CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
CHAPTER – 7

Having interacted with and interviewed the judicial officers, advocates and general public along with victims and accused of dowry related offences especially in the region of Mithila and reviewed the existing literature on dowry related matters, the research work is being concluded as under. The conclusions arrayed here in this Chapter are based on the outcomes of survey in addition to the discussion and interaction with the active and working advocates, police personnel, victims of dowry related atrocities and accused of dowry prohibition laws.

As far as status of women in general is concerned to-day; certainly there is a great change in status of women in India. They have progressed a lot. To-day, India has the biggest number of women professional. It has women doctors, surgeons, scientist, and professors. It has got the biggest number of working women, right from pilot to bus-conductor. The top fifty women of the world include four Indian women who are Shobhana Bharatiya, the chair person of H T Media, Indira Nooi of Pepsi, Vinita Bali of Britannia, and Kiran Sha Majoomdar of Boycon. To-day, Soniya Gandhi, Sushama Swaraj, Brinda Karat, Mamata Banerjee, Mayavati, Shailja Kumari, Menaka Gandhi, Medha Patekar, Aruna Roy, Ila Bhatt and above all Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, the president of India, all these women are playing the leading role in our society and they are holding the most prominent posts of decision making.

If we stand at any red-light of cross road of any Metropolitan city of India, we can find women, walking fast (even after
putting on a high heel sandal), with short hair (because it takes least time to get it groomed) and a purse full of money (earlier women had neither purse nor money) who themselves are the lords of their own speed (because they can use scooter, car or even Metro). Thus she is no more dependent on any man of her family for her any movement (though our Manusmriti says that a woman must be accompanied by either her father, brother, husband or son). Now neither she requires the help of her brother nor needs she put on cover. They are now aware of their rights. Changing dress code and growing education are the signs of their independence and self reliance.¹

But even after 63 years of independence, the position of women in Mithila region has registered only a marginal change. Even today the status of women in Mithila is not satisfactory. Although it is indeed difficult to make general statements about women in Mithila area, but it can be said that women suffer from patriarchal structures and ideologies of the society; they experience gender inequalities and sub-ordination. Women lag behind their men partners in all indicators of social and human development. Mithila too has an adverse sex ratio for women which is only 916 per 1000 men². Life expectancy for women is lower than that of men, women's health, nutritional and educational levels are significantly lower than that of men. Women are concentrated in low skilled and low paid jobs; they get lower wages and income than men and they hardly own and/or have control over property and means of production. The number of female-headed house holds has been increasing and they are amongst the poorest in our country. The participation of women in political and social decision making is abysmally low. They are excluded from jural authority. They have no say in the formulation of social, economic, legal and political rules, which govern their lives and keep them subjugated.

Not in all, but in large parts, girls in Mithila Region live with disadvantages, burdens and fears. They carry the burden of neglect, of discrimination, of household work, of looking after siblings, of work outside the home, e.t.c. Girls live with fears - fear of being aborted, fear of being poisoned, fear of being neglected and allowed to die and fear of not getting adequate affection, care, nourishment, medical attention and education. Girls in this region also live in fear of sexual abuse ranging from playful manhandling to rape. After marriage they face the problem of loneliness, maladjustment, and mental and physical torture.

Then there is fear of being sold - sometimes in the name of marriage, sometimes for child labour or prostitution. Till today females are commodities objects of pleasure, objects to be used and discarded. They are rape victims, victims of harassment in buses, gardens, factories, offices, even in temples. No place is safe for them! A woman remains homeless forever. Father's home is not her own - nor is the husband's home her own. She is a home-maker but not an owner of home. She is a farmer, but does not own any land, she grows food but has no control over it.

On the point of sufficiency of laws in containing the evils of dowry and dowry related problem most of the respondents agreed that the present Dowry Prohibition Laws are not sufficient to combat the problem of dowry but when asked about the change required to be made they could not answer. However, they were of the view that present dowry prohibition laws do not have any means to stop its misuse.

From the discussions on the point of lodging complaints with police and detaining accused for investigating the dowry related offences it is clear that Mithila does not have required numbers of police stations. Most of the police stations do not have their own building and they are running either in rented house or in schools, Panchayat Bhavans or even in temples. There is a Police out post named
Tilkeshwar O P in Biraul Police Station of Darbhanga district. This O P is running with 01 Sub-Inspector of police, 01 Havildar and a few constables only. It is running in a *Panchayat Bhavans* and there is no accommodation for keeping even 01 section of police force. Whenever there is any need of police force, they are required to occupy the nearby temple for laying their bedding.

On the basis of information obtained from accused, advocates and victim of dowry related cases it is concluded that Bihar Police is hostile, corrupt and idle. Corruption in Bihar Police is so high that it is very difficult to get an FIR lodged without paying any bribe. By paying money and connection with politician or powerful local elite one can get a charge-sheet filed against an innocent person and at the same time save a real culprit from going before any court. Because of these reasons the real victims do not appear before the police. The very nature of police contributes in lodging and registering of false dowry cases thus a wife can bring a hell of troubles to her in-laws by filing false cases related to demand of dowry and corrupt police officials help her in doing all that.

Researcher is also informed of the fact that in Bihar the number of police personnel is considerably less with comparison to the national average. Where India has got about 120 police men for every 1 lakh of population, for Bihar it is only 69. It is also revealed that in Bihar in average even 1 police man is not employed for every village. Bihar has got about 45,103 Revenue Villages but total number of police personnel employed here are only about 44,000. Hence there is an acute shortage of police personnel in Bihar which certainly has a bad impact on implementation of law in Bihar.

Researcher concludes that in respect of conducting trial of offences in any court of law, there are many problems with regard to summoning a witness. The prescribed procedure speaks that firstly a summon should be send to him but often it does not reach to the
witness and then the court issues bailable warrant of arrest and thereafter non-bailable warrant of arrest. This practically infuriates the witnesses and very easily they are becoming hostile and are won over by the accused. Thus dispensing justice to the victim of dowry related crimes is badly affected due to present process of summoning and cross-examining of witnesses.

From the existing state of affairs of “Lathiya Uddan Vivah” as it is called in local dialects of Mithila, it is concluded that the system of Dowry has given rise of a different type of crime, known as “Kidnapping for Marriage”. In year 2007 about 811 persons were kidnapped for marriage. Kidnapping for Marriage is a crime of its own kind and are committed within as well as around the region of Mithila and Bihar.3

It is concluded that the women in Mithila region are materially poor and they possess almost nothing. They do not have the capacity to satisfy even the need of food and shelter. They are dependent on their others family members for their day-today needs. They are uneducated and unaware of their rights and duties. Because of these reasons they are treated as a liability and therefore, whoever accepts such responsibility of looking after them (by becoming their husbands) are provided with dowry, a contribution towards such pious undertaking.

So far dowry prohibition laws are concerned, non-implementation of Section 8-B and 10 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is also one of the impediment in proper implementation of these laws and thus an important reason for continuance of dowry related crime.

3 Hindustan Times, Patna Ed., March 20, 2008. Such a crime has come into existence due to the exorbitant rise of dowry demanded in marriages. In case of such crime, the first and foremost job of the bride people is to select a suitable match. Boys of well to do families are targeted for this type of marriage. Sometimes with the help of local criminals and influential people and sometimes by the bride people themselves, the prospective groom is kidnapped by means of the force gun and pistol. Hurriedly, other arrangements like pandit, barber, mandap etc. are made and the rites of marriage are completed. The whole affairs are completed within the four wall of a room.
In the present state of affairs existing in the area of Mithila region, it is concluded that every thing was going wrong in Mithila region of Bihar till the commencement of new Govt. led by Nitish Kumar. With the commencement of new regime, the freshness has returned in the air. Though the new Government is doing better but it is not easy to undo those which have been made worse during the last 15 years of the previous government. However, the new government is in the process of improving the state of affairs. New programmes have come up for educating, uplifting and empowering the women folk. The few among these programmes are analysed here as they are related with the measures of empowerment of women and thus helping in containing dowry related problems:

(i) In Bihar 50 percent reservation for the women in tri-level *Panchayati Raj* (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad) institutions, right from *Gram Panchayat* to Municipal Corporation has been introduced. Presently, in Bihar, half of the *Mukhiya* and *Gram Panchayat* Members, *Sarpanch* and *Panch* of *Gram Kachahari*, Members of *Panchayat Samiti*, and members of *Zila Parishad* are women. In Town Municipality and Municipal Corporations also half of their members are women. But here, the reality brought to the light by the concerned persons discloses that most of the women are not working themselves but through their husband or sons giving rise to another by product. In this connection new abbreviations have emerged such as, *P P - Parshad Pati, M P - Mukhiya Pati* and *S P - Sarpanch Pati*.

(ii) In Bihar poor widows are being paid Rs. 200/- per month under Laxmibai Social Security Pension Programme. This programme is certainly raising the sense of security among such women but here too, it is note worthy that in these days of dearness, Rs. 200/- per month is a meagre amount and government should take initiative to enhance it.
(iii) Under *Balika Poshak Yojana*, every girl of class 6 to 8 is provided with school uniform along with Rs. 700/- for other study materials and free text books. This scheme is going to be helpful in building confidence in girls and making them self reliant. But to the utter surprise fake names are added in schools in order to divert the government funds towards personal benefits.

(iv) Under *Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana*, every girl of class 9 is provided with a cycle to go to her school.

(v) Under *Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana*, Rs. 2,000/- is given to girl born in a family below poverty line as an encouragement.

(vi) Under *Kanya Vivah Yojana*, on the occasion of marriage of daughter, a person having an income of less than Rs. 60,000 is being given a help of Rs. 5,000/-, provided that the girl has passed Matriculation. People are expecting increase of in-come group covered by the scheme as well as the amount of help being given to the parents of bride.

(vii) Establishment of “Nishant” (Girls Hostel) for those girls who are helpless and do not have any help, appointment of 20049 Aanganbaree Sevika and 20049 Aanganbaree Sahayika and approval of residential schools for the girls belonging to scheduled caste and 100 percent increase in their scholarship are some of the measures taken up by the govt. which are going to uplift the status of female in the State and Mithila region is not going to be denied of these thing.

(viii) The new scheme, *Nari Shakti Yojana*, has been started for the social, economic and cultural empowerment of women. This scheme has got very good response from people provided it is achieving its very objects. Under this scheme, Rehabilitation homes, *Palna Ghar*, Hostels for working women, helpline, *Raksha-Griha*, Social Rehabilitation fund, Self Help Groups, Women Information Cell,
Resources Centre and other integrated programme are being established for women in the State.\(^4\)

(ix) Mukhya Mantri Aakshar Anchal Yojana: In order to educate the women and grow awareness in them, very recently this programme has been started by the Govt. of Bihar with an aim and object that by March, 2010 further 40 lacs of women shall be made literate. With a budgetary support of Rs. 55 crore, about 2 lach teachers, social workers and public representatives have been employed to improve the female literacy rate of Bihar.\(^5\) Respondents who were aware of this programme supported it with the hope that it should be executed and monitored effectively.

Thus it is concluded that besides laudable, practicable and needed steps taken by present State Government situation of dowry, dowry related crimes and implementation of anti dowry laws need to be addressed for the peaceful and progressive society especially in the region in Mithila.

\(^4\) Dainik Jagaran, Muzaffarpur, January 6, 2008.
\(^5\) Hindustan, Muzaffarpur, September 26, 2009
SUGGESTIONS

In view of the conclusion drawn out of the empirical survey and views obtained from various quarters researcher wishes to put forth the following suggestions for containing the menace of dowry related crimes and eradicating the evils of dowry related problem.

Maximum numbers of women in Mithila are not independent and they are dependent on their other family members for their food, clothing, shelter and other basic needs. They are not yet self reliant and they are not given share in ancestral property. Women’s lack of control over property and other productive resources are the main reasons for women’s inferior status. It is this, which makes women feel insecure all the time.

1. Hence it is suggested in this regard that female education should be further encouraged. Though the steps taken by the State Govt. like Balika Poshak Yojana, Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Aakshr Anchal Yojana e.t.c. are laudable, still these programmes have not achieved the desired goals. Therefore, more strict implementation and close monitoring by independent, honest, active and corruption free agency is required. State should further provide facilities like cycle, school bag, mid-day meal scholarship and reservation to girl child and woman in local bodies’ jobs.

2. More number of primary schools and higher schools be opened and run by state agencies in the rural areas so that education reaches to every girl child.

Sharing of household work and child rearing work is another area which needs to be looked into because those are the jobs where maximum subordination of women is located. Women slog all the
time, have no leisure, no opportunity to study or to grow. This is a big hurdle in the path of women’s equality and empowerment. Women’s drudgery can only be reduced if others in the family share her work. Boys and men should share mothering, caring and nurturing activities to provide time to women to rest, to have time for them, and to develop other interests.

3. So it is suggested that at school level a chapter on highlighting the importance, contribution and sacrifice made by the woman for the development of babies and the economy of the family in turn country be included in the school curriculum so that growing children can feel sharing the work load of a mother.

The other important area to be addressed is that of ideology which justifies and perpetuates patriarchal structures, practices and behaviour patterns. Media are a powerful creator of ideology and we all know how sexiest and anti-women most of the media have been and are. Though considerable amount of work has been done to change media images of women but unfortunately things have only become worse.

4. So it is suggested that print and electronic media persons should be taught before they hold pen or camera to project no anti-women column or picture. In the course of journalism and mass media communication, chapter should be included on how to project matters relating to women, be it rape, cruelty, dowry-death or exploitation at work.

The society of 21st century needs a new paradigm of development, a paradigm which respects nature and works in harmony with nature; a paradigm which is people centred and people oriented; and a paradigm in which women and women’s perspectives are centrally located. This new paradigm will not be obsessed with money or profits, or power, but it will be guided by certain values and principles
like equality, justice, well-being for all, cooperation, peace and non-violence, democracy and participation, decentralisation of control over power and resources, etc.

5. So it is suggested that at village level girl school under total control of qualified women teachers should be opened in every ward of village or colony depending on size of colony so that worth of woman is held high by woman teachers teaching them every aspect of female life and their rights and duties.

6. Whether the boys’ parents demand dowry or not, our culture is such that we feel we must give something to the bridegroom party. In such cases, it is suggested that one should make gift in the marriage of his girl only to the extent he receives from others. When one goes out of his way by the reasons of being father of a girl, he is contributing to this evil. So it is suggested that the minimum number of items should be notified in the Dowry Prohibition Act which can be included and given to daughter out of the State fund or co-operative funds.

7. The system of collective marriage should be encouraged by the social organizations, leaders and social workers where the necessaries of starting a married life should be provided by the community organisations and parties to the marriage should be required to contribute to the fund.

8. For making daughter more self reliant parents should, instead of accumulating funds for giving her in dowry so that every one is nice to her at her new home, should give her a great career, so that in place harassing and torturing for dowry, her in-laws respect her. And even if they treat her badly, she should be confident enough to walk out because she will not be dependent on her in-laws. Because of her monthly contribution to the household expenses they will dare not mess with her.
9. Education should also help women develop an analytical and questioning mind and a scientific approach to understand the realities around them. It should help them to see connections between micro and macro realities. It is, therefore, suggested that after eighth standard girl child should be given technical education so that while in home she can live a safe life. Similar to the girl education, education of boys too should be taken care of to make them understand the female better and be sympathetic and respectful towards them.

10. In order to improve the image of police in the eyes of general public as well as accused and victims of dowry related crimes especial training for police personnel should be imparted at least once in a year besides laying down better qualification and psychological test at the time of recruitment.

11. Female police station with well qualified female staff should be established at Tehsil level to deal with the cases related to females including dowry and its related crimes. This will bring confidence in female victims and fear in female perpetrator.

12. Having seen the working condition of the police personnel it is hereby suggested that the living condition and the working condition along with strength of police personnel should be improved. Responsibility of police should be divided. Utilization of police personnel right from maintaining law and order to VIP security and rescue operation is really disgusting and therefore provisions should be made for their better training and management.

13. Special composition of police, including senior male members and trained and skilled women members should be made to deal with the offences under Dowry Prohibition Laws. A separate record should be maintained by the police department of all dowry death cases and the department shall ensure that the investigation of every such case is entrusted to a police officer of not less than seven years
seniority in the department, who shall report directly to the S.P. or D.C.P. concerned. The superior authority shall supervise the investigation right from the very beginning and shall also ensure that the Senior Public prosecutor is consulted whenever and wherever necessary. This will insure proper implementation of laws.

14. In respect of infra-structure for police, a lot are required to be done. They should be armed with modern and advanced weapons, vehicles, communication system e.t.c. to compete with hard-core criminals and terrorists. Well constructed and sufficient numbers of official as well as residential building are required to be raised so that they are not compelled to take shelter in temples, schools or Panchayat Bhavans and run away from their duty of protecting people.

15. In proportion to the population of the region the number of police personnel and officer is very less and there is an urgent requirement of maintaining it by immediate recruitment. In future also it should be maintained by continuous process of recruitment.

16. To avoid lodging false dowry cases against innocent bridegrooms and their parents and other relatives the present concerned legal provisions should be applied properly and strictly and at the same time provision should also be made to punish those collusive police personnel along with such complainants after intensive enquiry.

17. To ensure conviction in dowry relate crimes, where it is necessary, chemical analysis of forensic evidence in respect of medical samples or specimens should be properly preserved and forwarded to the concerned authorities without delay and any loss of time.

18. The investigation officer should ensure that the hospital papers are duly preserved and zerox copies of the same duly
certified by the authorities should be maintained in the case file in order to avoid tampering.

19. The investigation officer should also ensure that all incriminating evidence such as cloths of the deceased, the weapons or implements used along with all other related evidence is seized at the earliest point of time in the presence of the persons of sufficient social status and should take all the necessary precautions and imperative steps so that witnesses are not being gained over by the accused or becoming hostile during the trial of the case.

20. The Govt. should take all essential steps to ensure that the witnesses and all material evidence are kept ready and produced before the court. Witnesses should be called for giving evidence with due respect especially by registered letter or summon through police. Issuance of warrant of arrest against the prosecution witnesses should be avoided and when inevitable it should be issued only when the summon is duly served and the witness is knowingly and diligently avoids to come before the court.

21. The Director of the Public Prosecutions shall ensure that dowry related cases are entrusted to Senior Public Prosecutors of proven integrity and ability.

In view of Section 24 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as amended by Bihar Act 16 of 1984, Section 2, the State Govt may establish a regular cadre of Prosecuting Officers and appoint Public Prosecutor and Additional Public Prosecutor from among the persons constituting such cadre. But presently in Bihar prosecution in sessions trial is conducted by the Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutor appointed by the Govt. from the panel of names prepared by the District Magistrate in consultation with the Sessions Judge. The study reveals that less salary/fee, poor training and political
appointment of these prosecution advocates results in poor rate of conviction defeating purpose of dowry prohibition laws.

22. It is, therefore, suggested that the State Govt should establish a regular cadre of Prosecuting Officers through competitive examination, provide for sufficient and proper training for them and appoint Public Prosecutor and Additional Public Prosecutor from among the persons constituting such cadre.

23. State Govt. should take immediate initiative to implement Section 8-B and 10 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 for the purpose of containing dowry related crimes and make rule as provided by Section 10 and appoint Dowry Prohibition Officers as directed by Section 8-B of this Act. These Officers should be provided proper training to deal with such a special type of crimes and they should be entrusted with the duties of investigation and prosecution of such cases.

Like Dowry Prohibition Officers, sub-section 8B (4) of Dowry Prohibition Act also envisages for the appointment of Advisory Board consisting of not more than five social welfare workers (out of whom at least two shall be women) from the area in respect of which such Dowry Prohibition Officer exercises jurisdiction for the purposes of advising and assisting the Dowry Prohibition Officers in the efficient performance of their functions under the Act. But no such advisory board has been constituted till date.

24. Hence it is suggested that State Government should constitute such Advisory Board as early possible in accordance with the mandate given by the Dowry Prohibition Act and also directed by the Supreme Court of India.\(^6\)

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25. Stringent action should be taken against those prosecutors and police officers where the prosecution has failed due to incompetent or inept handling or due to the deliberate non-production of evidence or if the record indicates collusion with the accused or the defence.

26. Researcher is also of the view that cases related to female including dowry related cases should be dealt by female judges so that trial of such cases including enquiry, prosecution, acquittal or conviction are done efficiently and with less problems in dealing with female victims and accused. This will ensure maintaining dignity of females.

27. Since judges come from law graduates, the syllabus for law graduates should be made responsible and pro human in stead of pro law. For this it is suggested that the quality of law education should be maintained. This is possible only if graduation or post graduation education of law is made qualitative.

28. For qualitative law education law colleges should be provided with qualified and able teachers with fare recommendations so that product of law colleges becomes competent advocates help achieving the justice to the victims.

29. Better quality of judges can be achieved after giving qualitative education to law graduates. Besides this a National Judicial Commission should also be established to oversee not only the appointment but also the removal of judges to ensure a system of accountability.

Under prevailing state of affairs it is need of the time that the judges should be sterner stuff and tough fibre; unbending before power, economic or political and they must hold the core principle of the rule of law, which says, “Be you ever so high, the law is above”. This is
the principle of independence of judiciary, which is vital for the establishment of real participatory democracy and supremacy of law.

30. Therefore, it is suggested that the assessment of student right from school level should include a column describing the special inclination of the student towards truth loving, right thinking and passion for humanity.

The administration of law and justice is intimately linked with the social philosophy of the judiciary and the social philosophy cannot be entirely separated from the society of origin of those who dispense justice. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy.

31. For efficient and speedy administration of justice in dowry cases more number of judges should be appointed to ensure that judges are of high integrity and high morality; their appointment should be done taking the view of the advocates and the origin of judges to be appointed.

This cannot be disputed that judges are as much human being as are others. They are not error proof. In fact, no human being can be. It cannot be said that a judge can commit no mistake; it would not be correct to believe that judges are monks and saints. Corruption that has crept in the system can be removed only by holding judges and their staff accountable and punishable.

32. Therefore, The Judicial Lokpal should be appointed in India by amending the Constitution, who should be armed with enormous duty and power to enquire in to the complaints against and misconducts of the judges and recommend corrective measures.

33. Pursuant to the view expressed by the respondents it is hereby suggested that parents and society at large should take lenient view of inter-caste marriage and love marriage and permit such
marriages under certain circumstances; if this is permitted in
genealogically permissible families the evil of dowry can be eradicated
up to great extent.

A layman, still more an illiterate peasant, who endeavours
to prosecute his own complaint or conduct his own defence in one of
our Indian courts, has not the remotest chance of success. The
procedure and rules of evidence are so elaborate that even educated
persons do not understand them, and the proceedings are conducted in
a language unintelligible to the majority of the litigants. "The courts are
a sham and a mockery in which police, witnesses, lawyers and judges
all play their part in producing or using evidence which they know to be
quite false." 7 The observation made by a judicial officer, Penderel
Moon, who also served during the last decade of the British rule is still
true today.

34. So it is suggested that the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
should be revived and language be made lucid and comprehensive and
thus a review and rearrange committee of eminent advocates be
constituted for the purpose of making the Evidence Act lucid and
understandable by advocates, police, judges and the common man who
come to court either as a complainant, defendant, accused or witness.

35. In order to discourage the "Lathiya Udan" or "Pakarua"
marrige, as they are called in local dialects, strict action should be
taken against such parents and they should be properly convinced to
realise that what ever is done by them is not a peace fetching act and it
is an offence under the provisions of Indian Laws. More over brides of
such marriages are generally not leading a prestigious life and live like
maid servant.

36. In order to strengthen the women, amount of money
being paid to them under different scheme like Laxmibai Social Security

7 Moon, Penderel, "Economic Change in India", Yale University Press, 1962; p. 199.
Pension Programme, *Balika Poshak Yojana, Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha, Yojana Kanya Vivah Yojana* e.t.c. should be increased in view of increased dearness.

37. To ensure free and fair implementation of these programmes for female which are ultimately going to make females more reliant and independent, a continuous and effective monitoring device should be applied and anti-corruption cell should be constituted.

38. The trial procedure for dowry related crime should be simplified and maximum period of 1 year be provided for disposal of these cases.

39. Victims of dowry related crimes be made to participate in prosecution process actively.

40. Section 498-A IPC and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 should be amended to such extent that parent and other relatives of the husband are excluded from arrest at first instance to avoid face ignominy. Arrest should be made against them only when the case against them is true and not a false one or concocted.