CHAPTER - X

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION WHICH EMPOWERED POLICE MACHINERY TO PREVENT CRIME

There are various laws recently enacted by the legislature looking to the changing trend of dangerous and serious crimes like terrorism, drugs, anti-social activities, anti-national activities etc. Therefore, law relating to preventive detention was developed very speedily in the last decade. T.A.D.A. Act, National security Act, COFEPOSA Act, PITNDFS Act, PMBAMSEC Act given by the central legislation and Maharashtra Prevention of communal anti-social and other dangerous activities Act-1980 and Mah. Prevention of dangerous activities of slumlords, Boot-leggers and Drug-offenders Act-1981 were enacted by State legislature. These Acts are legal weapon in the hands of Government. These crimes are mostly urban crimes.


It was practically experienced that maximum police do not know the provisions of law made for preventive actions. If they know the provision, they do not know how to write the removal
report (Ishtegasha) and therefore it needs training to the police from the level of constables to P.S.I. These notions regarding law is to be clear in their language. Police should be provided with proformas of the remand reports under different sections of different Acts. Such training or workshops are to be arranged frequently to guide them by the police prosecutors and senior police inspectors or S.D.P.O. at the District or Taluka places periodically.

When I was police prosecutor at Yevatmal, our S.P. Shri. Ankush Dhanvijay has arranged workshop for guidance of preventive activities to the A.S.I. & H.C. of the District from 20/5/90 to 25/5/90 as a official programme. In those lectures to A.S.I. & H.C. I came to know that they do not know the provisions, ingredients of sections, how to write it and how and where to produce the arrested person. There is no alternative to give enlarge and basic training with a simple hand book to police containing all these activities in the language of the State i.e. in Marathi. Police should be trained in their fairness, active mind and behaviour according to the circumstances and clearness.

Preservation of public peace and tranquillity is the primary function of the Govt. and the Police. Police are allotted with so many legal weapons to prevent crime and they have to apply it according to the circumstances.

Some main provisional are:--

i) code-of criminal-procedure-1973:--

Chapter-III, S-106, to 124 - Security for keeping peace and

2) Bombay Police Act 1951:-

Chapter-V: Special measures for maintenance of public order and safety of State. U/s. 47 to 63-B.

The main proceedings are of Externment U/s. 53 to 59, and 55-122, 124, 142 etc.


Police should also empowered with the special enactment of 'Crime Prevention Law' with special authority of detention of the likely criminals or persons and they be kept in the "Crime Prevention Homes". This act be done by the special wing of police called "Crime Prevention Police"

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