CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The Indian police, critical for the healthy functioning of a democracy, has been long neglected. Criticism of the police force is commonplace. However, do we acknowledge just how vital a role the police play in our daily lives? While we celebrate festivals, they are out manning the streets. While we enjoy cricket matches, they are guarding the stadium. They are out there, engaged in long, gruelling *bandobasts*, each time there is the smallest security threat. Moreover, constables, who make up a majority of the force, work long hours for poor pay and have marginal or no growth prospects. Down the decades, attempts to introduce reform, much needed to protect the police from political interference and enhance efficiency, have been thwarted or ignored by state governments. Satyamev Jayate highlights some of the critical issues faced by the police machinery today. We, as a nation, need to get rid of a ruler's police force and demand a people's police force, and this can only be possible with due reform.

Crime and the agency to curb it has existed ever since the dawn of the history, Police’ as an agency to curb crime is the first line of defence against the inroads of crime. The word Police’ was imported into Scotland from France in 1714, in fact it was unknown to the middle ages. The origin of the police is India can be traced to the Vedic periods. From times immemorial, some kind of organizations, which could bring evil doers to justice, existed, though they differed from place to place. By taking a closer view of the police organization, one sees that the same old pattern of 1880, is being followed by the police. The police force has a well defined chain of command and the hierarchy is structured to allow full control and supervision and for enforcement of discipline (Rosha, 1988). With the steep rise in globalization and much growth in technology, the need for a much better, well organized, up to date and specialized agencies came into being. The criminals became hitech and accomplished their illegal tasks in much more sophisticated ways, thus arousing the need for Special Investigating Agencies’ which performed and accomplished their tasks of bringing offenders to justice, at par with the criminals, way of working. The Special Investigating Agencies’ is a nomenclature for the word Police and is a very part of the police itself. A careful interpretation makes it evident that the Special Investigating Agencies are under the Central Police which is direct under the Centre Government. Central Bureau of Investigation and National Investigating Agency are two such
examples of Special Investigating Agencies. These organizations have been granted certain powers and authority, based on their hierarchical positions in order to achieve their organizational goals. The Special Investigating Agencies’ derive their powers from mandated legal Acts which act as the legal authority for such agencies. In order to know the true meaning and difference between the Police’ and the Special Investigating agencies’, we need to conceptualize the word Power’. According to Huber, 1981, Power is a popular term with a verity of both scientific and practical meanings and 266 interpretations. The English word Power’ is derived from the Latin word Potter which means to be able to (Winter 1973). Power is the ability to do something. Strength, force, vigour, energy, ability to control or influence others, ability to impose one’s will Clegg, 1975).

Hence, power is an ability or potentiality of a person(s) or group(s) to influence other person(s) or group(s) and to affect their behavior (Kaplan, 1963).

Power involves a transaction between persons, groups, or organizations in which individuals interest (Huber, 1981).

The exercise of power may be either latent or manifest (Minton, 1967). As a latent construct, it includes the meaning of potential power which reveals a hypothetical disposition of a person. Power predisposes an individual to feel, perceive and act in a certain manner (Ng, 1980).

The possession of power is the possession of potentiality to influence others (Manz and Gioia, 1983). Even field theorists have interpreted power in the latent sense (Cartwright, 1965; Cartwright and Zander, 1968).

In a more formalized organization, legitimate power was comparatively more effective (Bachman, Bowes and Marcus, 1968) Bickman, 1974; Kanungo, 1977; Singh, 1982; Student 1968). For example in a military organization supervisors and subordinates believed strongly in the authority structure (Kipnis, Lane and Frankfurt, 1961) and effectively used legitimate power. The same may be true for the Special Investigating Agencies. Like the police organization, the special Investigating Agencies have also assumed a universal character lately. It happened due to changes in the social requirements which led to varied police roles, hence the need of special investigating agencies arose.

The given line of demarcation set by the different countries have bursted; especially for the criminals. Since crime has disregarded all frontiers today, hence the
conquest of it must be equally barrier free. In the backdrop of a comprehensive sociological, technological, economic, political and psychological change, now underway in India, the values and ethics of police also underwent a change, so that it did not become out-model, hence the Special Investigating Agencies stepped in the shoes of police.

The Special Investigating Agencies have assumed a supplementary role in the administration of criminal justice. The fundamental problems of police administration have been referred to a National Police Commission from time to time. It was devoutly wished that the commission succeeded in finding solutions to these problems, such as may help not only to remold our police into a better instrument for the discharge of the traditional police functions, but also to strengthen the foundations of democracy in this country. The formation of Special Investigating Agencies was the best possible way out from discharging the police from some very indispensable; works, like investigating crimes. The Ministries of Home at the Center as well as in the states are now controlling the police administration in India. In brief, these has been a material change in the quality of legal enforcement techniques. The purpose of a criminal Justice System must be to enhance the public’s safety and to address the challenge of crime effectively, fairly and speedily. When all of the agencies are functioning in smooth coordination; the process works and the accused are caught, tried, sentenced, punished, rehabilitated, controlled and rendered harmless to the society.

The critical challenge is to safeguard the society while scrupulously protecting and observing the rights of the accused and balancing these interests against the equally valid right of the next potential victim to be safe and secure in his person.

A free and democratic society imposes a heavy burden on its agents to achieve this very delicate feat of balancing society’s need, the rights of the accused and the next victim’s interests and safety.

Acknowledging immediately that crime is merely a symptom of society’s malaise, it is nevertheless required of us to address those symptoms much more effectively than we have so far done. The fact is that the criminal justice system was established precisely for the purpose of combating these symptoms and the efficacy of the total effort will be judged on the basis of our success or failure in controlling our criminal population.
The historical development of the agencies in the Criminal Justice System has been characterized by disparate growth. Some of the agencies have been waxed while others were wanted. National Investigating agency has been one such special investigating agency which has been waxed because of the special needs created after the ―Mumbai Terror Attacks.

Such reforms necessarily involve a better distribution of the Criminal Justice dollar to insure more effective processing, while retaining our basic freedoms and constitutional guarantees.

Most of the examinations into the deficiencies of the system conclude with the finding that the various agencies failed to communicate with each other or failed to co-ordinate their efforts of co-operation fully. It is the tendency of each of the agencies to function in isolation and independence that creates most of the problems. The same situation happened in the case of Mumbai Terror Attacks when the Federal Bureau of Investigation; a special investigating agency of United States of America failed to exchange information with Indian Intelligence agencies due to lack of co-ordination between them. As a result India had to witness the rampage which occurred due to Pakistani terrorists on 26th Nov. 2008. It is due to the fact that each agency is reluctant to undertake the trouble necessary to insure effective co-ordination of effort. Each agency within the system must reform and strengthen itself from within if it is to function as a strong link in the chain.

A criminal justice system that functions is not possible unless the human, material and physical resources are distributed intelligently. The overall system must be made to generate meaningful, useful and timely data to all components of the organism. The flow of relevant data now a hopeless-trickle, must be accelerated. Each agency should prepare brief but cogent annual reports that reflect the status, progress (or lack thereof), and programs of the organization (Special Investigating Agency).

The problems faced by Special Investigating Agencies in a developing country are varied and complex in nature. Since a democratic country has also the logic of the increasing expectations of the people who want better performance from the Special investigating Agencies in respect of its well recognized duty of maintenance of law and order in society. The very nature of the development process, while it tries to contain and resolve the prevailing tensions also gives rise to new tensions and causes for friction.
The question of socio-economic justice makes a serious impact on the law and order concepts and situations. The Special Investigating Agencies Oftencome under attack due to their inability to cope with the problems.

It is also to be realized that the organizational and institutional structures cannot always be expected to deliver the good. Also, however well conceived the legal provisions may be, they may not suffice because of the dynamics of change and democratic compulsions. Even the limitations of the political system have to be kept in view. One has to keep in mind that it is absolutely impractical; that for the prevention of crime only the Special Investigating agencies or the police is responsible. The social milieu, the legal system and the judicial approach, the penal institutions as well as the voluntary organizations have a very determining impact.

While, the present police system in India is a legacy from the British. In the words of J.C. Curry, The present police system is a creation of the British Government and rests on the basic ideals of efficiency and subordination to the law of land.

On the other hand the seeds of Special Investigating Agencies have been sowed in the lands of India ever since the early stages of World War-II, when the Government of India had realized that Vast increase in expenditure for war efforts had provided opportunities to unscrupulous and anti-social persons who were indulging in bribery and corruption at the cost of public and the Government. It was at that time that SPE (Special Police Establishment) was set up as a Special Investigating Agency.

The Special Investigating Agency is an organ of the society developed for the preservation of social order and protection of the state authority. It is an instrument forged to serve a particular purpose of investigation. The effectiveness of the instrument depends on the capability of the wielder of the instrument, as also on the quality of the instrument. How the instrument has been kept and in what condition, where and when and against whom it is to be used, will determine its success or failure. Any analysis of the adequacy or inadequacy of the Special Investigating agencies in the country naturally leads us to examine the system under which such agencies function. The way in which any social system functions are themselves often responsible for leading to situations which can develop into internal threats.

The law enforcement machinery has been in existence since ancient Hindu Period. The investigating agencies like Police (Dandadhikari) and Spy (Detective) were primarily responsible for apprehending the criminals and investigating into
commission of offences. Thus the system of law enforcement as well as crime investigation system is as old as Human Civilization. The Special investigating agencies are the law protectors and the provisions contained in a number of statutes clearly depict that the officers connected with Central and state level investigating agencies have been equipped with wide-range of powers for combating crime and criminals in an effective manner. It is the constitution of India i.e. Father of Law, which is at the Core’ of all the laws and provisions which tend to regulate the functioning’ of the Special Investigating Agencies in the lawful manner. Articles 20, 21, 22 of the constitution of India enjoy an obligation upon all the Government authorities including Police and investigating agencies to per from their duties within the four corners of law.

By and large the C.B.I. is also involved in achieving the basic goal of Law Enforcement in Co-ordination with other investigating agencies. For unearthing the conspiracies hatched at International level or for apprehending criminals, having their movement in more than one country, it functions though its Interpol Wing.

India follows the principle Rule of Law’ but what is Rule of Law. What happens when the Rule of Law’ is abused. How does it affect the working of Investigating Agencies.

Protecting the rule of law is essential for progress and development in all societies. The laws relating to corruption are violated like many other laws and the enforcement machinery is weak for pursuing action against the violators. There is wide disregard for the law and its instrumentalities and consequently, lack of respect for law. Corruption is used as a method to violate the laws, break rules and regulations, abuse powers and exercise discretion in a wrongful manner. Thus the state apparatus becomes dysfunctional due to institutionalized corruption across all departments of the government. Finally both the law and legal institutions are manipulated in such a way by corruption that, it becomes a tool for promoting lack of respect for the rule of law. Violators and offenders overcome legal scrutiny or law enforcement by paying bribes and engaging in other forms of corruption. Hence the rule of law’ is replaced by the rule of powerful people’. The rule of law’ is protected only when there is a fair, predictable legal system that responds to the needs and problems in a fair, non-discriminatory, and effective manner. It is a vicious circle involving, enforcement, agencies, legal machinery, rule of law, implementation schemes, judiciary etc revolving in it, which reproduce the same conditions time and
again. The present architecture consists of political, administrative, intelligence and enforcement elements. At the political level, there is the cabinet committee on security. The administrative element is the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister’s Office and the Cabinet Secretariat.

State is responsible for protecting the life, liberty and property of its citizens. It is expected to hold a monopoly over violence through mechanisms such as the criminal justice system and the armed forces. India is facing comparable threats on account of terrorist attacks, insurgencies and communal violence and to face such threats the appropriate legal responses have been limited to only Anti-terrorism legislations such as the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), both of which stand repealed.

The concern with the protection of human rights in such a climate has been aptly summarized in the following words by a group of American scholars who had published a study in 2006:

Continuing a pattern established by the British, India’s anti-terrorism and other security laws have periodically been enacted, repealed and re-enacted in the years since independence. To some extent, this cycle derives from underlying weaknesses in India’s ordinary criminal justice institutions. Even when they create distinct mechanisms and procedural rules, India’s anti-terrorism laws rely upon the same institutions. Police, Prosecution, Judiciary used in fighting any serious crimes, and to the extent these institutions fail to protect human rights when enforcing ordinary criminal laws, they are no more likely to do so in the high pressure context of fighting terrorism. At the same time, the impulse to enact special laws stems from real and perceived problems concerning the effectiveness of the regular criminal justice itself, which creates intense pressure to take particular offenses outside of that system. To break this cycle and fully address the human rights issues arising from India’s special anti-terrorism laws, it is therefore necessary to improve and reform the police and criminal justice system more generally, both to protect human rights more adequately and to alleviate the pressures to enact special antiterrorism and security laws in the first place. In the age of increasing globalization, better facilities for communications and the flow of capital across borders has also made it easier for terrorist activities to assume cross-border dimensions, as happened in the case of the 26/11 attacks in Mumbai. Terrorism is an international problem and requires effective engagement between various nations but also there are practical hurdles on account of
the wide disparity in the procedures for assistance in investigation and extradition. We need more efficiency in investigation and prosecution. Many times it is argued that the judiciary places unnecessary curbs on the powers of investigating agencies, but the necessary implication of the same is that all governmental action, even in exceptional times must meet the standards of fairness, reasonableness and non discrimination. It means that we must be aware of the use of torture and other questionable techniques by investigating agencies. Coercive interrogation techniques by investigating agencies mostly induce false confessions. The apprehension and interrogation of suspects must also be done in a thoroughly professional manner. We need to strengthen the investigation machinery in order to prevent future attacks.

What can we do to reform the police. Police officer Abhinav Kumar says that the police are frustrated because they work 24/7 and 365 days of the year, with meagre resources and poor infrastructure. The control exerted by politicians over the police only adds to their frustration. Next is Prakash Singh, former chief of U.P. police, who won a PIL in the Supreme Court demanding police accountability to the public and not politicians. He talks about the directives given by the court to ensure that politicians do not interfere in police work. Finally, Justice K. T. Thomas says that the directives are yet to be implemented in the states and political interference continues.

Almost 92% of the police force is made up of constables. According to Anuradha Shankar, Inspector General, Indore, they are the most disempowered in the police force—they’re overworked, underpaid, live in cramped quarters, rarely see family and must work as orderlies for their seniors. Can we really expect them to be sensitive to the public. Former DGP of Jharkhand Shivaji Mahan Caire adds that constables are made to do agricultural work on lands owned by their seniors, and Sanjay Pandey DIG of RPF in Maharashtra, talks about the corruption within the police which further disadvantages constables. Moving on to investigation, retired Inspector General of Police S. R. Darapuri says that the police resort to the use of force instead of using evidence, one reason why the rates of torture and death in police custody in India are so high. Finally, psychiatrist Dr Harish Shetty talks about the psychological effects of such difficult working conditions, which make the police violent towards others and themselves.

Bipin Gopalkrishna, Director General of Police of the CID in Karnataka, talks about the history of the Indian Police Act 1861 that was instated by the British
colonial government after the 1857 mutiny. In India, he says, police recruitments take place based on rank, while in the U.K., each officer must enter the police force as a constable. Manchester Police Commissioner Sir Peter Fahy talks about the benefits of the British policing system in which a policeman is promoted based on how well we investigates a case or serves the people. Aamir ends this segment with a question: Is it not time that we come up with a new police act for the country and the states.

Gujarat government started suraksha setu society so public and police can be friend and all other activites for police also done here by this society.

Janamaithri Suraksha Project, Kerala’s community policing programme, is profiled in this segment. It is an example of how the police and public can be friends and work together to reduce crime. Former Director General of Police of Kerala Jacob Punoose talks about how Kerala went about implementing this programme. It was made mandatory for police officers to register FIRs, which increased the public’s faith in the police. For this model to be successful, however, both the police and the public must be empowered. At the close of this segment, Aamir applauds the work of Suresh Khopade, who set up mohalla committees in the communally-sensitive Bhiwandi town of Maharashtra that ensured collaboration of the people and the police in maintaining law and order. As a result, Bhiwandi was untouched by the riots that rocked Mumbai in 1992-93. This work was also carried forward by Khopade’s successor, Gulabrao Pol.

In this concluding segment, Julio Riberio, one of India’s best-known police officers, says that in order to make sure the police serve the public, we need senior officials to lead reforms. And if the public itself says that it will not vote for politicians who try to control the police, we will see a change. Aamir’s call to action, then, is that we vote to make sure that the Supreme Court’s directives ensuring autonomy for police from the control of politicians are implemented by each state in the country, and that we have a people-friendly police.

Role in society

The Indian police system is a vestige of the British Raj that saw police as a tool for suppression. Even after the Independence, we have adhered to the model and have not looked into other aspects of policing apart from the maintenance of law and order. It has resulted in a gap between police and public, as citizens at large associate the image of police with corruption, extortion, arrogance, brutality and links with anti-
social elements. Common people are afraid of a policeman and are generally hesitant to file an FIR because of the fear that they will be mistreated. Indeed, only 60 per cent of the respondents said that they felt part of the environment they operated in.

**Police-public relations**

One-third of the constables interviewed were found losing their cool while dealing with the public. The situation is slightly better with the younger crop. Lok Darbars or public gatherings are planned at regular intervals by SP-level officers but the success of the venture has been middling as the intimidators are present as social workers. However, 71 per cent of the respondents said that they maintained excellent public relations.

**Human rights**

The research finds the work of the state human rights commission satisfactory. However, foul language and custodial torture are not unheard of. Constables attributed the phenomenon to stressful conditions and the pressure to show results. It was also found by the researcher that policemen are more afraid of media than the superiors who force them to maintain the rights. Cases related to fake encounters and the subsequent media coverage is an example. Of the respondents, 71 per cent said that human rights of the accused are not violated.

**Housing facility**

At the time of the study, 76 per cent of the constables in the state were provided with housing. However, a visit to the old police lines showed that quarters are allotted to more than one constable. Moreover, space is not enough for a family to live in. While the new quarters are better constructed, maintenance is a major problem and overall, constables are not satisfied with the facilities.

**Education**

More than 50 per cent of the constables have studied up to class XII. Many left college after getting the job. Most of the respondents said that their pay was not enough for them to get their children admitted to good schools. Thus, most of policemen's children study in government schools. Many attributed this factor as the reason for resorting to corruption or trying to find a plum posting that can help them build powerful contacts. The researcher also found some cases in which constables' kin went abroad for studies.
**Women Police**

Most of the women constables joined in the last decade as part of the reservation policy. While the constables are posted in almost all major police stations, their role is limited to cases related to harassment of women or dowry complaints that come to women police stations. These stations are also short-staffed and often lack basic facilities such as vehicles due to which personnel travel in autos and private vehicles on official duty. Moreover, there are no separate restroom facilities at most places. The biggest problem as described by the respondents was the behaviour of male colleagues who don't shy away from mouthing expletives and derogatory language in their presence.

**Healthcare**

Most of the respondents were prone to health problems such as hypertension, diabetes, depression and hyperacidity. Traffic constables are susceptible to respiratory diseases due to their intake of fumes and pollutants on city roads. There is only one police welfare hospital in Gujarat, in Ahmedabad, and even that doesn't have staff or full-fledged infrastructure. There is no regular follow-up of the annual medical camps organized by various city and district police units.

**Working conditions**

On an average, a constable works for 12 to 15 hours. The constables do not get leaves and instead get pay to work, on public holidays, and seven days a week. However, the payments are not regular and sometimes there are arrears for two to three. As there is no separate bandobast or protocol police, and the regular police force gets stretched to the limit and is not able to concentrate on investigations. Moreover, many police stations are not up to the mark despite the fact that the state police housing corporation has started the modernization drive.

**Postings and transfers**

There are some slots in the district police and city police that are considered to be lucrative - crime branch, local crime branch, special operations group, RR cell and traffic branch, due to the money or other benefits the personnel can get. The researcher found that more often than not, the same persons go from one plush posting to another and some even remain in the same agency for a period of seven to 10 years compared to the norm of three years.
Orderly system

The colonial orderly system was meant to provide attendants to senior army and police officials to keep their uniforms in order and maintain bags and baggage in time of official travel. However, the job profile has undergone a sea change as the constables are required to perform menial jobs such as washing clothes, cleaning utensils and picking up children of IPS officers from schools and training classes. Many a time, the orderlies are ill-treated by wives of these officers. Most of the constables found the practice dehumanizing.

Corruption and liquor consumption

While there are exemplary personnel in the police force, many become instrumental in tarnishing the image of khaki with their indulgence in corruption. Many admitted it to be a 'necessary evil'. A policeman posted at a pilgrim spot said that he had to shell out nearly Rs 35,000 every month to entertain guests sent by senior officials for darshan, including lodging and boarding.

The researcher came across inebriated policemen even while on duty during his visits. According to the researcher, the prohibition may be difficult to implement totally in the state, but it must be enforced and implemented at all police stations of the state. Snapshot of constabulary

REFORMS RECOMMENDED: MILESTONES

The history of recommendations for police reforms in India is over a 100 years old. From the colonial period to post-independence to the present day, many commissions have been set up to recommend changes on a wide range of issues related to policing and police reform. In spite of their many recommendations, policing remains colonial in many respects and has not kept up with democratic ideals and current needs.

BRITISH ERA (1855-1947)

1855: First enquiry into police torture

A three-member commission was appointed to inquire into alleged cases of torture in the Madras Presidency

1860: First Police Commission set up

The Police Act, 1861, was based on a draft put forward by the 1860 committee. It was authoritarian in nature, coming as it did in the aftermath of the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. This act remains in force at the Centre even today. Under this act:
The state government controls the police force. The Chief or Home Minister chooses the Commissioner of Police.

- The police is largely unaccountable to civil society or other democratic institutions, directly.
- Officers who resist political interference are often subject to frequent transfers.

**POST-INDEPENDENCE ERA (1947-2013)**

Successive governments at the Centre have taken many initiatives by constituting expert commissions and working groups on police reform. But there has been no sustained implementation of their recommendations.

**1950: A Sovereign Democratic Republic**

The Constitution of India established a sovereign democratic republic with a prominent Bill of Fundamental Rights guaranteed to all citizens.


From 1958 to 1971, many state governments set up police commissions to examine police problems and suggest recommendations to improve policing. The terms of reference, though slightly varied for different commissions, covered some common ground. The focus was generally on meeting the shortage of resources and improving matters within the existing set-up.

**1964 The Santhanam Committee**

The Santhanam Committee on Corruption was appointed. The Central Vigilance Commission was also set up based on this committee's recommendations.

**1967 Police Reforms**

The Working Group on Police Reforms was set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission. It argued vehemently for abolishing the control district magistrates wielded over the district police.

**1971 The Gore Committee**

The Gore Committee on Police Training examined the state of police training in the country and made recommendations to improve its quality.

**1977 The Shah Commission**

The Shah Commission looked into excesses committed on citizens by the police and other administrative during the Emergency (1975–77). The appointment of
the National Police Commission was a fallout of the Shah Commission's report.


This commission looked at ways in which the police could be made accountable to democratic institutions. The NPC came out with eight reports that examined the police as a law enforcement agency and as an institution meant to protect citizens' rights.

1993: National Human Rights Commission

The National Human Rights Commission was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act to attend to citizens' complaints about alleged violation of rights and provide relief in genuine cases.

1996: Prakash Singh And Others Vs The Union of India and Others

Former Director General of Police, Prakash Singh, filed a public interest litigation (PIL) in the Supreme Court asking for action to be taken on the National Police Commission's recommendations and introduce reform measures across India. In the course of the 10-year-long proceedings, the court set up various committees.

1998: Ribeiro Committee

Headed by J. F. Ribeiro IPS (Retd), this committee produced two reports. The key recommendations were:

- Separate law and order from investigative functions.
- Set up district-level bodies to examine police excesses.
- Set up state-level commissions to examine police performance.
- Replace The Police Act, 1861.

Read more about the Ribeiro Committee reports here

2000: Padmanabhaiah Committee

Headed by former Union Home Secretary K. Padmanabaiah, this committee made recommendations along the same lines as the Ribeiro Committee with some additional provisions:

- Introduce community policing
- Increase the recruitment of sub-inspectors

Read more about the Padmanabhaiah Committee report here
2004: **Review committee of officers**

Headed The Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Review Committee of Officers, which culled out 49 common recommendations from the reports of different groups and sought their minimum implementation by the states.

2005: **Police mission and Police act Drafting committee**

At the DGPs/IGPs Conference of 2005, the Prime Minister of India announced the setting up of a 'Police Mission'. It would transform the police into an effective instrument for maintaining internal security and face up to the challenges of the 21st century. This was to be done by equipping the police with material, intellectual and organizational resources.

The government also set up the Police Act Drafting Committee under former Attorney General Soli Sorabjee to draft a new act. It submitted a Model Police Act to the government in late 2006.

Read more about the Police Act Drafting Committee report here

2006: **The Supreme Court’s Intervention**

The Supreme Court ordered the state governments to implement several reforms in the police force. On September 22, 2006, the Supreme Court delivered its judgement in the Prakash Singh case, directing the central and state governments to comply with a set of seven directives to kick-start police reform. Its key measures included

- Mid/high-ranking police officers should not be transferred more than every two years.
- State governments cannot choose the police commissioner.
- Separate departments must be set up for investigation and patrolling.
- Three new authorities must be appointed in each state to prevent political interference and make the force accountable.

Read more about the Supreme Court's intervention here

2013: **Justice J. S. Verma Committee 2013**

Following the gangrape and death of a young girl in December 2013, the government set up a three-member committee headed by Justice J. S. Verma, with Justice Leila Seth and former High Court Judge Gopal Subramaniam. This committee recommended amendments to the criminal law that would provide for quicker trial
and enhanced punishment for sexual assault. It had an entire chapter devoted to police reforms

April 2013: Criminal Law (Amendment) Act

Following the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, Parliament passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013. These amendments have brought significant changes to police procedures in dealing with victims of gender-based crimes. They have also increased the accountability of the police with respect to proper registration and investigation of crimes against women.

Victims of a 'system'

By Shailesh Gandhi, Former Central Information Commissioner

The law requires a First Information Report (FIR) to be recorded by the police when someone reports a cognizable offence (such as murder, robbery, forgery, etc.). However, many police officers do not discharge this elementary duty. Citizens usually blame the individual official they meet at the police station for not registering their complaint. But little do they realize that the individual officer regards himself as the victim of a 'system'--one that has, for decades, blamed the police for a rise in crime figures. The police thus registers less crimes to reflect a better performance on their part.

However, in reality, our crime statistics are not representative of facts. The truth is that crime is more a function of various social factors, and to some extent a reflection of the criminal justice system. Citizens and the media must understand thus that the number of complaints registered is not a direct reflection on the police. As former Cabinet Secretary T.S.R. Subramanian has written, 'The target is not the reduction in crimes committed, but in reducing the number of crimes registered'.

A study of cognizable crimes registered in Mumbai shows that in the year 1984 there were 32,419 crimes registered, which corresponds to 373 crimes per lakh population. In 2007, the police registered 30,197 crimes, i.e., 227 crimes per lakh population in a year! For the country as a whole, the figure is less than 200. This is not a reflection of the actual crime situation, but the consequence of an unwritten policy across India to ensure that the number of crimes registered do not go up significantly.

We as a people need to adopt a more sensible way to monitor police performance. A demand must be created to follow the law and register every crime
which is reported. The police complain that they do not have adequate personnel to investigate all the crimes that are reported. However, only when they record all the complaints that are reported, will we know just how many police officers are required for. The government can then be pressurized to provide adequate police personnel and the crime rate can then decrease in the long term.

**Role of Suraksha Setu Societies**

To assist, support, undertake and supplement activities relating to law and order, peace, safety and security in the traffic, home security, disputes vacant house information / issues, dowry, women safety, elderly people’s security, burglary, forgery, coercion, pressure-tactic, domestic violence, theft, hawker problem, vendors problem, noise pollution, cattle grazing, caste issue, terrorism, eve-teasing, ragging, police family problem etc.

**Way Forward**

- Bridging the gap between public and police and creating a feeling of mutual trust between the two
- Encouraging public to approach police for their problem without any fear and changing police’s mindset and instilling a culture in the department to help citizens proactively
- Creating alert citizens and secure neighborhoods
- Preventing crime and immoral activities thus making Gujarat the safest place to live in, in the entire world.
- Providing equal opportunities to every citizen irrespective of their caste, religion & gender to prosper and live peacefully in Gujarat.
- Achieving the goal of world brotherhood by creating proactive and responsible societies.
- Uniting the power of “Raksha Shakti(Police)” & “Jan Shakti(Public)”
- Augmenting the public image of Police
- Providing single window system for police services through Surksha Setu Kendras.

**Suggestions**

The main aim of the criminal justice system is to determine whether an accused person has violated the penal law, and where found guilty, to prescribe the
appropriate sanction. The principle on which criminal justice system rests upon says 100 guilty people could be set free but one innocent should not be punished. The legal framework, the law enforcement infrastructure and the quality of the personnel operating within the legal system determines the quality of criminal justice system of a country. Crime and criminality are as old as humanity itself and their total elimination appears to be beyond human ingenuity. And so is the problems, which crop up for the special investigating agencies during the time of balancing the criminal justice system on an even footing with the rights of the accused person. Conviction rate of a country is a reasonably good indicator of the efficiency and efficacy of the criminal justice system. However, a high conviction rate is not the primary objective of a criminal justice system. For a country to have a perfect Criminal Justice System all the four categories i.e. investigation, prosecution, trial and legal and systematic factors should be in sync with each other. Our investigating agencies, be it the police or other special investigating agencies have to shoulder the most heavy burden of investigation’ of crimes on them. Since it, is the first step executed by the law enforcement authorities after a crime or offence is committed, hence it of utmost value. Transparent and objective investigations always lead to substantive convictions. If the investigating agencies themselves have substantial discrepancies, the outcome becomes next to pathetic In order to secure a conviction, a case is required to be proved’ beyond reasonable doubt in court. The evidence required should be conclusive in nature and for putting up such evidence’ before the court by the prosecution, the investigating agencies need to conduct painstaking and timely investigations.

**Efficient and adequate staff**

The Special Investigating Agencies need to have adequate investigating officers. National Investigation Agency (NIA), another special investigating agency of India formed after the 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack deals with cases related to terrorism, narcotics and counterfeit currency. Lately cases related to Maoists are also being investigated by them. The home ministry, which oversees the work of the agency, has asked it to recruit investigators instead of poaching from agencies such as Intelligence Bureau and the CBI.

Many times, investigations are either conducted by low-ranking officers who lack experience or are new in service or by officers from other departments, which are totally unaccustomed to the investigation process. Due to their caliber not matching
with an investigator’s caliber, the quality of the investigations is lowered. Ultimately the trial is affected by such lacunae. Due to inadequate staff, the work load is excessive, hence the quality of investigations is adversely affected. The National Investigating Agency drafted its second prospective plan for expansion in 2011. The staff was increased from 250 to 950. Also a strength of 609 was sanctioned. Hence, the Special Investigating Agencies (SIA) require qualified officers in sufficient numbers in order to have efficient investigations.

**Special Investigating Agencies with earmarked staff**

Most countries have their own specialized investigative agencies which handle specific category of crimes. But again when the investigation comes into the scene, the police is marched ahead with the responsibility of investigating. Since the main theme of police is to maintain social order and peace, hence the priorities of police come in between the investigation process. The police prefers social order to be maintained first, thus there is a lack of sustained and systematic investigations. The police preference for social order paves a way for inordinate delays and hence there is a consequential loss of valuable evidence. Most countries have no staff, earmarked exclusively for investigative work. Although, the special investigating agencies have their own staff, yet the preliminary investigations, before the case is entrusted to the specialized agency, are conducted by the police, as happened in the case of Aarushi Murder Case’. Although India has no dearth of Special Investigating Agencies but I suggest there should be adequate staff which is exclusively earmarked for conducting such special investigations. Only the particular staff which is trained for those special purposes (investigations) need to be conducting such investigations.

**Training**

Since, a special investigating agency is expected to deal with complex financial, economic, criminal, organized etc. types of crimes, hence it is suggested that the investigators should possess the qualifications ranging from; Diploma or Degree in Forensic Investigation, Diploma or Degree in Criminal Justice, LL.B. Degree in Police Science, Diploma or Degree in Computer Science etc. They should be imparted with basic training which should include, practical investigation techniques, self defence techniques, use of firearms, law and legal issues etc. The training should definitely deal with use of computers since it is a computer age. Regular workshops by experienced investigators should be held so that they share
their own experiences with the new unit of investigators. The workshops should also include the tactics of having the skills of arrest, search, compilation of evidence, giving oral evidence in court etc. Not only this, both the training as well as the workshops should update the investigators with investigation techniques, criminal prosecutions, asset seizure procedures, computer specialization, crime intelligence gathering and analysis, crime scene management, interviewing, questioning and interrogation skill etc.

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**More Strong and Effective Legislations**

To make strong and effective legislations to fight corruption, organized crime, financial and economic crimes and fraud.

Although there is no dearth of laws but money laundering and political interference still needs efforts in order if not remove then, lessen these omissions. Political interference can be seen with naked eyes in decision making about anticorruption investigations.

To fight corruption, organized crime, financial and economic crimes and fraud. Although there is no death of laws but money laundering and political interference still needs efforts in order to; iff not remove then at least lessen these omissions. Political Interference can be seen naked eyes in decision making about anticorruption investigations. Justice in corruption cases has to be fast and for this we must have adequate number of judges, investigative agencies need to be given constitutional status, adequate manpower and equipment. As cited by Sh. Joginder Singh (Former CBI Director) in his book —The Central Bureau of Investigation and 2G Scam.
We need to have laws which are based on ground realities and not drafted by
the Law Commission whose members have never visited any trial court to see the
conditions of the judges and witnesses there. I suggest the legislators need to make
much more stronger and stringent legislations which serve as a severe deterrent for
unabiding citizens who follow corruption and commit organized and financial crimes.
These are the root causes which serve as a plague for the Indian Country. The Special
Investigating Agencies have to function in between these citizens which leave no space
for them to breathe, ultimately the plague of corruption and other evils do not let them
untouched.

With the advent of advance Science and Technology, the tactics and working
of investigating authorities has completely changed and in this regard the role of
Forensic is the most important. The scientific evidence plays a vital role in criminal
investigation. Infact most of the criminal cases need scientific investigation and the
courts also look for scientific evidences. Scientific technology is now the call of hour.
In the fixation of paternity / maternity and in settling of many other issues, uses of
scientific techniques is a boom for the scientific community. In number of countries
like United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, France, Holland Australia,
etc. and of course in India, the Investigating officers and the courts are more and more
relying on the newly advanced scientific techniques as for the investigation of crime
is concerned. In a case, the court observed as follows:

The Forensic Science plays vital role in crime detection today. The well-
organised criminals in the criminal world, as a matter of fact, hold the society and the
law abiding citizens to ransom; of late we are also witnessing organized crimes with
international ramifications. That being so as systematic approach by the Investigating
Agency to detect crimes by resorting to the latest techniques and devices/tools is the
need of their hour. It, therefore, appears to us that it is good of State to give equal
importance for development of Forensic Science too in the matter of crime detection
by making adequate budgetary provisions to the said Branch. Also more and more
personnel in the Forensic Branch should be trained inside and outside India to update
their knowledge in the latest techniques in the field of Forensic science to be in aid to
the Law Enforcing agencies of the State in the matter of crime detection. All the more
the society will be safe and secure if the authorities are ahead of their time in this
regard; lest we fear, they may be caught unaware-365 Nowadays most of the criminal
cases need scientific investigation and the courts also look for the scientific evidences.
For effective decision of the case, it is the need of the hour that the Special Investigating agencies use the scientific evidences.

Thus for effective investigation scientific ways of investigation is very necessary. The third degree methods used by investigating agencies in British Period are not accepted by the new generation of Criminal Investigating Agencies, Judges and public at large. Hence, modern scientific methods for investigation of crimes and connecting the criminals with the overt acts are very much necessary in order to make effective Criminal Justice System.

**Providing Statutory status to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)**

In order to have efficient criminal justice system, our special investigating agencies should be granted constitutional status which is yet to be achieved. Central Bureau of Investigation is still governed by the DSPE Act, thus making hindrance for the investigators to do their jobs sometimes. Due to shortage in manpower, many times investigating the agencies poach investigators from other agencies such as the Intelligence Bureau others leading to inefficient investigations. A cook can not fit into the shoes of a cobbler. Same is the condition of our investigating agencies. Latest equipment and that too ample one should be provided to the investigating agencies, in order that they don’t face dearth of such minor things, thus creating obstacles in their aim of achieving an efficient criminal justice system.

Most of the times, it seems very difficult to investigate and prosecute highly placed public officials and politicians and the reason attributed to it is lack of independence and autonomy. A dissenting note by a member of the Joint Committee who lamented the fact that public servants who carry out the errands of the political masters will go scot free and corrupt officers will rule the roost due to proximity to the seats of power seems to be the ultimate consequence of the fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has no statutory status. The Central Bureau of Investigation demands a statutory status for itself, as it is the country's premier investigating agency, together with the determination of constitutional validity with the determination of section 6A of the CVC Act 2003, which required the CBI to have prior approval before undertaking any inquiry or investigation against officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above, from the CVC and not the Central Government.

There is no statutory provision which expressly prohibits the Central Bureau of Investigation from appointing counsels of its own choice in matters pertaining to
investigations and prosecution of highly placed politicians and bureaucrats. The legislature needs to give appropriate directives in this issue under Article 32 and 142 of the constitution. Since, the counsels are the own choice of the premier investigating agency, hence one can make it out, how much well protected the politicians and bureaucrats are. Such counsels are mute spectators, who are simply puppets in the hands of the executive. The Role of Counsels (advocates) comes into foreplay over here. They being the paths to justice need to recuse themselves from representing the premier investigating agency, CBI in case against the members of the Executive and politicians under the general powers of the court. It is for the Supreme Court to give appropriate directions to the concerned Ministries in the Central Government prohibiting them from preventing the CBI to exhaust local remedies available to it under the laws of India in pursuing its prosecution attempts against the members of the Executive and Politicians. In the absence of statutory provisions requiring the CBI to obtain approval for pursuing the appeal route available under the laws of India, the Central Government does not deem to include authority to prevent the CBI from pursuing legal remedies available for prosecution.

**Improvise the selection procedure of Investigating Officials**

Acquiring a graduate or a post graduate degree for the eligibility for the post of an investigating official should be the least minimum criteria. There are certain situations in which an investigating official has to show his abilities purely on his balanced approach to such situations. Although education is a big factor in improvising such balanced approach of mind but there is another aspect which may termed as the faculty of mid’ which serves as the most crucial aspect for determining how balanced the Flight of Thoughts’ of such person are. How the person reacts to the necessary evils of society like the corruption, bribery, deceit, political inference, pressures etc. An investigating official not only needs to be intelligent, vivid book reader, brave, physically fit by also needs to be witty, problem solver, priority holder, on the lead and above all confident. All such traits can be found in a person only by testing him psychologically and this can be done through none other than a fine team of excellent psychologists. Our Indian Army recruits emotionally balanced people through their selection process. An effort has to be introduced where somewhere, the selection process has to be improvised. A.A. Siddiqui (Punjab D.G.P.) wanted to introduce community policing within the police system, as the police has to deal with
human beings and to develop a smooth and workable relationship with the community, policeman should be good at public relations.

**Cooperation between inter-agencies**

There should be some more legislation enacted in order to make inter-agency cooperation function easily. Each agency wants to be isolated from another. The reasons attributed to it are different. In order, that the agencies cooperate amongst each other and share information which is necessary to be shared so that the national security of the nation is not hampered and we do not witness incidents like Mumbai Terror Attacks once again, we need to set up a forum which acts as a mediator between the agencies, so that all the agencies such as the Special Investigating Agencies and the Intelligence Agencies report to such agencies, on monthly basis. This step will help all the agencies to not to miss any credible information, also it will help in bridging the differences between them and make them cooperate amongst each other.

**Judiciary to have a upper hand**

Political pressures and interference can be witnessed in the working of the Special Investigating Agencies, just leading to delayed investigations and finally to acquittal of the accused, thus lowering the communication rate which is one of the most important aspect of knowing the overall development of a country. I recommend that the judiciary should have an upper hand to the executive. Although the investigating agencies should be directly responsible to the executive but the judiciary needs to keep a check on the investigating agencies by setting certain guidelines dictating, that the political interference if dealt by the investigating agencies, then it needs to be reported the judiciary at the first line rather than the executive. Although this recommendation might increase the work load of the judiciary but it would decrease the load of corruption on the shoulders of the Indian Democracy.

**Last but not the least, effective implementation of laws**

The Legislation has done its job to make provisions in law suggesting ways and procedures to be adopted by investigating agencies in making the best criminal justice system. Though there are certain discrepancies which suggest that there are still areas, for which we need more stringent laws, but we are almost done in having laws. It is only the effective implementation of laws by the executive that is needed foremost now. Whether it is corruption, custodial torture, political, pressures or other
problematic areas, it is the implementation process which we are lacking. The Supreme Court has set guidelines and asked the agencies to follow the Certain diction but still, it is not followed to a certain extent. Amicus Crusial submitted that the interim reports of the Human Rights Commissions and the Committees suggested that the Apex Court’s directions in the D.K. Basu Case were not being implemented. To this a Bench comprising Justice R.C. Lahoti and Justice Brijesh Kumar made it clear that surprise checks should be carried out by atleast two members of the commission/committee and the focus would be on finding out whether there was any custodial violence or violation of Human right. It was suggested that such valuable directions should be followed in practice in their real spirit. Since there is no such institution, organization, department where the rule of non implementation of laws is obeyed hence how could the Special Investigating Agencies be left untouched. It is not that the Central Bureau of Investigation or the Enforcement Directorate needs to implement laws. Each and every agency of the government needs to follow the principle of Implementation and that too effective one. All this cannot be achieved suddenly. We need a strategic movement in order that each and every individual associated with law implementation feels the need to implement the idea. Each individual should play his/her role in doing so. For this the people should also be made aware of their rights. It should be publicized adopting the means of media like the television, newspapers, internet etc. Tolerance paves the way for more intrusion into the rights of the person who permits such tolerance. Hence we need to know that being tolerant is good feature but absolute tolerance’ is also making the law implementing machinery more biased, corrupt and arbitrary.

**Transparent and malpractices**

Although India is a democracy, yet we have not achieved the standard of an ideal democracy’. Investigations are not always conducted in a fair and just manner due to extraneous factors such as lack of probity amongst the investigators, political pressures etc. With the (Right to Information Act (RTI) exempting certain investigating agencies from the purview of it’s ambit, has raised many eyebrows from different spheres. Corruption is an all pervasive problem that is widely present in India. It has become deeply institutionalized within the governance structure. The ground realities within India itself reflect a high degree of apathy and helplessness in dealing with corruption. Since, there is virtually NO INSTITUTION IN India that is free from corruption, then how can the specialized agencies be left behind. Corruption
includes political pressures within it, thus the extent of corruption is alarming. In fact the problem of corruption has been significantly politicized, Consequently the political pressures can be felt in the working scheme of Special Investigating Agencies. Prashant Bhushan, a Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India, has observed: a corruption free society must have

a) strong and adequate laws such as Anticorruption Acts, Right to Information Law, and laws to protect whistle blowers;

b) Strong, independent and properly functioning institutions to enforce accountability and criminal justice such as investigative agencies vigilance commission and the judiciary; and

c) An organized and vigilant civil society which monitors the conduct of public officials and exposes corrupt ones.

Ultimately it is only a powerful civil society movement, which can break the vicious cycle of corruption in any society. Hence Transparency of action and accountability are two possible safeguards to prevent any abuse of the power. Justice A.S. Anand rightly remarked that the police or any other Investigating Agency should not take unfair advantage of the citizens. They must try to inspire confidence of the people and not instill fear in them. Fear must be reserved for the wrongdoers, hardcore criminals and economic offenders but not ordinary citizens.

Prashant Bhushan, Fighting Corruption The Critical Role of Civil Society’. Selective leaks of the CBI's investigations have eroded its credibility, though in an ironic manner. While transparency can only be a virtue, selective leaks create a vicious atmosphere around the investigation. The arbitrary and surprising manner in which selective leaks of ongoing investigations have been disseminated in the media affects a poorly managed investigations and prosecutions system.

Although the RTI Act came into being, so that transparency’ is the order of the day, yet any unauthorized leak of the CBI’s investigation may be held as a contempt of court and serious interference with a court-ordered investigation. In such a case an appropriate punishment may be prescribed. Adopting an extremist approach is never appreciated, hence making CBI completely transparent or opaque is not the matter. Actually it has to be in such a sync, with conditions, that if required, the CBI should be make totally opaque. If condition could range from the Welfare of the State to the security of the State. Systemic inadequacies reflecting lack of autonomy prevent
highest standards of effectiveness and transparency in the functioning of the CBI. Until and unless the investigating agencies act under the directives from the Court or state High Courts, there will always remain a possibility of covering up the adversities by persons alleged to be involved in the corrupt exercise.
Research Project by Researcher

We make survey about under given questions with near about 500 peoples including advocates, students, doctors, housewives etc.. From many cities like Rajkot, Baroda, Dahod, Bhavnagar, Morabi, Dwarka, Amreli, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Botad and many more cities of Gujarat state and they all give their reviews for all questions.

1. Is it necessary to improve the image of police in the society?
2. Does the police its duties properly?
3. Do you think that police perform its duties under tremendous mental pressure?
4. Do you believe that prevailing police laws are outdated and require changes from its foundation?
5. Do you think that police arrest arbitrarily through abuse of power?
6. Do you believe think that police failed to protect citizen especially women and children?
7. Do you believe that at present the number of police personnel in Gujarat police force are less as well as more recruitment must be alone?
8. Do you believe that in order to decrease the distance between police and citizen, programmes like ‘suraksha setu’ or ‘Police Mitra’ are necessary?
9. Do you believe that police search for the criminals immediately after the commission of crime?
10. Do you believe that the impression of police in the mind of accused is negative?
11. Do you think that adequate power and facilities are availed to police by the government?
12. Did you ever overcome with registration of FIR in police station? If yes then did you received proper co-operation?
13. Do you think that Indian police possess brutal psychology?
14. Did any of your family members serve in the police department? If yes, then they are able to perform their duties towards their and job properly?
15. Do you think that people of all religion, caste and tribe have received proper place in police department?
16. Do you think that police is a puppet in the hands of the ruling party? It means it blindly follows in unlawful orders?

17. Do you think that police perform its duty adequately despite of handful of resources?

18. Do you believe that police totally failed in suppressing white collar crimes, cyber crimes and international crimes?

19. Do you believe that police violate human rights of the accused in their custody?

20. Do you think that it is necessary to constitute separate authority for the purpose of independent functioning of police from ruling government?

As per survey report researcher found that 75% people says yes in first question like there is need for improvement in police image in society. In second question researcher found like 58% people says negative review about police performance in society and 42% peoples are satisfied with duties of police. In third question researcher find out 70% people says that yes police are working in tremendous mental pressure and likewise 30% people gives negative answer for it. Likewise in fourth question Researcher find out that 62% people says yes there are needs for reforms in police laws and 38% people says there are no any requirement for reforms. In fifth question Researcher find out that 48% people says that police arrest arbitrarily through abuse of power and 52% says that people don’t do activities like that.

When Researcher take review about the sixth question about protection of citizen especially women and children then 40% people says that police is not successful in it while 60 % says that police is doing well in this. In seventh question Researcher find out that 60% people wants that there are needs to recruit more number of police in police force and 40% people wants that it’s not necessary.

When Researcher asked eight question about friendship between police and public then 78% people gives positive review about ‘SURKSHA SETU’ and ‘POLICE MITRA’. Researcher asked about police work searching for the criminals then he find out that 59% people says yes police search for criminals immediately after the commission of crime and 41% gave negative answer for it.

In tenth question Researcher find out that 80% people says that there is negative impression of police in the mind of accused person while 20 % says it’s not
true. Researcher asked about adequate power and facilities to the police by the government then 72% public gave positive answer and 28% public gave negative answer. Researcher find out 89 % people’s negative answer in twelfth questions that there are no more response from police for FIR in police station. More of the people not satisfy with police co-operation.

Researcher asked thirteen question to the people that Indian police posses brutal psychology then 56% says yes about it and 44% say no it’s not true. When researcher asked fourteenth question to the people about policemen’s balance between duties towards family and job then 78% gave negative answer about it that one cannot make balance between both betterly. In fifteen question Researcher asked public about equal place of all religion, caste and tribe in police department then 77 % gave positive answer and 23% gave negative review for it.

In sixteenth question researcher asked people that is it true that police is a puppet in the hands of the ruling party and blindly they follows unlawful orders then 89% people says it is like that and 11% only people don’t believe in it. Researcher asked people in seventeenth question about police performance and duty with inadequate resources then 67% people gave positive review for police performance and 33%people not happy with police performance.

When researcher asked people about eighteenth question which is about failure of police in suppressing white collar crimes, cyber crimes and international crimes then 92% people says yes for it and only 08% people says no in this question.

Researcher asked people in nineteenth question that police violate human rights of the accused in their custody then 67%people says yes for it and 33% people not believe in it.

In last question researcher asked people’s thinking about constitution of separate authority for the purpose of independent functioning of police form ruling government then 82 % says yes its necessary and 18 % people says it’s not necessary.