Appendix I

Questionnaire
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EVALUATING
COMMUNITY POLICING FOR PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIMES
(Purely for Academic Purpose)

PATTERN DIAGRAM

Society is Vulnerable

CONSTITUTION

ELECTION COMMISSION

JUDICIARY

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT

No Use / Misuse / Abuse of Law with no fear on punishment

Power / Status / Wealth / Unethical Pleasure

FORCIBLE AND VIOLENT
DOMINATION

VIOLENT WITHOUT AFFECTING OTHERS

SOCIAL EXPECTATION

SOCIETY

CORRUPTION

LUXEY

MORAL & ETICS

VIRLATIONS AFFECTING OTHERS

GREED MONE

FRAUD

CRIME

COMMUNITY FOR PROTECTING SOCIAL VALUES
PART - I
PERSONAL VARIABLES

a) Name (Optional) : 

b) Age : Below 35 □ 35 to 50 □ Above 50 □

c) Qualification : Below 12th □ Dip □ UG □ PG □ Prof □

d) Religion : Hindu □ Muslim □ Christian □ Others □

e) Employment status : Govt. □ Pvt. □ NGO’s □ Other’s □

f) Designation / Rank : 

g) Experience : 

h) Financial status : Low □ Middle □ Upper □ Middle High □

i) Social activities, if any : 

j) Experience in Public Service/Social Activity : 

PART - II
COMMUNITY POLICING INDEX

In the coming pages factors pertinent to community policing are provided. Under each factor, statements are given for ratings, kindly give your ratings as follows

SA Represents Strongly Agree
A Represents Agree
No Represents No Opinion
D Represents Disagree
SD Represents Strongly Disagree

YOUR FREE AND FRANK OPINION IS HIGHLY SOLICITED
A. Awareness on Constitutional framework and Social Responsibility

The Indian democratic set-up is governed by the Election Commission an Independent Constitutional Body. We the Citizens elect our representative politically to establish a Government to serve us (Society) by hearing our various legal grievance and neediness by all means under WELFARE STATE POLICY, through its various arms (departments / corporate bodies / NGOs / etc). Accordingly, every arm has to obey the command of the elected democratic ruler adopting of formal (Legislated laws) and informal laws (Socially adopted formalities) within the Constitutional Frame work.

It is every one's responsibility to adopt limitations in every aspect of social business for which historically the human concept injects various type of fear to make every citizen to live within the sphere to civilized life, ensuing security to every one and right of freedom accommodating our culture and social responsibility.

Likewise in the modern world to serve the above purpose various laws were democratically enacted within the frame work of our Indian Constitution for social justice to exert fear of Punishment with the citizens for violations.

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<td>1.</td>
<td>The democratically elected leader executes their constitutional function through various departments / corporations / private sectors to resolve the grievance of the public incorporating limitations of constitutional laws to ensure Constitutional Rights of every Citizen / Societies in India.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Legislators / Bureaucrats / Administrators / Judiciary are the upholders of the constitution while civil police an guardian to book the violators before them.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Constitutionally all welfare policy inclusive of the quota systems reaching the economically poorest sector towards the common goal of social development</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Government / NGOs / Sociologist including community heads are creating periodical awareness on constitutional limitation and fear of punishment for violation at all levels, since “ To err is human”</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Social responsibility is an ethical or ideological theory to all entity whether it is a government, corporation, organization or individual at large.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Responsibility of every Citizens / Society is to question the criminal, to create a fear on judicial / social punishment, which will ultimately stop criminals to grow without fear of punishment</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Social head / Media’s (Print and Visual) / lawyers, sociologist, etc are the constitutional agents having responsibility to propagate constitutional information and execute correctional efforts between un-ethical behaviors and organizational failures as part of social control and effective preventing strategies to uphold cultural values &amp; social values.</td>
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B. **General Social Expectation:**

Expectation is with all living beings while, the expectation of the individual / society is basically self-centered to dominate others towards speedy growth. People’s expectation on Speedy growth adopting western thoughts, liberty, Fashion and Fantasy melts the fear on punishment indirectly erasing our Heritage Cultural and Civic values.

Every one’s expectation overlooks the other, exhibiting separatism which are subjected to negotiation and settlements with or without the legal implication at every corner. Social compromise is adopted democratically under **Vote Bank Politics.**

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<td>1</td>
<td>Individual / society found self centered to dominate the other by any means to develop their own power and social status</td>
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<td>Demands and insists on free distribution of essential commodities, etc. with or without prejudice to their social and economical status</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Individual / society ignores others suffering with no alternative due to Social constrained on personal development.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Generally all demand social compromise – katta panchayath if they are accused for any offence to avoid judicial punishment.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Individual / society expect police to solve their grievances round the clock and not want to get into the complex judicial proceedings.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Individual / Society expecting Police to avoid them being as witness for legal proceedings for any crime involves cumbersome process</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>All likes to point-out others mistakes but hate others to point-out their mistakes.</td>
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C. **Intentional Egoism and Violation a social evil:**

Apart from constitutional limitations on every citizen, **Egoism** acts as a strong barrier against the Social Order (*Egoism means Self-centeredness or lack of consideration for others*). Everyone wants to exhibit his/her power, prestige and Official Status when things come to their ground, in which police is not exceptional. Every citizen is treating the other differently when the ball is in their court ignoring their service/business. Present Social Status made us to ignore every one’s culture and made us to migrate to an undefined changeable sub-culture ignoring our own CIVIC responsibilities for the personnel timely favour or gain.

In general, most of the population anticipates and drills to unnatural speedy growth and comfort for which it induces and incorporates various violations as by-pass routes to succeed, ignoring the legal loss to others and to the Society. These violations include legal/cultural misconduct, Omission and commission of any act with knowledge, corruption, demand for donation, sub-cultural extortion to conduct their own business or livelihood etc.

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Generally Voters are illegally pleased with bribe and free gifts to win the democratic election for which illegal financial resource are organized from its stake holders Politically etc.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Generally Political Groupism based on caste / religion / locality exists to acquire the status of Ruling or Opposition Party with ulterior motive to gain power and status ignoring principles.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Lack of faith, trust and tolerance within the society paves way for creation of new groups at all levels centering on powers / financial status etc.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Bundth / Road Roko / Strike with or without violence is the violation of formal and informal laws of social control</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>‘Cultures of Greediness towards speedy un-natural growth’ its creation and maintenance with Individual / society leads to unethical behaviour &amp; social failure.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Egoism prevails in all wings of the society and it is the root cause for various Criminal / Civic offences melting Social values and professional ethics</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Lawyers (social agents) using their professional efficiency in supporting hardened criminals if they were approached stating it as part of their professional ethics / philosophy.</td>
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D. Juveniles and Youths in Crime:

It is noteworthy that the playful Children / Juveniles / Youths between the age group 10 to 20 fall prey to criminal activity accounts below 2 % of population. They are found drawn towards freedom from forced education by parents and teachers. At this juncture they have been attracted by the bad characters, where they get influenced in various crimes they commit as part of fantasy / pleasure and could not able to withdraw but keep continuing till the age of 20 to 40 years. Thereafter they suffer to the consequences of their action and get settled in social life.

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<td>The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup,</td>
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<td>its composition by age and gender, educational levels,</td>
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<td>prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and</td>
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<td>comprehending the crime issue.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Lack or Excess guidance on formal law / Moral / social laws /</td>
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<td>social pressure on children youth drives way for crimes</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Children are diverted to criminality and unhealthy companion</td>
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<td>because of erratic or harsh discipline, lack of supervision and</td>
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<td>monitoring, parental conflict, family dysfunction / breakdown,</td>
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<td>criminal, anti-social and / or alcoholic parents</td>
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<td>Violators / Criminals have developed confident on our</td>
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<td>evidential judiciary system that helps them to get away from punishment</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Print / Visual Medias should play a vital role on correctional</td>
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<td>aspects of the social control instead of displaying boosted</td>
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<td>image of criminals or degrading the social control agents on</td>
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<td>their violent representation</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Social / Political agents restore to Bundth / Road Roko / Strike</td>
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<td>with or without violence ignoring Constitutional formal &amp; Social laws</td>
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<td>to draw public attention which acts as a guide to anti-social elements</td>
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<td>as ultimate</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Generally citizens ignore the strength of unity and unwilling to</td>
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<td>counter the anti-social / criminals / violators, while criminals</td>
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<td>being a very minor group have a good commendable network, unity and</td>
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<td>confident</td>
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E. The Historic Social control, law and Its Implementation:

It is historically evident that Fear of Punishment for violations was incorporated in the society by means of Formal and Informal laws as limitations on individual and social behaviour. Formal laws were created by Government while informal local social laws were created historically adopting way of life & geographical location. Formal laws is governed by respective governmental authority while informal social laws is governed by heads of social / village / family based on caste / Religion / Race etc. Fear of punishment is to ensure social freedom to all members of the community which otherwise will cause downfall of society and social order. Misuse / Abuse / No use of laws will encourage crime and criminals as they can escape from punishment.

The various laws enacted to govern the business on Social Control. Out of it Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is to classify the policing business within Judicial framework, Indian Penal Code (IPC) for classification of criminal offences and Indian Evidence Act (IEA) is to classify the evidence require to prove the offence didn’t support the present philosophy of policing under community concept, as the legal policing and practical policing becomes totally different.

In the present adopted socio-cultural status, the welfare principles of the democratic government accepts any demand if raised and supported by a considerable mass. The threat on victims and witnesses by the criminals and social ambient could not be neutralized with the scope of Human Rights. The evidential theory to support the principle “No innocent to be punished” could not be sustained as the unexpected technological development and legal awareness at all corners as it makes policing a difficult job in the collection of evidence and to prove it against the criminal beyond any reasonable doubts.

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Society is unwilling to execute the Evidential theory of Indian Judicial System which requires elimination of benefit of doubt</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice System relies fully on the investigation and findings of the lower subordinate Police Officers whose statement is not at all admissible as evidence as per Indian Evidence Act.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>The legislators are forced to frame new laws ignoring that the Citizens do misuse / abuse / no use of laws paving way to presume that the laws in existence are not sufficient to control social order.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>The Distinct agencies of the criminal justice system are (1) law enforcement (police); (2) adjudication (courts); and (3) corrections (jails, prisons, probation and parole) who have to operate together both under the legal principle maintaining the rule of law within the society</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Misuse / Abuse / No use of law remove fear of punishment for violators</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>There is no limitations specified for claiming constitution rights between citizen and persons accused of crime</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Police is tactical in practice due to lack of manpower, infrastructure and administrative support, which otherwise could not cater the social control.</td>
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F. Police Administration:

To ensure the Security and Safety to every Citizen and Properties, a system of Policing was historically derived. This historically derived principle of policing may vary to the concepts of Indian and western but it is for the common goal by exerting legal fear on criminality as a barrier to ensure Constitutional Rights Democratically.

Since 1860 till date various Police Commissions / Committees constituted have repeatedly identified the following as Policing failures responsible for widening the gap between Police & Community. Even the most stressed points of the Police Reforms were not implemented uniformly in India due to various ambient.

(i) Low paid & Low educated constabulary utilized for ground level policing.
(ii) Recruitment rules and Training not revised to suite the requirement.
(iii) IPS officers not able to control local senior officers and the local senior officers could not control the lower subordinates in view of various types of Groupism and Egoism under Caste, Religion, Locality, Bureaucratic, Political, Social / Elected Agent, Organization, Diplomats.
(iv) Harassment by police to draw the sympathy of the democratic rulers for the purpose of favourable posting etc.
(v) Misuse / Abuse / No use of laws to draw the sympathy of their legal and illegal boss for the purpose of good posting & illegal gratification.
(vi) Unwanted arrest / illegal custody violating legal guidelines for the purpose of working out criminal and other case to overcome the work pressure

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Policing is to assist the elected members of the Democratic Government to render Citizens Service of maintenance of Public Order by way of prevention and detection of crimes enforcing criminal laws prosecuting violators judicially irrespective of other variables under the Constitution framework.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>No unified Policing Policy Or Manual exists to govern all States / UTs in India even after various elaborate Commissions / Committee</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Policing Work not defined with limitations and there is no Political or Bureaucratic will to define it, as the present democratic status supports Practical Policing ignoring various reports on reforms.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Insubordination and Groupism that exist at all levels of Police Officers (PC to DGP) based on Power, Status, Caste, Religion, Locality, Ranking, Political, etc ignoring professional ethics and Constitutional bindings due to human greediness on posting, status and money, lack of confidence on secrecy and trust.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Ignorance on Heritage Policing Philosophy on both reactive and proactive methods adopted with beats systems, we design new methods as like old wine in new bottles by introducing new name to it.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>No one respects constabulary or feels proud to say that “I am a friend of Police Constable” who is the back bone occupying more that 80% of the force, as they feel proud to cite senior officers.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Cyber Crimes have tainted with ‘traditional’ crime which requires more education and skill for the Constabulary and its guiding superiors.</td>
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G. Policing work in Police Station:

Police Stations are the front end of Police Administration working towards the
common goal. It has multiple functions including identification of various crimes and
criminals through beat systems where constabulary to SHO interact with society members and
by analyzing the various complaints / Petitions received at Police Stations level.

To attain the core function, SHO’s conduct periodical roll call on all days by 0700
hours for interacting with constabulary / beat officers and to brief them on the days policing
requirements and social problems as part of pro-active and re-active methods of policing. The
Beat Constabulary has to execute the work allotted to him under direct guidance of Head
Constable and ASI / SI and report compliance which will be recorded as part of
documentation / data base by the administrative Constabulary (Writer PC / Court PC) and
the works will be inspected by Inspectors and supervised by SPs and higher-ups.

Citizens / Complainants / Petitioners / Village heads / Patta-book holders / informers
and other stake holders are cordially treated by Police Station staffs for the smooth conduct of
the policing business. They extend their assistance to police till the disposal of the crimes
before the court of law and to contain the crime as part of social control.

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<td>1</td>
<td>Daily roll call is conducted by 0700 and SHOs collect information from the constabulary and debrief them for the days work as part of general awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beats consisting of Constabulary is marched as per the days requirement assessed in the roll call</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Beat constables regularly meet pata book holders and their own sources cordially for collecting information / intelligence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Constabulary / SHOs brief the patta book holders / village heads and other stake holders about the day to day assessment of crimes for adopting preventive measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Crime prevention / Crime investigation is conducted utilizing modern technologies / policing tools on par with social developments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Complaints / petitioners are attended cordially and they are guided properly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Complainants / Petitioners generally seek speedy disposal and not willing for FIR and court proceedings.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
H. Constabulary Status in Policing:

In general, policing the society is mainly by Constabulary. They are the backbone of Policing. Constabulary forms 90% of the total Police Strength in Puducherry Police. As per the work structure, they are specifically derived to conduct foot patrolling and to interact with citizens & Society and resolve their problems then and there. They will report the processes or unprocessed intelligence and unsettled issues to Superior Officers for necessary further action in the common interest of Social Justice as Policing Goal. Their business of policing is only on roads round the clock as 24x7x12. They have to bear all climatic change and they are the only government servants who always on the move with no table and chair to execute their official work which requires multiple skill and tolerance.

In Policing, the work ambient for constabulary does not provide them to enjoy a suitable work ambient, socialization with their family and friends under human consideration and their work ambient retains them from stress exerted through their office, official degradation, climatic conditions, family, friends, social and financial status. It is highlighted that “no official / professional / NGOs have a pride to state that “I am a friend to a constable”.

Even though they have to do multiple-task with tolerance in open atmosphere their pay found disproportional to their work and thereby reduces their Social & Financial Status which reflects that no one claims pride to say “I am a friend to a constable”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>A</th>
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<th>D</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Basic multi-task field Civic regulation work such as Traffic, social Assistance in disposing dead bodies, public awareness champion, etc are to carried by constable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Beat constables has to bear all climatic conditions to execute his official duties in an open ambient</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>His duty timings could not allow him to spare time for his day to day family / social activities and found working for long hours deprived of his kith and kin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Society is not respecting the constables unless it need their assistance</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Police personnel who are witnessing the social agents fulfilling various social demands by threatening public order under vote bank principle are forced to feel that there is no representation to fulfill their social rights</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Police personnel have no proper work compensation as pay is compensatory to work on par with other services in Government.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cordiality is expected by constabulary from all the lower level at other government departments / social agents / commercial agents</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
I. Community Policing: - A modern concept in Policing

Community policing is the modern international concept in policing adoption to Welfare State Principles and to eliminate the gap between Police and Public, zeroing the fear on colonial policing system and inviting community members to identify suspects, detain vandals and bring problems to the attention of police.

Community policing is a collaborative effort between Police and Community to identify problems of crime, social disorder that involves all elements of the community in the search for solutions to these problems. This concept brings the police and community into a closer working relationship and calls for greater responsibility on citizens.

The community policing model balances reactive responses with pro-active problem solving, centering on the causes of the crime and disorder. Community policing requires police and citizens to join together as partners in the course of both identifying and effectively addressing issues.

There is no specific law legislated for Community Policing since its origin in India. It is not sensitized within Police Department however only meager attention is paid centrally with no infra-structure required for it.

| SN | Statement                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Community Policing is a new International Policing philosophy with broad objectives to prevent and detect crimes protecting social order in joint partnership with society and to make them understand the Policing Work.     |
| 2. | Irrespectively all police officer’s encourage Citizens / society to expand their domain as voluntary resources to include the law enforcement as social responsibility which otherwise cannot prevent crime. |
| 3. | Senior Officers encourage Community Policing by way of decentralization of their powers on decision making and accountability to field officers (constabulary) to solve day-to-day general problems. |
| 4. | Uniform Policy guidelines and Do’s & Don’ts on Community Policing were disseminated to all, as part of awareness campaign                                                                                     |
| 5. | Periodical awareness campaign on Crime & Criminals is conducted to the community members at all levels towards common goal.                                                                                   |
| 6. | Volunteers, Community Liaising Groups, Fishermen watch groups and NGO’s interact with beat officers (Constabularies) for doing Community Policing.                                                               |
| 7. | Community participants were extended with financial assistance, training on technical tools and other needs by Local Police                                                                                  |
J. Policing Adoption to Community Policing

Crime prevention is a way of thinking and acting that focuses on reducing crime and the opportunity for crime. It emphasizes citizens and law enforcement agencies engaged in collective problem solving and building effective partnerships as they mobilize towards the common goal for a safer, more caring community. It requires the three basic components 1. Community Partnerships, 2. Organizational Transformation & 3. Problem Solving

That is Community policing requires police to become proficient in problem solving. **Scanning:** Identifying and prioritizing problems. **Analysis:** Researching what is known about the problem. **Response:** Developing solutions to bring about reductions in the number and extent of problems. **Assessment:** Evaluating the success of the responses.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Philosophy and Organizational Strategy: Community policing is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a way to carry out the philosophy) that allows the police and community members to work closely together in creative ways.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Ethics, Legality, Responsibility and Trust: A new relationship between the police and the citizens they serve, offers hope of encouraging mutual accountability and respect. Citizens are given the power and responsibility to resolve more minor concerns as law enforcement teams with them on long-term solutions to major problems.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Expanding the Police Mandate: A vital, proactive element is added to the traditional reactive role of police, resulting in a full-spectrum police service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Helping those with Special Needs: Explore new ways to protect and enhance the lives of those who are most vulnerable (juveniles, the elderly, minorities, the poor, the disabled, the homeless).</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Grass-Roots Creativity and Support: Promote the judicious use of technology, while recognizing that nothing surpasses what dedicated human beings, talking and working together, can achieve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Internal Change: A fully integrated approach involves everyone in the department, with community policing officers serving as generalists who bridge the gap between the police and the people they serve. Once community policing is accepted as the long-term strategy, all officers should practice it. This could take as long as ten to fifteen years.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Building for the Future: Community policing recognizes that the police cannot impose order on the community from the outside, but that people must be encouraged to think of the police as a resource for meeting local needs and priorities as they change over time.</td>
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</table>
Appendix II

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Appendix III

Views & Suggestions of the Respondents
## SUGGESTIONS / COMMENTS by Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EMILE, IPS. (Retd.)</td>
<td>Retd. DIG of Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>David Annasamy</td>
<td>Chief Judge, Retd (French Regime &amp; Pondicherry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. Jhon Ambroise BA., BL.,</td>
<td>Chief Judge Pondicherry (Retd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Name not mentioned</td>
<td>senior division civil judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Uthirapathy,</td>
<td>District Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sithananthan</td>
<td>District Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Name not mentioned</td>
<td>District Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Name not mentioned</td>
<td>Joint secretary, Pondicherry Civil service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shanmugasundharam</td>
<td>Senior Police Officer (Retd.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>R. George</td>
<td>SP (Retd.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Padutharkollai- Maniam K.S</td>
<td>Superintendent of police (Retd.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>P. Subbramanian</td>
<td>Superintendent of police (Retd.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Prasannamani,</td>
<td>SI of police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>M. Ramesh Babu</td>
<td>SI of Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dr. Clement Lourdes</td>
<td>Associate Professor Pondicherry University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M.S Chezhian</td>
<td>Research Scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>V. Gerard Anand</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>C.T. Parthiban</td>
<td>Engineer (junior)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>K. Venkatesan</td>
<td>Div Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>G. R. Lingam</td>
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</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>P.Siva</td>
<td>PA to SSP L&amp;O</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>C.P Thirunavukkarasu</td>
<td>Advocate</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>P. Sellaperumal</td>
<td>Advocate</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>A.P Rajagopal,</td>
<td>Advocate</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>N. Natarajan,</td>
<td>Head District court</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>N. Raj</td>
<td>LDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Viswakumar. S</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>P. Jaseelan</td>
<td>Asst. Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Name not mentioned</td>
<td>Assit. Professor</td>
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</table>
THIRU. EMILE, I.P.S. (Retd.):

Policing / Community Policing vis-a-vis Enforcement of Law

1. “Democracy” is popularly defined as the Rule of Law, which means that ordinarily, the efficacy of the enforcement of the law of the land - whether Civil or Criminal, is the index of the Status of Democracy in any country.

2. The administration of “Criminal Jurisprudence” in India, as we all know hinges upon the three Major Acts viz “The Indian Penal code, the criminal-Procedure Code and The Indian Evidence Act”. Unfortunately, all these three statutes are Colonial Laws enacted centuries ago by the Raj and were basically meant to perpetuate colonial rule ie. The Supremacy of the British in India and hence inherently “Anti People”. It follows that these colonial laws cannot be compatible with the basic principles of “Democracy.” Unless these colonial laws are summarily scrapped and replaced with fresh laws compatible with the modern day’s democracy, ‘policing’ much less ‘community policing’, will remain archaic, ineffective and incapable of combating crime. The common man cannot be lured into cooperating with the law enforcement agencies to enforce these same colonial laws which were used by the British Raj to suppress the people.

3. Having said that, let us have a cursory glance at the inadequacies of the Major acts to reinforce our thesis. The comments are by no means exhaustive, for want of space and hence somewhat selective.
(a) THE INDIAN PENAL CODE:

(i) When Lord Macaulay drafted the law, which is otherwise a brilliant piece of legislation, white-collar-crimes, cyber crimes, commercial frauds running to millions, criminal manipulation of tenders by the bureaucrats & politicians involving crores, international money laundering, terrorist/extremist/ secessionist activities of certain groups, police-criminal-politician nexus etc and etc. were virtually unknown. The existing meager penal provisions of the IPC dealing with cheating, misappropriation, forgery etc are woefully inadequate to meet the new challenges posed by these sophisticated forms of Crime. A plethora of Central and State Legislations (special laws and local laws) to fill up the gaping loopholes in this regard, have miserably failed to deliver the goods. In the result, the worst crime and criminals against the community walk away freely while only small-time petty thieves suffer the harshness of these obsolete laws. The general public, has, therefore, lost confidence in the police and policing, alleging an unholy nexus between criminals and the police.

(ii) It is time that the so called artificial differentiation between cognizable and non-cognizable crime is abolished. The British had invented this artificial divide only to ensure low-cost judicial administration, leaving the bulk of crime in the hands of “local Panchayaths” which, over the years transformed themselves into mammoth, demonish “Katta Panchayaths”, undermining the very roots of criminal Jurisprudence. Only if all offences, big or small, are made cognizable, the Police - Community Relations will thrive and mutual trust in each other will blossom. (Example: Take a case of a person who comes to the Police Station with bleeding injuries complaining of assault by a neighbour. After the usual long wait, he is sent to the hospital and returns with a medical certificate. The police tell him that it is a case of “simple hurt” and hence non-cognizable. Just think of his reaction! What is a simple hurt for the police is very grave for him. He cannot be expected to understand nuances of law. He will naturally become a permanent enemy of the police from then on, alleging corruption and favouritism on their part!)
(b) THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE:

(i) This archaic law which forms the foundation of criminal Jurisprudence in India needs a sea-change. The amendments carried out in 1973 have served only in diluting even the existing provisions to the advantage of criminals. Some of the suggestions are:

(ii) The Police powers of arrest, search, seizure, and investigation need a thorough overhauling. The need for the presence of “two respectable witnesses of the locality” for searches etc should be done away with. In the present day context, such witnesses are unavailable or unwilling to accompany the police. Even if they do, they later invariably turn hostile during the trial due to local pressures. At most, and if at all, two official witnesses could be prescribed. Such a measure will obviate the need for introducing stock witnesses by the police. Similarly it is absolutely unnatural to expect presence of eye witnesses during the seizure of material objects (e.g. during night patrol etc.) Though no specific law requires it, the so called “case laws” insist on “Mahazar witnesses” to be present during a seizure and the police are compelled to introduce two stock witnesses (false) just to satisfy the trial court which is certainly aware that these witnesses are “artificial.” In fact, there are any number of such unnatural provisions which need to be removed, in order to make the police functioning straight-forward and trustworthy without having to depend upon falsities to satisfy the impractical needs of the trial court. The current situation is that, to-day, even genuine witnesses are looked upon with suspicion by the judiciary and the general public, when they appear for the prosecution.

(iii) The provisions governing the handling of unlawful assemblies – declaration dispersal, use of minimum force, prosecution, trial – also need a fresh look, because such assemblies tend to take the cover of “Satyagraha” to justify their, Dharnas, gherao Rasta – Rockos, Jail Baros, etc. as their democratic Right. But, as per the law of the land, such acts are criminal offences punishable under various sections of the IPC (e.g. 143, 147, 148, 341, 342 etc of IPC). Zero tolerance to any such unauthorized unlawful activity and exemplary punishment based on the sole evidence of the police officers handling such situations, is the need of the hour. No member of the public will ever dare appear as eye-witness in such cases. The law abiding members of the public who are the majority, will surely appreciate the police and become their friends, if prompt action is taken to maintain public order. As per the prevailing situation to-day, a group of unlawful citizens can get-away with anything,
under the garb of a ‘democratic agitation.’ The police remain silent spectators and even indulge in “negotiations” with the law breakers at the cost of their fair image in the eyes of the public.

(iv) Investigation starting from the launching of the FIR U/s 154 Cr.P.C. to the Final Report U/s 173 Cr.P.C. must be left entirely to the police without interference from any quarter, including the courts. The Police / Investigating Officer should be insulated against any extraneous pressures. Statements under section 161 / 162 Cr.P.C. should be signed by the witnesses. Even if they are allowed to retract from their statements at the trial stage, it should be only for good and sufficient reasons and not according to their whims and fancies. For that matter, statements U/s 164 Cr.P.C. must be made inviolable and normally, the court should not allow the witness or accused to retract from the statement made before a judicial officer, alleging false accusations. Such aberrations should be strictly treated as ‘Perjury’ without exception and exemplary punishment should be imposed on the retractors. Only then, the confidence of the common man on the Police/ Policing can be restored, simultaneously discouraging witnesses to retract from their statements at the drop of a hat.

(v) The trial procedures should be simplified and right of appeal should be governed by proper limitations. Committal proceedings before the lower courts in Sessions cases, which only cause unwanted delay should be dispensed with.

(vi) Remand procedures also need a fresh look at and the ninety-day remand ceiling u/s 167(2), should be removed and the limitation on the period of the FIR lifted. A person who is out on bail, if found involved in another offence, should not be enlarged on bail till the final disposal of the cases against him. The present practice of easy bail for the accused of violent crimes who freely eliminate the eye-witnesses in a pending case and / or put them under grave threat, have completely shaken the confidence of the community in the Judiciary and the police who are accused of nexus with these criminals. There is no way for the police to protect the community from the onslaught of these elements who are let out on bail so easily.

(vii) All Magistrates / Judges should be empowered to impose sentences up to the maximum term provided for the concerned offences in the Penal code. The present constraint on trial courts prescribing the maximum sentence awardable depending on the status of the court (First class, CJM, Sessions etc.) should be done away with, because the
very purpose of providing maximum sentence for an offence is defeated by such executive ceiling on the powers of the trial court.

(viii) Executive authority to grant a remission on the sentence imposed by the courts under the pretext of good conduct, some birthdays and other celebrations should be withdrawn. Especially, death sentences, which are now imposed only in the “rarest of rare” cases should be carried out within a fixed period after confirmation of the sentence. Amnesty or mercy petitions should be disposed of within this period. Similarly, life sentences should mean imprisonment for life and should not be curtailed to 14 years by the executive. Premature release, unjustified paroles by the executive should be stopped. Only such measures will instill confidence of the community in general and the victims in particular, in the judicial and Police Systems.

(ix) The CrPC should clearly define the powers vis-à-vis the duties of the police and they should not be called up on to exercise extraneous functions which now earn the displeasure and mistrust of the community. The provision U/s 150 Cr.P.C which empowers the police to “interpose” in any affair in order to prevent commission of a cognizable offence needs a fresh look at and specific elaboration. It is such dubious provisions, which ultimately act as the fountain head of “Katta Panchayat” “corrupt practices, etc. practiced by law enforcement agencies.

(x) In short, the Cr.P.C is replete with inconsistencies, contradictions and irregularities in the “Procedure” which make this important Act totally obsolete and unsuitable to the functioning of a democracy.

(C) **Indian Evidence Act:**

(i) The first and foremost ‘mischief’ of this Act is a “Legal Mistrust” it lays on "the police, which is one of the primary causes that alienates the police from the community. While the onerous responsibility of investigating criminal cases and bring the offenders to book, heavily rests on the shoulders of the police, any statement made by a witness before the police is not admissible as evidence.’ Even worse is the provision of the IE Act, which makes a confession made by an accused before a police officer inadmissible except the
discovery (Sec. 27) made as a result of the confession. Obliviously, if the law treated the police officer with such blatant mistrust and how can the community at large trust them?

(ii) There are any numbers such “mistrust” provisions in the Evidence Act which need to be looked into. The police official should be treated with Honour and Trust by law, and black-sheep if any who misuse the law could be punished very severely. Therefore, statements made before the IO should be made admissible, if all the other corroborative evidence is compatible.

(iii) In the current day modern world of emails, face book and so on, it is extremely impossible to prove all offences “beyond reasonable doubt” as per the archaic statute. And giving the “benefit of doubt” to the accused unilaterally, without any explanation from him, is making it even more difficult to bring home the guilt of the accused. For example, take a case of an “email” document, which is invariably unsigned and can emanate from any source including the accused. How can the IO prove beyond doubt that it emanated from or by the accused, unless such probability is presumed in the light of other evidence? Therefore, it is high-time that “preponderance of guilt” should replace the so-called “beyond reasonable doubt” requirement and some responsibility should also be assigned to the accused to prove his innocence against the available evidence. Therefore, the provision “May presume”, “Shall presume” etc. of the Act should be amended accordingly. So also, as far as documentary evidence is concerned, “primary evidence” and “secondary evidence” need to be redefined to suit the present electronic world. A fresh look at audio/video evidence should also be taken. DNA reports should be treated as conclusive proof at par with that of Finger Print evidence.

(iv) Similarly, the admissibility and inadmissibility of all types of evidence should be placed under a scanner to revitalize these provisions to suit the present day context.

(v) One of the most important points which alienate the community at large from active participation in the judicial process of bringing the offenders to book and assist the Police is, the most shabby treatment they receive at the hands of law. The accused, who is presumed innocent until his guilt is proved beyond doubt is treated honourably, is permitted to sit, while the witness who is a honourable citizen who only assists the court, cannot even be seated during his deposition, though there is no such law to justify this ill-treatment. Further, under
the guise of “shaking the credibility of the witness” provided in the Act, complete ‘laxity’ is permitted during their cross examination. The witness is compelled to answer suggestions of the defense, which are nothing but a character assassination. No self-respecting person who faced such demeaning treatment during the cross-examination would ever dare volunteer to depose before a court. The resultant loss is not only to the administration of justice, but also to the police, who are supposed to bring ‘True’ witnesses before the court. Thus, it is the police which stands between the court and the community like between the devil and deep-sea!

(vi) We can go on and on, but for the sake of brevity, we may stop here with a firm statement that the Criminal law needs complete overhauling, so that policing in the country and community participation in policing can move forward.

(d). Administrative and other matters

(i) The cutting edge level of the police officers, who constantly interact with the public in the performance of their duties, is from the Police Constable to the Sub-Inspector who is normally the SHO. It is to be noted that they are indeed at the lowest in the echelons of the police hierarchy. A plethora of higher officials are supposed to “supervise” or “oversee” the work of the PC / HC / ASI / SI, are the Inspectors, Dy.SP, SP, SSP, DIG, Addl. IG / IG , Addl. DGP / DGP !. One can well imagine the plight of the cutting-edge level officers who indeed have no status whatever in the society. They are indeed low paid, and frequently have to face the onslaught of their superior officers. Nevertheless, the image of the police anywhere squarely depends of the members of the lowest rung of the police ladder of hierarchy. In other words, the Police - Community relations rests on the interaction of the constabulary- SI content of the force, with the general public. Their Education, Training, Competence, Efficiency, Public Relation, Honesty, Integrity play a vital role in promoting the quality of this interaction. Ultimately community policing depends on this important factor.

(ii) The crying need of the day, is, therefore strengthening and improving the standard of the police force at the cutting edge-level and thus improve the quality of policing is:

(a) Giving them a decent-pay commensurate with their responsibilities and duties.
(b) Stop forthwith the current practice of **comparing the status** of the constabulary with that of peons and the status of the ASI / SIs with that of the clerks in the Government, and ensure their official and social status is given an up-lift. It is essential that the constabulary is saved from performing menial duties of any kind. When PCs / HCs / ASIs / SIs call upon Superior Officers, they should be **offered a seat**, as soon as the usual exchange of compliment is over.

(c) There should be **clear-cut bifurcation** of the Armed Police and Civil Police. Infact, initial induction into the force can be in the Armed Police, and only those who possess the requisite aptitude for Civil Police Work should then be absorbed into this wing, after a period of, say, five years.

(d) The training programme, on induction into civil police, should lay less emphasis on physical training, and more attention must be paid to teach them the basics of the (i) Constitution of India (ii) Human Rights (iii) Civil Laws (iv) Criminal laws etc. In addition, outsourced faculty should be drafted (preferably experts in their respective fields) to impart training in (i) Human Psychology and behaviour, (ii) Civility, etiquette and good manners (iii) Interaction with people belonging to various walks of life (iv) Court Room behaviour including interaction with the judiciary and lawyers (v) Trial procedure (vi) Interrogation (vii) Scientific Investigation (viii) Forensic aspects and such other related subjects. Even now, there is an element of all these in the training syllabus but they are woefully inadequate to meet the real requirement of the present day situation.

(e) In important cases, **superior officers** of whatever rank, **should not hesitate to personally take up the investigation**. The practice of superior officers hesitating to do so is because they shy away from **appearing before the court**. Example: Even in the case of the assassination of the shri. Rajiv Gandhi, Smt. Indira Gandhi, the I.Os were only of the level of Dy. Supdt. of Police and S.P. though credit for the conviction was usurped by the Superior Officers (some seniors even made a quick buck by writing popular books about the part played by them, though they never dared to appear before the court to depose)
(f) More and more emphasis should be laid on transparency, wherever possible. Recourse to electronic gadgets like computers have become a must. The criminal record system must be made identical and uniform throughout the country. Some efforts are being made in this direction, but without any sense of urgency.

(g) Investigating officers should be freed from the responsibility of laying charge-sheets. This should be left preferably to another agency within the police department comprising experts who can dispassionately evaluate the evidence on hand before charge-sheets are laid. They should have full powers to close the case or return it to the I.O. for further investigation. This would prevent unnecessary waste of the precious time of the courts and save innocent members of the public from vexatious prosecution. The I.O. will also be not compelled to introduce false or artificial evidence in the cases handled by him.

(h) Service conditions, like hours of duties, weekly rest, annual leave of Police officers need to be revised to ensure optimum efficiency in the performance of their duties. These should include welfare measures also which should be constantly updated to suite changing conditions. In such matters, they should not be treated at par with the other civil servants, as it is being done now.

(i) The Police should also be immunized against vexatious, prosecution, and harassment by various Human Rights and Civil Rights agencies, for acts done in the course of the discharge of their official duties. Personnel should invariably be given proper legal assistance to defend themselves, which is not the case now. Security of minimum tenure at the place of posting from SHO onwards, say three years, is also a must so that the police officers concerned can function fairly and freely in the best interest of the community.

(j) Finally, in the name Prison reforms, Human Rights etc., Prison life, should not be made a very pleasant experience and therefore attractive to criminals. As of now, the standard and quality of life in prisons is far higher than what prevails outside. At this rate, Prisons, will become or (perhaps have already become) a kind of holiday resort for criminals who freely operate from inside. Transfer of Prisoners from prisons located in the area / state of their influence to prisons of other states must also be provided for in-
order to protect the interests of the local Prison Staff including the security of their life and limb which are threatened by such Prisoners.

(k) Legislative measures: Firstly, “Law & Order” which is now a “State Subject” under The Constitution of India must be included in the ‘Central List’ or atleast brought into the “concurrent” list. By this, the Central Government will be able to take control of the Law & Order situation in any State whenever there is a need for it (Ex. Cauvery dispute between Tamilnadu and Karnataka in which the police of the states involved have to take a partisan attitude in all aspects of policing)

(l) The Representation of the People Act should be thoroughly amended to empower the police to take stringent action against corrupt politician who lure the voters with so called ‘gifts’ or ‘threats’ to get votes. Punishment for acceptance of such ‘bribes’ may have to be considered also.

(m) The Constitution may have to be amended to enable to declare “President’s Rule” not only in the States but also in the Centre whenever necessary. Further, any State that goes in for legislative elections must be brought under the President’s Rule to enable the police to discharge their functions effectively to the best interests of the community at large.

As in France and other countries, only the candidates who secure 50% and above of the voting electorate, should be declared elected. If need be, a second round of voting between the first and second highest scorers (candidates) should be resorted to. Other electoral reforms like, providing a separate button for voters not willing to vote for any candidate in the EVMs must be considered. Re-call of now performing MLAs / MPs by the concerned electorate must also be provided for.

GENERAL

(a) The above is only a very general and random record of points affecting a few aspects of police functioning which have a direct / indirect bearing on police – community relations. It will not be possible to ensure a healthy Police Community relation, (in other words, “Community Policing”) unless the police force is immunized from interference from politics and such other extraneous factors.
(b) A cursory glance at the system of criminal Jurisprudence as it prevails in European
countries like France (in force in Pondicherry till 30.10.1963), may be relevant in this
context:

1. We all know that, as of now, the Criminal Jurisprudence in India, otherwise known as
“Common Law System” (like in the U.K) is based on the “Acquisitorial system of
Jurisprudence.” This would generally mean that the trial judge acts more as an “umpire”
between the Prosecution and Defense sides and allows the “best side” to win the case, unlike
the “Inquisitorial system of Jurisprudence” where the judge participates in the trial more
actively to arrive at the truth in the interest of justice. This system was in vogue in
Puducherry during the French Region.

2. The investigating officers, ie the I.Os are made to take an “oath” of integrity before a
bench of judges and are declared as “officer de Police Judiciaries” (O.P.J), i.e “officers of the
judiciary police” who function under the control and direction of the “Procureur de la
Republique” namely the “Prosecutor” who enjoys the status of a Magistrate. The case dairies
or the record of Investigation called the “Proces Verbal”, is submitted to the “Procureur” who
examines the evidence collected in a particular case to decide whether it merits prosecution,
and arraigns the accused before the relevant court for trial, only if the former is satisfied with
the investigation vis a vis the evidence available against the accused.

3. The offences are classified generally into three major categories as follows.
   (i) “Simple Police” or “Petty Case” where no trial is conducted unless so desired by
the accused. A standard fine or imprisonment not exceeding three days is automatically
imposed by the Magistrate in such cases. The P.V. (process verbal) is returned to the
concerned police station which is responsible to serve the ‘sentence’ on the accused who is at
liberty to pay the fine imposed or contest the case. In the later case, he is summoned for trial
before the competent Magistrate. There is also the system of ‘spot fine’ for prescribed small
(petty) offences which the accused can pay on the spot or contest the case as mentioned
above.
(ii) “Delit” and “Flagrant Delit”: These are the second category of offences in terms of their severity which are to be tried before a lower court (Tribunal de Premiere Instance etc.) In these cases, on receipt of the P.V. the “Procureur” examines the evidence. If he finds that there is a “Prima Facie” evidence against the accused, he forwards the same to the “juge d’instruction” popularly known as the “cabinet judge”. If the Cabinet Judge, so chooses, he summons the witnesses and records the evidence afresh in the presence of the accused and/or his advocate who may seek clarification from the witnesses short of a regular “cross examination” The “cabinet Judge” then either sends the case for trial before the competent court if he is satisfied with the evidence before him or closes down the case. In this system, the accused is spared of a vexatious trial and waste of time by the trial court is prevented.

“Flagrant Delit” i.e Flagrant Crime are cases which are committed in the presence of a police officer -Example, a riot or fight before the eyes of the Police official. In such cases, the report of the police officer/ Officers in whose presence the offence is committed is considered sufficient and the case is disposed of on its merits normally within 24 hours, without being referred to the “Cabinet Judge” as explained in para supra, by the “Procureur” who takes it directly before the trial court.

(iii) Crimes: These are heinous crimes like murder etc. Briefly, the I.O sends the P.V (Proces Verbal) along with all the evidence gathered to the “procureur”. If he is satisfied with the evidence on record, the procureur refers the case to the “Juge d’Instruction” (Cabinet Judge) who proceeds to re-examine the evidence and re-records the statements of the witnesses in the presence of the accused and/or the advocate as explained in the previous paras. He may discharge the accused if he feels that the evidence on record is insufficient. If he finds that a prima facie case exists, he then forwards the case to a (pre-trial) bench consisting of three (sessions) judges, who will not be sitting in the trial of the same case. This bench of three judges evaluates and sifts the evidence on record and commits the case for trial only if they are fully satisfied with the evidence on record. The accused is liable to be discharged even at this stage if the evidence against him is considered insufficient or “Non lieu”. The trial commences only if this bench forwards the case for trial.

(It is wrongly and popularly believed that in this system, the accused is “Presumed Guilty” unless his innocence his proved. Infact, all filtering efforts are taken by the
‘procureur’, judge of Instruction, and the evaluating bench of three judges, before the accused is arraigned before the trial court who has a three-way chance to get discharged before trial.)

(iv) The community participation in the administration of justice is supposed to be through the system “juries” which has got its own merits and demerits. We refrain from commenting on the jury system, because, this, by itself, is a very vast topic for research. Briefly, where jury system is prevalent like in USA, the decision of the jury does not, seem to work as a “collective wisdom” of the community in deciding whether a person is ‘guilty’ or “not guilty”. The decision is frequently influenced by the colour, caste, community etc. of the majority of the members of the jury. “vis-a-vis the ethnic identity of the accused.

(v) In some countries like USA, the “Plea bargain” system is also in vogue where the D.A. (District Attorney) and the defence attorney ‘bargain’ on the ‘plea’ to be adopted by the accused before the trial court. But that again is another vast subject which may call for another “research”, Outside the ambit of this paper.

C. S Govindarajan (Senior Accounts Officer (Retd))

Police is an important organ of the public service functioning, without any recognition among the public view. Public eye is watching them in different attitude due to some of the unwanted elements who are mingled with the police force. If they are singled out by enforcing strict discipline and wherever necessary awarding punishment, the criminals can be traced out easily and there by the public can move freely without any fear of theft and other threatening by rowdy elements. But unfortunately, the police has became a tool of the politicians and thereby the criminal are easily escaped due to the interference of their political losses and thereby corruption is also slowly entered.

In this connection, I remember the wards of the then HOME MINISTER OF GOVT, OF INDIA “Indrajith Gupta” for certain criminals who were afraid of police are protected now by the ministry by providing them security by police force because of they have become Ministers now.” Unless the Police Dept. is treated on independent body at all India level like Judicial, AG Office etc., they cannot function as a neutral force even though a lot of straight forward and genuine official are available in the police dept. Further the recruitment as well as promotion should also be taken care of by that organization only.
At the bottom level of police force, the police constables are suffering a lot. Their working hours should be reduced on par with other govt. officials and their scale of pay should also be fixed at a higher stage considering their sacrifices done at the time of enforcing the Law and order. Their strength is also very low when compare to the growth of the population and the congested traffic.

I fully agree with the views expressed under item “F police Administration” given in the “Evaluation questionnaire”

SHANMUGASUNDHARAM, RETD. SENIOR POLICE OFFICER

The Police are, being an important functionary in the Criminal Justice System, to mainly prevent and detect crime, with the inbuilt mechanism of policing, including the due process of community policing with a sole aim to instill confidence in the minds of the various strata of the society which is, however, blocked by the elements of corruption (Political / Bureaucratic) and of groupism quoted with egoism. For instance, in the corridor of Puducherry Traffic System Management (TSM) to banish Traffic violations and to prevent the offences like bag lifting by recidivists and easy formula of ‘Parking system, of banning pathway ‘encroachments’ and of neutralizing continued thick ‘congestion’ at Jawaharlal Nehru street was experimented, but sooner or later forced to withdraw the New change, because merchants, Road users, Politicians, some enforcement agencies in their own taste do not want the scheme to be commissioned only on the motive - “Corruption”, “Egoism”, “Favoritism” and “groupism” for which, I Suggest, “That Interference into the Justifiable act of Police, in any form by any force be discouraged rather disfavoured, as it ultimately ends to use / Abuse of powers.

Power corrupts Absolute power corrupts absolutely.

PADUTHARKOLLAI- MANIAM K.S

1) The Senior Officers like DGP, IGP, SSP should meet the representative of public periodically for exchanging views about the performance of police work and their expectation etc.

2) Like-wise the senior officers should conduct periodical Station Inspection (not to find out the fault for punishing the officers) and to give proper instruction as their experience guidance for better performance of the lower officers.

3) Beat checking officers, should not use motor vehicles and call the beat PCs to their destination, instead they should reach the place of the beat PCs. Then only they can
understand how hardship the beat PCs are experiencing even in the dead dark night and searching dutiful etc.

4) Senior Officers should not put periodical indents to the Station like vehicle to go over temples, Airport etc. Because of this only, the SI of Orleanpet PS was trapped in a bribery case.

5) Some senior officer arranged mamools from Auto rickshaws from bordering areas like cuddalore etc and this creates a bad image on police performance.

6) Posting and Transfers should be in a routine manner and not as per the will and pleasure of Political leaders.

7) The Retired officers are asked to conduct classes for the Lower Sub-Ordinates and SIs etc. They should have the experience having worked has SHO’s in the Station and properly trained in the recognized PTC’s.

8) Like calling the Retd. Officers for conducting classes, they can be asked to conduct the inspection of stations once in a quarter for proper guidance to the working people in the stations.

9) CASTE ANTAGONISM should be eradicated in the minds of police people. Once officer are forced conducting periodical “Amavasai Meeting” (New Moon) with their caste people and guiding them to act against police force.

10) “Keeping close the fist” is a Strong Force To The Police, but now a days from the stations, News are leaking out to their caste leaders by the working lower level police man. It should be condemned.

11) Basing on the caste – Politics, some people collecting funds from the factories and mills for which some police officers are leading them. This should be stopped forthwith.

12) “The mental Unity is better than the Physical Unity. It is now lacking in the force. This should be mended by periodical meeting and advises.

13) Also the discrimination of Officers by the senior should be stop. Poor police constable should be given proper rest, guidance for discharging his assigned duties. Before marching them on any duty, they should be briefed properly about their tasks.

14) The weapon should be given only to those who have properly been trained in it or otherwise incidents like - control rooms firing accidents in the time of Mr.S.Ramakrishnan Palnaich IPS officer and the Women SI Tmt.Janu accident etc. Periodical intimation of seized properties should be published in the News paper /
to the concerned insurance companies etc. for taking action to dispose these vehicle and properties to the concerned people.

15) In this aspect, the insurance companies should be compelled to take procession of their insured vehicle or they should be levied certain fees to keep the vehicle under police custody.

16) “Policing is just like sailing a boat in an ocean” we should think that “the ablest sailor would have met and experienced all waves and winds, sharks and whales including their urchins”.

17) Therefore senior should not be a punishing type instead should take efforts to mend his (educate) men working under him by proper training and briefing etc.

18) Thank you, for giving me an opportunity to express my feelings about the present policing in our UT. After amalgamating L&O and PAP etc. as one Law and Order force during 1973/74. The SIs recruited for Law and Order forces are put behind the PAP – Jamadar and traffic sergeants. This amalgamation created a big drawback in the station routine and therefore some of our officers like Inspector Babu Nallam and HCs etc. to go for a criminal trail and enjoying punishment etc and erring officers get PM Medals etc. (A big list there for this medal people).

P. SUBBRAMANIAN Retd. Superintendent of police

My assessments to the above questionnaire are based on various facts and figures available all over India from all sections of the society including govt. Non Governmental organization and general public.

Unknown

It is indeed a good effort in preparing a questionnaire for the research study of community policing for prevention and detection of crimes. General public who are well versed in the vernacular language may be also asked to give their suggestion regarding this

UNKNOWN

Congrats. Police Force should of course indulge in their kind of introspection more often. However more self- explanatory questionnaire in local language would help involve public in their kind of healthy debug. Best works
S. Viswakumar, Lecturer in Chemistry, Petit Seminaire HSc, Puducherry

About inspector

Dr. Clement Lourdes, Associate Professor Pondicherry University

Community Policing is good as long as it enjoys its support both from police / Political Administration. But it is quite likely that it will be intruded upon by the politicians as they intrude upon the police administration, another serious threat it faces is how much power it can enjoy working under a master- administration’ is it just a co-operative force to stride along with the police? Or, a collaborative force to encounter the criminals/ law breakers? Too premature to comment till the present researcher comes out with spectacular insights and findings.

M.S Chezhian, Research Scholar

The questions could have been concise and easy to understand. It is too wordy. But the survey is quite organized

V. Gerard Anand, Lecturer

1. Only Graduates and qualified persons should be appointed as police constable
2. Minimum one year training to the standard of NDA should be given to police constables
3. Strict disciplining action should be taken like court martial in armed forces.
4. The pay structure should be revised. There should be a minimum starting pay of Rs.30,000 per month for police constables
5. Police constables must be a graduate so he can handle the cases effectively.
6. They must be highly paid then only they can serve as a dignified official.
7. In service training will be given to improve the relationship with the public.

C.T. Parthiban, Engineer (Junior)

Community policing objective is commendable. But they cannot be permitted to the achieved by crossing the limits by law. There should be some definite and defined areas earmarked for the functionaries of the state. Merely because the objectives in the ultimate may be for the good of a society, that will not permit over stepping the limitation prescribed by law and defined areas of government functioning.
T. Rajeswari House Wife

Who will police the police? What psychic stress and social deprivation of the constabulary’s life style need correction and healing? When will “wits not fists” become police kit? When the routes of third degree be plucked out and the fresh shoots of humanize respect put out? I believe it may achieved by community policing

P. SIVA PA TO SSP L&O

My Suggestion is that police should be more cordial with public. This will encourage the public to assist police in all respects. This shall be the fist step towards community policing

K. VENKATESAN, DIV MANAGER

1. The Lower level Police officials (P.C, H.C) should be given proper H.R training to enable them to deal with the general public in a polite manner.
2. The pay structure of the entire Police force has to be increased substantially to lead decent life.
3. Modern equipment should be provided.

G. R. Lingam, Technical Director

Police officer of police station an expressed to be more public friendly so that people may approach the police station without any moral fear.

R. George Retd. SP

Police must be allowed to form an association to protect them from antisocial elements and politicians.

Unknown - Pondicherry Civil service, joint secretary

1. Strategy to be evolved to counter various pressure groups under the guise of political/caste/Regional basis, which threaten/create public disorder.
2. Transparency to be introduced to ensure responsive and accountable policing.
3. Development of mindset across the various hierarchy of the police to treat every/all citizen alike to gain confidence irrespective of the political/social status
4. To identify target groups prone to crime and work in co-ordination with other govt. depts./ NGO’s for rehabilitation
5. Increase the police manpower in proportion to the workload in a scientific manner with attractive remuneration and perks.

**R. SANTHI – Teacher**

A police official should first aware of his duties, responsibilities, powers and limitations. He is the servant of the society and not its master. His ultimate foal should be perseverance of peace and harmony and maintain always law and order. He should perform his duties without any fear or favour, to safeguard the interest of the community. He should bring the law breakers, anti-social elements to book and in doing this he should act as a watch dog and not as a blood hound.

Intimacy with any individual will mar his image. He should conduct himself well disciplined and obey the orders of his superiors without any hesitation and reservation. Let him be always a real friend of the people and behave with them in a pleasant manner, without giving any room for any complaint, since the society unfortunately is harbouring a strong and wrong opinion in mind that they are greedy to secure wealth through illegal means. He should be ever vigilant and never complacent

**P. SELLAPERUMAL ADVOCATE**

Where is a law, there is a fault, there is a punishment, the police department not only have physical fitness and also want legal fitness, the police officer aim to get money from poor people while they were complaint about their problem. The government gave money to the police then why they collect bribe from complainant?

Selection of candidate for police department depend on political support after select as a police they devote their support to politician.

**Prasannamani, SI of police**

Present functioning of police is not enough to fulfill the life need in the society politically to make maximum efforts to eradicate the Zero crime. Teach to the teen aged boys as well as girl, how to live in the teen age in the world.
M. Ramesh Babu SI of Police

Implementation of “Social Policing Scheme” in the UT of Puducherry is an innovative idea and would pave way for our counterparts to follow the scheme.

A. Jhon Ambroise BA., BL., Chief Judge Podicherry Retd.

1. Encourage Honest police officers
2. Do not pass any general critical remark that police is useless
3. Appreciate their endeavour to work amidst difficulties in service
4. Remove from service any black sheep without hesitation

A.P Rajagopal, Advocate

Community Policing still remains a philosophy where is being subject matter for discussion in all forums in our secular and democratic India, in reality it will take long decades to come to actual application unless a dramatic change occurs in higher ups (Senior officer) attitude. Along with this community policing system will come into existence only when a revolution happens in common public/ Citizen Minds.

District Judge, name not mention

A comprehensive scheme may be drawn to implement the concept of community policing which indeed will pave a path to achieve the crime free state where people from all walks of life can lead a peaceful life voluntarily involving them to achieve the state of Rama Rajaya where exists 0% crime rate “a peaceful community” with 100% law abiding citizens free from internal or external terror or crime whatsoever.

Unknown senior division civil judge

I am of opinion that police always must be sincere and fair to discharge of their official duties- police should be permitted to act without any interruption then only police can protect the enactment of legislation.

N. Natarajan, Head District court

A large number of people are not aware of the necessity of community policing. Therefore, it is imperative for sensitization of the people at large as to the importance of Community Policing. When awareness is created, the participation of the people with law enforcing agency can be expected and a prelude to it would be for the law enforcing agency
to create a friendly atmosphere among the citizens. If that atmosphere is created community policing will be forthcoming to the expected level.

**RAJ.N. LDC**

Dear Sir, First and foremost, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation towards the efforts taken by you in preparing this questionnaire. In fact, I just started reading it very leisurely, but was amazed to see the amount of hard work and sincerity you have taken in preparing this.

Your noble idea of choosing this concept and above all preparing this questionnaire about ‘Community Policing’ as a part of your Research work deserves kudos.

I would like to suggest that separate sheet should be allocated for each topic, (Example in page no.3 – C. Intentional Egoism and Violation of Social Evil should be printed in the next page) instead of a being printed continuously. The topics A to J can be in separate sheets. Also questions can be asked about the gap existing between the public and the cops in general.

“Community Policing” is being viewed more leisurely and majority of the public is not aware of the voluminous work involved in making “community Policing” a success. I Hope this project of yours will create awareness about “Community Policing” to the administration and to the ordinary lay man in the years to come. This work of yours proves that responsibility your will assume will be discharged at the best. In this small space I also appreciate our endeavor towards accomplishment of the targeted result.

**Uthirapathy, District Judge**

Medals may be awarded to police personnel for intelligence collection & activities connected to prevention of crime.

**Sithananthan, District Judge**

A friendly atmospheric cohesion needs to be developed by the police with the general public. Then only, will the concept of Community Policing gain momentum. Unless this is done, no plan or scheme of action will achieve the purpose in real terms.
At the same time, the concept is a welcome move and implementation is an uphill task and hard to be achieved without the cooperation of Government wings, NGOs, Social Service Organization and General Public at large.

C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, Senior Council, Advocate

1. No Police life style which relies more on fits than on wits, on torture more than on culture cum central crime, because mean, boomerang on ends and re-fuel the Vice which it seeks to extinguish.
2. The state should educate constabulary out of their sadistic arts and include a respect for human-person-a problem which must begin more by example than by precept if the lower rungs are really to emulate.
3. These thing shouter remain is the hears of police

Balamurugan.B, Lecturer

Sir, this community Policing should be implemented so, that the society which we live now are very unsatisfied. Now every individual is not society. If they feel that they are in a society or belong to a society they need to come under some rules & regulation.

Unknown Lecturer

Community Policing will be successful only when all the people are equipped with education.

P. Jaseelan Asst. Professor

When expectation is more crimes are more

Unknown Assit. Professor

1. Improve give more importance to moral values to our children
2. Make fear on punishment to avoid crimes

Unknown Assistant Professor

1. Encouragement is needed for the social workers
2. There should be cooperation among the people to implement the rules & regulations
3. Crimes should be punished accordingly, then giving chances for them to excuse, since every individual either at home (or) by school (or) society wise were give chances to learn the disciplines, rules & regulation as well as all good things.

Dr. T BALASUBRAMANIAN PROFESSOR


Police Constables are to be prepared psychologically rather than physically and they need proper orientation. Any type of problem should be approach with humanitarian grounds and not based upon the order of the superior alone. Corruption breeds at all level and the abolition must be done stage wise. Huge earnings are made by the price from the offenders in the case of illicit arrack and toddy preparation. Total prohibition must be implemented or complete removal of prohibition must be and forced. Women and juvenile homes are to be equipped well and more funds are to be allotted. Draining the public money which is to be spend for the welfare of the prisoners must be stopped. Such expenditure is indirectly put on the burden of other tax-evaders and Criminals. Public decency and decorum must be maintained by the police man in their uniforms. Several Police man was seen in drunk and mood at public places and moving trains. Police man must create faith and confidence in the minds of the public that they are also part of the representative of the society.

Kandasamy Assistant Professor Civil

When the punishments are heavy ultimately the criminals stop the crimes with fear (Or) When punishment or heavy ultimately minimize are reduce the criminal activities
**Graph-1:** Punishment (light) is directly proportional to criminal activities

**Graph-II:** Punishment (heavy) is inversely proportional to criminal activities

**D. Gnanavel, Lecturer**

Community policing in the need of the hour in an information society like India. Every member of the society has to Vigil and aware of his/ her rights and duties, do’s and don’ts. Only then Indian Society will be completely free from all kinds of criminal, anti social activities.

**David Annasamy, Retd High Court Judge cum Judge in French India:**

*Suggestion in respect of police:* In every society it is necessary to redefine the role of the police periodically. The provision which requires urgent revision in our system is in respect of the statement of witnesses before the investigating officer. Much time will be saved if that statement is made admissible. There will be no need before trial to tutor witnesses who have forgotten the details of facts; no need also to record again the statement by the court.

Of course that statement will not be accepted by the court without being tested. It will be the task of the defence counsel to cross examines the witness for the purpose of testing the veracity of the various elements of the statement or for bringing out other facets of the crime.