Annexure-III

RANKS OF POLICE PERSONNEL

Constable

Head Constable

ASI

SI

INSPECTOR

DSP

ASP

SP
Prevent and Prepare is Better than Repent and Repair
Police-public interface are a very important aspect to bring multi-facets change in the Indian social life since the achievement of independence from the British rule in 1947. It is very difficult to convert an economically underdeveloped and traditional society, which has been under British rule for a long time and where the relation between police and people is not very good. In such a situation, there is a need to introduce effective police-community relations practice.

CONCEPT OF POLICE-PUBLIC INTERFACE

The term 'Police' has been derived from the Greek word 'Polis', i.e., a city, though the Latin word 'Politia' which means the condition of a state or government also come in use later. Now police indicates an organized body of civil officers engaged in the preservation of law and order, detection of crime and enforcement of laws. The word 'Public' is taken from Latin word 'publicus' it means 'of belonging to', 'concerning', or 'pertaining to the people of a nation, state or community as a whole'. The word 'Interface' means 'a surface that lies between two parts of matter or space and forms their common boundary'.

Police-citizen partnership is essential to reducing crime. Shaping the partnership in a positive way requires effective police-community relations practice. The Himachal Pradesh Police has exhibited a high sense of professionalism and dedication due to which the state remained free from organized crime, violence and major law problems. The constant effort of the police has given a sense of security to the people in the state and people started calling the police by the term "KHAAT VARDI" (mover). The police department, which has introduced new practices with public cooperation is winning the confidence of people.
people, has gained the popularity in the State.

Police department in the state has introduced various public friendly schemes with a view to impose the confidence of the people in police services.

The Kerala Police has several police-public contact programmes. Under this scheme, school children are invited to police stations where they are exposed to the working of the police, which has proved to be very useful in restoring confidence amongst the children about the role of police in building a good society.

In order to mobilize the police personnel for having interred action with the school children. The Kerala Police has produced a documentary film titled 'Aap Aur Hum' which is an educational movie for school children. It enlightens about tremendous improvement in the functioning of police personnel at various levels and rights and responsibilities of citizens vis-a-vis police working. About 1000 video cassettes have so far been distributed free of cost. Judo-karate training is also imparted to the school girls for instilling a spirit of self-defence and confidence in them. In the past few years, every school in the state in Kerala is visited by the police personnel for having interred action with the school children.

In Madhya Pradesh, 17 initiatives have been taken so far in building police-community relations: Gram Raksha Samitis, Family Counseling Centers, Deaddiction Camps, Nagar Suraksha Samitis, Mobile Police Stations, help for the visually impaired, child friendly police, trauma support and involve active public participation in prevention and detecting of crimes and maintenance of law and order. Community policing scheme has been introduced in the state in 2000. Under the scheme, a police station is divided into sectors corresponding to wards of Panchayats/NAC. All the members of households in a particular sector constitute the People Policing Committee of that sector. Each sector has an active group consisting of six respectable of the locality, one home-guard, one chowkidar and one police constable/head constable who act as a secretary. Initially this scheme was introduced in 22 police stations but keeping in view the success of the scheme, it has further been extended to all the police stations in the state.

In order to avoid delay in registration of cases and harassment to the public, introduction of Mobile Counseling Centers for Women in Tamil Nadu; 2005, 214 cases have been registered in various police stations of the state. In order to win the confidence of the people, 'Vishwas Yojna' has also been introduced in the state in 2000. About 98,000 school children were benefited in last five years under the scheme in the state. Under this scheme, school children are invited to police stations where they are exposed to the working of the police, which has proved to be very useful in restoring confidence amongst the children about the role of police in building a good society.

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order and police being state subjects under the constitution, police is maintained and controlled by states. The Police Act, 1861 was enacted for the regulation of the police and the preamble to that act of 1861 laid down that it was expedient to recognize the police and to make it more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime. This act was amended by Act 3 of 1888, Act 8 of 1895, Act 1 of 1892, Act 4 of 1914 and Act 34 of 1920. In the state of Punjab, Act was amended by Punjab Act 30 of 1948. The Police Act 1961 as amended, had been applicable in the state of Himachal Pradesh till the Himachal Pradesh Police Ordinance, 2007 come into force with effort from its publication in the official gazette i.e. 16 July, 2007. The ordinance was replaced by the Himachal Pradesh Police Act, 2007 which come into force w.e.f. 16th of July, 2007 itself.

HIMACHAL PRADESH POLICE

In 1938, the states like Mandi, Chamba, Sirmour, Solan and Bilaspur had their regular police force. Other smaller states had a common police force. The rules of Punjab hill states, with the exception of Sirmour and Bilaspur, realized the advantage of establishing a common system of policing in their states. The Recruit Training Centre which was functioning at Chamba since the beginning was shifted in 1974 to Junga in Shimla district and on 25th July 1995, it was shifted to Drogarh in Kangra district, after it attained the status of full-fledged Police Training College. It was headed by a Dy. Inspector General of Police as its principal. There are four armed police battalions in Himachal Pradesh, three of them are Himachal Pradesh Armed Police and one is Indian Reserve Battalion. An Armed Police was raised as “Central Striking Reserve Force” in 1965 for providing security and trained manpower to deal with activities of Pakistan and saboteurs. It was initially based near Shimla and later shifted to Dharmsala in 1974. Himachal Pradesh Police Wireless Organization came into existence during 1954 and has two wings i.e. cryptography and wireless communication. An office of the rank of Dy. Inspector General of Police is the over all incharge of this organization. The Vigilance Department was established in 1965 to investigate cases involving corrupt public servants and those who misuse their official position for pecuniary benefits. It was headed by a Dy. Inspector of Police of the rank of Addl. Director General of Police. There were two zones and 12 anti-corruption units. Today there are 84 police stations, 127 police posts and 11 check posts located in the 12 districts of the state. The present strength of Himachal Pradesh police including 72 IPS officers, 155 state police officers, 1471 NGOs and 11670 other ranks.

SOLAN

The Solan District for the purposes of police administration has divided itself into two police districts which are headed by two SSPs. The districts are further divided into police sub-divisions comprising of police stations. Each police station is supervised by the Station House officer (SHO) who is generally of the rank of sub inspector and in some cases even of the rank of Inspector of Police. A police station may have one or more police posts (PPs). Thus, the district has unique feature relating to district police set up. Solan district is bounded by Shimla district in the north, by Ropar district of Punjab and Panchkula district of Haryana in the south, by Sirmour district in the east and by district in the west. Mandi district touches the boundary of Solan district in north-east. The total area of the district is 1936 sq km and the total population is 5,00,557. Solan became a district of Himachal Pradesh on first September, 1972.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

➢ To discuss the major problems in police-public interface in Himachal Pradesh
➢ To suggest remedial measures to resolve these problems

REASONS FOR POOR POLICE-PUBLIC INTERFACE

➢ Corruption is the main hindrance for poor police-public interface.
➢ Political interference at all levels of police administration.
➢ Outdated methods of work, low level of motivation, absence of adequate grievance redressal machinery.
➢ The police chief’s helplessness in the implementation of law and orders and poor leadership.
➢ An arrogant behavior of police personnel at police station level have caused poor police-public interface.
➢ Police personnel have not proper training for the use of new science and technology.

These are the challenge in the way of the police which can affect the functioning of the police. There is a need to overcome from these challenges so that the police can provide effective services to the society at large.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING POLICE-PUBLIC INTERFACE

➢ The whole concept of policing depends on the active participation, cooperation and support of the public, particularly in a democratic society. For the development of police forces and improving the police
The interaction between the police and the public should be friendly and collaborative. Public should use right to information (RTI) to know how many cases are solved and unsolved during a period of time. Public should cooperate with the police because in the absence of cooperation from the citizens, police performance goes down. Public should help the police in identifying the criminals. For the good image of the police, police should register every crime and ensure proper arrangements for the security of women and children. Police should register complaints freely and action should be immediately on every complaint. Police introduce citizen feedback system and transparency in the working of police department.

CONCLUSION

Effective police-community relations are the path of progress and crime-free society, which can be viewed as a multi-dimensional activity. In conclusion, it can be stated that effective police-community relations practice have brought significant improvement in police system of the country. Plenty of initiatives on public safety in the city are visible in all sectors (government and Non-Government Organizations and international institutions have all come up with novel ideas and done commendable work in the field).