Appendix F Case studies

Case study 1

Maharashtra Police Experiment in Community Policing
Formation of ‘Mohala Committees’
Mechanism to prevent communal strife and maintain harmonious relations among different communities

(Adapted from a paper by Sh. Suresh Khopode in XXXIII All India Police Science Congress, Ranchi, 2001)

In India each state has been experimenting with community policing and various projects have been undertaken by police officers of different levels. One such experiment undertaken by Maharashtra police has been formation of ‘Mohala Committees’. Initially introduced in a communally sensitive small town of ‘Bhiwandi’, near Mumbai, by Sh. Suresh Khopde, it has since been replicated in various cities and towns of the state with considerable success. Bureau of Police Research and Development also studied the ‘Mohala Committees’ and found them very useful for community policing. It was proved especially effective when Bhiwandi remained peaceful despite ‘Babri Masjid’ demolition (1992) while the neighbouring Mumbai burnt twice and rest of India faced serious communal problem. Below are details of these committees as introduced by Sh S Khopde in Bhiwandi, a town with mixed Hindu-Muslim population and with past history of communal conflicts.

- Every Mohala committee was named after the Mohala to which it belonged and headed by an officer of the rank of an inspector/sub-inspector. In case of insufficient officers an officer could head two or three Mohala Committees
- Fifty members each from the Hindu and Muslim communities each
were made members of the committee.

- All sections of the ‘Mohala’ were attempted to be represented e.g. power loom workers, vendors, lecturers, doctors, advocates, women, journalists etc.
- Known ‘goondas’ and rabid communalists were kept out.
- Meetings were held in the pre decided venues like school or even a mosque or temple but not in the police stations
- Meetings were scheduled minimum once a fortnight.
- Inspector /Sub-inspector of police would chair the meetings.
- Non members were also allowed to attend the meetings
- Members unable to attend the meeting were to sign the register about their inability to attend; the police station in-charge would send the register to their houses.

In his paper on the subject Mr. S Khopde has said that UNIFEM in co-ordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs New Delhi has introduced ‘Mohala Committees’ in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under the scheme entitled ‘A Community based Strategy to Counter Violence against women, a Zero Violence Zone’. In his opinion ‘the model is not confined to only control the crime but is a holistic approach to solving various problems of the community.

The researcher has studied ‘Mohala Committees’ and their formations, activities in various cities of Maharashtra notably in Mumbai where a ‘Mohala Committee Movement Trust’ has been established. Many eminent persons like Sh. Julio Riberio, Sh. B.G. Deshmukh, Sh. Satish Sahni, Sh. Faroque Sheikh are in the board of trust. Workshops on Conflict Resolution, Working of the Police department, Legal literacy for women etc are regularly organised by the Trust, besides sports camps, festivals of different communities, imparting of skills to the youth etc. A
quarterly News Letter is also taken out by the Trust. While ‘Mohala Committees’ as envisaged in Bhiwandi model is predominantly a police initiative enlisting citizens participation, ‘Mohala Committee Movement Trust’ of Mumbai is a citizens initiative but with definite support of local police.

‘Mohala Committees’ in some from or the other have been established in the whole state of Maharshtra, they may however be known by different names e.g. ‘Peace Committees’/‘Jan Jagran Samitis’ and are active either during the troubled times or during the tenure of officers who believe in them, otherwise they tend to become dormant. The concept to involve the local community has been accepted by officers of all ranks but no strict format or schedule is followed for holding ‘Mohala Committee’ meetings. Members are sometimes inducted without any systematic thought to ensure representation of all. In-fact in their responses during the survey many police officers have lamented the fact that citizens with vested interest are using these forums to grind their personal axe. Some have been very critical of their functioning though they have referred to ‘Mohala Committees’ as a good example of community policing. The general opinion of the respondents in this regard has been that at the time of crisis, these committees are of only limited use; politicians have tried to monopolies them and in many cases they are without any meaningful participation by the local citizens.

The research shows that the model is sound and has general acceptability in the state, thus it is easy to improve the same. However the researcher did not come across any statistics to prove that ‘Mohala Committees’ had either prevented crime or helped in improving the detection rate Bhiwandi. The success of the model has been assessed through interviews with citizens who feel more comfortable after the regular interaction with each other and police through Mohala
Committees’ and now appreciate police working and its difficulties. In many cases citizens said that their image of police department had improved due to these meetings. Following could be considered for improving this tool of community policing.

- To be systematic in planning their activities ‘Mohala Committees’ should draw an annual calendar so that even if an officer is transferred, the successor knows from where to start along with the schedule of the coming months. This shall ensure continuity.

- A broad guideline for membership needs to be followed. Not only representatives of all communities should be inducted as members but a fair representation to women and students should be pursued too. In fact in their response to the questionnaires students have shown great enthusiasm to join community policing initiatives, a sub group neglected by the police while forming ‘Mohala Committees’.

- Fixed schedule for meetings must be ensured to make full use this particular tool of community policing.

- Proper minute of meetings need to be drawn up to institutionalize them and enable follow up.

The current disillusionment of the officers with ‘Mohala Committees’, is because they are being handled in random and ad-hoc manner. If their membership, schedule and activities are formalized they can be useful tools for law enforcement.
Case Study 2
Anti Human Trafficking Project ‘Aasara’
(Adapted from an article by Mahesh M. Bhagwat IPS)

Mahesh M. Bhagwat IPS has earned good name for undertaking projects on community policing in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The following case study has been adapted from his report.

Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial and Sexual Exploitation is 3rd largest organized Crime in World after Drugs and Arms Trade. India in recent times has been identified as a source, transit, and a destination for women, men, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation. The trafficking, sale and prostitution of children has become a serious issue in Andhra Pradesh and the state has the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS infected children in the country.

Objectives:
Project Aasara was launched by the Nalgonda District Police in Andhra Pradesh in the Southern part of India. This anti-trafficking project in partnership with Government and Non Government agencies sought to prevent organized human trafficking using a Two-pronged strategy to fight Crime and rehabilitate the victims of Commercial and Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (VOCSET). The objective of the project has been to prevent organized human trafficking in general and immoral trafficking in particular.

Methodology
Methodology of this project is based on Three P’s – Prevention, Protection and Prosecution and Three R’s - Rescue, Rehabilitation & Reintegration of victims.

On 21 April 2005 Nalgonda Police in the Yadgirigutta town launched a special drive to arrest organized traffickers. Subsequently, 77 children were identified in Yadagirigutta who needed to be rehabilitated. Out of
them, 24 were not going to any school and in all likelihood would have ended up joining the sex trade. The parents of these children were however supportive and were keen on having them educated. With a mission to prevent trafficking and rehabilitate victims, project AASARA was launched on 19 May 2005. Partners in this project are a coalition of several government departments such as the Police, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and Velgu, Women and Child Welfare, Education, Health, Panchayati Raj, people’s representatives like MLA’s, MP’s and others, State Bank of Hyderabad and the BC Corporation. Several NGO’s are also part of Project including Child & Police (CAP)/SARIQ Project, Red Cross Organization Nalgonda Unit and Prajwala, NGO, Hyderabad.

**Project Activities:**

1. **Law enforcement and prevention:** Traffickers were identified & stern action has been taken by prosecuting them under IPC sections and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. 225 organizers, procurers & brothel keepers were arrested and prosecuted in 75 cases registered in one year.

2. **Women & Youth empowerment:** With the help of the District Administration, loans were provided to the trafficked victims for self-employment. Working in groups was also encouraged. As part of rehabilitation and to have alternative source of livelihood training was imparted to trafficked victims at Yadagirigutta under the CAP/SARIQ project with 100% Employment guarantee. The ‘Velgu project’ trained four self help groups of 26 members for two months in production of incense sticks, plates, bowls, baskets & tailoring. Twelve youth from ‘Dommaru’ community who were otherwise working as pimps and procurers were trained by Police & employed as security guards at ‘Yadagirigutta’ temple.
3. **Social awareness**: was created by conducting camps on personality development through behavioral training with the help of Red Cross Society & excursion tours for interaction with rehabilitated sex workers.

4. **Shelter**: Acquisition of 20 acres of land to construct houses as well as develop floriculture for victims of trafficking, so that they could look for alternative means of employment.

5. **Education**: The identified 24 illiterate children of sex workers in the age group of 7-15 were admitted in a local Bridge School at ‘Yadagirigutta’ preventing second generation trafficking. After one year in Bridge Schools these children joined regular schools.

6. **Health**: Health camps & AIDS awareness programmes were conducted with the help of medical and Health departments and private organizations like the Red Cross and others.

**Result**: After launching this project Commercial and Sexual exploitation of trafficking victims has been prevented by 90% at temple town of Yadagirigutta. This project aimed at community’s confidence building, to create trust with the government, the police and the victims. Due to check on the anti-social behavior of the traffickers crime rate has been controlled.

(This Project is recipient of 2006 IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey Law Enforcement award & Civil Rights award of International Association of Chief of Police (IACP), USA.)
Case study 3
Chicago Experiment

Chicago, a financially very active and industrial metro of US faced a very big challenge in the form of violent crime and drugs during 1980s and early 1990s. At one time it was considered the crime capital of the country and a drug haven for the peddlers. The notoriety was having all-round adverse effect on the quality of community life as well as economy of the metro. The elected representatives were increasingly held responsible for this state of affairs by the citizens to the extent that it had become the main issue during the local election.

The Mayor and local Police Chief had no choice but to respond to one of the biggest challenges in the history of the town. After great deliberations and various projects, a definite strategy with emphasis on the citizens’ participation was found to be the only viable solution.

Chicago's Community Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) was thus inaugurated in April 1993. The program was subsequently expanded to cover the entire city after testing in five police districts.

The police took on new responsibilities because they needed to be able to respond to the concerns expressed by residents at beat meetings and other public venues, and because Chicago took seriously the "broken windows" view of crime and neighborhood decline.

- Part of the plan was to renew the Police Department’s turf orientation, so teams of officers were given relatively long term assignments in each of the city’s 279 police beats.
- A commitment to community involvement was reflected in beat meetings and district advisory committees. Monthly beat meetings became a regular feature of the program early in 1995. Beat Meetings are the foundation of CAPS, bringing police and community members...
together to discuss crime and disorder issues in the neighborhood. Working together, problems are identified and strategies are developed to address chronic problems.

Each month, the Chicago Police Department publishes the dates, times, and locations, of upcoming beat meetings, subcommittee meetings etc.

• The districts are responsible for identifying local priorities, planning strategies to address them and then executing their plans effectively.
• This management initiative was designed to focus the Department’s resources on resolving chronic crime and disorder problems.
• New information systems and computerized crime mapping capabilities developed by the Department delivered timely information to assist district management teams in making their plans and data terminals were installed in patrol cars.

Results
• In Chicago, many categories of crime peaked in 1991 and then declined sharply.
• Over the 1991-2002 period, violent crime declined by 49 percent, and property crime by 36 percent.
• The largest decline in crime was in robbery, which dropped by 58 percent between 1991 and 2002.
• Over the period, rapes declined 45 percent, and aggravated assault and battery by 41 percent.

Community Policing Evaluation Consortium during the course of evaluating the CAPS project has rated it as follows on different parameters

“Public Involvement: This is one of the defining elements of community policing. Chicago’s beat meetings are unique and the subject of intense scrutiny from around the world. However lately they have become less participative (Latin American population is left out) and problem solving
content has gone down. Officers turn over is high and what transpires during the beat meetings is not well documented. Its performance is thus only B.

**Agency Partnerships:** Chicago community policing initiative involves all city agencies who work together for solving beat level issues. They continue to attend to important events/trends/complaints and also maintain good paper work with follow ups. Therefore it has been graded as A.

**Reorganization:** The work due to community policing has been well organised so that field level lieutenants concentrate on beat meetings and problem solving. The head office monitors them as well as analyses the crime trends and guides about crime prevention. Performance under this has been graded as A.

**Problem-solving:** Though this has been the main feature of community policing, Chicago has lost its focus on problem solving. Meetings have become very routine and there is no clear emphasis on coming out with real time solutions to the local issues. Officers and citizens require training and refreshers courses, a need that has been ignored. The auditing agency has thus graded Chicago police community policing initiative as C.

Chicago police is one of the rare police organizations that have been able to show direct link between community policing and its definite impact on reduction of crime. It has been very systematic in applying the tool of community policing and in evaluating the same. It thus has scope to improve its performance as external and internal audits demarcate its positive as well as negative performance under various heads.
Case study 4

‘Police Mekosam’ (Police for You)

An experiment in community policing to win over youth from participation in extremist/maoist violent activities

(Adapted from an article by Sh. Mahesh M .Bhagwat IPS)

This experiment was primarily undertaken to control left wing extremism of CPI(Maoist) group in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, India. The experiment is the recipient of 2004 Community policing finalist award & special honor in homeland security category from International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), USA & ITT Industries Limited announced in IACP’s annual conference at Los Angeles, USA from 13th to 17th November, 2004.

The Problem

Adilabad in North Telangana having 46% forest cover & 20% ST’s population was badly-hit-by-naxalism until recently. The People’s War Group of naxalites known as CPI (Maoist) was in control of the district and made it inaccessible to the police, especially the remote villages. The district faces extreme poverty and is one of the most backward in the country. The people in the area used to feel that the government was not interested in their progress. This resulted in tribals becoming antagonistic towards the government. Several landmines had been detonated by the naxalites in the area since 1989 & hundreds of security personnel & civilians lost their lives while millions were extorted by Maoist at the point of gun.

Solution

The Andhra Pradesh government tried to tackle the issue on two fronts with mission of fighting against crime & not criminals. First through development projects in backward area and rehabilitation of Maoist who had surrendered. Second, by taking stern action against law breakers.
The primary plan of this whole initiative was to make the police partners in development in remote areas while tackling extremism. In Adilabad, the police department brought about rapid reforms and took up developmental programmes in rural areas under the name Police Mee Kosam (police for you). The major reform in policing was to respect tribal customs and sentiments by the personnel through gestures like greetings like ‘Ram Ram’ (like Hello) or by removing their shoes while entering the home of the tribals.

A series of developmental programmes were taken up in collaboration with the district administration and the ITDA.

Beginning 2001, the Adilabad police conducted ‘Grama Sabhas’ (village meetings) in rural areas, mainly in extremist affected villages. Over 1,000 ‘grama sabhas’ (interaction with villagers) were conducted which were attended by an estimated 1.25 lakh people. At the ‘gram sabhas’ the police identified problems facing the villagers. The problems mainly discussed were poor medical care, lack of proper supply of drinking water, irrigation, lack of roads and electricity in remote areas. The police also identified a general lack of awareness among the tribals about the outside world. They had remained untouched by the developments taking place elsewhere in the world.

Based on the findings at ‘gram sabhas’, the police and other departments concerned launched Police Mee Kosam. (Police for you)

1) Under this banner over 110 free medical and health camps were conducted in mostly in inaccessible tribal villages. Over 1 lakh villagers were estimated to have been covered by the camps. There were eye camps, which resulted in cataract operations on over 1300 near blind persons. 10 youth including six small children of the area received new life because the police organized costly heart surgeries for them at Care Hospital Hyderabad.
2) The police conducted ‘jalayagnams’ (watershed development programme) and executed distillation works in many irrigation and drinking water tanks across the district. The ‘jalayagnams’ resulted in bringing more acreage under irrigation.

3) In Dedra village the police constructed a drinking water overhead tank besides repairing scores of bore wells and open wells used as drinking water sources in many villages in the district.

4) Roads bring prosperity therefore village roads were constructed wherever they were badly needed e.g. a 12 km. long Gangapur road was laid with the help of the locals. Village Gangapur with population of 2500 is located in backwater of Kadam reservoir. It was cut off from the mainstream due to lack of road network and extremists were exploiting the people, taking advantage of their remoteness. Socially and economically also this village was suffering as they were not getting good price for the agricultural products and deaths due to snake bites and other communicable diseases were on high. For over 25 days, the police and tribals worked together. This partnership earned the accolades of the BBC television and the former Chief Minister of the state Sh. N. Chandrababu Naidu, sanctioned Rs. 25 lakh for roads to be constructed in the area. In due course villagers revolted against the extremists on two occasions and snatched their weapons handing them over to police. Gangapur’s success story is a classic example of people’s victory over extremist via community policing.

5) Many villages were connected with power supply through community policing projects e.g. Dedra, Koutegaon, and Chorpally villages. New transformers were installed and power lines laid to provide electricity to the villages.

6) To open channels of communication, Road Transportation
Company bus services were initiated even in remote villages. For example, bus services were started in naxal infested villages of Agarguda from Bejjur. The villagers saw an RTC bus plying on this route for the first time.

7) The police also organized mass marriages of 106 Gond tribal young couples at a function at Ichoda after several months of negotiations. The mass marriages helped the tribals in saving money and time as the traditional weddings are extremely costly.

8) Under its ‘Parivartana Sadassu’ programmes (removal of attendance sheet of extremists and sympathizers) the police released the fringe extremists and militants from attendance. In order to win them over, 1000 militants and sympathizers of the People’s War Group were thus freed from regular reporting to police stations.

9) The tribal youths were taken on trips to Hyderabad and nearby places under the ‘Vignyana Vihara Yatras’(excursion tours). These excursions helped the youth to see the world outside their own and get new ideas for their community.

10) The police organized sports and games for the youth. The idea was to keep the youth engaged in some productive activity and prevent them from joining the extremist movement.

11) 27 tribal organizations/associations were brought under one umbrella called ‘Adivasi Mahasabha’ by the police. This ensured unified efforts for tribal development.

12) Through programmes like Jayam Manade (victory is ours) new avenues opened to tribal youth for higher education and employment.

**Evaluation**

The ‘Police Mee Kosam’ initiative again highlighted the fact that extremism prospers wherever there is lack of development. Invariably, the areas of naxal influence remained poor. But by reaching
out to the poor youth and earning their confidence, violent extremist activities can be checked.

One of the tangible results is that in the last three years naxalism has reduced by 80 per cent in the district. Of the 215 naxalites cadre strength at the beginning of 2001, only 25 odd remained active as on June, 2004. The rest either surrendered or availed rehabilitation. The naxal units have come down in number from 17 to only three units or ‘dalams’ and to only half a platoon from 2 platoons. There were no injuries to police personnel in a span of three years.

A reverse revolutionary trend has begun in villages. In over 26 villages youth have openly revolted against extremist. In villages like Kadamba, Gangapur & Narsapur youth attacked Maoists, snatched their weapons & handed them over to the government.

The improvement of relations between tribal youth and police department in the district could be gauged by the fact that villagers now often approach police to discuss their problems.

The Andhra Pradesh government conducted a survey in February 2003 in , which it was observed that the Adilabad police was the least corrupt in the state and was also found to be the least partisan towards the public. It scored a high of 74 marks for police public relations in that survey. The Adilabad police was also found to be more transparent.
and accountable compared to other districts in the state.

On 14th July, 2004 during his Hyderabad visit the then President of India Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam appreciated the efforts of the Adilabad community policing experiment for preventing extremism/terrorism.

In year 2004 Police ‘mekosam’ experiment got an international recognition through finalist award in community policing & special honor in homeland security category announced in International Association of Chief of Police annual conference at Los Angeles, USA held from 13th to 17th, November 2004.
Case study 5  
Friends Of Police  
(A community policing effort of Tamil Nadu Police)  
(Courtesy www.friendsofpolice.org and Sh.Prateep V. Philip, IPS)

The community policing initiative launched in the state of Tamil Nadu has reported great success all over the state. It deals with enlisting citizens’ direct co-operation in various police activities.

Objectives Of The Project

- “To separate the foes from friends of the police or the chaff from the grain.
- 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.
- To promote crime awareness among the people and enable prevention of crimes.
- To promote a sense of civic responsibilities and duties among the public by means of educating the general public.
- To learn as well as to teach human values.
- 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.
- To evolve a mechanism to get feedback.
- To avail of local resources at short notice to meet any eventuality.
- To make a potential pool of manpower with positive attitudes available to the police to meet their requirement.
- To increase transparency in the police working.
To educate the members of the public about their role and responsibility in policing.

To enable the police to prevent commission of criminal offences”.

Qualifications To Become A FOP

Every FOP shall be a citizen and a resident in the district in which he applies for "Friendship" of police. 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. No educational qualification or employment is prescribed but he/she shall be preferably literate to enable written communications.

Minimum age for FOP is 18 and maximum of 70. In short, any literate member of the public who is not involved in any civil or criminal case can become a "FOP". He/She has only to send a letter to the Superintendent of Police giving his/her name, age, address and pledging friendship. The appeal to the public to apply is made through the local press. The chief of police after verifying the antecedents of the applicants through the special Branch and the local police stations admits them as FOPs.

A Sense Of Identity

After verification, the FOPs are issued identity cards or arm bands prominently marked FOP. An important caveat is that no FOP shall misuse the new identity. Involvement in a criminal case will lead to automatic disqualification as FOP. This in itself acts as a check on the antisocial and criminal elements from becoming FOP. It gives a citizen sense of identity and identification with the police.
Method Of Enrolment Of FOPs

Through the local media, the district chief of police appeals to the members of the public, not involved in any civil or criminal case to join as FOP. Any member of the public willing to become an FOP will state in his/her application form his/her name, age, occupation, the capacity in which he/she wishes to assist the police (Crime prevention, anti-vice campaign, victim assistance, information, night beat, patrolling, traffic assistance).

The Application Format
(can be translated into Tamil or any other language.)

I wish to join as FOP.

I am aware of the objectives of the FOP movement.

The reason I wish to join as FOP is ......................

I intend to serve the public and assist the police in the following activities. (Tick what you choose - any three activities of the following to be chosen by each FOP).

(1) Crime Prevention. [ ] (2) Crime Awareness Campaign. [ ] (3) Traffic Assistance. [ ] (4) Traffic Awareness. [ ] (5) Night Rounds in my locality. [ ] (6) Prohibition information. [ ] (7) Human Rights Awareness Campaign. [ ] (8) Rights of Women Awareness Campaign. [ ] (9) Anti-Narcotics Campaign. [ ] (10) Anti-Immorality Campaign including AIDS-Awareness Program. [ ] (11) Matrimonial Disputes Intervention and Counselling. [ ] (12) Victim Assistance Program. [ ] (13) Police-Public Sports Program. [ ]
(14) Prisoner’s Rehabilitation and Prohibition - Offenders Rehabilitation. [ ]
(15) Campaign for Rights of Deprived and Weaker Sections of Society. [ ]
(16) Environmental Protection Program. [ ]
(17) Campaign to foster and promote communal harmony [ ]
(18) Campaign to foster and promote friendship with students by enrolling them as students FOPs. [ ]
(19) Any other Program or Activity. [ ]

I certify that I am not involved as a defendant or plaintiff in any civil case.
I certify that I am not concerned as an accused in any criminal case.
I herewith declare that I will not misuse my status and privileges as a FOP.
I will strive to the best of my ability to serve the nation & society and assist the police in every manner possible.

Countersign by police officer. Signature of FOP
(SI and above ranks)

**Role Of FOPs**

All ranks in police act and interact with FOPs. Latter can pass on useful information, can encourage police personnel and give useful suggestions to solve local problems. They 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. Each FOP who has ticked the activity ‘Night Rounds’ is expected to spend at least six hours in a month in such an activity. FOPs who have chosen the option traffic assistance are given training in traffic signs and regulations and are expected to spend at least three hours in a month in traffic assistance.
Impact Analysis Of Friends Of Police Movement
A survey was undertaken in May 1996 covering all the districts and commissionerates in the state of Tamil Nadu. The objective of the survey was to discover the impact of the FOP movement. The survey also covered station house officers of 222 police stations. Separate questionnaires were administered to FOPs and sub-inspectors in charge of police stations. Their responses revealed their perceptions and attitudes as well as their views on the utility of the FOP concept and movement. An analysis of the data collected was quite revealing. 167 FOPs in all parts of the State were interviewed.

**Age And Job Profile Of FOPs**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87% (in all)</td>
<td>18 to 40 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>18 to 25 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25 to 30 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>Business or agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
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<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
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**Educational Qualifications Of FOPs**

<table>
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<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
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<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Up to 10th std</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>completed 10th std</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>completed intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>graduates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Post graduates</td>
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What FOPs Have Done
62% of the respondents stated they had helped at some time or the other in the investigation of crime while an overwhelming 83% stated they had helped in the maintenance of law and order.

Impact Of FOPs
62% of respondents stated that they could now understand and appreciate the difficulties in policing; acting as an FOP tends to create a sense of sympathy and empathy among the members of the public. An overwhelming 88% of respondents felt they had acquired the sense of pride in policing. 83% of the FOPs stated that it had improved their knowledge of legal duties and obligations. 75% of FOPs propagated community policing in their circles. They tend to act as leaders within their environment.

Misuse
91% of FOPs stated they had not been misused by police for their personal ends while 84% stated that no FOP had misused his/her status. Misuse of FOPs and misuse of the status by FOPs are at a minimal level.

Periodicity Of FOPs Meetings With SHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>32%</td>
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Regular meetings with FOPs keep them going while giving the police officers an idea of the pulse and needs of the community.
Motivation For Joining As FOP

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>To serve the public/police force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>To improve police public relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>To secure social status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Due to peer pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Due to unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Gives a sense of adventure</td>
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</tbody>
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Service motivation is the predominant motive for individuals to enroll as FOPs.

Duties Undertaken By FOPs

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Beats and night patrols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Assisted in traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Crime prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Intelligence collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>'Bandobast' work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Law and order maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>Prohibition of liquor work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These statistics reveal that FOPs played an active role in assisting police in all spheres and areas of policing.

Need For Incentives

12% of FOP respondents stated that some allowance may be given as an incentive. 8% felt that a traveling pass may be given. 1% of respondents asked for some form of uniform and identity card. 76% of respondents did not ask for any extra incentive. The opportunity for
community service and social recognition serve as the primary incentives. The findings of the survey conducted through questionnaires administered to station house officers of 222 police stations (nearly one-third of total number of police stations in the state), corroborates the perceptions of FOPs. Both surveys establish that the balance sheet of the FOP movement is on the plus side. The surveys reveal that the movement needs to be given more encouragement from the level of the circle inspector upwards. Sub-division officers and District SPs have a crucial role in encouraging SHOs and FOPs to act as partners and prime movers of community policing. This ensures better quality of life, policing, police-public relations, and improves the image of police. However the above case study has not studied the impact of FOP in prevention/detection of crime.
Case study 6
Community Policing - Tamil Nadu
(Ranipet Experiment)

During 2003-2005, by the initiative of an inspector of police, Shri Seetharam, community policing was experimented with in the jurisdiction of Ranipet police station of vellore district in Tamil Nadu.

The reason for choosing Ranipet Police Station limits to implement community policing was that Ranipet is one of the important historical towns and presently the business centre for leather industries engaged in import and export of leather. Most of the population is engaged with tannery work and other leather related business. Ranipet Police Station polices a municipal town with 30 wards and with a population of about 60 thousand. In addition to the 30 wards this police station has to police 8 mother Villages and 13 Hamlets.

Being the leather related business centre, criminals frequent Ranipet Town and have been committing thefts and property offences. In order to prevent the occurrence of crimes, the Inspector of Police, Ranipet Circle identified some of the places as crime prone areas and implemented community policing in the crime prone areas. As the first step, the police officials arranged liaison meetings with the residents of the areas identified as crime prone areas.

The first meeting was held on 13.07.2003 at N.R.K Kalyanamandapam, Ranipet and the meeting was chaired by Tr. Thangamani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ranipet Sub Division and addressed by Tr. Seetharam, Inspector of Police, Ranipet. The Inspector of Police appealed to the residents of the above area, about the need for public involvement, their responsibility and its significance in prevention of crime and requested them to take effective measures to achieve the same. The participants conceded to the request of the Inspector of Police and
assured him of their cooperation.

After the meeting, the participants formed an association for their residential areas and nominated office bearers. They on the advice of the Inspector of Police Ranipet, and to prevent crime decided to appointed private security personnel with approval of their association members. Accordingly private security personnel were appointed at the crime prone areas.

**Salient Features Of Community Policing**

**Identification Of Crime Prone Areas :** - Sixteen areas in Ranipet Police Station limits were identified as crime prone areas.

Before launching this scheme, the Inspector of Police Ranipet immediately after convening the meeting at N.R.K. Kalyanamandapam, commenced the campaign against crime at the following areas. On 17.07.2003 at Periyar Nagar, on 27.07.2003 at Kelly’s Road, Great Nagar and Navalpur, at Vallalar Nagar on 02.08.2003, at Vasantham Avenue on 05.08.2003 and on 27.08.2003 at Gandhi Nagar and persuaded the public to take interest in preventing crime. Accordingly the residents’ associations circulated pamphlets advising public about the precautions to be taken to prevent crime.


**Remuneration To Private Security Men:** - The members of association collected an initial subscription of Rs.50/- each from each house. A separate Joint Bank Account was opened in a Nationalized Bank,
Ranipet and the amount so collected was deposited in the above account. Each private security man was paid with Rs.1,200/- per month as salary by cheque by the Residential Associations directly.

**Implementation Of Scheme**

The Perfect Security Bureau sends its security men on Night beats commencing from 22.00 hrs. and concluding the same at 04.30 hours on the following day. During the Night beats the security men concentrate more on locked house. To identify such houses, a separate register is being maintained at each of the Residential Association Office. The Office bearers meet the security men before they commence the night beats and instruct them on different points.

The beats are streamlined in such way, by the security men as to cover the entire stretch of the area to ensure that no place is left uncovered. For example, five Private Security men are covering the Bharathi Nagar area every night. To cover the entire stretch of the area, Bharathi Nagar has been divided into two parts each consisting of 17 streets each.

Each block of 17 streets would be looked after by two private security men and they would move on foot in the streets earmarked for them. Another security man moved in a bicycle covering the main road at Bharathi Nagar. The security man on bicycle had been instructed to question any one moving during the odd hours and also to stop and question all the vehicles entering into as well as leaving from Bharathi Nagar and to make necessary entries in the note book issued by the association. He was also instructed to convey either the association members or the Police on night round by quickest possible means if any thing important came to their notice.

All the night round officers of Ranipet Sub Division and Sub Inspectors of Ranipet Circle on Night rounds check the private security personnel on
night rounds and they make entries in the notebook kept by them, issued by the Residential Association. After implementation of this community policing scheme, crime have come down considerably. 6 cases of property offences were reported during 2002, in the above said crime prone areas but after utilization of the services of private security, during the year 2003, only one case was reported from the above areas. In the year 2004, only 2 property crimes were reported in the above crime prone area, which has been appreciated by the senior officers as well as by the residents who expressed their happiness over the security arrangements by the Ranipet Police.

**Support From Other Local Agencies.**

Some of the members of voluntary organizations like Rotary Club, Lions Club and Friends of Police have been extending their support to the Police for the smooth implementation of community crime prevention plan.

Dr. Karthikeyan a member of Rotary Club, Ranipet and also Ranipet Town Welfare and Protection Committee offered cell phones for the utilization of private security personnel attached with Ranipet Police. Thiru. Nandakumar, President Navlock Panchayat provided uniform to the security personnel engaged with crime prevention work and Thiru. Jafferullah, Secretary, Tannery Association, Ranipet provided torchlight and lathis to the security personnel.

A team headed by Thiru. Nagarajan, a retired employee of Party Company along with 10 members of Ranipet Town Welfare and Protection Committee used to visit all wards in Ranipet Town conducting awareness campaign about the need for public involvement in crime prevention work.
Supply Of Latest Equipments To Crime Preventive Staff

An attempt has been made to modernize the security action plan. The local Agent of AIR CELL cooperated in getting the AIR CELL connections to 6 mobile phones at the minimum cost for the outgoing calls and at free of cost for the calls between the mobile phones using by the security personnel.

On 27.03.2004 at Parry Ground, the Supdt. of Police, Vellore District, distributed the Cell Phones to the Private Security Personnel in six areas. Further in order to tighten the security of Ranipet Municipal Town area, arrangements have been made for the installation of BURGLAR ALARMS at 15 vulnerable points.

Ranipet Town Welfare & Protection Committee which consists of five office bearers is also monitoring the security personnel appointed for this purpose. They extend full co-operation to the Police for the successful implementation of the Crime Prevention Action Plan.

Achievement After Implementing Community Policing System.

After implementation of this community-policing scheme, the incidences of crime have come down considerably. Out of 21 cases of property offences that were reported in the circle limits during 2002, 6 had taken place in the above mentioned crime prone areas. But after utilization of the services of private security, during the year 2003, out of 16 cases reported in the circle limits, only one case was reported from the crime prone areas.

In the year 2004, only 2 property crimes were reported in these areas. In the year 2005, during the tenure of Tr.S.Seetharam, Inspector of Police, Ranipet Circle till 13.06.2005, only one case was reported in the crime prone area that too was detected.

Inspector Seetharam was transferred in June 2005. After his relief from
Ranipet Circle on 13.06.2005, the Private Security System could not be continued because of non-involvement of the officers of the Circle. There was a spurt in crimes that touched 17 cases in the year 2006 and 14 in the year 2007.

Tr.S.Seetharam, Inspector of Police was posted back to Ranipet circle and assumed charge on 02.10.2007 and revived the system of community policing. Only one case has been reported in Ranipet Circle during the month of December 2007.

Inspector of Police Tr.S.Seetharam of Ranipet Circle thus revived the Community Policing system in the Ranipet Municipal Town area with the help of Ranipet Town Protection Committee and gave special attention to the Security Systems. He again organized a meeting with the office bearers of the Ranipet Town Protection Committee on 04.01.2008 at Lake Avenue Road, Ranipet. The participants of the meeting included Bank staff, Tannery owners and general public.

They welcomed the Inspector Tr.S.Seetharam’s initiative in reviving the security system in the municipal area. General public and the office bearers of the Ranipet Town Protection Committee have again agreed to co-operate with police for reducing crime in the town.

A security cabin has been erected at Lake avenue and Bharathi Nagar for the convenience of the security personnel for keeping their dresses, and sundry items during the night hours. Similar security cabins have been ordered for all the identified vulnerable points in the Crime prone areas.

Notice boards have also been erected in the Crime prone areas with important Phone / cell Nos. of Police Stations and the local police officers on the boards to enable public to contact police incase of an emergency. Erecting of such boards was found very useful in securing a culprit on the spot on 13.02.2008. at L.F. Road, Parry colony, when the accused
snatched away a gold chain and escaped from the spot. An eyewitness contacted the Inspector of Police, Ranipet Circle over his cell phone while he was out of station. Latter contacted Ranipet Police Station over phone. The staff immediately, rushed to the spot, made enquiry with the public and secured the accused on the basis of description furnished by the public. Thus, the awareness board, providing important police contact numbers proved useful in the arresting the culprit within one hour of the occurrence of crime. Similar awareness boards have been erected in 30 vulnerable points in Ranipet Municipal Town area.

**Crime Prone Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the area</th>
<th>No. of Street</th>
<th>Population (Approx)</th>
<th>No. of Houses</th>
<th>Major Activity</th>
<th>No. of Private Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bharathi Nagar</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Industrialists</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Periyar Nagar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vasanatham Avenue</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Tannery Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Anna Avenue</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Teachers &amp; Bus Operators</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Thirumalai Nagar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Tannery Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Puli Street</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Beedi Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Swamy Naidu Street</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Tannery Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Zakir Hussain Street.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Black Smiths</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Area Name</td>
<td>No. of Houses</td>
<td>No. of Shops</td>
<td>Business Description</td>
<td>No. of Shops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bazaar Street</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Gold Smiths &amp; Jewellery Shops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Old Arcot Road</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Hardware Business</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Gandhi Nagar &amp; TNHB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Govt. Officials</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Parry Colony</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Parry Employees &amp; Advocates</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Othavadai St.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Tannery Workers &amp; Doctors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Vallalar Nagar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Tannery Workers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Great Nagar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Retired Govt. Employees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Vandimettu St.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25 houses</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 shops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Rajeswari Theatre circle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25 houses</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 shops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sankar Nagar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Industrialists</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mahavir Nagar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Iron scrap dealers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Vakkil Street</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Govt. employees, Contractors, Lawyers, Doctors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Rottikara St.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Marwadis, Pawn Brokers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crime Prone Areas- Beat Area Selection

A poorly lit area, for instance is an open invitation to the burglar or a prowler by night. Following factors are important in the selection of town beats:

a. Determination of the type of area of the beat to be covered.
b. The density of its population.
c. The nature of the locality (commercial, residential sub urban or recreational) and its accessibility.
d. The tempo of activity in the locality
e. The nature of roads, streets and villages.
f. The type of traffic encountered
g. The occurrence of crime and residence of criminals in the area.
h. Existence of any special feature rendering the locality more attractive to the criminal or facilitating anti social behavior.

However these factors must be constantly reviewed for effective planning and implementation at the beat levels. It is equally essential to keep the system flexible in order to meet the changing conditions.

Involving Of Public In Community Policing

Public partnership is essential due to the following reasons.

a. In the above scheme persons who are acquainted with particular areas and local people are attached with the night beat constable during night rounds.
b. If any stranger is found roaming in the area during odd hours. He/she can be questioned by the public attached with police.
c. In addition if a common man being a member of the community policing initiative, having knowledge of criminals, sees any criminal in another area even out of his village/ town, he can inform the near by police station.
Public Enthusiasm

The initiative of the Inspector of Police Thiru S. Seetharam in introducing the Private Security System in Ranipet Municipal Town area with the help of Ranipet Town Protection Association in the year 2003 and appointing 35 Security staff through PERFECT SECURITY BUREAU, RANIPET and arranging for the payment of salary to the Security Staff through the Ranipet Town Protection Committee was appreciated by general public. The Security System has since been revived by Inspector of Police, and public awareness boards have been erected at all important and vulnerable points in the Municipal Town to prevent crime. At present 35 Security Staff are moving in the town area and their regular patrolling is preventing crimes successfully.