ANOVA is used in which mean success score is the dependent variable and scheme is the factor variable.

Hypothesis: the mean success score of different scheme is significantly different.

Table 7: Mean Success Scores of Different CP Programmes

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Kadalora Jagratha Samithi	75	1.1155	.41841
Jana Maithri	13	.8988	.30498
Friends of Police	100	1.8945	.19386
Mission Mrituanjay	91	1.0844	.41367
Total	279	1.3745	.52238

From table 7, we can see that mean success score of Friends of Police is highest followed by Kadalora Jagratha Samithi. Jana Maithri has least success score.

Table 8: ANOVA Table

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	42.669	3	14.223	117.837	.000
Within Groups	33.193	275	.121		
Total	75.861	278			

From table8, it is evident that F statistic value is significant ($p < .05$) which mean the CP Programs are significantly different on mean success score or we can conclude that all CP programs are not equally successful. They have different success scores.

Table 9: Benferrni Multiple Comparison Post Hoc Table

		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kadalora Jagratha Samithi	Jana Maithri	.21674	.10437	.233	-.0606	.4941
	Friends of Police	-.77898*	.05307	.000	-.9200	-.6380
	Mission Mrituanjay	.03108	.05418	1.000	-.1129	.1751
Jana Maithri	Kadalora Jagratha Samithi	-.21674	.10437	.233	-.4941	.0606
	Friends of Police	-.99572*	.10243	.000	-1.2679	-.7235
	Mission Mrituanjay	-.18566	.10301	.436	-.4594	.0881
Friends of Police	Kadalora Jagratha Samithi	.77898*	.05307	.000	.6380	.9200
	Jana Maithri	.99572*	.10243	.000	.7235	1.2679
	Mission Mrituanjay	.81006*	.05033	.000	.6763	.9438
Mission Mrituanjay	Kadalora Jagratha Samithi	-.03108	.05418	1.000	-.1751	.1129
	Jana Maithri	.18566	.10301	.436	-.0881	.4594
	Friends of Police	-.81006*	.05033	.000	-.9438	-.6763

From Table 9, we can see that Friends of Police is significantly different from other three CP Programs implemented in different states. Kadalora Jagratha Samithi, Jana Maithri and Mission Mrituanjay are not significantly different from each other on mean success score.

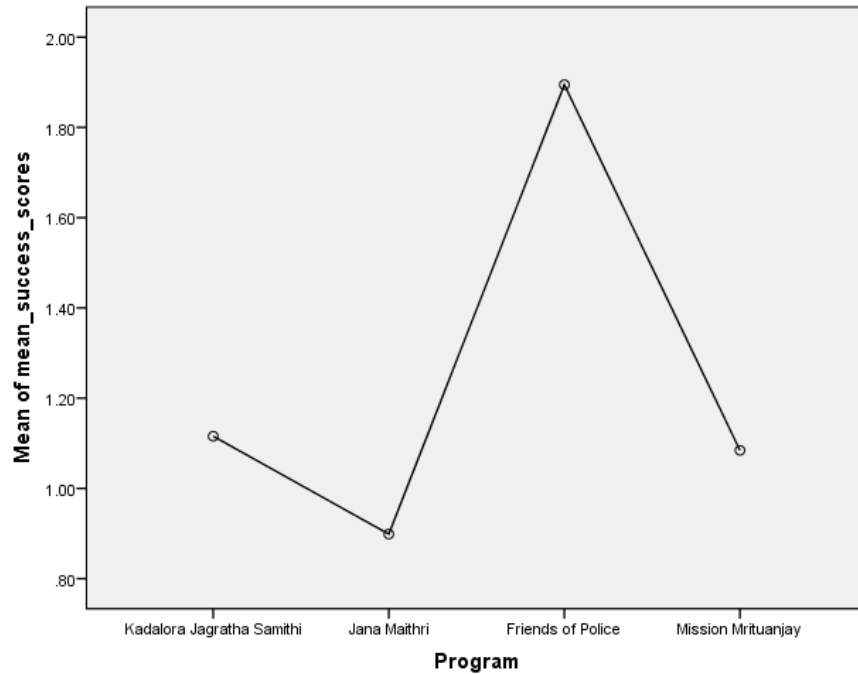


Figure 2: Mean success score plot of CP Programs

Figure2 represents the mean scores of different CP programs in graphically. It shows that the mean score of Friends of Police is way more successful than other three CP programs.

Table10: Mean Factor Scores

		Support reach and public participation or Program effectiveness	Program Impact	Communal Harmony	Training
N	Valid	280	280	280	280
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		1.2500	1.6995	1.4269	1.3988
Std. Deviation		.68559	.44112	.56579	.70618
Range		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Minimum		-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
Maximum		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Table 10 shows the mean scores of four factors hypothesized, confirmed and validated. The mean of Program Impact is highest which mean it has got highest importance in the CP Program implementation. While Communal harmony is the second most important factor in the success of CP program. Support, reach and public participation is relatively less important in CP success which is in fact against the initial theoretical presumption.

5. Community Policing Model under NPM viz-a-viz other Successful Community Policing Models in the Country

Community policing is the concept that has been used and tried in many parts of the world in which the main focus is on community involvement in combating crime and disorder. Community policing is an excellent opportunity for the police to meet the needs of the public in society (Peak & Glensor, 1996). To achieve the desired results through community policing, we need to have a structured model capable of responding and supporting to the policing needs. The Community Oriented Policing model should be based on the advocacy of a culture of consent and a minimal intervention of police in the mechanism. The introduction of a community policing model normally generates a reduction in central regulatory power in favour of local power. Building trust among the community can be done by adopting various measures including performing foot patrols, establishing public forums and partnership ventures. A community policing model should basically be capable of catering to the basic needs of the community at a given place. So the model should be designed keeping in view of the local needs to have a proper impact on the ground.

A pan-India Overarching Community Policing Model was proposed under National Police Mission in the country. It is befitting model which was proposed to be followed by the states. The main features of the model have been discussed as under:

5.1 POLICE-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP-AN OVERARCHING COMMUNITY POLICING MODEL⁴⁷

5.1 (a) Introduction

In order to bridge the gap between policing and public, it is proposed to build a pan-India Overarching Community Policing Model with a decentralized beat policing as the

⁴⁷ <http://www.bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1248.pdf> seen on 11-11-2014

foundation. A pragmatic model of community policing will help in having an effective interface with the public at the beat and police station levels. Every police station in the country should be divided into a given number of beats. At the beat level, efforts should be made to enroll 100-200 citizen volunteers as 'Police Mitras'. At the beat level, 10-15 Police Mitras and leading citizens will form a Community Liaison Group (CLG). Every Police station will also have a 30-40 member-strong CLG consisting of representatives of the beat level CLGs as well as several co-opted members. Where ever village chowkidars, civil defence wardens etc. are available, they should be made an integral part of this project by including them/their representatives in the Community Liaison Group and taking their active cooperation in policing the beat. The mission of the project is sensitized police for empowered society which emphasis more on empowerment of the society through this venture.

The vision of the project is to transform the police-community interface and involve the citizens in a problem solving partnership with the police by institutionalizing community policing in all on states and Union Territories. The venture will be jointly sponsored by both the Central and State Government with well defined responsibilities of the State Government / Union Territories given as below:-

5.1(b) Responsibility of the State/UT Governments:

- The primary responsibility for the implementation of the scheme will be that of the State/ UT Government concerned.
 - For the effective implementation of the scheme, to overcome the problem of 'predecessor-successor syndrome' and to institutionalize the programme, the State/UT Government will have to play an active role through incorporation of community policing in their Police Acts and Rules and issue necessary executive instructions.
 - They should ensure independent monitoring of the implementation of the programme.
 - The state government shall provide recurring expenses and matching grants towards state's share for the implementation of the program.
 - Once the implementation starts, the State Governments/field units may consider approaching some of the UN/ international/national/local organisations/foundations for funding various activities.
-

- The state government shall also make adequate arrangements for the training of the beat officers and their supervisors in soft skills. They shall also train the Police Mitras/CLG members to discharge the roles assigned to them.
- The state government shall issue instructions to all departments that in case their local officers are called to attend the CLG meetings in connection with specific local issues relating to these departments, they shall attend those meetings and make all efforts to resolve the problems.
- States and Field Units will design appropriate soft skills training programmes for the beat officers, their supervisors and members of community.
- International, domestic funding agencies, trade and commerce organisations and other organizations can be persuaded to sponsor some specific programmes undertaken by the Police Mitras/CLGs in selected areas.
- The implementation of the scheme may be started with the existing staff. However, effective implementation of the beat system, particularly in the urban areas will require increase in the manpower of the police stations in many States/cities. The state governments should strive to gradually improve the manpower position, taking into consideration the requirements of crime control, law and order maintenance, internal security etc as well to put in place a proper beat system which will act as a base on which not only the community policing but also effective professional policing system can be built up.

(b) Responsibility of the Central Government:

- The Central Government will provide one time allocation of total non-recurring expenditure *Police-Community Partnership Micro Mission 02 National Police Mission Compendium on Projects* required for the establishment of the Community Policing Training and Documentation Center and its share towards recurring expenditure as in MPF.
 - The remaining expenditure on the implementation of the scheme will be borne by the State/UT Governments.
-

- MHA may consider taking up the scheme with the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission for provision of funds for the implementation of the project either from planned budget or MPF scheme.
- The Central Government, through the BPR&D and the members of the MM2 will provide support in terms of the initial briefing of the officers as well as arrange independent evaluation of the programme.
- A selected group of officers from MHA, BPR&D and MM2 will be constituted to monitor the implementation of the programme by the States/UTs.

5.1(c) Objectives of the Project

The main objectives of the venture is to strengthen the beat system by restructuring the beat and empowerment of every beat officer and general the support and involvement of Police Mitras to enter into a problem solving partnership with the police. It is further intended to selectively involve Police Mitras and other leading citizens into Community Liaison Groups at the beat and police station levels. Greater emphasis has been laid to explore the possibility of collaboration with public groups in all relevant areas and to empower the community to solve its problems with the intervention of community leaders and finally training and equipping the police personnel, Police Mitras and CLG members to discharge their functions in an effective manner.

A strong Citizens' Intelligence Network is to be created for improving national security through this project. Greater emphasis has been laid on empowerment of the citizens to actively contribute to crime prevention, detection as well as maintenance of law and order. Beat system is a basic enforcement of policing throughout the world but has not been implemented in an effective manner in most of the parts of the country. Hence, strengthening the beat system by delegating the complete authority and responsibility of policing the beat to the beat officer, and making it community oriented are among the objectives of this project. In the major urban centres 3-4 constables/HCs will have to be deputed to man each beat with an arrangement for at least one of them to be available in the beat all the time. The beats in the remaining areas can be manned by a single constable, who may in addition to the beat duties discharge other functions also in the police station.

If there is a shortage of staff that can be by involving CLG members or Police Mitras actively in the beat related work. A combination of 'Police Mitra' and CLG will be used to develop an effective partnership of the police and law abiding citizens to provide a cost effective policing model. The individual volunteers in the form of Police Mitras and the organized group in the form of CLGs at the beat level and the police station levels will bring about strong force multiplier effect.

5.1(d) Strategy for Implementation

A well coordinated hearts and minds strategy is the essence of this model in which the ordinary citizens, individually as Police Mitras and collectively as CLGs, are empowered to enter into a problem-solving partnership with the police in every state. This would also make them the eyes and ears of the police. In addition, it is found in practice that such citizens and citizens fora become ambassadors and change agents who champion the cause of cooperation between the community and police. This would in turn increase the visibility of the police and enhance the sense of security of the average citizen. Networking between citizens and police synergies and maximizes security and becomes a win-win proposition for both the police and the community at large. Citizens, both as individuals and as groups, will act as a force multiplier for the police. Capacity building through joint training of both CLG members/Police Mitras and police personnel is needed for the effective implementation of this project. As given in Annexure-E, a Community Police Training and Documentation Centre will be established in every state/UT to conduct training programmes for training of trainers, police personnel and members of community. Project Director/Nodal Officer for National Police Mission will be responsible for monitoring and supervising of the actual ground level functioning of this project.

5.1 (e) Module for Community Policing

A detailed module for community (As given in Annexure -C) is give as below:

i) Beat System

Every police station area shall be divided into a fixed number of beats taking into consideration the population of the area and operational requirements like patrolling, crime prevention, collection of criminal intelligence, resolution of petty disputes etc. In the important urban areas each beat should ideally be manned by at least 3-4 Head Constables or Constables depending upon the strength and rank composition in each police station. They shall be

designated as the 'beat officers'. The beat officers should have a normal tenure of 2 to 3 years and they should not be removed from their assignment prematurely except for the reasons of non performance and indiscipline. They shall function out of Police Assistant Centers (PAC) located in the beat. At least one of the beat officers should be available in the beat round the clock and more than one or all will be present whenever operational requirements warrant it. The beat officers shall normally do patrolling in their area, preferably on foot or on bicycles; motorcycles will be used only to attend to urgent calls. The beat officers of urban police stations shall not be assigned any work in the police station except on occasions which require major police arrangements like VVIP visits, serious communal and public order disturbances, elections and serious disaster management problems etc. In semi-urban and rural areas each beat will be assigned to a Constable or a Head Constable and such a beat should ideally consist of one ward/panchayat. Until arrangement is made for sufficient number of such beat officers, these beats may consist of one or more wards/panchayats. Beat officers of such rural and semi-urban beats may be given additional responsibilities by the SHO as per the operational requirements. DGP shall assess the requirement of the additional manpower, if any, for the beat duties within 3 months of the issue of this Government Order and submit proposals for sanction. If, with the prevailing staff position of the police stations in some of the urban areas, it is not possible to implement the beat system recommended for the urban centres, the beat system recommended for the remaining areas may be implemented in these areas until additional manpower becomes available. Efforts may be made to make good the shortage of manpower by involving CLG members or Police Mitras to get involved actively in beat related work.

Functions and Duties of the Beat Officers The beat officer shall perform duty in his/her beat for the purpose of collection of criminal intelligence, crime prevention, conflict resolution and other community policing initiatives. Every beat shall have a Police Assistance Centre with basic infrastructure. The beat officer shall maintain the record of all important government offices, schools, colleges, commercial establishments, railway stations, bus stops and other vital installations. He shall also maintain the records of all religious places, places of tourist interest, amusement parks, shopping malls etc. and also maintain a record of communally sensitive places, crime prone areas and list of active criminals. He shall also maintain the list of Police Mitras/CLG members and peace committee members with their telephone numbers. The above

information may be properly documented and passed on to the new appointee at the time he assumes charge. It must be the endeavor of the department to post people with right orientation and aptitude as beat officers. The department shall also make arrangements to improve the soft skills of the beat officers and other police personnel for which provision of additional funds is being made. The beat officers shall, within 6 months of the issue of this Government Order, complete the survey of all the residential, commercial and other premises in their areas, collect details of the occupants, family members, tenants, servants, employees etc. along with details of their vehicles, telephone numbers, arms, passport, means of livelihood etc. Commissioners of Police/ District Superintendent of Police shall arrange to up load this information on the computer so that it is available in all the police stations and offices concerned and the district police control room. Efforts should also be made to do the colour coding of residential localities, wherever the maps of such localities can be procured from the government agencies, housing societies etc. The premises occupied by law abiding citizens shall be marked green, those occupied by antisocial/ anti-national elements in red and those occupied by suspicious characters or those whose antecedents need further verification in yellow.

The beat officers should be kept in the beat for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum of 3 years. Their transfer out of the beat in urban areas should take place in a phased manner and it should be ensured that all beat officers are not transferred out together. Beat officers can be removed prematurely only if their performance is unsatisfactory or on disciplinary grounds. The reason for the premature transfer should be recorded.

ii) Police Mitra

Local citizens who are willing to actively assist the police in various policing functions should be enrolled by the Commissioner of Police/District Superintendent of Police as 'Police Mitra'. The beat officers shall strive to get enrolled 100-200 Police Mitras per beat.

Enrollment of Police Mitras Commissioner of Police/District Superintendent of Police shall by issuing press note/advertisement in the local news papers invite willing citizens to volunteer their service as Police Mitras. The application will be submitted to the SHO of the Police Station in whose jurisdiction they reside. The SHO/CI/ACP/Circle Officer/SDPO shall scrutinize all the applications received and send them with their comments to the Commissioner of Police/Superintendent of Police who shall issue orders enrolling Police

Mitras after their antecedents and credentials are verified through the DSB, if required. The DGP shall make arrangements to provide them with arm bands, identity cards, special vests and caps and other equipments required. Any citizen of India living in the jurisdiction of the police station concerned can be enrolled as 'Police Mitra' provided such a person has no criminal record or he/she should be of the kind, so far as it can be judged, who would not advance his/her personal agenda by taking advantage of such an institutionalized contact with the police. While formal education is not a mandatory requirement, an educated person is always an asset. The 'Police Mitra' should be 18-70 years of age. He/she should not be an active worker of any political party or organization.

Areas of Activity While applying to become and 'Police Mitra', the applicant can opt to work in one or more of the following areas:

1. Crime Prevention.
 2. Crime Awareness Campaign.
 3. Traffic Assistance and Awareness.
 4. Police arrangements during religious festivals, public meetings, processions, fairs etc.
 5. Night Rounds in his/her locality.
 6. Awareness pertaining to encroachment, child abuse or any other anti-social activity.
 7. Human Rights Awareness Campaign.
 8. Rights of Women Awareness Campaign
 9. Anti-Narcotics Campaign.
 10. Anti-Immorality Campaign including AIDS Awareness Programme.
 11. Matrimonial Disputes Intervention and Counseling.
 12. Victim Assistance Programme.
 13. Police-Public Sports Programme.
 14. Prisoner's Rehabilitation and Prohibition Offenders Rehabilitation.
 15. Campaigns for Rights of Deprived and Weaker Sections of Society.
 16. Environmental Protection Programme.
-

17. Campaign to foster and promote communal harmony.
18. Any other task identified by the SP/CP depending upon the requirement of the area.

iii) Community Liaison Group (CLG):

Community Liaison Groups will be established at the Police Station level and at the beat level. The beat level CLG shall consist of 10-15 members. These CLG members should be selected by the SHO with the approval of SDPO/CO, preferably through a process of consultation and consensus, from among the Police Mitras of that beat and other local prominent and influential members belonging to all categories. The beat level CLG shall meet at least once every fortnight. The police station level CLG shall consist of 30-40 members, chosen by the SHO/CI/ACP/ Circle Officer/SDPO, with the approval of SP/CoP, from among the Area Coordinators of Police Mitras and other local prominent and influential members belonging to all categories. The police station level CLG shall meet at least once in a month. Records of the members who attend the CLG meetings, both at the beat and police station level, the issues they raise and the action taken on them should be maintained.

The eligibility conditions for enrolment as CLG members shall be the same as those for the 'Police Mitra' except that the CLG members should be persons who exercise influence in the local area or part thereof or some sections of the local population. Adequate representation should be given to weaker sections of the society and the women in both beat and police station level CLGs. It shall be the duty of senior police officers to ensure that the CLG members are independent and enjoy good reputation and that touts and stock witnesses are not enrolled as CLG members. The tenure of CLG members shall be for a period of 3 years, 1/3 of the members retiring every year and replaced by an equal number of fresh members. There will be no bar on re-nominating a retired member again to the CLG.

The CLG as a group should act as a bridge between the police and the public. It should take appropriate steps to improve law and order and prevent crime in the area and assist in improving the grievance redressal of the public. It should also facilitate amicable resolution of small disputes and act as a watch dog over the functioning of the beat/police station. The views of the CLG should receive adequate attention while deciding the local policing priorities.

Village Guards and Civil Defense Wardens, where they are available, should be made members of the CLG and their active help taken in policing the beat.

iv) Training and Supervision:-

DGP may nominate one of the ADGPs as the nodal officer to coordinate the implementation, training, monitoring and documentation of the community policing initiatives in the State. DGP shall ensure that all the beat officers are put through a training module to familiarize and equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to function as beat officers and to implement the Community Policing initiatives. The beat officers and other police station staff should also be made to undergo suitable programmes to improve their soft skills. A Community Policing Training and Documentation Center shall be established under the overall supervision and guidance of the nodal officer. This Center will be responsible for training of the trainers who in turn shall visit the districts/police stations to organize the joint training of all the beat officers, Police Mitras and CLG members. These centers should be equipped to undertake all training programmes relating to community policing. DGP shall prescribe the records to be maintained and reports and returns to be submitted by various units. It may, however, be ensured that the field units are not burdened with unproductive paper work.

In this context, establishing Community Policing Training & Documentation Centre is highly relevant. They will focus on reorienting the training of police officers and community policing volunteers to enable delivery of police services through assessing the needs of the public and translating those needs into training programmes that can be effectively and efficiently delivered to the community. The further details about Beat Book and its maintenance, CLG Meetings and its follow-up action etc. are given in ANNEXURE-D

Any community policing scheme cannot be developed according to a single one-dimensional process. There are several factors such as a lack of political and management support, management priorities, internal communication problems, a shortage of police capacity and resources, emphasis on emergency situations and many local issues may hamper the development of community policing. A community policing initiative is basically meant to cater to the local issues and problems in particular and to some common issues in general. So there is a need to develop a local model which will be more effective in dealing with issues

prevailing in that particular area. Internal security policy demands that, on the local level, healthy police-community relationships will facilitate information gathering and prevention of crime which will help in responding to potential internal security related threats. So there should be a structured community policing programmes which should be helpful in dealing with it an effective manner. So it is desirable that a locally suitable model should be developed for different areas to make optimum use of community policing. As evident from from statistical analysis, the most successful community policing model is the 'Friend of Police' of Tamilnadu followed by Janamaithri Suraksha Project OF Kerala which have been discussed as below:

5.2 FRIENDS OF POLICE MOVEMENT- A COMMUNITY BASED POLICING INITIATIVE OF TAMILNADU POLICE

It is difficult to collect information through conventional sources, because the present manpower is not sufficient for doing this job as it is already overburdened and overworked. In this context, Friends of Police movement can be very helpful in creating channels for receiving the right information at the right time.

5.2 (a) Background This is a useful holistic and pro-active concept and a tool to transform the police image, strengthen the force and create attitudinal changes both within the force and among the public. The Movement aims to bring police and public close. Through this movement there will be free flow of information between the police and the public. It can be very helpful in creating channels for receiving the right information at the right time. It can also help police in correcting its negative image and projecting the right kind of image of police in the minds of the public. The public will come to know of the good work being done by police and help it. On the other hand, police will get the information of public sentiments on various issues. The FOP approach is a formula and a strategy of sharing power and corresponding responsibility with the people.

It provides an opportunity for the average citizen to contribute his mite in whatever way possible. It has transformed the image of the police in the district. So much so constables in Ramnad district report that villagers now approach them without fear and indeed with some degree of regard. Some FOPs have given useful information leading to detection of

crimes. FOPs have also accompanied cops on night patrol and beat duty. FOPs also give useful information in the functioning of individual police officers and to put it in the words of a FOP, It acts as a bridge between the police and the public.

5.2(b) Objectives of the FOP

1. To enable members of the public without regard to caste, creed or status, to establish rapport with police force. It is a method of people empowerment.
2. To promote crime awareness among the people and enable prevention of crimes.
3. To promote a sense of civic responsibilities and duties of the public a means of educating the general public. To learn as well as to teach human values.
4. To act as a force multiplier by involving the FOPs in community policing. With the existing low police-public ratio, COPs along with FOPs can deter and prevent crimes.
5. To evolve a mechanism to get feedback.
6. To channelise local resources at short notice to meet any eventuality.
7. To make available a potential pool of manpower resources with positive attitudes to the police to meet the requirement of police.
8. To increase transparency and openness in the police.
9. FOP can make steps towards policing with consent instead of the present image of policing with contempt.
10. To educate the members of the public about their role and responsibility in policing.
11. To enable police to prevent commission of criminal offences.

5.2(c) Structure and Overview of the Scheme

The Friends of Police is a holistic and pro-active concept that lends a psychological approach to policing. It is a police public partnership venture where citizens have been suitably empowered regarding the police functions. Friends of Police provide opportunities for ordinary citizens to effectively and actively contribute to the detection and prevention of crime. Any member of the public who is not involved in civil or criminal case can become a member of FOP. The members of FOP can provide useful information leading to solving the crimes. FOP members can also prevent any abuse of Police power because of easy accessibility to the Station House Officer and other senior officers. The initiative includes Beats

& Night Patrols, Assistance in Traffic Regulation, Crime prevention, Information Collection, Assistance in Law & Order Maintenance and Involvement in Prohibition Work. FOP is a well structured and institutionalized programme which functions at the level of jurisdiction Police Stations assisted and guided by SHO's, at the Sub Division level, it is headed by Co-ordinators assisted and guided by SDO's and at the District level headed by Chief Co-Ordinators and guided by District SP.

To impart training to public involved in this venture, FOP Documentation & Multimedia Training Centre was started in the year 2003. The training centre was designated as the first ever Citizen Police Academy in the whole of Asia. 1880 specially designed Community Policing Training Workshops were conducted by the specially designated training centre in about 30 districts and 5 Commissionates. So far 1,04,000 Police Personnel and Volunteers have been trained which is a huge number. FOP training faculty has expertise in Criminology, Psychology, Sociology and corporate training. Training modules are systematically designed and well planned to create awareness regarding crime prevention and enhancing the skills of Police Personnel in a befitting manner. The programme has a wide community reach which covers a big chunk of the state and form a large area including 31 districts & 6 cities all over the state, without any regard to caste, creed or status. Community support & involvement effective implementation of policies of community policing is ensured by active participation of FOP who are from general public and various public and private institutions.

The initiative have been found helpful in creating channels for receiving the right information at the right time and also helped the police to come closer to the community. It has very well attempted to impart fairness, transparency and impartiality in the working of the police. This system is functioning in all districts of Tamil Nadu over the last five years in an effective manner and has achieved the desired results with great success. Structure of The C P Unit In District/Police Station. Some features of FOP are given as below:

- FOP functions at the level of jurisdiction Police Stations assisted and guided by SHO's
- FOP Units functions at the Sub Division level headed by Co-ordinators assisted and guided by SDO's
- FOP functioning at the District level headed by Chief Co-Ordinators guided by District SP.

- So far 1,04,000 Police Personnel and Volunteers have been trained.
- Trainers course for 72 persons regarding community policing was conducted by the centre.
- FOP faculties have expertise in Criminology, Psychology, Sociology and Corporate training.
- Training modules designed to create an awareness concerned with crime prevention, enhance the skills of Police Personnel

5.2(d) Role and Qualifications of FOP

1. Every FOP shall be citizen and a resident in the district in which he applies for "Friendship" of police.
2. He/She shall not be involved in any civil or criminal case- this is to ensure that the prospective FOP has no axe to grind with the police.
3. No educational qualification or employment is prescribed but he/she shall be preferably literate to enable written communications.
4. Minimum age limit for FOP is 18 years and maximum is of 70

In short, any member of the public who is not involved in any civil or criminal case can become a FOP. He/She only has to send a letter to the Superintendent of Police giving his name, age, address and pledging his friendship. The appeal to the public to apply is made through the local press. Invariably hundreds of letters will pour in the ensuing weeks. The chief of police after verifying the antecedent of the applicants through the special Branch and the local police stations will admit them as FOPs. After verification, the FOPs are issued identity cards or arm bands prominently marked FOP. An important caveat is that no FOP shall misuse their new identity. Involvement in a criminal case will lead to automatic disqualification as FOP. This in itself acts as a check on the number of persons joining the ranks of antisocial and criminal elements.

All ranks in the police should act and interact with FOPs. FOPs can pass on useful information, can encourage police personnel, give useful suggestions to solve local problems, accompany policemen on night beats or move in groups wearing FOP badges in the area of their residence so as to cover up to 500 houses. FOPs who have chosen the option

traffic assistance should be given training in traffic signs and regulations and will be expected to spend at least three hours in a month in traffic assistance.

5.2(e) Importance of FOP in a Pluralistic Society

In the communal situation the FOPs can play a very useful role. During the highly tense communal situation preceding a religious procession in a particular problematic area of Ramnad district, FOPs belonging to the minority community gave useful suggestions and information to facilitate a peaceful bandobust. Some fishermen who are FOPs regularly give information leading to seizure of explosives used in fishing on the Coast Ramnad district of Tamil Nadu. FOPs in coastal villages in Ramnad district are organized into shore care committees to secure and sanitise the coast. FOPs in various police station limits in Ramnad district are enthusiastic in reporting about prohibition offenses, rowdyism, communalism and other anti-social activities. Some of the constables report that the offenders in the remote villages of their jurisdiction feel as if a police officer is ever watching them on account of the presence of FOPs. FOPs also act as a check on the abuse of power by police officers as they can easily approach senior officers.

5.3 JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT-A COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVE OF KERALA POLICE⁴⁸

5.3(a) Introduction

The Janamaithri Suraksha Project seeks to develop closer ties between the police the citizens, and create synergistic partnerships within local communities to deal effectively with anti-social activities and prevent crime.

After its statewide launch in March 2008, it has been adopted on a pilot within the jurisdictions of 20 police stations across the State, with three each in Kozhikode, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram and one in each of the other Districts. Residential areas within the jurisdictions of each Janamaithri Suraksha Police Station were demarcated into separate and distinct 'Beats', and one Beat Officer, attached to that particular Police s was assigned to cover each beat. As part of their duties, these Beat Officers were request visit all residences within

⁴⁸ <http://jmspkerala.blogspot.in/2010/08/community-policing-project-of.html>

their given beat areas. Often these beat officers were accompanied by Women Police Constables as Assistant Beat Officers, during the house visits. Since the programme seeks to maximize contact with the local community members, these beat officers also made it a point to pay regular visits to local educational institutions such as school colleges that fall in their respective Beat areas. In each area where the programme was launched several community initiatives for enhanced security were also formulated, jointly with the citizens. Regular meetings between police personnel and local residents were conducted each beat area, as well as at the Police Station-level. Senior police officers of each also took part in these community meetings.

In spite of constraints due to deficiency of manpower, reports on programme implementation from all over the state indicate that there has been unprecedented support from community members to this initiative of the Kerala Police. On the one hand, police personnel reported an increased level of job satisfaction while carrying out their duties as part of the project, while on the other, community members have been quite forthcoming in responding positively to these efforts by the local police personnel.

5.3(b) Background

Janamaithri Suraksha Project is the community policing project of the Kerala Police.

The project is structured so as to facilitate closer community involvement in ensuring security and safety within communities. The project envisages to achieve the following objectives.

1. To prevent crime.
2. Co-operation of the Police and the Public in security matters.
3. To ensure mutual co operation of members of the public in the domain of security.

The project envisages to strengthen the Police by achieving the support of the local community. It is not a project aimed at bettering the image of the Police. It is also not a project wherein police duties are performed by the citizens. Rather it is a project to professionally strengthen Police and increase its accessibility to the needy public through close interaction with and better understanding of the public. Through the Beat Officers, citizen

living in the area will be known to the Police and every citizen will be acquainted e Beat Officers.

The project centres around Beat Officers who are Police Constables/Head constables/Asst. Sub Inspectors, specially selected and trained.

5.3 (c) Activities Undertaken by Janmaithri Suraksha Project

The year 2010 witnessed an expansion of the same to yet another 100 police stations. There are many activities that are planned and carried out in Janamaithri Suraksha Project. It is the ‘beat officers’ appointed and trained under the Janamaithri Project who implement these programmes, for the prevention and minimization of crime and anti-social activities. A few of the activities carried out by the beat officers in this regard were:

1. Pride Suraksha Scheme (A Night Watch Scheme)
2. Subhayathra (Traffic Awareness Campaign)
3. Navodayam (Anti Drug Awareness Campaign)
4. Sthree Suraksha Sandesam (Protection of Women & Children)
5. Suvarnavarsham (Awareness campaign)
6. Police-Security Agencies’ co-ordination Scheme.
7. Police Foreigner’s Assistance Programme
8. Police- Manpower Association Coordination programme
9. Janamaithri Suraksha Paddhathi (Ensure Safety and Security of the Community with active co-operation of Public)

Based on this plan, the beat officers make efforts to know each house in their beats and also the members in each of these houses. They also organize various social and community awareness programmes. With the help of Janamaithri Samithis, beat officers have initiated crime & anti- social curbing programmes. Janamaithri Samithis consist of a group of representatives from the local citizen who aid police in various such initiatives. So, in many places the police-public gap is getting bridged to an extent. This has prompted a move towards

the police-public participation in strengthening law and order. This will also facilitate in instilling a sense of confidence among the public. A few years have passed since the implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha project and it is high time to check its impact in the community. An assessment of the project will help to know about the success of the implementation of JSP and also about whether the envisioned objectives of this project have been obtained. The findings will provide a data bank for the concerned authorities to re-check the implementation methods and correct them in order to make it more effective and sustainable.

5.3(d) Beat Officer & his Duties

For each residential area forming one "Jana Souhrida consisting of around 1000 houses within an area of 3 km there will be a Beat Officer. All the duties of the Police relating to patrolling, process service, petition enquiry, verification, collection of public complaints, servicing of complaint boxes, etc. will be done, subject to proper supervision HO, through such Beat Officer.

Within two or three months of becoming the beat officer, at Officer should personally know atleast one member of family living in his beat, all the roads and by-lanes in his area, working habits of local people and their special on a house to house basis. At least three days a week, the beat officer should be available for an hour or so at a pre-announced place in the beat anybody who wants to communicate anything to him going to the police station may meet him there. The Beat Officer is provided with a 'Janamaithri Bike' specially painted, depicting Janamaithri Emblem. The Beat Officer shall also maintain a Beat Register showing the daily activities and daily transactions with respect to the beat and such Beat Register shall be examined SHO every day.

The Beat Officers shall also attend the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi Meeting every month. It is expected that the Beat Officer shall spend atleast 20 hours a week actually moving about and meeting residents in his beat. It is essential that the Beat Officer conducts himself in an exemplary manner. Special Training Courses and periodical evaluations are done for making Beat Officers fully competent for the task.

Capacity building of Beat Officers Within the organisation, the project has been a revelation. Policemen and Head Constables, when designated as 'Beat Officers', and assigned the task of proper policing in their beats, instantly rose up to the task. Besides turning into self motivated individuals, Beat Officers went about their tasks with a remarkable degree of self confidence that had so far been alien to them. Indeed, at every ward meeting, it was sheer joy to watch these Beat Officers hold forth eloquently on the successes and issues in their beat area.

5.3(e) Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi

Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi is a Samithi formed to assist the project function. Samithi member should have time to spare for its activities and he/she shall not be involved in any criminal cases. The Samithi does not have any statutory powers. The Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi shall consist of Corporation / Municipal Councilors, representatives of each active Residents Association, NGOs, local representatives, nominees of every High School Head Master / College Principal, reputed persons of the locality, retired police personnel and ex-service personnel. The Samithi should have 10 % senior citizens 30 % ladies and 20 % SC/ST members. Political party members in that capacity are not included in the Samithi. The number of members is 10-25. A Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi has to be formed in the Police Station based on the report submitted by the Circle Inspector, through the Sub Divisional Police Officer to the Superintendent of Police/ Commissioner of Police form the Samithi.

Meetings of the Samithi The Samithi shall meet atleast once in a month at a previously notified place and any member of the public, residing within the local area of the police station, may also attend the meeting to give suggestions / air complaints. The meeting is convened by the Circle Inspector and SHO is the secretary Samithi. The meetings shall be attended by the Sub Divisional Police Officer once in every months and by the Superintendent of Police atleast once a year. The minutes of the Samithi meetings are recorded and kept in a minutes book. A is forwarded to the Sub Divisional Police Office.

Activities under the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi The Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi may formulate and implement, depending upon local perception, the following types of plans for betterment of policing and crime prevention area.

- Formulation of joint Police - Community patrols to prevent thefts and street crimes in residential areas.

- To identify strangers and migrants to the area and to help the police ascertain their identity and antecedents.
- To formulate plans for security measures and installation of security devices in houses, flats, shopping complexes etc.
- To identify the needs of the disabled and aged population and of weaker sections living in the limits and to devise plans for ensuring their security.
- To develop and implement plans for improved traffic regulation in the area, including co-ordination and management of traffic wardens.
- To develop plans to give training to youth in First Aid and Trauma Care, Palliative Care, blood donation, self employment etc. and involve youth in community oriented projects.
- To form Jagratha Samithis for women and for school/college students to arrange legal aid/counseling etc.
- Organise legal awareness classes, traffic awareness programmes, blood donation camps etc.
- Special programme for security of taxi drivers etc./ involving local community road accident victims, Highway Suraksha Jagratha Samithis.
- Environment friendly volunteers to protect the environment.
- Victim support Cells.

5.3(f) District Advisory Samithi

Superintendent of Police/Commissioner of Police should form a 'Jilla Upadesaka Samithi' including M.P, M.L.A, Municipal Chairman/Mayor and also other representatives nominated by the Superintendent of Police/Commissioner of Police. The Samithi have 10 - 20 members. Once in three months, Superintendent of Police/Commissioner of Police may convene a meeting and review the activities of the Project and give necessary advices for successful implementation of the Project.

5.3(g) Janamaithri Kendra

To popularize the concept of Janamaithri Suraksha Project, Janamaithri Kendras were opened in some places. These centres help people to come and interact with. Classes on traffic safety, career guidance etc. are organised at such centres. The main objectives of the Kendra is to function as an information developing Janamaithri Yuvakendra, to provide sports and youth training facilities counseling space and facilities for women, giving career planning and self employment training, anti drug campaign, palliative care training, traffic education centre/ traffic el park and any other activities facilitating police - community interface helping serve the community in a better manner. It is proposed to start Janamaithri

Kendrams 10 more places. Janamaithri Kendrams have been functioning in some of the Districts and in Battalions.

- The centre can be developed as a community Interaction entre. Help from the public is sought in educating traffic accidents/quickly responding during traffic accidents, natural calamities etc.
- Voluntary groups/ organizations, etc which are working in the field of promoting peace, National Integration and Communal Harmony may be encouraged to associate with the centre.
- Youth are encouraged to work in the project under ‘Janamaithri Yuvakendram’

5.4 POTENTIAL SCOPE AREAS IN COMMUNITY POLICING

There are yet another two important areas which can be of paramount importance in strengthening internal security mechanism through community partnership namely Social Media and Youth Participation

5.5 USING SOCIAL MEDIA AND COMMUNITY POLICING⁴⁹

Social media can be of use potential for making new beginnings in the field of community policing. It can offer great opportunities to involve public in policing activities without needing an infrastructural set-up. Seeing around its varied use for maintenance of law & order and for internal security related matters in the world, it has a huge potential to be used for police-community partnership efforts. A detailed discussion on its scope and varied use in community policing is given as below:

5.5 (a) Background

There is a significant vibrant community on social media which offers new opportunities and challenges to the police. Social media gives the police an opportunity to have a two-way conversation and engagement with the community and transmit and update information very rapidly. It offers the police new and powerful ways to enlist the public's

⁴⁹ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2014/20141121/edit.htm#6> seen on 27-11-2014

assistance and ensures direct access to the section of community which hitherto has never been in contact with police. The scope and speed of social media make it an attractive way for police departments to reach out to the public.

Global trend A 2013 social media survey of the International Association of Chiefs of Police conducted in USA found that 96 per cent of police departments use social media in some capacity, and more than 80 per cent say it has helped them solve crimes. Three-quarters of those on social media have joined since 2010. The most frequently used social media platforms are Facebook (92.1 per cent), Twitter (64.8 per cent), and YouTube (42.9 per cent). Nixle, Flickr, LinkedIn, MySpace, Apps, Google+, Instagram, Pinterest, Foursquare, Vimeo, Blog, SMS Notification and Nextdoor. There are reports by the 80.4% agencies that social media has helped solve crimes in their jurisdiction and 73.1 per cent of agencies report that social media has improved police-community relations. As per the latest statistics available, there are 243 million internet users in India and the total users may increase to 500 million by 2018. Facebook is the most-browsed social network on social media, with a large base of 100 million users, total Twitter users in India are 33 million, LinkedIn has 26 million India users and Pinterest has 5.5 million users from India.

Today, many police forces around the world are using social media for purposes of criminal investigations, listening/monitoring, intelligence, soliciting tips on crime, notifying the public of crime problems, providing emergency or disaster-related information, crime-prevention activities, community outreach/citizen engagement, public relations or reputation management, in-service training and virtual policing.

5.5(b) Scope for use of Social Media

There is wide domain of scope of social media which is being used for dealing with internal security related issues

Communication with the public In cases of large-scale crises or in cases of investigations that receive special attention by the public, Social Media can be of great help for these purposes. It provides a flatter and less hierarchical approach for information-sharing suited for crisis situation. After almost every major incident since the 2001 terrorist attacks, emergency

responders have cited communications and information-sharing failures. Social media tools allow emergency managers to disseminate information to wider audiences, interact with the public, monitor social media networks to get a better sense of what's happening on the ground during a crisis, get better situational awareness and improve collaboration for sharing information during an emergency. During the 2011 riots in London, the Metropolitan police (MET), for instance, used Flickr to publish images of suspects. With announcements on Twitter, the photos were extremely popular. The MET's website traffic increased dramatically during and just after the riots. Hosting images on a separate server through Flickr helped ensure their site was not overloaded and could run at optimal levels, thus ensuring the public could still gain policing information and advice.

Varied usage and benefits The Boise Police Department has been using social media since 2009 and all officers in Boise have undergone social media training. Sacramento Police in USA, even uses YouTube and Instagram to show the public behind the scenes officer training, and recently posted a Day in the Life series on Instagram. The Oakland Police Department now uses Facebook and Nextdoor, in addition to Nixle and Twitter, and considers social media an important tool in keeping the general public in the loop. Apart from individual cases, crowd sourcing has become the central tool to identify suspects in the aftermaths of the 2011 riots in the United Kingdom. The Metropolitan Police (MET) and the Greater Manchester Police (GMP) of UK, used Twitter extensively to support investigations and to seek information on offenders. Both forces also used the photo-sharing site Flickr to publish photos of perpetrators captured on CCTV and the general public was asked to help in the identification of these people. At an English Defence League protest in Birmingham, UK, the police used Twitter to talk to protesters and point them to the department's Website and YouTube sites. For many forces in the United Kingdom or the Netherlands, publishing search warrants on social media for daily operations has become a standard activity and is a common part of an overall social media or communication strategy.

Virtual warnings Social Media can be used for virtual community policing in a very effective manner. Helsinki police, Finland does virtual community policing on the networks Facebook, IRC-Galleria, Messenger, Homma forum and Demi. The virtual police station in 2011, for Helsinki alone, has recorded 246 acts of which were about 51 sexual crimes, another were 50

“virtual warnings”, usually related to bullying each other. A community police officer of the North Yorkshire Police, UK, as an early adopter on Twitter, is tweeting when he is out on patrol and what he is investigating, publishes crime appeals, gives crime-prevention advice, publishes good news stories of police work and engages in conversations with the public. Nextdoor is seen as the 21st century evolution of neighbourhood watch, giving police officers the most positive engagement directly with the neighbourhoods. Nextdoor application on social media connects the residents of particular neighbourhoods, allowing police officers to engage more personally with citizens in their jurisdiction.

Better emergency response Social Media can be instrumental in responding in emergency situations like natural calamities, accidents, arson, bomb blasts or terrorist attacks. It can share information with the masses to reduce panic or to convey other unexplored threats. Two devices detonated in quick succession near the finish line of the Boston Marathon on April 15, 2013 in Massachusetts, USA, causing three deaths and injuring hundreds. Boston Police Department (BPD) successfully used Twitter to keep the public informed about the status of the investigation, to calm nerves and request assistance, to correct mistaken information reported by the press, and to ask for public restraint in the tweeting of information from police scanners from the blasts and that no suspect was in custody.

5.5(c) Strategy for Social Media

It is important for police to have a strategy to plan, implement, and manage the social media programme. Plan which tools (Twitter, Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, blogs, and so on) to use and how to use them considering the attributes, advantages, and disadvantages, of each tool. Work out the manpower need, some dedicated team needs to be assigned solely for this purpose, while others can be trained to create media content and feed the social media centre. Ideally, at an advanced stage other gazetted officers at all levels should be able to post content concerning their area. It is essential to plan how to use the tools to enhance the department's message and how the tools will relate to each other. Also, a timeline for rolling out the new media and a plan for training all gazetted officers should be developed.

Providing content The police should engage in social media only when it can regularly provide content.. Since the social media allows two ways communicate with the public. Some people

will also say negative things about the police department, unsolicited and abusive feedback will occur. However, all that negative activity would happen whether the department is using the social media or not.

By using social media, departments can at least see what people are saying and have the opportunity to rebut criticisms and engage the community. If the department creates a social media presence and then walks away from it, the department loses credibility making future attempts to create such a presence difficult. Setting up a Facebook page requires a face or faces on the page. Post an identified officer within the department with profile information, and make the page human. The content shared is only good and the public is engaged when a real person is standing behind it.

5.5(d) Guidelines for Effective Use of Social Media by Police

- Use social media as a means of community engagement and not just for information collection and dissemination.
- Focus on the content, update regularly and do not abandon efforts.
- Have a strategy to plan, implement, and manage the social media programme.
- Formulate a department social media policy for internal coordination and control.
- Assign manpower and resources and train the staff on how to use the tools effectively.
- Identify benchmarks to measure outcomes.
- Training the staff on how to use the tools effectively and encourage them to do so.

5.6 YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY POLICING⁵⁰

Another important area for inviting public participation in policing is the involvement of youth in policing activities in the form of community policing. As per UN report, India has largest population of youth in the world with 65% of people who are below 35 years of age. So there is huge volume of population which should be involved into policing related activities to utilize their potential in an appropriate manner. In order to make the youth engagement programme a success, it is essential that the police department adopts a model

⁵⁰ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/how-policing-can-optimise-youth-power/40387.html> seen on 15-2-2015

which links the youth problems to the police activities. The MPS youth engagement model directly links the local youth panels with the problem-solving approach and with this young people are involved in shaping their services. They have a dedicated youth engagement coordinator on every borough to deliver the MPS youth engagement model, to ensure that every borough is working to a youth engagement delivery plan, professionalising and expanding the MPS-led volunteer police cadets, engaging and developing youth ambassadors from various parts of London who speak directly to senior police leaders and developing longer term strategic youth engagement. Scope of youth engagement for community have been discussed as below:

5.6 (a) Background

India can boast of a large youth population yet youth remain on the periphery in the overall policing plans and security architecture. By being in touch with the youth, the police can understand their concerns better. Emergence of a youth population of an unprecedented size can have a profound effect. If the younger generation is reached early enough, they can develop respect towards the police and the law. The Gore Committee on Police Training in 1971 proposed a police programme under the National Service Corps Scheme in selected colleges or universities to help in developing healthy contact between the police and the students. Lectures could be combined with field trips and visits to police establishments during which police operations could be seen at first hand by the students. For this purpose, they could accompany police officers on beat duty and night rounds, traffic regulations and control, control of crowds at public meetings and processions, and cricket, football and hockey matches. They could also be shown how police go about their job of controlling criminals, dealing with the investigation of crime, traffic accidents, unnatural or suspicious deaths and above all, helping the needy, the women and children. The National Police Commission (1977) stressed that the police should develop healthy contacts with the student community to develop their interest in police as a profession. Police-student interaction in non-conflict situations should be encouraged, be it on play-fields, community projects and similar extracurricular activities. Commission recommended establishment of boys and girls clubs.

5.6 (b) National and International Initiative

Initiatives in India In 2010, Kerala Police took a laudable initiative to establish Student Police Cadets (SPC) Corps in 127 high schools/higher secondary schools across Kerala, with 11,176 students, both boys and girls, enrolled as cadets and 254 teachers trained as school-level Community Police Officers (CPOs). It has now expanded to 247 schools and 15,000 cadets across Kerala jointly by Departments of Home and Education, with the support from Departments of Local Self Government, Transport, Excise, and Forest. Various public sector enterprises are associated with the SPC under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects.

Following the lead, Rajasthan has launched the SPC project in the year 2013, and Gujarat has also launched similar units in the state to reach out to the students in selected schools of the state. Haryana Police have proposed to start SPC programme in four zones. Besides Karnal, the districts which have been chosen for the pilot projects are Kurukshetra and the commissionerates of the Ambala-Panchkula and Gurgaon. A resolution passed in 41st All-India Police Science Congress held at Dehradun, 2011, recommended all states of India to adopt the SPC project and a nation-wide rollout of the SPC project is being considered at the level of the Union Home Ministry.

Globally, the interaction between the youth and the police has been an integral part of policing. Through multiple programmes, apart from developing a positive relationship with youth, police also intervenes with youth offenders and victims of crime. Interaction is effectively leveraged for identifying youth needs, underlying causes of crime and victimisation, formulating police policies and aligning policing activities. Emphasis is laid on community partnership, multi-agency approach and training. In order to understand young people's perspective on issues that affect them, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RMCP), National Youth Advisory Committee (NYAC) brings together youth from all over Canada to discuss important issues that they face in their respective communities, while providing valuable input to the RCMP's policies, programmes and strategies.

Online forum The members of the NYAC interact through a secure online forum and discuss youth crime and victimization issues, such as drugs, impaired driving, bullying, etc. These discussions help the RCMP tailor to their resources to meet the needs of Canadian youth and

provide the RCMP with a much-needed window into what youth feel the real issues in their communities.

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) London, which is committed to learning and developing to improve the services it provides made the inclusion of the voice of London's young people central to its efforts. In order to understand the youth- related issues, the MPS conducted an online youth survey of 35,000 London's younger teenagers during September 2012, for issues of most concern to them. They published the findings and follow-up with problem-solving actions at local neighbourhood, at borough-wide, and at pan-London levels.

Collaborative approach Australian police addresses the youth issues collaboratively, from a whole-of-government approach in order to achieve positive outcomes for youth and the community. The police there have also experimented by assigning of some responsibilities to non-police with skills in the areas to be addressed by deploying civilian youth development officers in a metropolitan police station.

The RCMP believes that long-term prevention of youth crime and victimisation can only be accomplished in partnership with the community. For this reason, the RCMP works closely with local organisations and social services so that young people who come into contact with the police, as either victims or offenders, receive the help they need to overcome the challenges in their lives. Police is also intervening with youth offenders and victims of crime to address underlying causes of crime and victimisation through direct programming, multi-agency partnerships and referrals to community programmes.

Age-appropriate Groups In view of different capacities at different age groups, youth need a variety of programmes tailor-made for their specific needs. The Los Angeles Police Department has three different programmes for the young of different age groups. The Deputy Auxiliary Police (DAP) programme, supervised by police officers and concerned parents, is designed for children aged 9 through 13 years. This programme allows children to participate in activities that instil a sense of community pride, self-discipline and leadership ability in an overall positive environment. The Jeopardy Programme is a gang prevention/intervention programme for boys and girls aged 8 through 17 and their parents. Jeopardy combines the strength of the community, neighbourhood schools and the police department to effect positive, lifelong attitudinal changes in young people so as to have a positive impact on the community.

This programme is dedicated to helping children avoid a life of crime and gangs. For the age group between 13 and 20 years of age there is the Cadet Programme.

5.6(d) Building training resources

To make the programme a success it is critical that the training resources are also built up, both for the youth and the police officers assigned to interact with the youth. The New York City Police Department has an innovative and effective Youth Police Academy for the City's young people that promotes positive interaction with police officers, enhances responsible citizenship, educates young people about the challenges and responsibility of police work and encourage young people to take part in other youth programmes offered by the police department. These are: The Law Enforcement Explorers, Police Cadet Corps and the Police Athletic League.

The website of the Centre for Youth Crime Prevention provides police officers and adults working with youth with tools and resources to assist them in their interaction in schools and the community. It provides resources on youth crime and victimisation issues such as bullying, Internet safety, dating violence and impaired driving, among others. The establishment of police student corps in some of the states is a step in the right direction. There is a need to strengthen and expand youth programmes by adopting a comprehensive police youth engagement strategy, by all states. Youth in India deserve a safe environment and diversion from the criminal-justice system, so that their need to flourish and develop is met.

5.6(e) Guidelines for Effective Youth Engagement in Community Policing

- Increase youth awareness through school-based prevention initiatives, youth-police partnerships, on-line resources and technology-enabled interface.
 - Form youth advisory committees for input towards police policies and strategies.
 - Develop a youth engagement model directly linking youth advisory committee inputs with a problem-solving approach
 - Launch a youth crime-prevention website to train police officers and assist them with tools and resources to interact with youth.
 - Designate youth engagement coordinator in every Police Station to ensure a youth engagement and safety delivery plan.
 - Early intervention and prevention initiatives diverts youth from the criminal-justice system.
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6. Recommendations & Conclusion

Community policing programmes are basically meant for supporting the operating police mechanisms engaged in dealing with the local issues and problems in particular and to some common issues in general. Participation of public in community policing initiatives for dealing with issues ranging from day to day routine police working to handling of issues of serious nature like terrorism, naxalism and other internal security related problems is of great help. Internal Security related issues are increasing day by day and therefore the combating strategies need to be re-defined and re-designed accordingly. Community policing is a vital parameter that can play a significant role in improving internal security scenario in a considerable manner. A suitable community policing model is required to achieve more encouraging and useful results in this regard. Any community policing model cannot be developed in a single one-dimensional process. There are several factors such as a lack of political will, management supports & priorities, internal communication problems, a shortage of police capacity and resources, emphasis on emergency situations and many local issues which may affect the overall design of community policing. It has been observed that a national model or a model developed for a large area may neither be able to address all the local problems nor be able to make optimum use of resources of a given area. So there is a need to develop a locally suitable model which will be more effective in dealing with issues prevailing in that particular area. In the present study, the focus is on developing such a community policing that should be capable of supporting and strengthening the internal security mechanism and some areas which need to be included or further strengthened have been suggested. On the basis of study of various community based policing initiatives in the country and abroad, data collected from the states and interviews with the senior pioneering police functionaries in this field, there are some recommendation in this regard.

6.1(a) Need for Institutionalization of Community Policing Programmes

Institutionalization of community is a much talked issues now on various platforms and fora. Institutionalization is the first step to make an initiative sustain in the system. Community policing initiatives can only sustain if it is well institutionalized in a proper manner. So there is a need for proper institutionalization of community policing programmes to have better results.

It is clearly evident from the statistical analysis that Tamilnadu has a higher success rate as compared to Kerala followed by Maharashtra. FOP was approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu through G.O No.872 Home Pol XIII Dept dt. 12.09.1994 while it was done in case Janamaithri Suraksha Project vide GO (Rt) No. 3161/2007/Home Dtd. 23.11.2007 launched as a pilot project in 20 Police Stations in the State. It has been emphasised by Bureau of Police Research & Development, New Delhi in Project Proposal on Police-Community Partnership prepared by Micro Mission 2 (Community Policing) of Prime Minister's National Police Mission 2008-11 that Community policing has come to be accepted as the way forward for the police and the public. It has positive implications for national security, citizen empowerment, crime prevention, and enhancement of the image of both the police and the community. So proper institutional frame work must be developed to obtain optimum results.⁵¹ It was strongly recommended during a prestigious Workshops on Community Policing conducted Bhilai, Chhattisgarh that there is a definite and urgent need for institutionalization of community policing in the country.⁵² There are many other states in the country where there are concrete provisions in the form of Standing Orders, Statues, Special Acts etc. Madhya Pradesh has taken lead in direction and has framed a separate Act to support the initiative in an effective manner which provides for the constitution of the Gram and Nagar Raksha Dal for the maintenance of peace and order in the State of Madhya Pradesh and has proposed a community policing set- up headed by a separate wing headed by a DGP rank officer further supported by two IGPs ,four DIGs etc. and has also got a place in the vision document-2018 of the Government(Copy enclosed in ANNEXURE V).

⁵¹ <http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/8631343564-Police%20Community%20Partnership.pdf> seen on 11-7-2015

⁵² http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/community_policing_report.pdf seen on 13-2-2014

6.1(b) Form Police Private Partnership Committees

Form Police Private Partnership committees for innovations and leveraging existing facilities especially in the area of information sharing across networks and financial transactions for terror funding to further augment internal security mechanism in the country. There is an urgent need to identify the required linkages to be strengthened and the measures through community participation initiatives to do so. It has been wonderfully practiced in Janmaitri Scheme of Kerala in which all local activities under the scheme are devised by a 25 member Citizen's Committee which is constituted by the District Police Chief. The committee consults the local people, identifies the security needs, devices security action plans, mobilises support for implementation and helps the police in implementing the plans.

Mohalla Ekta Committees were set-up after the 1992-93 Hindu-Muslim communal riots that badly affected the metro city. The Mohalla Committee was formed under the initiative, of the then Police Commissioner of Mumbai. After the 1992 riots, people from all walks of life who were the survivors came together and along with the police worked out a simple workable idea that became a reality. The Mohalla Committees which are also known as the Peace Committee, have now become a part of the civil society structure in the metro cities. The concept is based upon giving people some power and makes them responsible for it. In Every Mohalla Committee, there are 24 in the city-has a sizeable number of people from the area who are regarded as elders, or who have a standing of their own, or have the charisma to make others listen to them. The primary task of the committee members is to maintain more than cordial relations between the different communities. (Mukherjee, nd).

Kadalora Jagratha Samithis (Coastal Vigilance Committees) were formed in Kerala. The Coastal Vigilance Committees of seagoing fishermen were constituted to combat any infiltration bid by terrorists into the Indian subcontinent through the Kerala coastline. This arrangement was being set up under the jurisdiction of all the 76 police stations along the State's coastline. The committees were set up with the involvement of fishermen, fishermen's organisations, the local bodies concerned and the Police. The Coastal Vigilance Committees have been set up to enable local fishermen communities to be part of the larger coastal surveillance system. The initiative have been taken in order to strengthen the intelligence base.

There are 76 such coastal surveillance groups currently operational involving local fishermen communities with an average number of 10 members in each team. The endeavour to incorporate the fishing community along Kerala's 590-km-long coastline into the information gathering network of the state police has been implemented after preparing a detailed road-map of the project.

Community Policing in Diamond Harbour Resistance Groups known as RG along with local business community were formed to deal with crime in rural areas to combat criminal activities in the area. The main objective is to prevent crime in the villages. The idea is to involve these people in guarding the villages instead of arresting them after they have committed some crimes. Members of RG parties have been provided with torches and caps sponsored by local businessmen. The idea based on community policing, was to make people confident and involve them more actively in maintenance of law and order⁵³

Community Police Consultative Groups in Lambeth, UK have provided an important forum for consultation between the police and community. It is an innovative initiative and has benefited from a diversity of talented and committed community activists and police officers working together for the welfare of the communities. The Group is the place where the community and police have the opportunity to share information and develop common understanding concerning serious issues of community safety and crime and disorder. The monthly meetings of the group are the best part of the working of the group in which any community members can contribute. These monthly meetings include a regular report from the Borough's Commander and senior team as well as themed sessions on topics of concern such as Hate Crime, Gun enabled crime, Stop and Search. Ongoing issues are addressed in depth through working groups made up of community members and police officers. The recent sub-groups are formed under this initiative include are the Stop and Search and Mental Health Sub-Group. These Sub-Groups aim primarily to influence policy and operations in the borough, to the benefit of our communities, but have also had a pan-London impact. CPCG provides

⁵³ http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/new/community_policing_experiments_in_india_1.pdf

community observers to specific operations, to police training programmes and more generally to day to day policing activities.⁵⁴

6.1(c) Empowerment of for Key Stakeholders at Cutting Edge Level

Empowerment of people should be done who are working at the cutting edge level. It may involve cutting edge level functionaries of police, members of public or both the stakeholders. Empowerment of people involved in community based policing initiatives generate a sense of belongingness and develops an eased mechanism to work toward the objectives of the initiatives in a more considerate and effective manner.

Ama Police has presented a model for empowering constabulary and community as well. Beat System which had been introduced under this scheme and the Beat Officer has gained acceptance as the most recognised face of the law in the community. His integration with the security needs of the community was vital to the success of the scheme. Each ‘Ama Police Beat’ remains under the charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable / Constable. The Beat Police Officer gets himself acquainted with the local residents under his beat within the first six months of his appointment and may share his contact no with the residents of the beat. He shares the local intelligence and information about the crime and illegal activities with the concerned quarters which will be helpful in dealing with internal security related issues. It enhances the sense of security and especially senior citizens and other vulnerable section feel more secured. It will also bring more transparency and accountability in police functions.⁵⁵

‘Village Defence Committees’ were formed in J&K in remote militancy infested parts of Jammu in the mid-90’s to fight against the militancy is yet another successful initiative. Groups of villagers were given weapons to fight militants by the Government. There were 5000 village defence committee members who have police weapons in different areas of Jammu. DIG Doda Kistwar range flouted the idea of forming VDCs in early nineties. The proposal was finally routed by J&K Home Department to the Union Home Department and finally cleared the formation of VDCs in the state The VDCs were set-up in Jammu& Kashmir in mid nineties

⁵⁴ http://content.met.police.uk/Article/Community-Police-Consultative-Group/1300000259255/1300000259255?scope_id=1257246764163 seen on 11.3.2013

⁵⁵ <http://odishapolice.gov.in/?q=node/4> seen on 13-12-2014

following a number of massacres of innocent inhabitants of the troubled region's far-flung villages. The security forces provided military training to the locals and equipped them with weapons and wireless sets to counter militant attacks as there were no police or military pickets near these inaccessible villages. Police has also raised new VDC squad members to strengthen the counter infiltration security grid in wake of increase in cross border infiltration. They work with police and military to check infiltration .They have been armed with weapons and communication gadgets to actively perform their task including area monitoring, patrolling in the in-depth areas along the borderline and keeping vigil on riverine and infiltration routes.⁵⁶

6.1(d) Establish and Strengthen Direct Link between Police & Community

A direct link should be established to reduce gap between police and community, It will enhance the effectiveness of the programme and will generate strong response from the public.

In Amma Police, House Visit by the CPO acts as a 'linking pin' between the community and the police. It is helping in reducing trust-deficit between community and police, free-flow of information, synergy of community resources in crime prevention, better sense of security ultimately helping in strengthening internal security.

Police must prepare new officers who act as a direct link between the police and the people in the community. Furthermore, the role of the police officers require that they establish continuous, contact with the law-abiding people in the community, so that together they can explore creative new solutions to local concerns. It will help in expanding community policing from the traditional reactive mode of the policing to proactive roles. (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux 1994:4-5).

6.1(e) Expand Reach of Community Policing Initiatives

The programme should be widely implemented so that it should reach to the masses to the maximum possible extent.

⁵⁶ <http://defenceforumindia.com/forum/threads/village-defense-committee-vdc-aka-j-k-militia.24753/> seen on 17-5-2015

In Madhya Pradesh, there are 40,456 Gram Raksha Samitis with 3,83,503 Members and Nagar Raksha Samitis with 53,176 with a total of 4,56,685 members in the state which covers extensively large area. The models of wide implementation include Ama Police of Odisha covers 3,00,000 Household which is 85% of the total households.

6.1(f) Strengthen Multi-agency Partnerships

There is a need to strengthen multi-agency partnerships which are essential as community safety is dependent on the commitment and collaboration of many sectors such as municipal planners, public health officials, educators who extend support to the community based initiatives. There is no organization or community which can go at it alone with only its own resource bank. Success of community policing initiatives depends on co-operation and collaboration of different concerned quarters. There is a need to strengthen co-operation and mutual understanding between police and the community for furthering security-related mutual co-operation among citizens. Multi-agency partnerships is a vital parameter in promoting public safety initiatives especially community policing. Partnerships have been promoted as a promising vehicle for planning, coordinating, and executing complex, innovative social interventions. As we enter the era of public safety characterized by community policing and partnership building, there is a compelling need to develop multi-agency partnerships.⁵⁷ Friend of Police in Tamilnadu has attracted an excellent co-operation from all Government Departments which lead to the effective functioning of the scheme.

Community policing initiatives place emphasis on the partnership and multi-agency approach. In Ireland, the multi-agency approach means that An Garda Síochána and the Department of Justice foster collaboration with the criminal justice services, drugs rehabilitation and educational services among others. As outlined above, local and city authorities have a significant role to play in partnership through the Joint Policing Committees and other roles in estate management. Further partnership is seen with County and City Development Boards responsible for long-term planning in the community, where An Garda Síochána works alongside VECs, the Health Service Executive and FÁS among others. There has been a longstanding commitment to working with those running Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert schemes. Given the commitment to improve services for the victims of

⁵⁷ http://www.popcenter.org/library/crimeprevention/volume_14/06-Rosenbaum.pdf

crime, the Garda Victim Liaison Officer works with criminal justice organisations and other advocacy groups.⁵⁸

6.1(g) Develop Training Mechanisms

More emphasis should be laid on training of police official and public representatives as well regarding community policing initiatives. A dedicated training set-up and systematically well designed programmes will lead to more result oriented execution of training programmes

As the statistical analysis in the present study indicates that community policing programmes are more successful in Tamilnadu as compared to Kerala. It is further evident that Tamilnadu has a better and dedicated training set-up which has considerably influenced the success rate of training programme. A clearly distinguishing factor is the training mechanism in the state. Tamilnadu has taken a lead imparting training in this regard. FOP Documentation and Multimedia Training Centre is the best example which was started in the year 2003. The training centre was designated as the first ever Citizen Police Academy in the whole of Asia. 1880 Community policing training workshops were conducted by multimedia training centre in about 30 districts and 5 Commissionerates and 1,04,000 police personnel and volunteers have been trained so far. Training of Trainers course for 72 persons regarding community policing was also conducted by the centre.

It has been strongly recommended to have an institutionalised training mechanism in Overarching National Model of community Policing in which DGP may nominate one of the ADGPs as the nodal officer to coordinate the implementation, training, monitoring and documentation of the community policing initiatives in the State. DGP shall ensure that all the beat officers are put through a training module to familiarize and equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to function as beat officers and to implement the Community Policing initiatives. The beat officers and other police station staff should also be made to undergo suitable programmes to improve their soft skills. A Community Policing Training and Documentation Center shall be established under the overall supervision and

⁵⁸http://www.oireachtas.ie/parliament/media/housesoftheoireachtas/libraryresearch/spotlights/Spotlight_Community_Policing_Final_Draft_124340.pdf seen on 15-11-2014

guidance of the nodal officer. This Center will be responsible for training of the trainers who in turn shall visit the districts/police stations to organize the joint training of all the beat officers, Police Mitras and CLG members. These centers should be equipped to undertake all training programmes relating to community policing. DGP shall prescribe the records to be maintained and reports and returns to be submitted by various units. It may, however, be ensured that the field units are not burdened with unproductive paper work.⁵⁹

6.1(h) Setting-up Information Sharing Mechanism

A mechanism must be evolved for sharing of information with people around on the streets.

Delhi Police has introduced a scheme called Eyes and Ears on the same lines. A new dimension to public participation has been introduced in Delhi in the efforts towards prevention of crime and flow of anti-terror information from the public in the form of the “Eyes and Ears” scheme. Under this scheme, rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shopkeepers, property agents, second-hand car dealers, landlords, members of RWA/MTA, cyber café owners, PCO owners, guest house owners and public spirited citizens, are actively involved and interacted with to provide information regarding suspicious activities of undesirable elements with a bearing on terrorism and crime in general.

6.1(i) Formation of Special Groups for Information Collection

Some groups can be formed especially in the rural areas for crime prevention, information collection.

With a view of maintaining public order and peace, Maharashtra Police has taken initiatives like Gram Suraksha Dal have been undertaken in rural and urban areas. The Gram Suraksha Dals perform patrolling in the rural areas during nights and help police to control property crimes in the area. The VDCs were set up in Jammu and Kashmir to work with police and paramilitary forces to check infiltration and they have been armed with

⁵⁹ <http://www.bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1248.pdf> seen on 23-4-2014

weapons and communication gadgets and asked to actively perform their security tasks including area monitoring, patrolling in depth areas along the borderline. In Chattisgarh, Core Groups or CLGs are formed at the Sub-Division level, Police Station level, Beat level and Village level. At the village level, the Head Rakshak coordinates the core group, which is called the Raksha Samiti to help police in any type of crime prevention and in giving information to police about any anti social or criminal activity in the area.

6.1(j) Strengthen Media Management in Community Policing

The most effective and efficient way of informing the public about police activities and progress is through the media. Media should be used as an active partner in publicizing and launching community based initiatives. Media were identified by Robert Trojanowicz as one of the necessary parameter for successful implementation and maintenance of community policing initiatives (Trojanowicz et.al.,1998)

Police-related reporting became significantly more positive after the implementation of community policing in Lansing. This remained significant in spite of an increased amount of violent crime reporting.⁶⁰ As suggested in a publication on Community Based Policing of Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence Against Women and Girls on website of UN Women (a UN organization), it is the Local media, who can assist in publicizing the issue in the community and possible solutions, promote services from government or community agencies or new laws or codes that will be enforced. In addition, the media can have a significant impact on public perceptions of the police, domestic violence and security issues for women in the community.⁶¹

The news media, both print and electronic play a crucial role in gaining support for community policing. Historically, the police have used the media only for limited purposes and have overlooked the many opportunities that the media can provide. Within the framework of community policing, the media become active partners with law enforcement and can keep the community informed on community policing developments, particularly during the implementation process, publicize community meetings, and re-port on police community problem-solving endeavors. Media sources are an excellent avenue to market the community policing philosophy. Media on accounts of community policing and other

⁶⁰ http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2587508 seen on 23-8-2015

⁶¹ <http://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/1095-community-based-policing-.html> seen on 25-8-2015

activities can assist the police department in obtaining additional resources (Palmiotto,2000).

6.1(k) Engage Social Media

Today, many police forces around the world are using social media for purposes of criminal investigations, listening/monitoring, intelligence, soliciting tips on crime, notifying the public of crime problems, providing emergency or disaster- related information, crime-prevention activities, community outreach/citizen engagement, public relations or reputation management, in-service training and virtual policing. Social Media can play a significant role in dissemination and receiving of information regarding the potential threats for internal security.

A 2013 social media survey of the International Association of Chiefs of Police conducted in USA found that 96 per cent of police departments use social media in some capacity, and more than 80 per cent say it has helped them solve crimes. Three-quarters of those on social media have joined since 2010. There are 80.4% of agencies who report that social media has helped in solving crimes in their jurisdiction and 73.1% of agencies state that social media has improved police-community relations.⁶²

Use of Social Media in Policing⁶³

As per the latest statistics available, there are 243 million internet users in India and the total users may increase to 500 million by 2018. Facebook is the most- browsed social network on social media, with a large base of 100 million users, total Twitter users in India are 33 million, LinkedIn has 26 million India users and Pinterest has 5.5 million users from India. So there is a wide scope of Social Media that can be used for policing related activities.

After almost every major incident since the 2001 terrorist attacks, emergency responders have cited communications and information-sharing failures. Social media tools

⁶² <http://www.iacpsocialmedia.org/Resources/Publications/2013SurveyResults.aspx> seen on 30-11-2014

⁶³ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2014/20141121/edit.htm#6> seen on 27-11-2014

allow emergency managers to disseminate information to wider audiences, interact with the public, monitor social media networks to get a better sense of what's happening on the ground during a crisis, get better situational awareness and improve collaboration for sharing information during an emergency. It provides a flatter, less hierarchical approach for information-sharing suited for crisis situation.

Communication with the public In cases of large-scale crises or in cases of investigations that receive special attention by the public, police systems for communication with the public may not work well. In such cases one successful way of communication with the public can be through social media. During the 2011 riots in London, the Metropolitan police (MET), for instance, used Flickr to publish images of suspects.

Virtual warnings Nextdoor is seen as the 21st century evolution of neighbourhood watch, giving police officers the most positive engagement directly with the neighbourhoods they serve. Nextdoor application on social media connects the residents of particular neighbourhoods, allowing police officers to engage more personally with citizens in their jurisdiction. A community police officer of the North Yorkshire Police, UK, as an early adopter on Twitter, is tweeting when he is out on patrol and what he is investigating, publishes crime appeals, gives crime-prevention advice, publishes good news stories of police work and engages in conversations with the public. Helsinki police, Finland does virtual community policing on the social media networks including Facebook, IRC-Galleria, Messenger, Homma forum and Demi. The virtual police station in 2011, for Helsinki alone, has recorded 246 acts of which were about 51 sexual crimes, another were 50 "virtual warnings", usually related to bullying each other.

Better emergency responses Social media networks can be used to share information during the emergency situations to keep the public informed about important issues, current status of the things etc to maintain peace and order in the society. There were two blasts in quick succession on April 15, 2013 in Massachusetts, USA near the finish line of the Boston Marathon, causing three deaths and approximately 280 injuries. Boston Police Department (BPD) successfully used Twitter to keep the public informed about the status of the investigation, to calm nerves and request assistance, to correct mistaken information reported by the press.

Indrajit Basu, an international correspondent for Government Technology's Digital Communities said that the exponential growth and popularity of social media and its effectiveness of communicating with a community is helping law enforcement departments across the U.S. to redefine what community policing is and social media is not only helping community policing rise to a new level, it is also helping the police to directly engage citizens. Some law enforcement agencies have already experienced tremendous success with the adoption of social media, many more are coming on board. According to IACP's latest social media survey, 40 percent of agencies in the U.S. are already using platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and the like to solicit tips. Most others 80 percent according to the IACP survey use social media in some capacity. The advent of social media is having a huge positive impact on local police efforts.⁶⁴

6.1(l) Engage Youth in Community Policing Programme⁶⁵

Youth forms a large chunk of total population of the country. The interaction between the youth and the police has been an integral part of policing. Apart from developing a positive relationship with youth, police also intervenes with youth offenders and victims of crime through multiple programmes,. Interaction is effectively leveraged for identifying youth needs, underlying causes of crime and victimisation, formulating police policies and aligning policing activities.

The large population share of youth is not involved in police strategy formation and security architecture. A systematic and well designed policy can have better involvement of youth in police functioning. Some initiatives may be taken in this direction which include increasing youth awareness through school-based prevention initiatives, youth-police partnerships, on-line resources and technology-enabled interface, forming youth advisory committees for input towards police policies and strategies, developing a youth engagement model directly linking youth advisory committee inputs with a problem- solving approach, launching a youth crime- prevention website to train police officers and assist them with tools and resources to interact with youth and designating youth engagement coordinator in every

⁶⁴ <http://www.govtech.com/dc/articles/Social-Media-Elevates-Community-Policing.html> seen on 18-2-2015

⁶⁵ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/how-policing-can-optimize-youth-power/40387.html> seen on 15-2-2015

Police Station to ensure a youth engagement and safety delivery plan. In order to make the youth engagement programme a success, it is essential that the police department must adopt a model which links the youth problems to the police activities. The MPS youth engagement model which volunteer police cadets, engaging and developing youth ambassadors from various parts of London who speak directly to senior police leaders and developing longer term strategic youth engagement was suggested to directly links the local youth panels with the problem- solving approach.

Kerala Police took lead in this direction and started a well designed youth engagement programme in 2010. It established Student Police Cadets (SPC) Corps in 127 high schools/higher secondary schools across Kerala, with 11,176 students, both boys and girls, enrolled as cadets and 254 teachers trained as school-level Community Police Officers (CPOs). It has now expanded to 247 schools and 15,000 cadets across Kerala jointly by Departments of Home and Education, with the support from Departments of Local Self Government, Transport, Excise, and Forest. Various public sector enterprises are associated with the SPC under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects. Following the lead, Rajasthan has launched the SPC project in the year 2013, and Gujarat has also launched similar units in the state to reach out to the students in selected schools of the state. Haryana Police have proposed on the similar lines to start SPC programme in four zones. A resolution passed in 41st All-India Police Science Congress held at Dehradun, 2011, recommended all states of India to adopt the SPC project and a nation-wide rollout of the SPC project is being considered at the level of the Union Home Ministry.

6.1(m) Set-up Special Research & Planning Cells

Research shows effective prevention strategies must also focus on identifying and addressing the root causes of crime, using multi-agency community partnerships. There is sound evidence that intervening early in the area where there is an evidence of being more susceptible to high risk of security related problems and focusing on the conditions that breed crime are highly effective in reducing crime. Research and planning should be encouraged to modify and improvise the strategies and to develop more effective and precise community based initiatives for proper implementation of community policing.

6.1(n) Set-up Awards to Encourage Partnership Ventures

Some award can also be given to recognize excellence for such partnerships with law enforcement agencies working together to address community problems and enhance public safety in their communities. As done by Florida Police, the purpose of these awards is to provide a mechanism for the Florida Police Chiefs Association and the Private Security Partnership Committee to annually recognize public private partnerships or mutual ventures and individuals who have successfully contributed to Florida law enforcement agencies.⁶⁶

Conclusion: Internal security is handled by a number of organizations with complex functional relationships and police plays the key role in handling such issues. Community policing can be considered as an effective tool for further strengthening the internal security mechanism. A Community policing model meant for especially supportive in dealing with internal security related issues cannot be developed according to a single one-dimensional process for a given place. Key local parameters and other related issues have to be taken into consideration for best utilization of the model for given purpose. Many schemes which already been discussed are helping in dealing with internal security matters in big way. So it becomes very much evident that there is an abundant space for community policing in further strengthening the internal security related mechanism in the country. A coordinated and systematic approach keeping in view the local issues with active public involvement will in this area.

⁶⁶ <http://www.fpca.com/private-security-partnership-committee> seen on 21-3-2014

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ANNEXURE- A Questionnaire for Information Collection Regarding Various Community Policing Schemes Run in The States

1. Year of start of program.
 2. Area in which it is implemented.
 3. Involvement of :-
 - i) Police officers (no's)-
 - ii) Public (no's)-
 4. Nodal officers with phone no.
 5. In what ways the program has helped the internal security measures in the area?
 6. What is the manpower, logistics & financial commitment by the police/ state for the program?
 7. What is the institutional arrangement in terms of acts passed by the government, execution order by the govt., or standing order by the DGP office to support the program in the state?
 8. What has been the extent of public participation in the CP program?
 9. What has been in terms of coverage of area & different sections of society?
 10. In what way the program has been helped in improving police public relations?
-

11. In what way the communication between police & public improved due to the CP program?
 12. How has the program increased public trust and confidence in police?
 13. What kind of training and public awareness on internal security issues provided to public under this scheme?
 14. What are the constraints in implementing the scheme?
 15. What others measures can be undertaken to make the program supportive of internal security measures in the area?
 16. What are the future plans for the program?
-

ANNEXURE-B **Questionnaire for Assessment of Efficacy Of Community Participation (CP) Program for Internal Security**

1. Profile Data

Name: _____

Educational Qualification: _____

Current Rank: _____ Post _____

District & State _____

Address & Phone No: _____

Years of Association with CP Program : _____ / NA _____

2. CP Program Data

Name of CP project: _____

<i>Rate all the following categories from Strongly Agree, Agree, as Not Applicable (NA), Disagree, or Strongly Disagree.</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
I. Information collection on anti national elements through CP Program.					
1. The participating community provide information to police on suspected criminals in the area.					
2. The participating community provide information to police on anything unusual in the area.					
3. The participating community provide information to police on suspected					

unclaimed objects/bags in the area.					
4. The participating community provide information to police on suspected terrorists/naxalite activities in the area.					
5. The participating community provide information to police on fake currency circulating in the area.					
6. The participating community provide information to police on drugs and narcotics trade in the area.					
7. The participating community provide information to police on illegal arms trade in the area.					
<i>Rate all the following categories from Strongly Agree, Agree, as Not Applicable (NA), Disagree, or Strongly Disagree.</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
J. Channels of communication & community awareness through CP Program.					
8. There is a mechanism in CP program to provide information to the police on anti national elements by the public.					
9. The participating community have phone numbers of police officers readily available to provide information to police.					
10. The police inform the community members about suspects/ threats to the security in the area.					
K. Confidence in police due to CP Program.					
11. Police image has improved in community due to CP program.					
12. Police public relations have improved due to CP Program.					
13. Police efficiency in preventing crime has increased due to CP program.					
14. Police efficiency in detecting crime has increased due to CP program.					
15. Police response on action against anti social elements has improved due to CP program.					

16. Public trust in police has increased due to CP program.					
L. Organisation of area defence with the help of public through CP Program.					
17. The people organise defence against possible terrorist/ naxalite attack in the area with the help of police.					
18. Co-operation between police and community has increased in organising area defence due to CP program.					
19. Terrorist/Naxalite related incidents have declined due CP program in the area.					
20. The people are involved in joint patrolling/ watch outs along with police to identify infiltration.					
M. Communal Harmony					
21. Issues that create disputes and disharmony among communities are resolved under the CP program.					
<i>Rate all the following categories from Strongly Agree, Agree, as Not Applicable (NA), Disagree, or Strongly Disagree.</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
22. Volunteers from different communities participate actively in maintaining harmony under the CP program.					
23. The CP program brings together prominent members of different communities.					
24. There has been reduction of communal violence due to CP program.					
N. Training of public under CP Program.					
25. The public have been trained under CP program to assist police in the event of violence.					
26. The public have been trained under CP program to identify threats and report them to police.					
27. The public have been trained in area security civil defence under the CP program.					

O. Reach of the CP program.					
28. All sections of the society are represented in the program.					
29. The whole area is effectively covered under this program.					
P. CP Program implementation.					
30. There is sufficient financial, manpower & logistic support to CP program.					
31. Program is well accepted by officers in the department.					
32. The institutional arrangements in terms of act passed by government/ standing order by the DGP office are adequate to support the CP program.					
33. There is good public support to the CP program.					
34. The CP program can sustain in the long run.					
35. There are no major constraints in implementing the program.					

ANNEXURE-C **Government orders regarding Community Policing Scheme.**

Government of

Home Department

No.

Date

GOVERNMENT ORDER

With a view to associate the citizens with the police in solving neighbourhood problems, in enforcing the laws of the land, in preventing and detecting crimes, in restoring order and peace in the community, in reducing crimes against women and the weaker sections of the community, introduction of a Community Policing Scheme was under the active consideration of the government for some time.

Now the government, after careful consideration, has decided to introduce a Community Policing Scheme in the State, the details of which are as follows:

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- 1) To provide for improved community support for the maintenance and enforcement of law and order in the community, both in urban and rural areas.
 - 2) To prevent crimes and to provide security to the community by assisting in patrolling at night in crime prone areas.
 - 3) To ensure timely flow of crime related intelligence from the community to the police and set the law into motion in the case of unreported crimes.
 - 4) To attend to petty quarrels/disputes and try to resolve them amicably for reducing tension and violence in the locality so that these do not aggravate to serious problems.
 - 5) To ensure communal harmony through collective efforts particularly during festivals, religious processions, public functions, meetings etc.
 - 6) To provide volunteers to attend to the natural calamities, communal riots, festivals and help victims of crime etc.
 - 7) To create awareness against crime and atrocities on women and children, awareness against narcotic drugs and illicit liquor etc.
 - 8) Rendering necessary help to the police in traffic control.
-

- 9) To coordinate and collaborate with the existing peace committees, NGOs and other agencies functioning for maintenance of peace and tranquillity and community empowerment in the local area.
- 10) To assist in locating and reporting to the police strangers in the locality and other persons of doubtful character.
- 11) To educate the public about crime prevention strategies and basic steps for their safety and security.
- 12) Any other objective in the interest of the locality as may be decided by the "Community Liaison Group" and the local police officers from time to time.
- 13) Any other socially beneficial objective as would be felt necessary to be achieved from time to time.

Module for Community Policing

Beat System

Every police station area shall be divided into a fixed number of beats taking into consideration the population of the area and operational requirements like patrolling, crime prevention, collection of criminal intelligence, resolution of petty disputes etc.

In the important urban areas each beat should ideally be manned by at least 3-4 Head Constables or Constables depending upon the strength and rank composition in each police station. They shall be designated as the '**beat officers**'. The beat officers should have a normal tenure of 2 to 3 years and they should not be removed from their assignment prematurely except for the reasons of non performance and indiscipline. They shall function out of **Police Assistant Centers (PAC)** located in the beat. At least one of the beat officers should be available in the beat round the clock and more than one or all will be present whenever operational requirements warrant it.

The beat officers shall normally do patrolling in their area, preferably on foot or on bicycles; motorcycles will be used only to attend to urgent calls. The beat officers of urban police stations shall not be assigned any work in the police station except on occasions which require major police arrangements like VVIP visits, serious communal and public order disturbances, elections and serious disaster management problems etc.

In semi-urban and rural areas each beat will be assigned to a Constable or a Head Constable.

Such a beat should ideally consist of one ward/panchayat. Until arrangement is made for sufficient number of such beat officers, these beats may consist of one or more wards/panchayats. Beat officers of such rural and semi-urban beats may be given additional responsibilities by the SHO as per the operational requirements.

DGP shall assess the requirement of the additional manpower, if any, for the beat duties within 3 months of the issue of this Government Order and submit proposals for sanction. If, with the prevailing staff position of the police stations in some of the urban areas, it is not possible to implement the beat system recommended for the urban centres, the beat system recommended for the remaining areas may be implemented in these areas until additional manpower becomes available. Efforts may be made to make good the shortage of manpower by involving CLG members or Police Mitras to get involved actively in beat related work.

Functions and Duties of the Beat Officers

The beat officer shall perform duty in his/her beat for the purpose of collection of criminal intelligence, crime prevention, conflict resolution and other community policing initiatives. Every beat shall have a Police Assistance Centre with basic infrastructure. The beat officer shall maintain the record of all important government offices, schools, colleges, commercial establishments, railway stations, bus stops and other vital installations. He shall also maintain the records of all religious places, places of tourist interest, amusement parks, shopping malls etc. and also maintain a record of communally sensitive places, crime prone areas and list of active criminals. He shall also maintain the list of Police Mitras/CLG members and peace committee members with their telephone numbers. The above information may be properly documented and passed on to the new appointee at the time he assumes charge. It must be the endeavor of the department to post people with right orientation and aptitude as beat officers. The department shall also make arrangements to improve the soft skills of the beat officers and other police personnel for which provision of additional funds is being made.

The beat officers shall, within 6 months of the issue of this Government Order, complete the survey of all the residential, commercial and other premises in their areas, collect details of the occupants, family members, tenants, servants, employees etc. along with details of their vehicles, telephone numbers, arms, passport, means of livelihood etc. Commissioners of Police/ District Superintendent of Police shall arrange to up load this information on the computer so

that it is available in all the police stations and offices concerned and the district police control room. Efforts should also be made to do the colour coding of residential localities, wherever the maps of such localities can be procured from the government agencies, housing societies etc. The premises occupied by law abiding citizens shall be marked green, those occupied by antisocial/anti-national elements in red and those occupied by suspicious characters or those whose antecedents need further verification in yellow.

The beat officers should be kept in the beat for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum of 3 years. Their transfer out of the beat in urban areas should take place in a phased manner and it should be ensured that all beat officers are not transferred out together. Beat officers can be removed prematurely only if their performance is unsatisfactory or on disciplinary grounds. The reason for the premature transfer should be recorded.

Police Mitra

Local citizens who are willing to actively assist the police in various policing functions should be enrolled by the Commissioner of Police/District Superintendent of Police as 'Police Mitra'. The beat officers shall strive to get enrolled 100-200 Police Mitras per beat.

Enrollment of Police Mitras

Commissioner of Police/District Superintendent of Police shall by issuing press note/advertisement in the local news papers invite willing citizens to volunteer their service as Police Mitras. The application will be submitted to the SHO of the Police Station in whose jurisdiction they reside. The SHO/CI/ACP/Circle Officer/SDPO shall scrutinize all the applications received and send them with their comments to the Commissioner of Police/Superintendent of Police who shall issue orders enrolling Police Mitras after their antecedents and credentials are verified through the DSB, if required. The DGP shall make arrangements to provide them with arm bands, identity cards, special vests and caps and other equipments required.

Any citizen of India living in the jurisdiction of the police station concerned can be enrolled as 'Police Mitra' provided such a person has no criminal record or he/she should be of the kind, so far as it can be judged, who would not advance his/her personal agenda by taking advantage

of such an institutionalized contact with the police. While formal education is not a mandatory requirement, an educated person is always an asset. The 'Police Mitra' should be 18-70 years of age. He/she should not be an active worker of any political party or organization.

Areas of Activity

While applying to become and 'Police Mitra', the applicant can opt to work in one or more of the following areas:

1. Crime Prevention.
2. Crime Awareness Campaign.
3. Traffic Assistance and Awareness.
4. Police arrangements during religious festivals, public meetings, processions, fairs etc.
5. Night Rounds in his/her locality.
6. Awareness pertaining to encroachment, child abuse or any other anti-social activity.
7. Human Rights Awareness Campaign.
8. Rights of Women Awareness Campaign
9. Anti-Narcotics Campaign.
10. Anti-Immorality Campaign including AIDS Awareness Programme.
11. Matrimonial Disputes Intervention and Counseling.
12. Victim Assistance Programme.
13. Police-Public Sports Programme.
14. Prisoner's Rehabilitation and Prohibition Offenders Rehabilitation.
15. Campaigns for Rights of Deprived and Weaker Sections of Society.
16. Environmental Protection Programme.
17. Campaign to foster and promote communal harmony.
18. Any other task identified by the SP/CP depending upon the requirement of the area.

Community Liaison Group (CLG):

Community Liaison Groups will be established at the Police Station level and at the beat level. The beat level CLG shall consist of 10-15 members. These CLG members should be selected by the SHO with the approval of SDPO/CO, preferably through a process of consultation and consensus, from among the Police Mitras of that beat and other local prominent and influential members belonging to all categories. The beat level CLG shall meet at least once every fortnight

The police station level CLG shall consist of 30-40 members, chosen by the SHO/CI/ACP/ Circle Officer/SDPO, with the approval of SP/CoP, from among the Area Coordinators of Police Mitras and other local prominent and influential members belonging to all categories. The police station level CLG shall meet at least once in a month. Records of the members who attend the CLG meetings, both at the beat and police station level, the issues they raise and the action taken on them should be maintained.

The eligibility conditions for enrollment as CLG members shall be the same as those for the 'Police Mitra' except that the CLG members should be persons who exercise influence in the local area or part thereof or some sections of the local population. Adequate representation should be given to weaker sections of the society and the women in both beat and police station level CLGs. It shall be the duty of senior police officers to ensure that the CLG members are independent and enjoy good reputation and that touts and stock witnesses are not enrolled as CLG members.

The tenure of CLG members shall be for a period of 3 years, 1/3 of the members retiring every year and replaced by an equal number of fresh members. There will be no bar on renominating a retired member again to the CLG.

The CLG as a group should act as a bridge between the police and the public. It should take appropriate steps to improve law and order and prevent crime in the area and assist in improving the grievance redressal of the public. It should also facilitate amicable resolution of small disputes and act as a watch dog over the functioning of the beat/police station. The views of the CLG should receive adequate attention while deciding the local policing priorities.

Village Guards and Civil Defence Wardens, where they are available, should be made members of the CLG and their active help taken in policing the beat.

Training and Supervision:-

DGP may nominate one of the ADGPs as the nodal officer to coordinate the implementation, training, monitoring and documentation of the community policing initiatives in the State. DGP shall ensure that all the beat officers are put through a training module to familiarize and equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to function as beat officers and to implement the

Community Policing initiatives.

The beat officers and other police station staff should also be made to undergo suitable programmes to improve their soft skills.

A Community Policing Training and Documentation Center shall be established under the overall supervision and guidance of the nodal officer. This Center will be responsible for training of the trainers who in turn shall visit the districts/police stations to organize the joint training of all the beat officers, Police Mitras and CLG members. These centers should be equipped to undertake all training programmes relating to community policing. DGP shall prescribe the records to be maintained and reports and returns to be submitted by various units. It may, however, be ensured that the field units are not burdened with unproductive paper work.

Finances

Provision of Rs.crores is being made for the establishment of the Community Policing Training and Documentation Center. The Center shall also receive a recurring expenditure of Rs. lakhs per annum for its training and documentation related work.

Additional budget of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum per district is being placed at the disposal of the DGP for the joint training and rewards of beat officers, CLG members and Police Mitras. He may distribute it to the districts and keeping in mind the number of beats and Police Mitras/CLG members in various districts.

Expenditure required by the police station for the incidental expense for proper implementation of the above scheme, and for spreading awareness of crime prevention and security precautions among the community at large shall also be met out of this budget.

DGP may issue a detailed Standing Order for the proper implementation of this order.

Principal Secretary (Home)

ANNEXURE - D Director General of Police office Standing order 2011.

Office of the Director General of Police

No.

Date

Standing Order No...../2011

Government of has vide order No..... dated..... directed the implementation of community policing programmes in the state. These orders are being issued for the smooth and uniform implementation of these programmes throughout the state.

Beat System

Commissioners of Police/District Superintendents of Police shall issue orders dividing the jurisdiction of every police station, including that coming under out posts, into a certain number of beats taking into consideration the geographical requirements, crime, law and order and other problems. Each such beat shall be identified by a name/number.

In the major urban centers, 3-4 constables/HCs, designated as **Beat Officers**, shall be allotted to each beat. The beat officers shall not normally be allotted any other work, except during major law and order disturbances, disaster management requirements, VVIP visits and elections. They shall adjust their work in such a manner that at least one of them will be available in the beat all the time and when the situation demands more than one or all will be on duty. The beat officers shall function out of **Police Assistance Centres (PACs)**. SPs/CoPs shall take immediate steps to set up PACs in all the urban beats. The beat officers shall take the assistance of the Civil Defence Wardens, where available.

In the remaining areas, one beat officer (Ct./HC) shall be deputed to each beat. Such beat officers may be used for the other work of the police station also, if required. However, the SHO shall ensure that they visit their respective beats at least twice a week. The beat officers allotted to each beat shall be responsible for all the policing functions in the entire beat. They shall take

the assistance of the village guards, if appointed, in policing the beat. Beat officers of neighboring beats may be appointed the '**link officers**' for each other's beat so that they can police the beat during the periods of long absence of a beat officer.

If, with the prevailing staff position of the police stations in some of the urban areas, it is not possible to implement the beat system recommended for the urban centres, the beat system recommended for the remaining areas may be implemented in these areas also. However, it may be noted that the impact of the latter type of beat system on crime, law and order and internal security will be considerably lower than that of the one recommended for the urban areas. Hence, SPs/DCPs are advised to implement the system recommended for urban areas in as many urban centers as possible, if necessary by supplementing the staff strength of the police stations from police lines, as far as possible. In case even this is found to be difficult they may **select highly crime prone beats and implement the urban model of beat in them and implement the rural model** in the remaining beats. **Efforts may be made to make good the shortage of manpower by actively involving CLG members or Police Mitras in beat related work.**

Depending on the strength and the rank composition in each police station, an SI or an ASI shall be appointed the supervisor of each beat or a group of contiguous beats. Investigation, law and order management and other functions of the beat should ordinarily be entrusted to these beat supervisors. The SHO shall ensure that the beat officers and the beat supervisors are made fully accountable for the maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime, collection of criminal intelligence, dispute resolution and implementation of community policing in their respective areas.

The SHO should select the beat officers carefully and at all times ensure that the dignity and self-respect of the beat officer is never compromised. Appropriate selection of personnel coupled with effective implementation of the beat system would pave the way not only for sound policing but also for participation of community in police work. To this end, the SP/DCP of the district/zone must regularly supervise the functioning of the beat system.

Since frequent rotation does not allow the beat officers to establish proper rapport with the residents of the beat, they should be deputed to a beat for 2-3 years. They should be moved out of the beat prematurely only if their performance is unsatisfactory or on disciplinary grounds.

All the beat officers of the urban beat should not be shifted out together; this should be done in a phased manner. Detailed reasons for premature removal of the beat officers should be recorded. Beat officers should regularly do patrolling in the beat on foot, patrolling may be done on bicycles, if required; however, motor-cycles should be used only to attend to emergency calls. This will enable them to establish proper contact with the residents and help them to actually observe the activities of their area more closely.

Beat Book

A beat book shall be maintained for each beat. In the urban beats having more than one beat officer, the SHO shall entrust the responsibility of maintaining the beat book to one of the more intelligent and literate beat officers. Police Headquarters will be making arrangements to print and distribute sufficient number of beat books to all the districts. The beat book shall contain the following information relating to the beat:

1. Crime Map of the beat showing the location of murders for gain, dacoities, robberies, burglaries, vehicle thefts, chain snatchings and other thefts for the current and the preceding two years.
 2. Another crime map showing the location of automobile accidents for the current and the preceding two years.
 3. Address, telephone number, name of guards and working hours of every bank.
 4. Details of schools/colleges of the area with working hours.
 5. Details of markets, bazaars, haats etc. and their working hours.
 6. Details of jewellery shops and their working hours.
 7. Complete information about slums and crime prone areas, their residents, complete details of criminals, local dasas/dons etc.
 8. Details of all hotels, lodges and restaurants with telephone Nos.
 9. A list of temples, mosques, churches and other religious places with prayer timings, annual festivals etc.
 10. General information about bus station, railway station or airport
 11. Information about all festivals celebrated in that area.
 12. Details of all professional criminals and anti-social elements.
 13. Names, addresses and telephone Nos. of Police Mitras, and members of the CLG and Peace Committee.
 14. Areas which are prone to communal/caste conflicts.
 15. List of persons helpful to the police.
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16. Names and addresses of those persons who usually are hindrance to police work.
17. List of industries in the beat, along with names and addresses of their owners/CEO, the strength of the labour force and details of unions and their office bearers.
18. Offices of the print/electronic media along with names of journalists and their telephone Nos.
19. Details of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries along with name and telephone No. of the Chief Medical Officer/Doctor.
20. Details of multiplexes, cinemas or theatres.
21. Details of offices of various political parties active in the beat.
22. Details of Fire Stations, Electric Sub-stations, Doordarshan/AIR Kendra, Telephone Exchange, TV Tower- with addresses and telephone nos.
23. Details of Petrol pumps.
24. Details of petrol pumps, gas and explosives go-downs.
25. List of individuals holding arms license.
26. List of taxi and rickshaw stands.
27. Details of Govt./Semi-Govt. offices.
28. Details of vegetable markets-how many are illegal and obstruct the traffic?
29. List public playgrounds for the children and what are the hours when the rush is more.
30. List of vital installations along with details of officers to be contacted in an emergency along with their telephone numbers.

Note: *Care should be taken to ascertain and keep on record telephone/mobile phone numbers of all categories of institutions/persons mentioned above so that they can be contacted easily when need arises.*

In addition to ensuring that the above information is written in the beat book, which shall be handed over to the successor when the incumbent is moved out, SP/DCP shall make arrangements to upload this information in the computer so that the same is accessible at all times to the SHOs, supervisory officers and the control rooms.

The beat officers will start their work by conducting a detailed survey of all the residential, commercial and office buildings in the beat to familiarize themselves with the residents of the beat and collect details of the residents/owners, family members, servants/employees, tenants, their professions, telephone/mobile numbers, passports, vehicles and arms licenses. This information shall be available in the Police Assistance Centers. SP shall make arrangements

to upload this information also in the computer as done in the case of beat book related information. The survey should be completed within 3 months.

Wherever it is possible to obtain map of residential localities from government organizations or developers or to make them, the households shall be marked in three colors. Houses inhabited by criminals and anti-social elements should be marked in red, those inhabited by suspicious persons whose activities need further watch and verification should be marked in yellow and the remaining houses in green. Beat officers and supervisors should give regular attention to those marked red and yellow and the yellow ones should be converted into red or green after the verification is over.

Duties of Beat Officers

1. He will contact the people of his beat and educate them about preventing property crime. To this end, he will visit their homes and examine the nature of grill on the windows as well as the locks on the door.
 2. He will educate the public regarding safety of vehicles parked outside the residences at night or offices/shops during day and persuade them to put extra locks on the vehicles.
 3. He will remain acquainted with regular visitors, particularly such people as sadhus, beggars and hawkers frequenting the beat. Knowledge of employees of telephone department/ Municipal Corporation who come for repair work is also useful.
 4. He will acquaint himself with domestic helps, chowkidars and drivers employed by various households in his beat and get their antecedents verified.
 5. He will remain vigilant regarding anti-social elements and drug peddlers as well as users.
 6. If he sees a house that is locked, he should contact the neighbours Police Mitras to help him keep an eye on the property.
 7. Every day he will visit at least 10 different shops/offices/industrial units and generally check with them if they need any assistance.
 8. He will visit five different houses/apartments everyday and check with the residents about their welfare.
 9. If the sole/all occupant(s) of a particular house is/are above the age of 65 years, the beat officer/Police Mitras will render assistance to them with regard to driving license, ration card, gas connection, telephone connection, payment of electricity bills, pension matters etc. This will go a long way in enhancing police image while at the same time laying a solid
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foundation on which the edifice of community policing can be built.

10. Until Police Assistance Centres are set up, he will either through word of mouth or by whatever means available to him, circulate a particular address/point in his beat where he will be available when not doing the rounds. Care should be taken that the location chosen does not generate unsavory issues. Preference should always be for a govt. owned premise, failing which and rules permitting, the premises could be rented.

Police Mitra

The first tier of community policing will be 'Police Mitra' to be enrolled in each beat. The SP/DCP shall make efforts to get 100-200 Police Mitras enrolled in a beat depending upon the policing requirements of the beat. Village defense squads will be raised in rural areas.

Objectives

1. To foster healthy relations between the public and the police;
2. To make the citizen aware about the crime in his/her area and educate him/her about crime prevention;
3. To draw the attention of the citizen towards his/her civic and social responsibilities and encourage him/her to discharge those obligations willingly;
4. To remove the prejudice that the people have towards the police, by making them understand the realities of police work,
5. To empower the community to deal with its problems.

Eligibility

1. A citizen of India living in the jurisdiction of the police station;
 2. Such a person should not have any criminal record nor should he/she be of the kind engaged in any anti-social/undesirable activity, so far as it can be judged, who would advance his/her personal agenda by taking advantage of such an institutionalized contact with the police;
 3. He/she should not be an active worker of any political party.
 4. While formal education is not a mandatory requirement, an educated person is always an asset;
 5. He/she should be above the age of 18 years and below 70 years of age.
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Procedure for Enrolment

Any person who wishes to join as a Police Mitra can approach the police station concerned and fill in the form placed at Appendix A. Such forms will be available at every police station. The enrollment form along with three colour photographs will be handed over to the police station. The details such as name, address, profession, age and telephone number will be entered in a register to be maintained at the police station for this purpose.

Mere filling up of the form will not qualify a person to join the scheme nor should such an undertaking be given. On receipt of the application the SHO will make through inquiries about the antecedents of the applicant and give a clear opinion in column 15 of the form whether the applicant should be enrolled and forward it the SDPO/ACP. The SDPO/ACP should give his opinion in column 16 of the form and, if required, refer the application to the District/City Special Branch for a check. The application should thereafter be forwarded to the SP/DCP for his final approval.

The SP/DCP will give his decision about the enrollment in column 17 of the form and return the same to the SDPO/ACP. In all cases of acceptance, the SDPO/ACP will issue an identity card in the format prescribed at Appendix B. The validity of such a card will be for one year. The application form along with the identity card will be sent to the police station concerned for record. An updated list of those enrolled will be maintained in each police station.

Areas of Activity

While applying to become and 'Police Mitra', the applicant can opt to work in one or more of the following areas:

1. Crime prevention.
 2. Crime awareness campaign.
 3. Traffic assistance and awareness.
 4. Police arrangements during religious festivals, public meetings, processions, fairs etc.
 5. Night rounds in his/her locality.
 6. Awareness pertaining to encroachment, child abuse or and other anti-social activities.
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7. Human rights awareness campaign.
8. Rights of women awareness campaign
9. Anti-narcotics campaign.
10. Anti-immorality campaign including AIDS awareness programme.
11. Matrimonial disputes intervention and counseling.
12. Victim assistance programme.
13. Police-public sports programme.
14. Prisoner's rehabilitation and prohibition offenders rehabilitation.
15. Campaigns for rights of deprived and weaker sections of society.
16. Environmental protection programme.
17. Campaign to foster and promote communal harmony.
18. Any other task identified by the SP/CP depending upon the requirement of the area.

Coordination

Once the 'Police Mitra' is enrolled, his details will be passed on to the beat officer in whose area the 'Police Mitra' lives. The first meeting will require the presence of the SHO in each beat so as to give sufficient importance to the movement. The SHO will introduce the beat officer, explain the objectives and urge them to work closely with the beat officer. The Police Mitras will then assist the police in those areas where they have shown interest in their enrollment form. In the beat, the fulcrum of the 'Police Mitra' activity will be the beat officer. Towards better functioning, one 'Police Mitra' will be appointed, either by selection or election or preferably consensus, as the **Area Coordinator**.

Instructions for 'Police Mitra'

1. They must promptly respond when contacted by the beat officer and proceed to work in coordination with him.
 2. When assisting the police, he/she will act according to the instructions of the senior most officer present.
 3. He/she should never misuse either his status as an 'Police Mitra' or his identity card. If that happens his/her card will be impounded and name removed from the 'Police Mitra' list.
 4. The Police Mitras shall carry their identity cards while on 'Police Mitra' work.
 5. At no time should he/she transfer custody of the identity card to anybody.
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6. It should be the endeavour of every 'Police Mitra' to contribute at least six hours every week to 'Police Mitra' work.
7. They should realize that this scheme has to be shielded from any form of political hue. Party politics of any kind will be strictly avoided.

Instructions for the Police Station

1. Every SHO should remember that 'Police Mitra' is a movement which encourages respectable and distinguished members of the society to come forward; they should be treated courteously at all times.
 2. No citizen who joins the movement should be treated as an informant; they are in fact partners.
 3. As indicated at Sl. No. 2 above, a 'Police Mitra' is not an informant but as he/she develops confidence and gets more and more involved with the activities of the police, the SHO/beat officer will receive a regular flow of information which will help in dealing with crime prevention and detection as well as public order contingencies.
 4. If the 'Police Mitra' is allotted work in his own area and in accordance with the choices indicated in the application, the partnership will be dynamic and his/her influence will be useful in that area on later occasions.
 5. List of Police Mitras maintained at the police station should be regularly updated.
 6. As the number of Police Mitras increase, this force multiplier effect will be very beneficial to the police station.
 7. SHO will hold meetings of all Police Mitras on the first Sunday of every month or on a mutually agreed date.
 8. The SP/DCP will regularly assess the contribution of the scheme in a particular police station and give suitable guidance.
 9. For those who have shown interest in traffic duties, 'Police Mitra' activity will be coordinated by the Traffic Branch.
 10. While utilizing Police Mitras for major processions, public meetings, religious festivals, fairs etc. distinct identification badges should be issued for the occasion.
 11. Finally those found not suitable/inactive must be removed from the list after obtaining approval of the SP/DCP through the SDPO/ACP.
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Community Liaison Group (CLG) (Maitree Committee, Mohalla Committee, Shanti Samiti or Peace Committee)

CLGs will be constituted at the beat as well as at the police station level. The tenure of the CLG will be of 3 years. One third of the members shall retire at the end of every calendar year. There will be no bar on the re-nomination of a member to the CLG, but this should preferably be done after a time gap. Every year, a Convener and Co-convener shall be appointed by consensus. The beat officer shall act as the secretary of the beat CLG and the SHO will be the secretary of the police station level CLG. Beat level CLG members can be removed prematurely under the orders of the SDPO/ACP and police station level CLG members under the orders of the SP/DCP if (i) due to some change in their circumstances, they cease to fulfill the eligibility conditions, or (ii) they are inactive.

Membership

The beat level CLG will have 10-15 members and shall consist of:

1. Village guard, if appointed
2. At least five representatives of the Police Mitras belonging to the beat (to be selected by the SHO), in consultation with the Area Coordinator.
3. 5-6 Local persons having influence on the community representing various sections of society (to be selected by the SHO)
4. 2-3 members nominated by the SDPO/ACP

The police station level CLG will have 30-40 members and shall consist of:

- (a) Representatives of each beat level CLG.
 - (b) Civil Defence Wardens, where available
 - (c) Local persons having influence on the community or a section thereof, persons selected by the SHO, with the approval of the SP/DCP, because of their eminence or leading role in public life.
 - (d) Those nominated by the SDPO/ACP.
-

- (e) SP/DCP may also co-opt any citizen who he/she thinks can contribute.

It should be ensured that both the police station and beat level CLGs is representative of various castes, professions of the area. There should members representing the weaker sections and women. The supervisory officers should ensure that independent and influential members are appointed to the CLG. It should also be ensured that the beat officers and the SHOs do not fill the CLGs with their favourites. Those who are touts and stock witnesses should be kept out of both Police Mitras and CLGs. **The eligibility conditions for the CLG members should be same as that for the Police Mitras except that they should wield influence in the beat/police station area or a section of the local population.** The members should be willingly associated with the process and with the spirit of voluntaryism. It is expected that they will serve selflessly and devote time to this kind of work. Members should be socially aware and involved in social activities.

The SHO shall be the secretary of the police station level CLG and the beat officer that of the beat level CLG. Both for the beat and the police station level CLG, a **Convener** and a **Co-Convener** shall be selected through consensus and the Convener shall preside over the CLG meetings.

Role and responsibility of members

- (a) The CLG as a group should maintain continuous relationship with the public and police department to bridge the gap between both the parties.
- (b) The CLG should take steps to improve the law and order situation in the locality in partnership with the police. It should monitor the activities taking place in the community and help the upkeep of social order through preventing communal riots, caste conflicts and other law order problems by building harmonious relationship in the community and intervening effectively when such problems arise. If the beat level CLG is not able to resolve a matter, it shall be referred to the police station level CLG for resolution.
- (c) The CLG should listen to the grievances, public nuisances and other problems faced by the community members and make all efforts to redress them with the assistance of the police. No member of a CLG shall go to the police station individually in support of any person having grievance. If any complainant's grievance is found to be genuine by a member of the
-

CLG, such complainant and a group of three CLG members should go to the police together. It should be explained to the CLG this restriction is being imposed with a view to prevent CLG members trying to promote their individual clout at the cost of CLG as a body and to prevent them from engaging in undesirable contacts with the police.

- (d) The involvement of the CLG in grievance redressal need not be confined to law and order and crime related matters. It may be persuaded to take up any issue which is beneficial to the local community. This would increase the influence of the CLG members in addition to contributing to the general welfare of the society.
 - (e) The beat level CLG along with the beat officer should intervene in minor disputes arising among community members having no criminal record and try to amicably settle them. Records of such issues resolved should be kept by the police station.
 - (f) The CLG should help the police to prevent and detect crime in the locality. For this purpose they should appoint watchmen and collect their wages from the local residents/owners of business establishments. Such watchmen shall be trained in crime prevention by the police. The CLGs also should be persuaded to put up gates on the approach roads to colonies; the watchman can keep one open at the night and guard it.
 - (g) If the CLGs are persuaded to take up programmes for the reformation and rehabilitation of professional criminals, this can result in appreciable reduction of serious crimes.
 - (h) The CLG should persuade the managements/devotees of religious places to appoint watchmen in religious places to prevent damage/desecration which often leads to agitations/communal tension.
 - (i) The CLG should spread awareness among the community regarding legal affairs, procedures and constraints of police department and rights and obligations of the citizen. It should also sensitize people about steps they should take to secure themselves, their premises and vehicles from crime, terrorist activities etc. This can be done by educating people through pamphlets, hoardings, organizing cultural programmes, seminars, debates and related events and daily contact with people of the locality. It should urge people to report suspicious activities and persons to the police.
 - (j) The CLG can also be persuaded to take up any other public awareness programmes, not related to crime and law and order, among different sections of the society. They should be persuaded to take up tree plantation and environmental protection programmes.
 - (k) The CLG should assist the beat officers to collect the particulars of tenants, servants etc for verifying their antecedents.
-

- (l) The CLG should mobilize and manage resources toward its long term sustainability. It should not expect or depend on grants or any other financial assistance from the Government. This will ensure the long term sustenance of the activities of CLG.
- (m) The CLG should act as a watch dog of the beat/police station and apprise appropriate authorities about the performance of the police including instances of alleged dereliction of duty and misbehavior. It should act as a pressure group to motivate the police to do their work in proper manner and within the legal framework.
- (n) The confidentiality of the sources of information should be maintained.
- (o) The P.S. level CLG shall ensure that at the beat level CLGs meet periodically and function in a purposeful and effective manner.

Schedule and record of meetings

The beat level CLG shall meet at least once every fortnight and the police station level CLG once in a month. Minutes of the meetings shall be recorded by the convener in a register to be kept at the police station. This register will be a permanent record of the police station and it shall be the duty of the Station House Officer to maintain it properly and present it to the Superintendent of Police and other senior officers visiting the police station, who in turn, shall record their advisory remarks on the margin.

Follow-up action on meetings

The Station House Officer/Beat Officer shall ensure that timely action is taken on the minutes of the meeting and shall also record and results of such actions in the register. At the beginning of each CLG meeting, the members should be informed about the action taken on the issues raised in the previous meeting and reasons, if any, for not taking action/delay in taking action on the remaining issues. The views of the CLGs should be given due importance while deciding the local policing priorities.

Supervisory police officers including SDPOs/ACPs/Addl.Ss.P./Addl.DCPs./CoPs should also attend some meetings of the CLG selectively. SDPOs/ACPs during their visits to the police station must inquire after the 'Police Mitra'/CLG activities and generally satisfy themselves about

their usage and functioning. Every six months the SP/DCP will convene a meeting of all Police Mitras and CLG members in each police station separately and discuss how best the collaboration can achieve optimum results. They should also independently contact Police Mitras and CLG members at random to get a correct feedback about how the beat officers/SHOs are using them.

It is enjoined upon all police officers to implement these orders in true spirit so that objectives of this scheme are achieved.

Director General of Police

Appendix A

Enrolment Form

1. Applicant's Name:
2. Address:
3. Date of Birth:
4. Educational Qualification:
5. Profession: Office/Business address:
6. Telephone No.:
7. In which police station area would the applicant like to work:
8. Has the applicant been arrested or prosecuted in any criminal case?
9. Is the applicant member of any political party/organization?
10. Hobbies: 1) 2) 3)
11. Other interests (such as NCC, Sports, Cultural):
12. Names, telephone numbers and addresses of two respectable persons who know the applicant:
13. Your field of contribution (choose any three): Here provide a list of various activities, as listed above.
14. Details of any Award/Decoration/Honour received:

Signature: _____

15. Remarks of the SHO:
16. Opinion of the SDPO/ACP:
17. SP/DCP's decision:
18. 'POLICE MITRA' Card issue date:

Appendix B

'Police Mitra'

Name : _____

Address : _____

Date of issue: _____

Sign _____

Valid for one year

SDPO/ACP

..... Division,Police

(Reverse side)

Blood group

Contact Number

Address of 'POLICE MITRA'

ANNEXURE – E Community Policing Training and Documentation Centres

(in each STATE/UT)

CONTENTS

- I. Project Description
- II. Introduction
- III. Location
- IV. Organisation
- V. Time Frame
- VI. Statement of Purpose
- VII. Major Project Activities
- VIII. Benefits of Practising Community Policing
- IX. The Problem
- X. Purpose and Objectives
- XI. Sponsoring Organisation
- XII. Project Design
- XIII. Evaluation
- XIV. Project Documentation
- XV. Financial Management and Budget
- XVI. Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

From the moment human beings organized themselves into communities, some sort of an agency was required to enforce agreed laws, rules and regulations. As communities grew bigger, its selfpolicing capacity became weaker and stronger means of legal control had to be resorted to. Most people obeyed laws willingly since they considered them to be necessary and felt that in the long run obeying them would be in the interests of every one.

Alvin Toffler, the famous futurologist predicted in the 1970s that police can not function effectively in future without the assistance from the public. There are three styles of policing - the watchman style, the legalistic style and the social services style. The social services style demanded an approach where mercy was seasoned with justice and where the mind will be without fear. This was aimed at transforming its image and humanizing its relationship with its

citizens whom it is to serve and protect. Community safety has come to imply the need for interventions to be delivered through a partnership approach among the police and the people. This led to propounding the concept of community policing.

I. Project Description: The objective is to establish a multimedia training centre for individual citizens involved in community policing and voluntary groups which will always be the first points of contact for what is happening in our country at the national and state levels. Since the community is the reason for establishing of the police force, the project aims at enthusing the latter to perform its duties professionally and effectively, while nurturing the relationship with citizens willing to be involved in community policing..

II. Location: At a suitable location decided by every state and Union Territory

III. Organisation: Police-public partnership organised with a team of police officers and citizens managing it

IV. Time-frame: On-going

V. Statement of Purpose:

- To support the growing and diverse community and voluntary sectors through learning, tailored to their needs.
- To initiate innovative and accredited learning programmes through a wide variety of resources and techniques to suit the learning styles, aims and aspirations of the trainees.

Suggested Course Content:

The following curriculum is to be designed

Module 1.	:	Sharing responsibility for public safety problems. Attitudes, skills and knowledge of Community policing
Module 2	:	Behavioural Changes required in police for adopting community policing.
Module 3	:	Communication Skills
Module 4	:	Problem solving skills
Module 5	:	Rapport building skills
Module 6	:	Observation skills
Module 7	:	Crime prevention
Module 8	:	Conflict resolution and counselling
Module 9	:	Responding to Terrorism
Module 10	:	Responding to Crime /Offenders
Module 11	:	Responding to Targets/Victims

Module 12 : Challenges and future considerations for implementation and progress of the programme,

Duration of each module would vary from 30 minutes to one hour depending on the subject and the need of the audience.

VI. Major Project Activities:

- To start a multimedia training institute at the state and UT level for spreading the concept of community policing
- To compile a syllabus with the advice of consultants and mentors who have had vast experience in working with voluntary organisations. The subjects of the syllabus may include:
 - i. Capacity Building
 - ii. Community Learning and Development
 - iii. Legal Literacy
 - iv. Learning Civic Responsibilities.
- Community learning and self policing capacity are supported by voluntary and community organisations that are working with people and communities to develop their skills, knowledge and confidence thereby promoting life-long learning, social inclusion and active citizenship. They also help to express themselves by encouraging innovations through the community policing training and through seminars, newsletters and also providing developing opportunities for the staff.
- **Training:**
Training has been defined as a conscious effort to improve and increase knowledge, skill and aptitude of an individual in a desired direction. The object of training is not only to develop the professional skill of an individual for the performance of duties in an assigned job, but also to improve his capacity for shouldering greater responsibility.
- **Learning civic responsibilities.**
As a citizen, each individual has a civic responsibility towards other citizens, society in general, the community they live in, and most importantly the environment. Understanding, accepting and practicing this civic responsibility would be learnt during their interactive training sessions.

VII. Purpose and Objectives :

(What specifically will the project accomplish?)

- **Purpose:** Community policing is designed to increase the level of discretion of the line
-

officer, as well as the frequency of officers- citizen encounters. Officers will have more ability to make decisions, engage in problem-solving activities, and facilitate partnerships with citizens. Community policing may increase civil liability for police

1. The number of contacts between the police and the public will increase
2. Discretion and policy-creation will be shifted to the grassroots levels of the organization
3. Training at all levels of the police organization will help incorporate community policing including the likelihood of complaints and legal challenges in an effort to predict, pre-empt and deal with them as they occur.

VIII. Objectives:

1. Identify necessary faculty who are experts in the field of crime prevention, soft skills training, psychology and usage of information technology.
2. Quantitatively the number of people who will benefit from this project will depend on the measures taken by the police department to spread the concept of community policing. Qualitatively, there will be an enormous increase in confidence among people to lead a better life and to have closer involvement with their community problems and a willingness to resolve them starting at the grass root level itself. It will thus have a beneficial effect on local, state, regional, national and international conditions.

Infrastructure required for each Community Policing Training & Documentation Center:

- A hall that can accommodate from 50 to 80 persons
- Office space of say about 1500 to 3000 sq. feet. with one or two cabins.
- Computer hardware and software to maintain a state level data base of Police Mitras and CLGs
- One LCD projector
- A documentation room with cabinets with sufficient storage space
- Furniture - office tables and chairs for staff and external consultants, 50 chairs for the training room.

Role and Methodology

Training of trainers' courses would be conducted at the Community Policing Training & Documentation Center for trainers located in each district headquarters. The latter will then undertake ongoing training in each police station for batches of police personnel and citizens.

30 police personnel of different ranks and 30 volunteers would attend each workshop at the

district level.

A pool of five to ten trainers with aptitude and interest in such training must be identified in each district.

They would be paid honorarium at reasonable rates.

A citizen volunteer needs to be identified as the State Administrator of the training center and a senior police officer with aptitude and interest can hold additional charge as Project Director. The State Administrator should be a person with commitment to community policing, of good social standing and financially independent. The annual expenditure will be audited.

The training methodology should adopt adult pedagogy in terms of games, simulations, role plays, discussions and case studies. Power point presentations and other multimedia tools of teaching are to be employed in the workshops. The duration of the workshop can be from five hours to one day.

The content of the workshops will be modified every year such that at least 20 per cent new or fresh content is used.

Each trainee needs to fill up a registration form and a post training evaluation questionnaire. The Community Policing Training & Documentation Center will analyse the feedback or evaluation of the trainees and make suitable changes in keeping with the suggestions and feedback received. The center will also play the role of documentation, monitoring and overseeing community policing activities all over the state/UT. The Center will submit an annual report to the State Government with a copy to the MHA, GoI.

Community Policing Training and Documentation Center (State-wise)

A. Building: (The space required would include a room for the Administrator/Project Director, a documentation room, a multimedia training hall.). Suitable land for the construction of the Centres will be provided free of cost by the State/UT concerned.

(1) For large States:

(AP, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, TN, UP, WB, Delhi) = 19

Capital expenditure on construction of a 3000 sq. ft. (278.709 sq. mts) building at CPWD Rates :

A)	@ Rs. 18910 per sq. mt	= Rs.52,72,305/-
B)	Misc.	= Rs. 4,00,000/-
C)	Cost Index @ 36%	= Rs.20,42,029/-
D)	5% green building features	= Rs. 2,63,615/-
	Total	= Rs.79,77,949/-

For large States the total cost on building = 80.00 x 19 = Rs.15.20 crores (approx.)

(2) For medium-sized States: (HP, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura,

Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa) = 10

Capital expenditure on construction of a 2000 sq. ft. (185.8 sq. mts) building At CPWD

Rates :

A)	@ Rs. 18910 per sq. mt	= Rs. 35,14,870/-
B)	Misc.	= Rs. 3,00,000/-
C)	Cost Index @ 36%	= Rs. 13,73,353/-
D)	5% green building features	= Rs. 1,90,743/-
	Total	= Rs. 53,78,966/- (approx. 54 Lakhs)

Total cost for building in medium 10 States/Uts (10 x 54,00,000) = 5.40 crores only

(3) For UTs: 6

(Andaman & Nikobar Islands, Chandigarh, Puducherry, D& N Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep).

ANNEXURE-F MADHYA PRADESH GRAM TATHA NAGAR RAKSHTA DAL ADHINIYAM 2002

मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र

;असाधारणद्व

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

कमांक 746द्व भोपाल,गुरुवार,दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999—कार्तिक 27,शक 1921

मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा सचिवालय

भोपाल, दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999

कं.36475—विधान—99—मध्यप्रदेश विधानसभा नियमावली के नियम 64 के उपबंधों के पालन में मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति विधेयक,1999 ;कमांक 38 सन् 1999द्व जो विधान सभा में दिनांक 18 नवम्बर,1999 को पुरःस्थापित हुआ था, जनसाधारण की सूचना के लिये प्रकाशित किया जाता हैं।

के.पी.तिवारी

सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा

मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र, दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999

मध्य प्रदेश विधेयक

क्रमांक 38 सन् 1999

मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम रक्षा तथा नगर सुरक्षा समिति विधेयक, 1999.

विषय सूची

खण्ड—:

1. संक्षिप्त नाम,विस्तार और प्रारम्भ.
2. परिभाषाएं.
3. रक्षा समिति का गठन.
4. समिति का अधीक्षण सरकार में निहित होगा.
5. पुलिस महानिदेशक,पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, रेंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक की शक्तियां
6. अधीक्षक, जिले की रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा.
7. जिला रक्षा समिति बोर्ड.
8. रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों की अर्हता.
9. किसी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य नामांकित किया जाना.
10. मुख्य रक्षक का नामनिर्देशन.
11. थाना तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना.
12. सदस्यों तथा अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण
13. रक्षा समिति के कृत्त तथा कर्तव्य.
14. प्रशिक्षण
15. शक्तियां, संरक्षण तथा नियंत्रण.
16. नामांकन से हटाया जाना.
17. सदस्य न रहने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रमाण—पत्र समर्पित करना.
18. दण्ड.
19. रक्षा समिति के सदस्य लोक सेवक होंगे.
20. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के सदस्य बनने के लिये रक्षा समिति के सदस्य निरर्हित नहीं होंगे.
21. नियम बनाने की शक्तियां.

मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र, दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999

मध्य प्रदेश विधेयक

क्रमांक 38 सन् 1999.

मध्य प्रदेश ग्राम तथा नगर सुरक्षा समिति विधेयक, 1999.

मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में शक्ति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिये ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समितियों का गठन करने तथा उनकी शक्तियां और कर्तव्यों का उपबंध करने हेतु विधेयक.

भारत गणराज्य के पचासवें वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश विधान-मण्डल द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में यह अधिनियमित हों:- 1. संक्षिप्त नाम विस्तार और प्रारंभ ;1.इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम मध्य प्रदेश ग्राम नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम 1999 हैं. ;2.इसका विस्तार संपूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर हैं. ;3.इस यह ऐसी तारीख को तथा ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रवृत्त होगा जिसे राज्य सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, विनिर्दिष्ट करे तथा भिन्न-भिन्न तारीखों विनिर्दिष्ट की जा सकेगी.	संक्षिप्त नाम विस्तार और प्रारंभ
2. परिभाषा. इस अधिनियम में जब तक संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,— ;क.इस “सरकार” से अभिप्रेत है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ;ख.इस “रक्षा समिति का सदस्य” से अभिप्रेत हैं, धारा 9 के अधीन नामांकित कोई व्यक्ति ;ग.इस “अधीक्षक” से अभिप्रेत है, पुलिस अधीक्षक	परिभाषा.
3. रक्षा समिति का गठन सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, किसी भी अधीक्षक को, उसकी अधिकारिता के भीतर आने वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये जैसा कि वह आवश्यक समझे, रक्षा समिति के नाम से स्वेच्छिक निकायों का गठन करने के संरक्षण सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के संबंध में इस अधिनियम के तथा उसके अधीन बनाए गये नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार ऐसे कृत्यों और कर्तव्यों का, जो उन्हें समनुद्देशित किये जाये, निर्वहन करेंगे.	रक्षा समिति का गठन
4. रक्षा समिति का अधीक्षण सरकार में निहित होगा रक्षा समिति का अधीक्षण, सम्पूर्ण राज्य में, निहित है तथा उसके द्वारा प्रयोक्तव्य है तथा रक्षा समिति के किसी सदस्य पर किसी अधिकारी द्वारा, प्रयोक्तव्य, कोई नियंत्रण, निषेध तथा पर्यवेक्षण ऐसे अधीक्षण के अध्याधीन रहे हुए प्रयोक्तव्य होगा।	रक्षा समिति का अधीक्षण सरकार में निहित होगा
5. पुलिस महानिदेशक, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रैंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक की शक्तियां, ;1.इस राज्य पुलिस के महानिदेशक तथा महानिरीक्षक, राज्य की समस्त रक्षा समितियों के प्रमुख होंगे तथा उन पर नियंत्रण रखेंगे। ;2.इस अधीक्षक, रक्षा समितियों का, उस क्षेत्र का प्रमुख होगा, जिसके कि लिये वह अधीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति किया गया है, ;3.इस किसी भी क्षेत्र में रक्षा समितियों का प्रशासन उन क्षेत्रों पर अधिकारिता रखने वाले संबंधित रैंज के महानिरीक्षक के सामान्य नियंत्रण तथा निर्देश के अध्याधीन रहते हुए अधीक्षक में निहित होगा .	पुलिस महानिदेशक, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रैंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक की शक्तियां,
6. अधीक्षक जिले की रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा . धारा 3 के अधीन अधिसूचना के जारी होने पर अधीक्षक रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा जिनमें इतने व्यक्ति होंगे जैसा कि विहित किया जाये .	अधीक्षक जिले की रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा .
7. जिला रक्षा समिति बोर्ड प्रत्येक जिले में एक रक्षा समिति बोर्ड होगा जो जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री के अध्यक्ष के रूप में जिले के कलेक्टर और अधीक्षक जो की बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव होंगे से मिलकर बनेगा। बोर्ड रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों को सूनेगा और समुचित विनिश्चय लेगा।	जिला रक्षा समिति बोर्ड
8. रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों की आर्हता किसी ग्राम / परिक्षेत्र में का 20 और 45 वर्ष की आयु के बीच का तथा निवास करने वाला प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो इस अधिनियम के अधीन किये जाने वाले कर्तव्यों तथा कृत्यों की प्रकृति का ध्यान रखते हुए सदस्य होने का इच्छुक हो तथा शारीरिक रूप से ठीक तथा समर्थ हो क्षेत्र के लिये गठित की गई रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकन के लिये पात्र होगा . परन्तु ऐसे व्यक्ति जिन्हें किसी अपराधिक मामले में सिद्ध दोष ठहराया गया है या वे किसी	रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों की आर्हता

दाण्डीक न्यायालय में किसी अपराधिक प्रकरण में विचाराधीन व्यक्ति हैं रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकित किये जाने के लिये पात्र नहीं होंगे	
9. किसी रक्षा समिति के सदस्य का नामांकित किया जाना ;1. अधीक्षक किसी व्यक्ति का जो धारा 8 के अधीन पात्र है विहित प्रारूप में रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकन कर सकेगा परन्तु ऐसे नामांकनों तमें अनुसूचित जातियों में अनुसूचित जन जातियों महिलाओं और अल्प संख्याकों को सम्यक प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायगा । ;2. अधीक्षक रक्षा समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य को नामांकन पत्र जारी करेगा जो ऐसे प्रारूप में होगा कि जो कि विहित किया जाये तथा तदोपरी उसे प्रदत्त की गई शक्तियां विशेषाधिकार तथा संरक्षण प्राप्त होगा तथा वह इस अधिनियम के अधीन तथा उसके द्वारा उस पर अधिरोपित किये गये कर्तव्यों का रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाहन करेगा . ;3. ग्राम कोटवार और पटेल जहां कहीं भी वे नियुक्ति किये गये हों रक्षा समिति के सदस्य होंगे .	किसी रक्षा समिति के सदस्य का नामांकित किया जाना ।
10. मुख्य रक्षक का नाम निर्देशन अधीक्षक प्रत्येक रक्षा समिति के लिए अपने किसी एक सदस्य को ममुख्य रक्षक के रूप में नाम निर्दिष्ट करेगा जिसकी शक्तियां और कर्तव्य ऐसे होंगे जो कि विहित किये जायें	मुख्य रक्षक का नाम निर्देशन
11. थाना तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना ;1. किसी पुलिस थाने की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर रक्षा समितियों के निर्देश तथा पर्यवेक्षण के लिये अधीक्षक किसी पुलिस अधिकारी को जो सहायक उप निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहो किसी थाने के रक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थ कर सकेगा । ;2. किसी जिले में कि रक्षा समिति के निर्देश तथा पर्यवेक्षणके लिये अधीक्षक किसी पुलिस अधिकारी को निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहो जिला रक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थ कर सकेगा ।	थाना तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना
12 सदस्यो तथा अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण रक्षा समितियों के सदस्य तथा धारा 10 तथा 11 के अधीन नाम निर्दिष्टया पदस्थ किये गये अधिकारी अधीक्षक के निर्देश तथा नियंत्रण के अधीन होंगे । तथा ऐसा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे तथा जब उन्हें कर्तव्य के लिये आहूत किया जाये ऐसे कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे जेसा की विहित किया जाये ।	सदस्यो तथा अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण
13. रक्षा समिति के कृत्य तथा कर्तव्य रक्षा समिति के सदस्य निम्नलिखित कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों का निर्वाहन करेंगे :- ;क. उन ग्रामों ओर क्षेत्रों की जो उन्हें समनुदेशित किये जायें चोकसी करना । ;ख. अपराध के निवारण के प्रयोजन के लिये पहरा देना । ;ग. व्यक्तियों तथा सम्पत्ति का संरक्षण करना ;घ. लोक व्यवस्था तथा शांति बनाये रखने के लिये जब आवश्यकता हो सामान्य पुलिस की सहायता करना ;ड. ऐसे अन्य कर्तव्यों का पालन करना जेसे कि राज्य सरकार या अधीक्षक द्वारा उन्हें समय समय पर समनिर्देशित किया जाए ;च. उद्घोषित अपराधी तथा फरार अपराधी को गिरफ्तार करना ऐसे गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों को बिना विलंब के निकटस्थ पुलिस थाना / वाह थाना पर पेश करना ;छ. संदिग्ध दुषचरित्र व्यक्तियों के संबंध में जानकारी देना ;ज. प्राकृतिक आपदा से संबंधित बचाव तथा राहत कार्यों मे पुलिस की आवश्यक सहायता करना	रक्षा समिति के कृत्य तथा कर्तव्य
14 प्रशिक्षण पुलिस महानिदेशक या इस निमित्य उसके द्वारा प्राधिकृत कोई पुलिस अधिकारी या अधीक्षक किसी रक्षा समिति के किसी सदस्य को प्रशिक्षण के लिये या इस अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के उप बंधों के अनुसार उन्हें समुनिर्देशित किये गये किन्ही कृत्यों या कर्तव्यों का निर्वाहन करने के लिये आहूत कर सकेगा	प्रशिक्षण
15. शक्तियां, संरक्षण तथा नियंत्रण ;1. रक्षा समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य को जब उन्हें कर्तव्य के लिये आहूत किया जाए उन्हें	शक्तियां, संरक्षण तथा नियंत्रण

पुलिस अधिनियम 1861 ;1861 क सं.5द्ध के अधीन पुलिस अधिकारी के रूप में वही शक्तियां, जिम्मेदारियां विशेषाधिकार तथा संरक्षण प्राप्त होंगे ;2द्ध रक्षा समिति के किसी भी सदस्य के विरुद्ध कोई अभियोजन ऐसे सदस्य के रूप में उसकी शक्तियों के प्रयोग तथा कर्तव्यों के निर्वाहन करने में कि गई या किये जाने के लिये तार्किक किसी बात के संबंध में अधीक्षक की पूर्व मंजूरी के शिवाय संस्थित नहीं किया जायगा	
16. नामांकन से हटाया जाना अधीक्षक रक्षा समिति के किसी ऐसे सदस्य का नाम नामांकन से हटा सकेगा जो धारा 14 के अधीन आहूत किये जाने पर युक्तियुक्त करण के बिना ऐसे आदेश की उपेक्षा करता है या उसका पालन करने से इंकार करता है या रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में उसके कृत्यों का निर्वाहन करने में उपेक्षा करता है या उनका निर्वाहन करने से इंकार करता है या अपने कर्तव्यों का अनुपालन करने के लिये दिये गये किसी विधिपूर्ण आदेश या निर्देश का पालन करने में उपेक्षा करता है या उसका पालन करने से इंकार करता है	नामांकन से हटाया जाना
17. सदस्य न रहने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र समर्पित करना ;1द्ध प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो किसी कारण से किसी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य न रहै या वह अपनी सदस्यता से त्याग पत्र देदेता है अधीक्षक को या ऐसे व्यक्ति को तथा ऐसे स्थान पर जैसे कि अधीक्षक निर्देश दे अपना नामांकन प्रमाण पत्र आयुद्ध या अन्य वस्तुयें जो कि उसे ऐसे सदस्य के रूप में जारी की गई हों तत्काल समर्पित करेगा ;2द्ध जब रक्षा समिति के किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु हो जाती है तब कोई व्यक्ति जिसकी अभिरक्षा में उप धारा ;1द्ध में निर्दिष्ट नामांकन प्रमाणपत्र आयुद्ध तथा वस्तुएं हो जो उक्त सदस्य को दी गई हैं अधीक्षक को या ऐसे व्यक्ति को या ऐसे स्थान पर जैसे की अधीक्षक निर्देश दे उक्त नामांकन प्रमाण पत्र तथा आयुद्ध तथा वस्तुयें तुरंत समर्पित करेगा ;3द्ध कोई मजिस्ट्रेट तथा अधीक्षक जब कभी यह पाते हैं की उप धारा ;1द्ध या उपधारा ;2द्ध द्वारा अपेक्षित कोई प्रमाण पत्र आयुद्ध या अन्य वस्तुयें समर्पित नहीं की गई हैं तो वे उनकी तलाशी तथा उनका अधिग्रहण करने के लिये वारंट जारी कर सकेंगे इस प्रकार जारी किया गया प्रत्येक वारंट दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 ;1974 क स. 2द्ध के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किसी पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा या यदि वारंट जारी करने वाले मजिस्ट्रेट या अधीक्षक द्वारा इस प्रकार निर्देशित करे तो किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा उसका निष्पादन किया जायेगा	सदस्य न रहने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र समर्पित करना
18. दण्ड ;1द्ध यदि रक्षा समिति का कोई सदस्य धारा 17 की उपधारा ;1द्ध के उपबंधों के अनुसार जानबुझकर प्रमाण- पत्र तथा आयुध या कोई अन्य वस्तुएं समर्पित करने में उपेक्षा करता है या ऐसा करने से इंकार करता है तो वह दोसिद्धि पर कारावास से, जो पन्द्रह दिन तक का हो सकेगा या जुर्माने से, जो दो सौ पचास रुपये तक हो सकेगा, या दोनों से दण्डित किया जायेगा. ;2द्ध यदि कोई व्यक्ति धारा 17 की उपधारा ;2द्ध के उपबंधों के अनुसार जानबुझकर प्रमाण- पत्र तथा आयुध या कोई अन्य वस्तुएं समर्पित करने में उपेक्षा करता है या ऐसा करने से इंकार करता है तो वह दोसिद्धि पर, जुर्माने से, जो पांच सौ रुपये तक हो सकेगा, से दण्डित किया जायेगा. ;3द्ध उपधारा ;1द्ध या उपधारा ;2द्ध के अधीन कोई भी कार्यवाही अधीक्षक की पूर्व मंजूरी के बिना संस्थित नहीं की जाएगी.	दण्ड
19. रक्षा समिति के सदस्य लोक सेवक होंगे. इस अधिनियम के अधीन कार्य कर रहे रक्षा समिति के सदस्य भारतीय दण्ड संहिता,1860;1860का सं.45द्ध की धारा 21 के अर्थ के अंतर्गत लोक सेवक समझे जाएंगे.	रक्षा समिति के सदस्य लोक सेवक होंगे.
20. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के सदस्य बनने के लिए रक्षा समितिके सदस्य निरहित नहीं होंगे. तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि में अन्तर्विष्ट किसी प्रतिकूल बात केइ होते हुए भी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकरण का सदस्य होने से केवल इस तथ्य के कारण से निरहित नहीं होगा कि वह किसी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य है या कि वह रक्षा समिति का सदस्य होने के आधार पर सरकार के अधीन लाभ का पद धारण करता है. स्पटीकरण:- इस धारा के प्रयोजन के लिये "स्थानीय प्रधिकरण" में सम्मिलित है कोई नगरपालिक निगम, नगरपालिका परिद,नगर पंचायत,जिला पंचायत,जनपद पंचायत और ग्राम पंचायत,	स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के सदस्य बनने के लिए रक्षा समिति के सदस्य निरहित नहीं होंगे.

21. <u>नियम बनाने की शक्तियाँ</u> ;1. सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए नियम बना सकेगी, ;2. विषिष्टता तथा पूर्वगामी शक्ति की व्यापकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना, ऐसे नियमों में निम्नलिखित विषयों के लिए उपबंध हो सकेंगे या उनका विनियम किया जा सकेगा, अर्थात् :- ;क. ऐसे कृत्य जिनका निर्वहन तथा ऐसे कर्तव्य जिनका पालन धारा 3 के अधीन रक्षा समिति द्वारा किया जायगा, ;ख. वह प्ररूप जिसमें धारा 9 की उपधारा ;2 के अधीन नामांकन प्रमाण -पत्र जारी किया जाएगा, ;ग. रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों का संगठन, नामांकन, कृत्य तथा अनुषासन तथा वह रीति जिसमें उन्हें कर्तव्य के लिए आहूत किया जा सकेगा, ;घ. धारा 12 के अधीन मुख्य रक्षक, थाना रक्षा अधिकारी तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की शक्तियाँ, कर्तव्य तथा प्रशिक्षण, और ;ङ. सामान्यतः इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को प्रभावशील बनाने के लिए, ;3. इस अधिनियम के अधीन बनाया गया प्रत्येक नियम, उनके बनाए जाने के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र राज्य विधान सभा के पटल पर रखा जाएगा.	नियम बनाने की शक्तियाँ
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उद्देश्यों और कारणों का कथन

नियमित पुलिस को अपराधों का निवारण और उनका पता लगाने तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के अपने कार्यों को पूर्ण करने के लिए सुसंगत जानकारी प्राप्त करने हेतु कुछ विषेष इंतजाम करने की आवश्यकता होती है. इस समय नागरिकों में बढ़ रही जागरूकता के कारण विकास की प्रक्रिया को सकर बनाने के लिए शांति बनाये रखने में इस समुदाय की भागीदारी आवश्यक हो गई है. इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य के डांकू प्रभावित जिलों में 1956 में रक्षा समिति का संकल्पना शुरू की गई थी. बाद में, 1956 में राज्य सरकार ने संकल्प द्वारा राज्य के शेष जिलों में ऐसी समितियों का गठन किया था. अब राज्य सरकार ने पुलिस सुधार समिति की सलाह पर यह विनिष्चय किया है कि पुलिस की अधिक दक्षता के लिए इस संकल्पना का प्रभावी रूप उपयोग करने हेतु एक विधान अधिनियमित किया जाए.

2. राज्य में शांति तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में समुदाय की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से यह प्रस्वतावित है कि ग्रामों और नगरों में परिज्ञक्षेत्रों / वार्डों में रक्षा समिति के रूप में औपचारिक संरचना सृजित की जाए.

3. अतः यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत है.

भोपाल:

तारिख 15 नवम्बर 1999

नन्द कुमार पटेल

भारसाधक सदस्य

प्रत्यायोजित विधि निर्माण के संबंध में ज्ञापन

प्रस्तावित विधेयक के खण्ड 21 ;2 में ;क. लगायत ;ङ. के प्रावधानों में संबंध में राज्य सरकार को अधिसूचना द्वारा नियम बनाये जाने की विधायनी शक्तियाँ प्रत्यायोजित की गई हैं. जिसके तहत निर्मित नियम सामान्य स्वरूप के होंगे.

के०पी०तिवारी

सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा

मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र
;असाधारणद्ध
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

कमांक 746द्ध भोपाल,गुरुवार,दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999—कार्तिक 27,शक 1921

मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा सचिवालय

भोपाल, दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999

कं.36475—विधान—99—मध्यप्रदेश विधानसभा नियमावली के नियम 64 के उपबंधों के पालन में मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति विधेयक,1999 ;कमांक 38 सन् 1999द्ध जो विधान सभा में दिनांक 18 नवम्बर,1999 को पुरःस्थापित हुआ था, जनसाधारण की सूचना के लिये प्रकाशित किया जाता हैं।

के.पी.तिवारी
सचिव
मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा

मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र, दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1999

मध्य प्रदेश विधेयक

क्रमांक 38 सन् 1999

मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम रक्षा तथा नगर सुरक्षा समिति विधेयक, 1999.

विषय सूची

खण्ड—:

1. संक्षिप्त नाम,विस्तार और प्रारम्भ.
2. परिभाषाएं.
3. रक्षा समिति का गठन.
4. समिति का अधीक्षण सरकार में निहित होगा.
5. पुलिस महानिदेशक,पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, रेंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक की शक्तियां
6. अधीक्षक, जिले की रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा.
7. जिला रक्षा समिति बोर्ड.
8. रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों की अर्हता.
9. किसी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य नामांकित किया जाना.
10. मुख्य रक्षक का नामनिर्देशन.
11. थाना तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना.
12. सदस्यों तथा अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण
13. रक्षा समिति के कृत्त तथा कर्तव्य.
14. प्रशिक्षण
15. शक्तियां, संरक्षण तथा नियंत्रण.
16. नामांकन से हटाया जाना.
17. सदस्य न रहने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रमाण-पत्र समर्पित करना.
18. दण्ड.
19. रक्षा समिति के सदस्य लोक सेवक होंगे.
20. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के सदस्य बनने के लिये रक्षा समिति के सदस्य निरर्हित नहीं होंगे.
21. नियम बनाने की शक्तियां.

1. संक्षिप्त नाम विस्तार और प्रारंभ

;1द्व इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम मध्य प्रदेश ग्राम नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम 1999 हैं.

;2द्व इसका विस्तार संपूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर हैं.

;3द्व यह ऐसी तारीख को तथा ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रवृत्त होगा जिसे राज्य सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, विनिर्दिष्ट करे तथा भिन्न-भिन्न तारीखों विनिर्दिष्ट की जा सकेगी.

2. परिभाषाएँ.

इस अधिनियम में जब तक संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

;कद्व “सरकार” से अभिप्रेत है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

;खद्व “रक्षा समिति का सदस्य” से अभिप्रेत हैं, धारा 9 के अधीन नामांकित कोई व्यक्ति

;गद्व “अधीक्षक” से अभिप्रेत है, पुलिस अधीक्षक

3. रक्षा समिति का गठन

सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, किसी भी अधीक्षक को, उसकी अधिकारिता के भीतर आने वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लियें जैसा कि वह आवश्यक समझे, रक्षा समिति के नाम से स्वेच्छिक निकायों का गठन करने के संरक्षण सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के संबंध में इस अधिनियम के तथा उसके अधीन बनाए गये नियमों के उपबधों के अनुसार ऐसे कृत्तों और कर्तव्यों का, जो उन्हें समुनुदेशित किये जाये, निर्वहन करेंगे.

4. रक्षा समिति का अधीक्षण सरकार में निहित होगा

रक्षा समिति का अधीक्षण, सम्पूर्ण राज्य में, निहित है तथा उसके क्षरा प्रयोक्तव्य है तथा रक्षा समिति के किसी सदस्य पर किसी अधिकारी द्वारा, प्रयोक्तव्य, कोई नियंत्रण, निदेश तथा पर्यवेक्षण ऐसे अधीक्षण के अधधीन रहे हुए प्रयोक्तव्य होगा।

5. पुलिस महानिदेशक, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक की शक्तियाँ,

;1द्व राज्य पुलिस के महानिदेशक तथा महानिरीक्षक, राज्य की समस्त रक्षा समितियों के प्रमुख होंगे तथा उन पर नियंत्रण रखेंगे।

;2द्व अधीक्षक, रक्षा समितियों का, उस क्षेत्र का प्रमुख होगा, जिसके कि लिये वह अधीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति किया गया हैं,

;3द्व किसी भी क्षेत्र में रक्षा समितियों का प्रशासन उन क्षेत्रों पर अधिकारिता रखने वाले संबंधित रेंज के महानिरीक्षक के सामान्य नियंत्रण तथा निर्देश के अधधीन रहते हुए अधीक्षक में निहित होगा।

6. अधीक्षक जिले की रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा।

धारा 3 के अधीन अधिसूचना के जारी होने पर अधीक्षक रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा जिनमें इतने व्यक्ति होंगे जैसा कि विहित किया जाये।

7. जिला रक्षा समिति बोर्ड

प्रत्येक जिले में एक रक्षा समिति बोर्ड होगा जो जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री के अध्यक्ष के रूप में जिले के कलेक्टर और अधीक्षक जो की बोर्ड के सदस्य सचिव होंगे से मिलकर बनेगा। बोर्ड रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों को सूनेगा और समुचित विनिश्चय लेगा।

8. रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों की आर्हता

किसी ग्राम / परिक्षेत्र में का 20 और 45 वर्ष की आयु के बीच का तथा निवास करने वाला प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो इस अधिनियम के अधीन किये जाने वाले कर्तव्यों तथा कृत्यों की प्रकृति का ध्यान रखते हुए सदस्य होने का इच्छुक हो तथा शारीरिक रूप से ठीक तथा समर्थ हो क्षेत्र के लिये गठित की गई रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकन के लिये पात्र होगा।

परन्तु ऐसे व्यक्ति जिन्हें किसी अपराधिक मामले में सिद्ध दोष ठहराया गया है या वे किसी दाण्डीक न्यायालय में किसी अपराधिक प्रकरण में विचाराधीन व्यक्ति हैं रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकित किये जाने के लिये पात्र नहीं होंगे

9. किसी रक्षा समिति के सदस्य का नामांकित किया जाना

;1द्व अधीक्षक किसी व्यक्ति का जो धारा 8 के अधीन पात्र है विहित प्रारूप में रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकन कर सकेगा परन्तु ऐसे नामांकनों तमें अनुसूचित जातियों में अनुसूचित जन जातियों महिलाओं और अल्प संख्याकों को सम्यक प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायगा।

;2द्व अधीक्षक रक्षा समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य को नामांकन पत्र जारी करेगा जो ऐसे प्रारूप में होगा कि जो कि विहित किया जाये तथा तदोपरी उसे प्रदत्त की गई शक्तियाँ विशेषाधिकार तथा संरक्षण प्राप्त होगा तथा वह इस अधिनियम के अधीन तथा उसके द्वारा उस पर अधिरोपित किये गये कर्तव्यों का रक्षा

समिति के सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाहन करेगा .

;3द्व ग्राम कोटवार और पटेल जहां कहीं भी वे नियुक्ति किये गये हों रक्षा समिति के सदस्य होंगे .

10. मुख्य रक्षक का नाम निर्देशन

अधीक्षक प्रत्येक रक्षा समिति के लिए अपने किसी एक सदस्य को ममुख्य रक्षक के रूप में नाम निर्दिष्ट करेगा जिसकी शक्तियां और कर्तव्य ऐसे होंगे जो कि विहित किये जायें

11. थाना तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना

;1द्व किसी पुलिस थाने की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर रक्षा समितियों के निर्देश तथा पर्यवेक्षण के लिये अधीक्षक किसी पुलिस अधिकारी को जो सहायक उप निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहो किसी थाने के रक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थ कर सकेगा ।

;2द्व किसी जिले में कि रक्षा समिति के निर्देश तथा पर्यवेक्षणके लिये अधीक्षक किसी पुलिस अधिकारी को निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहो जिला रक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थ कर सकेगा

12 सदस्यों तथा अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण

रक्षा समितियों के सदस्य तथा धारा 10 तथा 11 के अधीन नाम निर्दिष्टया पदस्थ किये गये अधिकारी अधीक्षक के निर्देश तथा नियंत्रण के अधीन होंगे । तथा ऐसा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे तथा जब उन्हें कर्तव्य के लिये आहूत किया जाये ऐसे कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे जेसा की विहित किया जाये ।

13. रक्षा समिति के कृत्य तथा कर्तव्य

रक्षा समिति के सदस्य निम्नलिखित कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों का निर्वाहन करेंगे :-

;कद्व उन ग्रामों ओर क्षेत्रों की जो उन्हें समनुदेशित किये जायें चोकसी करना ।

;खद्व अपराध के निवारण के प्रयोजन के लिये पहरा देना ।

;गद्व व्यक्तियों तथा सम्पत्ति का संरक्षण करना

;घद्व लोक व्यवस्था तथा शांति बनाये रखने के लिये जब आवश्यकता हो सामान्य पुलिस की सहायता करना

;डद्व ऐसे अन्य कर्तव्यों का पालन करना जेसे कि राज्य सरकार या अधीक्षक द्वारा उन्हें समय समय पर समनिर्देशित किया जाए

;चद्व उद्घोषित अपराधी तथा फरार अपराधी को गिरफ्तार करना ऐसे गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों को बिना विलंब के निकटस्थ पुलिस थाना / वाह थाना पर पेश करना

;छद्व संदिग्ध दुषचरित्र व्यक्तियों के संबंध में जानकारी देना

;जद्व प्राकृतिक आपदा से संबंधित बचाव तथा राहत कार्यों मे पुलिस की आवश्यक सहायता करना

14 प्रशिक्षण

पुलिस महानिदेशक या इस निमित्य उसके द्वारा प्राधिकृत कोई पुलिस अधिकारी या अधीक्षक किसी रक्षा समिति के किसी सदस्य को प्रशिक्षण के लिये या इस अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के उप बंधों के अनुसार उन्हें समुनिर्देशित किये गये किन्ही कृत्यों या कर्तव्यों का निर्वाहन करने के लिये आहूत कर सकेगा

15. शक्तियां, संरक्षण तथा नियंत्रण

;1द्व रक्षा समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य को जब उन्हें कर्तव्य के लिये आहूत किया जाए उन्हें पुलिस अधिनियम 1861 ;1861 क सं.5द्व के अधीन पुलिस अधिकारी के रूप में वही शक्तियां, जिम्मेदारियां विशेषाधिकार तथा संरक्षण प्राप्त होंगे

;2द्व रक्षा समिति के किसी भी सदस्य के विरुद्ध कोई अभियोजन ऐसे सदस्य के रूप में उसकी शक्तियों के प्रयोग तथा कर्तव्यों के निर्वाहन करने में कि गई या किये जाने के लिये तार्त्यित किसी बात के संबंध मे अधीक्षक की पूर्व मंजूरी के शिवाय संस्थित नही किया जायगा

16. नामांकन से हटाया जाना

अधीक्षक रक्षा समिति के किसी ऐसे सदस्य का नाम नामांकन से हटा सकेगा जो धारा 14 के अधीन आहूत किये जाने पर युक्तियुक्त करण के बिना ऐसे आदेश की उपेक्षा करता है या उसका पालन करने से इंकार करता है या रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में उसके कृत्यों का निर्वाहन करने मे उपेक्षा करता है या उनका निर्वाहन करने से इंकार करता है या अपने कर्तव्यों का अनुपालन करने के लिये दिये गये किसी विधिपूर्ण आदेश या निर्देश का पालन करने में उपेक्षा करता है या उसका पालन करने से इंकार करता है

17. सदस्य न रहने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र समर्पित करना

;1द्व प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो किसी कारण से किसी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य न रहै या वह अपनी सदस्यता से त्याग पत्र देदेता है अधीक्षक को या ऐसे व्यक्ति को तथा ऐसे स्थान पर जैसे कि अधीक्षक निर्देश दे

अपना नामांकन प्रमाण पत्र आयुद्ध या अन्य वस्तुयें जो कि उसे ऐसे सदस्य के रूप में जारी की गई हों तत्काल समर्पित करेगा

;2द्ध जब रक्षा समिति के किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु हो जाती है तब कोई व्यक्ति जिसकी अभिरक्षा में उप धारा ;1द्ध में निर्दिष्ट नामांकन प्रमाणपत्र आयुद्ध तथा वस्तुएं हो जो उक्त सदस्य को दी गई हैं अधीक्षक को या ऐसे व्यक्ति को या ऐसे स्थान पर जैसे की अधीक्षक निर्देश दे उक्त नामांकन प्रमाण पत्र तथा आयुद्ध तथा वस्तुयें तुरंत समर्पित करेगा

;3द्ध कोई मजिस्ट्रेट तथा अधीक्षक जब कभी यह पाते हैं की उप धारा ;1द्ध या उपधारा ;2द्ध द्वारा अपेक्षित कोई प्रमाण पत्र आयुद्ध या अन्य वस्तुयें समर्पित नहीं की गई हैं तो वे उनकी तलाशी तथा उनका अधिग्रहण करने के लिये वारंट जारी कर सकेंगे इस प्रकार जारी किया गया प्रत्येक वारंट दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 ;1974 क स. 2द्ध के उपबंधों के अनुसार किसी पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा या यदि वारंट जारी करने वाले मजिस्ट्रेट या अधीक्षक द्वारा इस प्रकार निर्देशित करे तो किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा उसका निष्पादन किया जायेगा

18. दण्ड

;1द्ध यदि रक्षा समिति का कोई सदस्य धारा 17 की उपधारा ;1द्ध के उपबंधों के अनुसार जानबुझकर प्रमाण—पत्र तथा आयुद्ध या कोई अन्य वस्तुएं समर्पित करने में उपेक्षा करता है या एंसा करने से इंकार करता है तो वह दोसिद्धि पर कारावास से, जो पन्द्रह दिन तक का हो सकेगा या जुर्माने से, जो दो सौ पचास रुपये तक हो सकेगा, या दोनो से दण्डित किया जायेगा.

;2द्ध यदि कोई व्यक्ति धारा 17 की उपधारा ;2द्ध के उपबंधों के अनुसार जानबुझकर प्रमाण—पत्र तथा आयुद्ध या कोई अन्य वस्तुएं समर्पित करने में उपेक्षा करता है या एंसा करने से इंकार करता है तो वह दोसिद्धि पर, जुर्माने से, जो पांच सौ रुपये तक हो सकेगा, से दण्डित किया जायेगा.

;3द्ध उपधारा ;1द्ध या उपधारा ;2द्ध के अधीन कोई भी कार्यवाही अधीक्षक की पूर्व मंजूरी के बिना संस्थित नहीं की जाएगी.

19. रक्षा समिति के सदस्य लोक सेवक होंगे.

इस अधिनियम के अधीन कार्य कर रहे रक्षा समिति के सदस्य भारतीय दण्ड संहिता,1860;1860का सं. 45द्ध की धारा 21 के अर्थ के अंतर्गत लोक सेवक समझे जाएंगे.

20. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के सदस्य बनने के लिए रक्षा समितिके सदस्य निरर्हित नहीं होंगे.

तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि में अन्तर्विष्ट किसी प्रतिकूल बात केइ होते हुए भी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकरण का सदस्य होने से केवल इस तथ्य के कारण से निरर्हित नहीं होगा कि वह किसी रक्षा समिति का सदस्य है या कि वह रक्षा समिति का सदस्य होने के आधार पर सरकार के अधीन लाभ का पद धारण करता है.

स्पटीकरण:— इस धारा के प्रयोजन के लिये “स्थानीय प्राधिकरण” में सम्मिलित है कोई नगरपालिक निगम, नगरपालिका परिद,नगर पंचायत,जिला पंचायत,जनपद पंचायत और ग्राम पंचायत,

21. नियम बनाने की शक्तियां

;1द्ध सरकार,अधिसूचना द्वारा,इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए नियम बना सकेगी,

;2द्ध विषिष्टतया तथा पूर्वगामी शक्ति की व्यापकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना,ऐसे नियमों में निम्नलिखित विषयों के लिए उपबंध हो सकेंगे या उनका विनिमय किया जा सकेगा, अर्थात् :—

;कद्ध ऐसे कृत्य जिनका निर्वहन तथा ऐसे कर्तव्य जिनका पालन धारा 3 के अधीन रक्षा समिति द्वारा किया जायगा,

;खद्ध वह प्ररूप जिसमें धारा 9 की उपधारा ;2द्ध के अधीन नामांकन प्रमाण —पत्र जारी किया जाएगा,

;गद्ध रक्षा समित के सदस्यों का संगठन,नामांकन,कृत्य तथा अनुपासन तथा वह रीति जिसमें उन्हें कर्तव्य के लिए आहूत किया जा सकेगा,

;घद्ध धारा 12 के अधीन मुख्य रक्षक ,थाना रक्षा अधिकारी तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की शक्तियां,कर्तव्य तथा प्रषिक्षण,और

;ङद्ध सामान्यत: इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को प्रभावशील बनाने के लिए,

;3द्ध इस अधिनियम के अधीन बनाया गया प्रत्येक नियम, उनके बनाए जाने के पश्चात् यथाषीघ्र राज्य विधान सभा के पटल पर रखा जाएगा.

उद्देश्यों और कारणों का कथन

नियमित पुलिस को अपराधों का निवारण और उनका पता लगाने तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के अपने कार्यों को पूर्ण करने के लिए सुसंगत जानकारी प्राप्त करने हेतु कुछ विषेष इंतजाम करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इस समय नागरिकों में बढ़ रही जागरूकता के कारण विकास की प्रक्रिया को सफल बनाने के लिए शांति बनाये रखने में इस समुदाय की भागीदारी आवश्यक हो गई है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य के ड्रांकू प्रभावित जिलों में 1956 में रक्षा समिति का संकल्पना शुरू की गई थी। बाद में, 1956 में राज्य सरकार ने संकल्प द्वारा राज्य के शेष जिलों में ऐसी समितियों का गठन किया था। अब राज्य सरकार ने पुलिस सुधार समिति की सलाह पर यह विनिश्चय किया है कि पुलिस की अधिक दक्षता के लिए इस संकल्पना का प्रभावी रूप उपयोग करने हेतु एक विधान अधिनियमित किया जाए।

2. राज्य में शांति तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में समुदाय की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से यह प्रस्तावित है कि ग्रामों और नगरों में परििक्षेत्रों / वार्डों में रक्षा समिति के रूप में औपचारिक संरचना सृजित की जाए।

3. अतः यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत है।

भोपाल:
तारीख 15 नवम्बर 1999

नन्द कुमार पटेल
भारसाधक सदस्य

प्रत्यायोजित विधि निर्माण के संबंध में ज्ञापन

प्रस्तावित विधेयक के खण्ड 21 ;2द्ध में ;कद्ध लगायत ;डद्ध के प्रावधानों में संबंध में राज्य सरकार को अधिसूचना द्वारा नियम बनाये जाने की विधायनी शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित की गई हैं। जिसके तहत निर्मित नियम सामान्य स्वरूप के होंगे।

के०पी०तिवारी
सचिव
मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा

MAHDYA PRADESH ADHINIYAM
NO.-- OF 2002
MADHYA PRADESH GRAM TATHA NAGAR RAKSHTA DAL
ADHINIYAM 2002
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section

01. Short title, extent and commencement.
02. Definitions
03. Constitutions.
04. Qualification of members of Taksha Dal.
05. Enrolment of members of Raksja Dal.
06. Function and Duties of Raksha Dal.
07. Nominating of Mukhya Rakshak
08. Posting of Thana and Jila Raksha Adhikari.
09. Control and Training if Members and Officers.
10. Training
11. Powers, Protection and Control.
12. Members of Raksha Dal to be Public Servent.
13. Issuing arms to members of Raksha Dal.
14. Powers of Director General/Inspector General, Range Inspector General and the Superintendent of Police.
15. De-enrollment.
16. Certificate to be delivered by the person seizing to be members.
17. Punishment.
18. Members of Raksha Dal not disqualified from being Members of Local Bodies.
19. Powers of make rules.
20. Repealing.

MADHYA PRADESH BILL

No. OF 2002

THE MADHYA PRADESH GRAM TATHA NAGAR RAKSHA DAL ADHINIYAM 2002

[Received the assent of the Governor on the 2002:Assent First published in the "Madhya Pradesh Gazette (Extraordinary)" Dated the 2002]

An Act to provide for the constitution of the Gram Thtah Nagar Raksha Dal for the maintainence of peace and order in the State of Madhya Pradesh and their powers and duties.

Be if enacted by the Madhya Pradesh Legislature in the Fifty Second Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

01. SHORT TITLE EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

- (1) This Act may be called the Madhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Nagar Raksha Adhiniyam, 2002,
- (2) It extends to the whole of the Madhya Pradesh,
- (3) It shall come into force in the whole of the state of Madhya Pradesh on the publication of this Act in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette (Extraordinary) for the first time.

02. DEFINITIONS

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Government" means the Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) "Members of a Raksha Dal" means a person enrolled under Section 6.
- (c) "Gram Sabha" Means a Gram Sabha constituted under section 5-A of Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj and Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam, 1993 (No. 1 of the year 1994 and Amendment Act No. 3 of the Year 2001),
- (d) "Mahalla Samiti" means a Mohalla Samiti constituted under section 3 of Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Mohalla Samiti (Constitution, Function, Powers and Procedure for conduct of Business) Rules, 2001
- (e) "Superintendent" means the District Superintendent of Police.

03. CONSTITUTION OF RAKSHA DAL

Gram Sabha/Mohalla Samiti shall send a list of person to the extent to 125% of the required number to the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall consider the list the list and after excluding the name of ineligible, incompetent/unsuitable person shall constitute the Raksha Dal amongst the remaining names.

04. QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF THE RAKSHA DAL

Every person between the age of 20 to 45 Years and residing in a village/mohalla and who, having regards to the nature of duties and functions to be performed under this Act, is willing to be a member, and is physically fit and capable, shall be eligible for enrollment as a member of the Raksha Dal.

Provided that such person who have been convicted in a criminal case or/are under trial in a court shall not be eligible to be enrollment as a member of Raksha Dal.

05. ENROLMENT OF MEMBER OF A RAKSHA DAL

- (1) The Superintendent may enroll in the prescribed form any person who is eligible under section 4 who has been nominated by Gram Sabha or Nagar Parishad.
-

Provided that in such enrollments due representation would be given to scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes, Women and the Minorities.

(2) The Superintendent shall issue a certificate of enrollment to every member of a Raksha Dal which shall be in such form as may be prescribed and thereupon he shall have the powers, privileges and protection conferred and shall discharge the duties imposed on him as a member of the Raksha Dal by or under this Act.

(3) The village Kotwar and patel wherever appointed will be the members of the Raksha Dal.

06. FUNCTION AND DUTIES OF RAKSHA DAL

The members of Raksja Dal shall perform the following functions and duties.

- (a) Keeping vigil in the village/mohallas assigned to them.
- (b) Patrolling for the purpose of prevention of crime.
- (c) Protection of persons and property.
- (d) Assisting the police, when necessary, in maintaining the public order and peace.
- (e) Performing such other duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by the Superintendent of police of Gram Raksha Samiti.
- (f) To arrest proclaimed offenders and to produced such arrested person to the nearest police station/outpost without delay.
- (g) To give information regarding suspicious and bad characters.
- (h) To render necessary assistance to police in rescue and relief works connected with natural calamities.

07. NOMINATION OF MUKHYA GRAM RAKSHAK

The Superintendent shall nominate for every Raksha Dal, one of its members as Mukhya Rakshak whose duties shall be such as may be prescribed.

08. POSTING OF THANA AND JILA RAKSHA ADHIKARI

- (1) For direction and supervision of members of Raksha Dal called out for duty within the local limits of a police station, the Superintendent may post a police officer, not below the rank of a an Assistant Sub- Inspector to be a **Thana Raksha Adhikari**.
- (2) For direction and supervision of members of Raksha Dal called out for duty within a District, the Superintendent may post a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector to be a **Jila Raksha Adhikari**.

09. CONTROL AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

Members of the Raksha Dal called out duty and the officers nominated of posted under section 7 and 8 shall be under the of a Raksha Dal for training or to discharge any of the function or cuties assigned to them in according to them in according with the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under

10. TRAINING

The Director General of police or nay police officer authorised by him in this behalf or the Superintendent may be assigned to any member performing such other duties as may be assigned to them from time by the authorities designated in this act.

11. POWERS, PROTECTION AND CONTROL

(1) Every member of the Raksha Dal shall, when called out for duty, have the same powers, liabilities, privileges and protection as a police Officers under the police Act 1861 (N. 5 of 1861)

(2) No protection shall be instituted against a member of a Raksha Dal, called out fir duty, in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in the exercise of his power or the discharge of his functions of duties as such member except with the previous sanction of his Superintendent.

12. MEMBERS OF THE RAKSHA DAL TO BE PUBLIC SERVANTS

The members of the Raksha Dal acting under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (No. 45 of 1860).

13. ISSUING ARMS TO MEMBERS OF RAKSHA DAL

(1) In a Problematic district, members of Raksha Dal called out for duties can be issued confiscated arms and such other Government arms, which are currently not in use in police Department.

(2) The weapons to be provide under sub section (1), the procedure for its maintenance and training for handing of weapon shall be prescribed in the rule under this Act.

14. POWERS OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INSPECTOR GENERAL, RANGE AND THE SUPERINTENDENT

(1) The Director General and Inspector General of state police shall be the Chief Coordinator of all the Raksha Sals in the state.

(2) The Director General of police, Range shall be the range coordinator of Raksha Dals within the Range.

(3) The Superintendent shall be the District Coordinator of the Raksha Dal in the district for which he is appointed as Superintendent.

15. DE-ENROLLMENT

The Superintendent may, in consultation with Gram Sabha/Mohalla samiti may de-enroll any member of the Raksha Dal, who on being called out under Section 6, without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to obey such order or to discharge his function as a member of the Raksha Dal or to obey any lawful order or direction given to him the performance of his duties.

16. CERTIFICATE TO BE DELIVERED UP BY THE PERSON CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

(1) Every person who for any person ceases to be a member of a Raksha Dal or resign his membership shall forthwith deliver to the Superintendent or to such person and at such place as the Superintendent may direct, his certificate of enrollment and the arms and other articles, which have been issued to him as such member.

(2) When a member of a Raksha Dal dies, any person who is in custody of the certificate of Enrollment, the arms and the articles referred to in sub-section (1) which have been issued to the said member shall forthwith deliver to the Superintendent or to such person or at such place as the Superintendent may direct, the said certificate of Enrollment arms articles.

(3) Any magistrate and the Superintendent may issue a warrant to search for and seize whenever they may be found any certificate, arms or other not delivered as required by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2). Every warrant so issued shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) by a police officer or if the magistrate or the Superintendent issuing the warrant so directs by any other person.

17. PUNISHMENT

(1) If any member of the Raksha Dal willfully neglects or refuses to deliver up his certificate of Enrollment and the arms or any other article in accordance with provisions of sub-section (1) of section 16, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to fifteen days or with fine which may extend to Two hundred and fifty rupees or with both.

(2) If any member of the Raksha Dal willfully neglects or refuses to deliver the certificate of enrollment and the arms or any other article in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 16, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five Hundred rupees.

(3) No proceeding shall be instituted under sub-section (2) without the previous sanction of the Superintendent.

18. MEMBERS OF THE RAKSHA DAL NOT DISQUALIFIED FROM BEING MEMBERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any other law for the time being in force, a member of the Raksha Dal shall not be disqualified from being a member of any local authority merely, by reason of the fact that he is a member of a Raksha Dal or that he holds an office of profit under the Government by virtue of his being a member of a Raksha Dal.

Explanation :-For the purpose of this section "Local authority" includes a Municipal council, a Nagar Panchayat, Zila Panchayat, Jnepad Panchayat and Gram Panchayat

19. POWERS OF GOVERNMENT TO MAKE RULES

- (1) The Government may by notification make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate the following matters, namely-
 - (a) The Function which shall be discharged and the duties which shall be performed by the Raksha Dal under section 6.
 - (b) The form of certificate of enrollment shall be issued under sub-section (2) of section 5.
 - (c) The organization, enrollment and function, discipline of the members of the Raksha Dal and the manner in which they may be called out for duty.
 - (d) Powers, duties and training of the Mukhya Rakshak Thana Raksha Adhikari and Jila Raksha Adhikari under section 7 and 8
- (e) Generally for giving effect to the purpose of this Act.
- (3) Every rule made under this Act. shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, on the table of the State Vidhan Sabha.

20. REPEALING

Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Act, 1999 (No. 4 of the year 2000) is hereby repealed

Mahdya Pradesh Adhiniyam

No.-- of 2002

Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Rakshta Dal Adhiniyam

Table of contents

Section

01. Short title, extent and commencement.
02. Definitions
03. Constitutions.
04. Qualification of members of Taksha Dal.
05. Enrolment of members of Raksja Dal.
06. Function and Duties of Raksha Dal.
07. Nominating of Mukhya Rakshak
08. Posting of Thana and Jila Raksha Adhikari.
09. Control and Training if Members and Officers.
10. Training
11. Powers, Protection and Control.
12. Members of Raksha Dal to be Public Servent.
13. Issuing arms to members of Raksha Dal.
14. Powers of Director General/Inspector General, Range Inspector General and the Superintendent of Police.
15. De-enrollment.
16. Certificate to be delivered by the person seizing to be members.
17. Punishment.
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MADHYA PRADESH

No. OF 2002

THE MADHYA PRADESH GRAM TATHA NAGAR RAKSHA DAL ADHINIYAM 2002

[Received the assent of the Governor on the 2002: Assent First published in the "Madhya Pradesh Gazette (Extraordinary)" Dated the 2002]

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(3) It shall come into force in the whole of the state of Madhya Pradesh on the publication of this Act in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette (Extraordinary) for the first time.

Definitions	02. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, (a) "Government" means the Government of Madhya Pradesh. (b) "Members of a Raksha Dal" means a person enrolled under Section 6. (c) "Gram Sabha" Means a Gram Sabha constituted under section 5-A of Madhya Pradesh Rajya Evam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam, 1993 (No. 1 of the year 1994 and Amendment Act No. 3 of the Year 2001), (d) "Mahalla Samiti" means a Mohilla Samiti constituted under section 3 of Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Mohilla Samiti.(constitution, Function, Powers and Procedure for conduct of Business) Rules, 2001 (e) "Superintendent" means the District Superintendent of Police.
Constitution of Raksha Dal	03. Gram Shaba/Mohilla Samiti shall send a list of person to the extent to 125% of the required number to the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall consider the list the list and after excluding the name of ineligible, incompetent/unsuitable person shall constitute the Raksha Dal amongst the remaining names.
Qualification of members of the Raksha Dal	04. Every person between the age of 20 to 45 Years and residing in a village/mohilla and who, having regards to the nature of duties and functions to be performed under this Act, is willing to be a member, and is physically fit and capable, shall be eligible for
Enrolment of member of a Raksha Dal	05. (1) The Superintendent, may enroll in the prescribed form nay person who is eligible under section 4 who has been nominated by Gram Sabha or Nagar Parishad. Provided that in such enrollments would be given to scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes, Women and the Minorities. (2) The Superintendent shall issue a certificate of enrollment to every member of a Raksha Dal which shall be in such form as may be prescribed and thereupon he shall have the powers, privileges and protection conferred and shall discharge the duties imposed on him as a

member of the Raksha Dal by or under this Act. (3) The village Kotwar and patel wherever appointed will be the members of the Raksha Dal.	
Function and Duties of Raksha Dal	06. The members of Raksja Dal shall perform the following functions and duties. (a) Keeping vigil in the village/mohallas assigned to them. (b) Patrolling for the purpose of prevention of crime. (c) Protection of persons and property. (d) Assisting the police, when necessary, is maintaining the public order and peace. (e) Performing such other duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by the Superintendent of police of Gram Raksha Samiti. (f) To arrest proclaimed offenders and to produced such arrested person to the nearest police station/outpost without delay. (g) To give information regarding suspicious and bad characters. (h) To render necessary assistance to police in rescue and relief works connected with natural calamites.
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Control and training of members and officers	09. Members of the Raksha Dal called out duty and the officers nominated of posted under section 7 and 8 shall be under the of a Raksha Dal for training or to discharge any of the function or cuties assigned to them in according to them in according with the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under
Training	10. The Director General of police or nay police officer authorised by him in this behalf or the Superintendent may be assigned to any

member performing such other duties as may be assigned to them from time by the authorities designated in this act.	
Powers, protection and control	11. (1) Every member of the Raksha Dal shall, when called out for duty, have the same powers, liabilities, privileges and protection as a police Officers under the police Act 1861 (N. 5 of 1861) (2) No protection shall be instituted against a member of a Raksha Dal, called out fir duty, in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in the exercise of his power or the discharge of his functions of duties as such member except with the previous sanction of his Superintendent.
Members of the Raksha Dal to be public Servants	12. The members of the Raksha Dal acting under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (No. 45 of 1860).
Issuing Arms to members of Raksha Dal	13. (1) In a Problematic district, members of Raksha Dal called out for duties can be issued confiscated arms and such other Government arms, which are currently not in use in police Department. (2) The weapons to be provide under sub section (1), the procedure for its maintenance and training for handing of weapon shall be prescribed in the rule under this Act.
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De-enrollment	15. The Superintendent nay, in consultation with with Gram Sabha/Mohall samiti may de-enroll any member of the Raksha Dal, who on being called out under Section 6, without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to obey such order or to discharge his function as a member of the Raksha Dal or to obey any lawful order or direction given to him the performance of his duties.
Certificate to be delivered up by the person ceasing to be a	16. (1) Every person who for any person ceases to be a member of a Raksha Dal or resign his membership shall forthwith deliver to the Superintendent or to such person and at such place as the

member	Superintendent may direct, his certificate of enrollment and the arms and other articles, which have been issued to him as such member. (2) When a member of a Raksha Dal dies, any person who is in custody of the certificate of Enrollment, the arms and the articles referred to in sub-section (1) which have been issued to the said member shall forth with deliver to the Superintendent or to such person or at such place as the Superintendent may direct, the said certificate of Enrollment arms articles. (3) Any magistrate and the Superintendent may issue a warrant to search for and seize whenever they may be found any certificate, arms or other not delivered as required by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2). Every warrant so issued shall be executed in accordance with the previous of the code of criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) by a police officer or if the magistrate or the Superintendent issuing the warrant so directs by any other person.
Punishment	17. (1) If any member of the Raksha Dal willfully neglects or refuses to deliver up his certificate of Enrollment and the arms or any other article in accordance with previous of sub-section (1) of section 16, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to fifteen days or with fine which may extend to Two hundred and fifty rupees or with both. (2) If any member of the Raksha Dal willfully neglects or refuses to deliver the certificate of enrollment and the arms or any other article in accordance with the previous of sub-section (2) of section 16, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five Hundred rupees. (3) No proceeding shall be instituted under sub-section (2) without the previous sanction of the Superintendent.
Members of the Raksha Dal not disqualified from being	18. Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any other law for the time being in force, a member of the Raksa Dal shall not be disqualified from being a member of any local authority merely, by reason of the fact that he is a member of a Raksha Dal or that he holds

Members of local authorities	an office of profit under the Government by virtue of his being a member if a Raksha Dal. <u>Explanation</u> -: For the purpose of his section "Local authority" includes a Municipal council, a Nagar Panchayat, Zila Panchayat Jnapad Panchayat and Gram Panchayat
Powers of Government to make rules	19. (1) The Government may by notification make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate the following matters, namely- (a) The Function which shall be discharged and the duties which shall be performed by the Raksha Dal under section 6 (b) The form of certificate of enrollment shall be issued under sub-section (2) of section 5 (c) The organization, enrollment and function, discipline of the members of the Raksha Dal and the manner in which they may be called out for duty. (d) Powers, duties and training of the Mukhya Rakshak Thana Raksha Adhikari and Jila Raksha Adhikari under section 7 and 8 (e) Generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act. (3) Every rule made under this Act. shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, on the table of the State Vidhan Sabha.
Repealing	20. Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Act, 1999 (No. 4 of the year 2000) is hereby repealed

मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र
;असाधारणद्ध
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

क्रमांक 313द्ध भोपाल,मंगलवार,दिनांक 17 जून 2003—ज्येष्ठ 27,शक 1925

गृह ;पुलिसद्ध विभाग
मंत्रालय,वल्लभ भवन भोपाल
भोपाल, दिनांक 17 जून 2003

क. एफ. 5-2-2000 बी ;3द्ध 2- मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा रक्षा समिति अधिनियम, 1999 ;क्रमांक 4 सन् 2000 द्ध की धारा 21 की उपधारा ;1द्ध तथा ;2द्ध द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए राज्य सरकार, एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात :-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम तथा प्रारंभ—

;1द्ध इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति है नियम, 2003 है

;2द्ध ये नियम “मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र” में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाये— इन नियमों में जब तक संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

;कद्ध “अधिनियम” से अभिप्रेत है म0प्र0 ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम 1999

;क्रमांक 4 सन् 2000 द्ध

;खद्ध “प्रारूप” से अभिप्रेत है इन नियमों से संलग्न प्रारूप

;गद्ध “रक्षा समिति” से अभिप्रेत है अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन गठित ग्राम या रक्षा समिति

;घद्ध “धारा” से अभिप्रेत है अधिनियम की धारा

;डद्ध “विलेज डिफेंस सोसाइटी” से अभिप्रेत है विलेज डिफेंस सोसाइटी के जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा डकैती प्रभावित ग्वालियर चंबल के प्रक्षेत्रों तथा सागर रीवा प्रक्षेत्रों में म0प्र0ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम 1999 के प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व गठित की गई थी अधिकारी तथा सदस्य

;चद्ध उन शब्दों तथा अभिव्यक्तियों का, जो इन नियमों में परिभाषित नहीं की गई है। वही अर्थ होगा जो उनके लिये अधिनियम में दिया गया है।

3. रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों के नामांकन का प्रारूप — अधीक्षक, अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उप धारा ;2द्ध द्वारा अपेक्षित किये गये अनुसार रक्षा समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य को प्रारूप-1 में नामांकन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा और प्रत्येक सदस्य का व्यक्तिगत विवरण ;बायोडाटा द्ध अधीक्षक के कार्यालय में प्रारूप 1-क में रखा जायेगा।

4. रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों के कृत्य—ग्राम रक्षा समिति के सदस्य उन कृत्यों के अतिरिक्त जो अधिनियम की धारा 13 में उपबंधित किये गये हैं, निम्नलिखित कृत्यों का पालन करेंगे, अर्थात :-

;कद्ध समन की तामील

;खद्ध अपराधों के विशिष्टतः ऐसे अपराधों, महिलाओं, बालको,अल्पसंख्यको, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरुद्ध हो, निवारण में सहायता करना और समाज में प्रचलित कुप्रथाओं के उन्मूलन के उपायों में सहायता करना और

;गद्ध साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव एकता तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण की भावना का पोषण करने में सहायता करना।

5. कर्तव्य आदेश का प्रारूप—जब कभी अधीक्षक/जिला रक्षा अधिकारी/थाना रक्षा अधिकारी, किसी सदस्य को कर्तव्य पर बुलाना चाहता है तो वह तारीख, स्थान तथा उस कालावधि का, जिसके लिये उसकी उपस्थिति आवश्यक है तथा ऐसे कृत्यों का जिनका ऐसे सदस्य द्वारा पालन किया जाना अपेक्षित है, उल्लेख करते हुए मुख्य रक्षक को प्रारूप-2 में लिखित में आदेश जारी करेगा।

6. थाना रक्षक की शक्तियां तथा कर्तव्य—मुख्य रक्षक निम्नलिखित कृत्यों का पालन करेगा और निम्नलिखित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा :—

- ;कृद् सदस्यों द्वारा पालन किये गये कर्तव्यों के लिये उत्तरदायी होगा।
- ;खृद् समस्त सदस्यों पर नियंत्रण रखेगा और उन्हें कर्तव्य सौपेगा।
- ;गृद् थाना रक्षा अधिकारी तथा पुलिस अधिकारियों, साथी ही रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों के बीच समुचित तथा पर्याप्त सामंजस्य बनाये रखेगा।
- ;घृद् ग्राम में घटित होने वाली किसी अप्रिय घटना की जानकारी संबंधित पुलिस थाने को भेजेगा और पुलिस जांच के दौरान सहयोग करेगा।
- ;डृद् समस्त संक्रियाओं की गोपनीयता को व्यक्तिशः बनाए रखेगा तथा सदस्यों से भी वैस ही बनाये रखना सुनिश्चित करेगा।
- ;चृद् उन समस्त विधिक निदेशों का पूर्ण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करेगा जो थाना रक्षा अधिकारी तथा अन्य पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये जाएं।

7. थाना तथा जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना तथा उनके कृत्य—

;1द् अधीक्षक प्रत्येक पुलिस थाने के लिये थाना रक्षा अधिकारी की पदस्थापना करेगा, जो पुलिस या विलेज डिफेन्स सोसाइटी के सहायक उप निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहीं होगा। ऐसा अधिकारी, रक्षा समितियों के बारे में जन साधारण को जानकारी देने, रक्षा समिति के समस्त सदस्यों द्वारा सम्यक् रूप से भरे गए नामांकन प्ररूपों को उपाप्त करने के लिये और मुख्य रक्षक, उप रक्षक तथा रक्षक सचिव के नामनिर्देशन के बारे में अपनी सिफारिश के साथ अधीक्षक को अग्रेषित करने के लिये प्रत्येक ग्राम/वाड/बीट के लिये रक्षा समितियों का गठन करेगा।

;2द् अधीक्षक, जिला स्तर पर रक्षा समिति को निदेश तथा पर्यवेक्षण के प्रयोजन के लिये किसी पुलिस अधिकारी या विलेज डिफेन्स सोसाइटी आफिसर को, जो पुलिस निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहीं होगा, जिला रक्षा अधिकारी नियुक्त करेगा, ऐसे अधिकारी, जिले के भीतर के पुलिस थानों की अधिकारिता के अधीन आने वाली समस्त रक्षा समितियों के कार्यों का पर्यवेक्षण करेंगे।

;3द् अधीक्षक, जिला रक्षा अधिकारी के लिये पुलिस अधीक्षक के कार्यालय परिसर के भीतर एक अलग कार्यालय कक्ष की व्यवस्था करेगा तथा प्रत्येक पुलिस थाने में रक्षा अधिकारी के बैठने की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करेगा।

;4द् ग्वालियर तथा चम्बल प्रक्षेत्रों के लिये प्रमुख संगठन, विलेज डिफेन्स का एक पद स्वीकृत हैं तथा सागर औा रीव प्रक्षेत्रों के लिये उप पुलिस अधीक्षक का एक पद स्वीकृत हैं। डकैती प्रभावित ग्वालियर-चम्बल तथा सागर रीवा प्रक्षेत्रों में रक्षा समितियों के कृत्यों का पर्यवेक्षण करें हैं। वे उनके अपने अपने प्रक्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही रक्षा समितियों के बीच कार्यों का उचित समन्वय सुनिश्चित करें रहेंगे। प्रमुख संगठन, विलेज डिफेन्स सोसाइटी, ग्वालियर – चम्बल प्रक्षेत्रों पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, चम्बल प्रक्षेत्र के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कार्य करेगा, जबकि उप पुलिस अधीक्षक, विलेज डिफेन्स सोसाइटी, सागर-रीवा प्रक्षेत्र, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, सागर प्रक्षेत्र के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कार्य करेगा।

8. रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण—

;1द् पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला स्तर पर रक्षा समिति के समस्त सदस्यों के लिये सात दिन का बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करेगा, एक प्रशिक्षक, जो निरीक्षक की पद श्रेणी से निम्न पद श्रेणी का नहीं होगा, प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण केम्प में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजा जायेगा, प्रशिक्षण के दौरान सदस्यों को परेड, आयुध तथा गोला-बारूद के उपयोग तथा उनके समुचित रख-रखाव, प्राथमिक उपचार तथा विधिक प्रक्रिया संबंधी मूल बातों का, जिनके अनुसरण की पुलिस से सामान्यतः अपेक्षा की जाती हैं, यथोचित रूप से प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा, इसके अतिरिक्त सदस्यों को विभिन्न सरकारी स्कीमों, बैंक से उपलब्ध ऋणों तथा आग, आपात और प्राकृतिक आपदा के विरुद्ध बचाव के उपायों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दी जायेगी।

;2द् प्रशिक्षण पर होने वाले व्यय शीर्ष मांग संख्या-03-पुलिस शीर्ष-2055-110-ग्राम पुलिस -9070-ग्राम रक्षा समितियां-23-अन्य प्रभार-048-प्रशिक्षण मद में विकलनीय होगा।

9. रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों को कर्तव्यों के पालन हेतु आयुध जारी करना, आयुधों को चलाना तथा रख-रखाव के लिये प्रशिक्षण देना—

;1द् जैसा कि अधिनियम की धारा 19 में उपबंधित हैं, कर्तव्य पर बुलाये गए रक्षा समिति के सदस्य लोक सेवक होंगे, जब वे कर्तव्य पर होंगे, तब उन्हें उत्तदायित्व, विशेषाधिकारों तथा प्रतिरक्षण से संबंधित वही शक्तियां प्राप्त होंगी, जो पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 ;1861 का सं. 5द् की धारा 15 की उपधारा ;1द् के अधीन पुलिस

अधिकारी को प्राप्त हैं। अतः ग्राम रक्षा समिति के केवल उप सदस्यों को ही आयुध उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे, जिन्हें इस नियम के अधीन कर्तव्यों के लिये आहूत किया गया है।

;2४ पुलिस अधीक्षक ऐसे ग्रामों की, जो विशेषतः अपराधों संबंधी गंभीर समस्याओं का समना कर रहे हैं, पहचान करने के पश्चात समास्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के संबंध में सीमित कालावधि के लिये अधिसूचना जारी करने हेतु पूर्ण रूप से प्राधिकृत होंगे, ऐसे समास्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पुलिस अधीक्षक, ऐसी ग्राम रक्षा समितियों के उतने सदस्यों को, जिन्हें कि वह आवश्यक समझे आयुध जारी करेंगे।

;3४ भारत सरकार, गृह पुलिस मंत्रालय के ज्ञापन क्रमांक बी. 11020/7/97/आर्म्स-एन.पी.बी., दिनांक 16.10. 2001 द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप पुलिस अधीक्षक की सिफारिश पर आयुध अनुज्ञप्ति, आर्म्स लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के पश्चात ग्राम रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों को अ-प्रतिषेध बोर के आयुध उपलब्ध कराए जा सकेंगे। ऐसे मामलों को प्रथमिकता के आधार पर निपटाया जायेगा।

;4४ ग्राम रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों को पुलिस शस्त्रागार में उपलब्ध 410 बोर के मस्कट भी आवश्यकता के अनुसार सीमित कालावधि के लिये जारी किए जावेंगे। इन मस्कटों के लिये कारतूस पुलिस शस्त्रागार के विद्यमान स्टॉक में से उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे।

;5४ आयुधों को जारी करते समय, यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि समितियों के संबंधित सदस्यों के पास उन्हें उपलब्ध कराये गये सरकारी आयुधों एवं गोला बारूद की सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा के लिये समुचित इंतजाम हैं, ताकि सरकारी आयुधों एवं गोला-बारूद की सुरक्षा को समुचित रूप से सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

;6४ ग्राम रक्षा समिति का प्रत्येक सदस्य यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि जो भी आयुध, गोला-बारूद और अन्य वस्तुएं, जो उसे दी गई हैं उन्हें तत्काल अभ्यर्पित कर दे, जैसा कि अधिनियम की धारा 17 के अधीन अपेक्षित हैं।

;7४ अधीक्षक यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि रक्षा समितियों के ऐसे सदस्य, जिन्हें उनके कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिये आहूत किया गया है, आयुधों के उपयोग तथा उनके रख-रखाव के संबंध में समुचित रूप से प्रशिक्षित हों। केवल उसका समाधान होने के पश्चात ऐसे सदस्य को, जो प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात योग्य पाया जाए, कर्तव्यों के लिये आयुध उपलब्ध कराए जायेंगे।

;8४ सुरक्षा समिति के सदस्य की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए कम से कम दो सदस्यों को आयुधों के साथ कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिये अभियोजित किया जायेगा।

;9४ रक्षा समिति के सदस्य को उपलब्ध कराए गए आयुधों तथा गोला-बारूद का प्रदाय, मुख्य रक्षक द्वारा

दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधार पर संवीक्षा किये जाने के दायित्वाधीन होगा और अभिमत को आयुध रजिस्टर में

लेखबद्ध किया जायेगा।

;10४ थाना रक्षा अधिकारी, रक्षा समितियों को उपलब्ध कराए गए आयुधों का मास में एक बार अनवार्यतः निरीक्षण करेगा तथा आयुधों के संबंध में अपने अभिमत, मुख्य रक्षक/थाना रक्षक के स्तर पर लेखबद्ध करेगा।

;11४ जिला पुलिस आर्मरर, रक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराए गए आयुधों तथा गोला-बारूद का वर्ष में एक बार निरीक्षण करेगा तथा अधीक्षक को अपनी निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा।

;10४ जिला, थाना तथा रक्षा समिति स्तर पर रक्षा समितियों के कार्यकरण के संबंध में मासिक विवाणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना और रजिस्टर का रखा जाना—

;1४ जिला रक्षा अधिकारी प्ररूप -3 में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट रजिस्टर रखेंगे।

;2४ पुलिस थाना स्तर पर, थाना रक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा प्ररूप-4 में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट रजिस्टर रखा जायेगा, जबकि प्ररूप-5 में विनिर्दिष्ट रजिस्टर रक्षा समितियों के स्तर पर मुख्य रक्षक द्वारा रखा जाएगा।

;3४ मुख्य रक्षक एक विस्तृत मासिक रिपोर्ट थाना रक्षा अधिकारी को तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक को भेजेगा, जो रिपोर्ट को रेंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक को प्रत्येक मास भेजेगा। यह रिपोर्ट प्ररूप-6 में भेजी जाएगी। संबंधित रेंज का पुलिस महानिरीक्षक प्ररूप-6 में मासिक रिपोर्ट अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक, विशेष आपरेशनल पुलिस मुख्यालय को भेजेगा।

प्रारूप-1

;नियम 3 देखिये

रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के लिए नामांकन प्रमाण-पत्र

पुलिस अधीक्षक,

जिला

मैं.....पुत्र श्री

निवासी.....एतद्वारा, रक्षा समिति की सदस्यता के लिए स्वेच्छापूर्वक आवेदन करता हूँ।

मैं.....ने मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम, 1999 ;क. 4 सन् 2000 के विभिन्न धाराओं को सावधानीपूर्वक समझ लिया है और, एतद्वारा शपथ लेता हूँ कि जैसा कि उक्त अधिनियम में उपबंधित है, मैं सदैव, जब तक कि मैं सदस्य रहूँगा, उत्तदायित्वों को पूर्ण समर्पण और ईमानदारी से पूरा करूँगा। उस दशा में, जब मैं किसी कारण से सदस्य बने रहने में असमर्थ हो जाऊँ, तब मैं सदस्य के रूप में अपना त्याग -पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दूँगा। मैं, स्वयं को उपलब्ध कराया गया पहचान-पत्र, आयुध तथा गोला-बारूद और अन्य वस्तुएं तुरंत समर्पित कर दूँगा।

आवेदक

;हस्ताक्षर

मैं, एतद्वारा, श्री.....पुत्र श्री

निवासीको, मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा रक्षा नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा-9 में उपबंधित किये गए अनुसार रक्षा समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नामनिर्दिष्ट करता हूँ।

पुलिस अधीक्षक

जिला.....

प्रारूप-1-क

;नियम 3 देखिये

रक्षा समिति के नामांकित सदस्य की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी

1. पूरा नाम
2. पिता का नाम
3. निवासीवार्ड/ग्राम का नाम.....
4. तहसीलजिला.....
5. जाति
6. आयु
7. शैक्षणिक अर्हता
8. व्यापार/वृत्ति
9. पहचान चिन्ह

श्री.....पुत्र श्री

निवासी.....वार्ड/ग्राम का नाम.....एतद्वारा,

ग्राम/थाना/वार्ड ;रक्षा समिति का नाम

के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकित करने की अनुशंसा की जाती है, जैसा कि मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथा नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम, 1999 ;क्रमांक 4 सन् 2000 की धारा 3 में उपबंधित है।

दिनांक
स्थान

. थाना रक्षा अधिकारी
जिला रक्षा अधिकारी

प्ररूप-2
;नियम 5 देखिए
कर्त्तव्य आदेश

प्रति,

.....
.....

1. पालन किये जाने वाले कर्त्तव्य का विवरण :-

.....
.....
.....

2. वह स्थान, जहां कर्त्तव्य का पालन किया जाना है -

दिनांक आदेश जारी करने वाले प्राधिकारी के
स्थान हस्तरक्षर, कार्यालय एवं पदनाम
टिप्पण :- मध्यप्रदेश ग्राम तथ नगर रक्षा समिति अधिनियम, 1999 ;क्रमांक 4 सन् 2000ख के अधीन कर्त्तव्य पर आहूत किया जाने वाला रक्षा समिति, भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 ;1860 का सं. 45ख की धारा 21 के अर्थ के अन्तर्गत लो सेवक समझा जाएगा तथा उसे वही शक्तियां, दायित्व, विशेषाधिकार तथा संरक्षण प्राप्त हैं जो पुलिस अधिनियम,1861 ;1861 का सं. 5ख के अधीन पुलिस अधिकारी को हैं।

प्ररूप-3

ख नियम 10 ;1ख देखिए ,
जिला रक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा रखे जाने वाले रजिस्ट्रों की सूची

1. पुलिस थानावार ग्राम रक्षा समिति का रजिस्टर
2. पुलिस थानावार रजिस्टर, यदि रक्षा समिति का सदस्य हो
3. आवक/जावक रजिस्टर
4. आकस्मिक निरीक्षण रजिस्टर
5. रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराए गए आयुधों के लिये थानावार रजिस्टर
6. प्रशिक्षण रजिस्टर
7. स्टाक रजिस्टर
8. कैश रजिस्टर
9. आदेश रजिस्टर
10. आदेश पुस्तिका रजिस्टर

प्ररूप-4

उ नियम 10 ;2ह देखिए ,
थाना रसा अधिकारी द्वारा रखे जाने वाले रजिस्ट्रों की सूची

1. थाना क्षेत्र का रजिस्टर ,ए.बी.एच ग्रामह
2. रसा समिति के सदस्य की फोटो के साथ पहचान के लिये रजिस्टर
3. पालन किये गए असाधारण कर्तव्यों का रजिस्टर
4. आयक/जायक रजिस्टर
5. आकस्मिक निरीक्षण रजिस्टर
6. कर्तव्य रजिस्टर
7. प्रशिक्षण रजिस्टर
8. स्टॉक रजिस्टर
9. वितरण रजिस्टर
10. फ़ैशबुक/लेजर
11. सेवानिवृत्ति रजिस्टर
12. जादेशा रजिस्टर
13. आदेशा पुस्तिका रजिस्टर
14. जयकाशा रजिस्टर
15. आयुष रजिस्टर

प्ररूप-5

उ नियम 10 ;3ह देखिए ,

मुख्य स्तक द्वारा रखे जाने वाले रजिस्ट्रों की सूची

1. सदस्यता रजिस्टर
2. आयक/जायक रजिस्टर
3. पालन किये गए असाधारण कर्तव्यों का रजिस्टर
4. कर्तव्य रजिस्टर
5. आयुष रजिस्टर
6. जादेशा रजिस्टर

प्ररूप-6

उ नियम 10 ;3ह देखिए ,

रसा समिति द्वारा मासिक प्रतिवेदन

1. अन्व ङ्ग
2. थाना रसा अधिकारी का नाम/कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख
3. ग्राम/वार्ड का नाम
3. रसा समिति के गठन की तारीख
5. सदस्यों की संख्या
6. मुख्य स्तक का नाम
7. थाना क्षेत्र में गठित रसा समिति की कुल संख्या
8. थाना क्षेत्र में रसा समितियों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या
9. रसा समिति के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराए गये आयुर्वो का विवरण एवं उनके नियमित संबंधी टिप्पणियां
10. पालन किये गए असाधारण कर्तव्यों का विवरण

11. अन्य टिप्पणियां, यदि कोई हो

मुख्य रक्षक

रक्षा समिति.....

1. ग्रामा रक्षा अधिकारी की टिप्पणियां
2. जिला रक्षा अधिकारी की टिप्पणियां
3. संबंधित जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक की टिप्पणियां

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
संजय राणा, अवर सचिव

भोपाल, दिनांक 17 जून 2003

पुर्चोकन क्र. एफ-5-2-2000-बी, 348 दो-भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड 348 के अनुसरण में इस विभाग की अधिसूचना क्र. एफ-5-2-2000-बी, 348 दो, दिनांक 17 जून 2003 का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद राज्यपाल के प्राधिकार से एतद्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
संजय राणा, अवर सचिव

Madhya Pradesh Adhiniyam
No. – of 2002
Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Dal Adhiniyam
Table of contents

Section

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definition
3. Constitutions.
4. Qualification of members of Raksha Dal.
5. Enrolment of members of Raksha Dal.
6. Function

Bhopal, the 17th June 2003

No. F. 5-2-2000-B (3)-II.-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 21 of the Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 (No.4 of 2000), the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :-

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.-** (1) These rules may be called the Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Rules, 2003.
2. They shall come into force with effect from the date of publication in "Madhya Pradesh Gazette".
3. **Definitions.-** In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-
 - (a) "Adhiniyam" means the Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 (No.4 of 2000)
 - (b) "Form" means the forms appended in these rules;
 - (c) "Raksha Samiti" means Gram or Nagar Raksha Samiti constituted under Section 3 of the Adhiniyam;
 - (d) "Section" means the Section of the Adhiniyam;
 - (e) "Village Defence Society" means the officers and members of the Village Defence Societies constituted before the commencement of Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999, by the State Government in dacoity affected Gwalior-Chambal Ranges and Sagar-Rewa Ranges;
 - (f) The words and expressions not defined in these rules shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Adhiniyam.

3. Form of Enrolment of Members of Raksha Samiti.-The Superintendent shall issue enrolment certificate to each member of Raksha Samiti as required under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Adhiniyam in Form-I and personal Bio-data of each member shall be kept in Form I-A in the office of Superintendent.

4. **Function of the Members of the Raksha Samiti.**- The members of the Gram Raksha Samiti shall also performs the following functions in addition to those functions as provided in Section 13 of the Adhiniyam, namely :-

- (a) Service of summons;
- (b) to help in prevention of crime specially crime against women, children, minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and help in the measures to eradicate against the mal-practices prevailing in the Society; and
- (c) to help in fostering the spirit of communal harmony, unity and national integration.

5. Form of Duty Order.-Whenever, the Superintendent/Zila Raksha Adhikari/Thana Raksha Adhikari wishes to call a member for duty shall issue an order in writing in Form-2, to the Mukhya Rakshak mentioning the date, place and the period for which his presence is required and functions which such members is expected to perform.

6- Powers and Duties of Mukhya Rakshak.- The Mukhya Rakshak shall perform the following duties and exercise the following powers. He shall,-

- (a) be responsible for duties performed by the members;
- (b) control over all the members and assign duties to them;
- (c) maintain proper and adequate co-ordination between Thana Raksha Adhikari and Police Officers as well as the members of Raksha Samiti;
- (d) transmit information to the police Station concerned regarding any unpleasant incident happening in the village and co-operate during the course of police inquiry;**
- (e) personally maintain, full confidentiality of all the operations and ensure the same from the members also;**
- (f) ensure full compliance of all the legal directions that may be issued by Thana Raksha Adhikari and other Police Officers.**

7- **Posting of Thana and Zila Raksha Adhikari and their function.**-

(1) The Superintendent shall post Thana Raksh Adhikari for each police Station, who shall not be below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector of police or Village Defence Society.

Such officer shall constitute Raksha Samities for each Village/Ward/Beat for providing information regarding Raksha Samities to public in general, to procure enrolment forms duly filled in by all the member of Raksha Samiti and forward to the Superintendent with his recommendation regarding nomination of Mukhya Rakshak, Up-Rakshak and Rakshak-Sachiv.

(2) The Superintendent at district level shall appoint Zila Raksha Adhikari to any police Officer or

Village Defense Society Officer who shall not be below the rank of an police Inspector for the purpose of direction and supervisions of Raksha Samiti. Such Officers, in turn, shall supervise the functioning of all the Raksha Samities falling under the jurisdiction of Police Stations within the District.

(3) The Superintendent shall arrange a separate office room for the Zila Raksha Adhikari within the premises of the office of the Superintendent of police and ensure seating arrangement for Raksha Adhikaries in each police Station.

(4) There is one sanctioned post of Chief Organiser Village Defence Society for Gwalior and Chambal Ranges and one sanctioned post of Deputy Superintendent of Police for Sagar and Rewa Ranges. They supervise the functioning of Raksha Samities in dacoity affected Gwalior-Chambal and Sagar-Rewa Ranges. They shall continue to ensure proper co-ordination of functions between the Raksha Samiti functioning in their respective Ranges. Chief Organiser of Village Defence Society Gwalior-Chambal Ranges shall function under the administrative control of the Inspector General of police, Chambal Range, while the Deputy Superintendent of Village Defence Society, Sagar-Rewa Ranges shall function under the administrative control of Inspector General of Police, Sagar Range.

8. Training to Members of Raksha Samiti.-

(1) The Superintendent of Police at the District level shall organise seven days basic training programme for all the members of the Raksha Samiti. A Trainer, not below the rank of Inspector, shall be deputed for imparting training in each Training Camp. During the course of training the members shall be adequately trained in parade, use of arms and ammunition and their proper up- keep, First Aid and the basics of legal procedure which the police are generally expected to follow. In addition, the members shall also be provided with full

information with regard to various Government Schemes loans available from the Banks and measures for defence against fire, emergency and natural calamities.

(2) Expenditure on training shall be debited under the head Grant No-03-Police-Head-2055-110 Gram Police-9070-Gram Raksha Samities-23 other Charges-048 Training Head.

9. Issuance of weapons to members of Raksha Samities for performance of duty, providing training to handle weapons and its maintenance.-(1) As provided in Section 19 of the Adhiniyam the members of the Raksha Samiti called for duties are the Public servants. They while on duty shall have the same powers as are available to a Police Officer under the sub-section (I) of Section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 (No.5 of 1861), relating to responsibilities, privileges, and defence. Hence, arms shall be provided only to the members of Gram Raksha Samiti who are called out for duty under this rule.

(2) The Superintendent of Police shall be fully authorised for issuance of a Notification in respect of problematic village for a limited period, after identifying the villages especially facing grave problems of crime. In such problematic village, the Superintendent of Police shall issue the arms to as many members of such Gram Raksha Samities as he may deem necessary.

(3) In conformity with the directives issued vide memo No. B-11020/7/97/Arms/NPS, dated 16th October 2001 by Grih Mantralaya, Government of India, arms non-prohibited bore be made available to the members of Gram Raksha Samitis, after grant of Arms Licenses, on the recommendation from the Superintendent of Police. Such cases shall be dealt with on priority basis.

(4) The members of Gram Raksha Samitis shall also be issued the muskets of 410 bore available in Police armory for a limited period as per requirement. Cartridges for these muskets would be made available from out of the existing stocks in Police' Armory .

(5) While issuing the arms, it shall be ensured that members concerned of the Raksha Samitis have appropriate arrangement for safe custody of the Government arms and ammunitions provided to them, so that the security of Government arms" and ammunition is properly ensured.

(6) Every member of the Raksha Samiti shall ensure that whatever arms, ammunitions, and other things provided to him immediately surrendered as required under Section 17 of the Adhiniyam.

- (7) The Superintendent shall ensure that such members of Raksha Samitis who are called upon to perform their duty are properly trained in respect of use of arms and their upkeep. It is only after his satisfaction that the member who are found fit after training shall be provided with arms for duties.
- (8) Keeping the security of the member of the Suraksha Samiti not less than two members shall be deployed to perform duty with arms.
- (9) Supplies of arms and ammunition provided to the member of Raksha Samiti shall be liable to be scrutinised by Mukhya Rakshak on day to day basis and observation noticed shall be Quoted in Arms Register.
- (10) The Thana Raksha Adhikari shall compulsorily carry out inspection of the Arms provided to the Raksha Samitis once in a month and shall record his observations at the level of Mukhya Rakshak/Thana Rakshak with regard to arms.
- (11) The District Police Armourer shall once in a year carry out inspection of arms and ammunition provided to the members of Raksha Samitis and submit his inspection report to the Superintendent.

10. Submission of monthly returns with regard to functioning of Raksha Samitis at the Zila/Thana and the Raksha Samiti level and maintenance of Register.-(1) The Zila Raksha Adhikari shall maintain the Register as specified in Form-3.

(2) At the Police Station level, Register shall be maintained by Thana Raksha Adhikari as specified in Form-4 while registers specified in Form-5 shall be maintained by Mukhya Rakshak at the level of Raksha Samitis.

(3) Mukhya Rakshak shall send a detailed monthly progress report to Thana Raksha Adhikari and to the Superintendent of Police, who, in turn, shall send the report to the Inspector General of Police, Range every month. This report shall be sent in Form-6. The Inspector General of Police of Range concerned shall send a monthly report in Form-6 to the Additional Director General of Police (Special Operations) Police Head Quarters.

FORM-I

(See Rule-3)

Enrolment certificate for member of Raksha Samiti

Superintendent of Police,
District.....

I.....S/o.....R/O..... do hereby
voluntarily apply for membership of the Raksha Samiti.

I..... have carefully gone through the various Section of
Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 (No.4 of 2000) and do hereby swear
that as provided in the said Act, I shall always, so long as I continue to be the member,
carry out the responsibilities with full dedication and honesty. In case I am unable to
continue to be the member for any reason, I shall tender my resignation as a Member, I
shall immediately surrender the identity card, arms and ammunitons and other things
provided to me.

Applicant,
(signature)

I do hereby nominate Shri
S/o..... R/o.....
as a member of Raksha Samiti as provided in Section 9 of the Madhya Pradesh
Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999.

Dated..... Superintendent of Police,
District.

FORM-1-A

(See Rule-3)

Bio-data of enrolled member of Raksha Samiti

1. Name in full.....
2. Father's name.....
3. R/o.....Ward/name of village.....
Tehsil.....District.....
4. Caste.....
5. Age.....
6. Academic Qualification
6. Business/Profession.....
7. Mark of identification.

Shri..... S/o..... R/o..... of
ward/name of village..... is hereby recommended for enrolment as a
Member of Gram/ Thana/Ward/..... (name of Raksha Samiti) as provided in
Section 3 of the Madhya Pradesh Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 (No.4 of
2000);

Dated.....

Thana Raksha Adhikari

Place.....

Zila Raksha Adhikari.

FORM-2

(See Rule-5)

Duty Order

To,

.....
.....

1. Details of the duty to be performed:

.....
.....
.....

2. Place where the duty to be performed :

.....
.....

2. Duration of the duty to be performed :

.....
.....

Date:
authority

Signature of

Order issuing

Place:

Office & post

Note.-A member of Raksha Samiti when called out for duty under the Madhya Pradesh
Gram Tatha Nagar Raksha Samiti Adhiniyam, 1999 (No.4 of 2000) shall be deemed to be
public servant within meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (No.45 of 1860) &

have liabilities, privileges & protection as a Police Officer under the Police Act, 1861 (No.5 of 1861)

FORM-3

[See Rule 10(1)1]

List of Registers to be maintained by Zila Raksha Adhikari

1. Police Station-wise Gram Raksha Samiti.
- 2- Police Station-wise Registers if the Member of Raksha Samiti.
3. Receipt/Dispatch Register.
4. Surprise inspection Register.
5. Police Station-wise Register for arms provided to the Member of Raksha Samiti. 6. Training Register.
7. Stock Register.
8. Cash Book/Ledger.
9. Order Register.
10. Order Book Register.

FORM-4

[See Rule 10(2)]

List of Registers to be maintained by Thana Raksha Adhikari

1. Station area Register (AB & Village).
 2. Register for identification of Member of Raksha Samiti along with their Photograph
 3. Register for exemplary duties performed.
 4. Receipt/Dispatch Register.
 5. Surprise inspection Register .
 6. Duty Register.
 7. Training Register.
 8. Stock Register.
 9. Distribution Register .
 10. Cash Book/Ledger .
 11. Retirement Register .
 12. Order Register .
 13. Order Book Register.
 14. Leave Register.
-

15. Arms Register.

FORM-5

[See Rule 10(2)]

List of Registers to be maintained by the Mukhya Rakshak

1. Membership Register.
2. Receipt / Dispatch Register .
3. Register for exemplary duties performed.
4. Duty Register.
5. Arms Register.
6. Order Register.

FORM-6

[See Rule 10(3)]

Monthly Report by Raksha Samiti

1. Station Area.
2. Name of Thana Raksha Adhikari/Joining Date.
3. Name of Village/Ward.
4. Date of constitution of Raksha Samiti.
5. Number of Members.
6. Name of Mukhya Rakshak.
7. Total number of Raksha Samiti constituted within the station area.
8. Total number of Members of Raksha Samitis within the station area.
9. Details of arms provided to the Members of Raksha Samitis and remarks regarding regular inspection.
10. Details of exemplary duties performed.
11. Other remarks, if any.

**Mukhya Rakshak,
Raksha Samiti.**

12. Remarks by Thana Raksha Adhikari.
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13. Remarks by Zila Raksha Adhikari.

14. Remarks by Superintendent of Police of the District concerned.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh'

SANJAY RANA, Addl. Secy.