Chapter - VI

Conclusion and Suggestions

"With the increase of population and the shift of the rural masses to urban areas over the decades the ratio of poor people without houses in the urban areas has rapidly increased. This is a feature which has become more perceptible after independence. Apart from the fact that people in search of work move to urban agglomeration, availability of amenities and living conveniences also attract people to move from rural areas to cities. Industrialization is equally responsible for concentration of population around industries. These are features which are mainly responsible for the increase in the homeless urban population. Millions of people today live on the pavements of different cities of India and greater number lives animal like existence in Jhuggis."^1

The Supreme Court of India

Human necessities are of changing character. It gets changed or it keeps changing with the change in time, place and environment. The changing demand of commodities in society encourages invention and industrial development. Industry is established to manufacture and supply the commodities demanded. The continued increasing demand of commodities accelerates the process of establishing more & more new industries. This continuous process of establishing new industries leads to industrialization. To establish and smoothly run an industry, numbers of employees are required. This growing requirement of unskilled, semiskilled and skilled employees increases the employment opportunities to rural people. On an average industries were established in or around the urban areas due to availability of different requirements of industries like electricity, water supply, technical support and road connectivity etc. Better employment opportunities in urban areas lead to the migration of people towards cities. Various

^1For detail see Supra note 70 of Chapter IV.
factors like poverty, low income, free land with other free facilities (water, electricity etc.) and the tendency to be closer to the working place etc. compels the migrated labourers to occupy any open land and make their huts on it. The above research work has revealed the key reason behind migration being the slow and unequal economic growth in country. After independence in 1947, commercial and industrial activities were accelerated. These activities were started mainly in and around urban areas. Cheap labour was needed to run and expend these activities successfully. Plentiful labour was available in the rural areas. Greater employment opportunities encouraged rural people to come to cities and work there. People who migrated to the cities and found work, brought their relatives and known persons to the cities. Persons who were in a position to afford the rent or buy a plot and could bear the construction cost got shelters made or rented houses in approved planned areas of the city. Those who were unable to find a house or could not afford it, decided to build their shelter closer to their work place. First, one shelter was built, then two then it went upto two thousand, ten thousand and on and on. Conniving governments provided electricity and drinking water to these areas. Politicians look at the slums as potential vote banks and protect them. They organized these slum dwellers into a political force; hence slums took a bit of a permanent shape. More slums developed as more population moved to the cities. By mid sixties Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and all other large cities were dotted with slums.

On the other hand Chandigarh is a newly developed planed city. It is just a sixty year old city; before the construction of the city this areas was full of mango gardens and agricultural land. For the construction of this city huge construction work was carried out. For the construction activities of the city a large number of skilled and unskilled poor labour was needed. As a result labour migrated from different places to Chandigarh. Unfortunately, in this planned city no residential arrangement for such kind of poor persons was made. From among these migrants some persons made their houses in villages around Chandigarh, few of them managed to get houses in sector areas. A large

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number of poor migrants who failed to meet their housing requirement anywhere made 
their huts on open land in city. Initially no attention was given by Chandigarh 
Administration to these growing slum areas. Due to this irresponsible behavior of 
Chandigarh Administration slums developed in the city. When 'Chandigarh Municipal 
Corporation' was made in the city, a new democratic process of electing representative 
through voting right was introduced. It helped in the development of political system in 
the city. Politicians of the city started looking towards these slum areas as a huge vote 
bank. Consequently slum areas grew under the patronage of politicians in the city. The 
problem of slums was considered by Government of India in seventies and some 
rehabilitation schemes through “Chandigarh Licensing of Tenements and Transit Sites in 
Chandigarh Scheme, 1975” and “Licensing of Tenements and Sites and Services in 
Chandigarh Scheme, 1979” were started in the city which are still continuing. The 
Government is providing housing facility to slum dwellers but has overlooked the 
growing problem of deviant behaviour of slum dwellers of the city. Generally, 
Chandigarh police hold the slum dwellers responsible for growing crime rate in city. 
The following table clarifies the role of slum dwellers in the growing crime rate of the city.

Table 6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Slum Population</th>
<th>% of Slum Population</th>
<th>Total Crime 2005-10</th>
<th>Slum Crime 2005-10</th>
<th>% of Slum Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 3</td>
<td>17456</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 11</td>
<td>96670</td>
<td>22839</td>
<td>23.62</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>20.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 17</td>
<td>37942</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>2718</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>8.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 19</td>
<td>51342</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 26</td>
<td>68173</td>
<td>10112</td>
<td>14.83</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>14.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 31</td>
<td>83408</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>1308</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>14.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 34</td>
<td>138053</td>
<td>27579</td>
<td>19.97</td>
<td>2589</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>15.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 36</td>
<td>62142</td>
<td>6605</td>
<td>10.62</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>11.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 39</td>
<td>166663</td>
<td>16966</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>2767</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>19.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>P.S.Industrial</td>
<td>59842</td>
<td>18599</td>
<td>31.08</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>12.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area Phase-I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>P.S. Mani Majra</td>
<td>118944</td>
<td>2105</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>2370</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>15.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>900635</td>
<td>107125</td>
<td>11.89</td>
<td>20971</td>
<td>2821</td>
<td>13.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data is collected As per Census 2001 form Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Jangamana Bhawan, Plot No.2-8 Sector-19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.
Conclusion and Suggestions

Table 6.1 shows that slum population is only 11.89 percent of the total population of the city whereas slums have contributed 13.45 percent in the total crime of the city in the last five years. Under the jurisdiction of Police Station, Sector 11 a maximum of 20.98 percent crimes are committed by slum dwellers whereas slums are contributing 23.62 percent of total population within the jurisdiction of this police station. Under the jurisdiction of Police Station, Sector 3 no crime is committed by slum dwellers as no slum population is living within the jurisdiction of this police station. Police Station Industrial Area Phase-I is having the highest 31.08 percentage slum population in the total population within the jurisdiction of this police station. Police Station, Sector 34 is having highest 27579 slum population within its jurisdiction in comparison to total slum population of any police station of the city. Police Stations of Sector 17 and Sector 19 do not have any slum population within their jurisdiction even then slum dwellers are committing crime in their jurisdictional areas as these areas are busy commercial centres of the city.

Table 6.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>p-value from CA test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS11</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0.0365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS17</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.4026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS26</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.0078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.0074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS34</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0.4221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS36</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.0354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS39</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0.6945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSIndAr</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSMani</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0.1244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data is collected from Chandigarh Police Department through RTI.

Table 6.2 shows the trend of slum crime in Chandigarh. The data is tested statistically with Cochran Armitage trend test. In the last column of the table, p-value of tests for each Police Station is given. The Police Stations for which p-value is less than 0.05 are
Conclusion and Suggestions

considered to have significant trend (increasing or decreasing) of slum crime in jurisdictional areas of different police stations. Looking on p-value, it is clear that PS 17, PS 34, PS 39 and PS Manimajra have no trend. Except these police stations, all stations have an increasing or decreasing trend of slum crime.

PS 11, PS 19, PS 26, PS 36 and PS Industrial Area have a decreasing trend. Crime data is clearly showing the decreasing trend in PS 11 and PS 19. In PS 26 crime data till 2009 is continuously decreasing but suddenly it increased in the year 2010 up to 56, even than it is less than 78 crimes of the year 2006, so this police station is having a decreasing trend. In PS 36 also number of crimes was decreasing continuously but it increased slightly in the year 2010 up to 36, even then it is less than 55 crimes of the year 2006. In PS Industrial Area number of crimes is fluctuating but even then the number of crimes in year 2010 is less than the number of crimes in the year 2006. So the above mentioned five police stations are having decreasing trend in crime. Slum crime in these areas is decreasing. Only PS 31 is having increasing trend of slum crime. The yearly number of crime of this police station is clearly showing an increasing trend. The slum crime in the jurisdiction of this police station is increasing.

There are number of NGO’s working in different slum areas of Chandigarh although only a few of them are working effectively. Majority of them are working in the area of health, sanitation, women’s empowerment, education for street children, welfare of weaker sections, arranging marriages for poor girls and settling cases of matrimonial conflicts, counseling to girls and women facing moral danger and matrimonial conflicts etc. There is hardly any NGO which is providing vocational education or training to the slum dwellers except tailoring and stitching training to the slum women and girls. There is hardly any NGO working in the field for the employment or empowerment of the slum dwellers. No vocational education is provided to slum dwellers by which they can start their own work. There is no NGO working in slum areas for prevention of crime by slum dwellers. No NGO is working to find out the reasons behind the deviant behaviour of slum dwellers and the solutions to stop the spread of criminality among them. On the
other hand NGO's can play a very important role for the improvement of status of slum dwellers. NGO's are having ground relations with slum dwellers. They can very well present the problems and requirements of the slum dwellers to the authorities so that they can also be brought into the main stream of the society and be integrated into it.

The whole crime data provided in this research work has been provided by the Chandigarh Police as per their official record. The crime data provided in this research work may not be the real picture of crime statics. There are many reasons behind this suspicion for example:

- Most of the crimes committed by the slum dwellers are petty in nature which are downplayed by the police and not recorded in the official records.
- Victims of petty offences prefer to avoid unnecessary botheration that they may have to face from pursuing the case to its logical end.
- The police also do not want to record petty offences in order to show their better administrative performance to their higher authorities.
- During field survey maximum respondents said that due to bad behaviour of police toward slum dwellers or poor persons they don’t go to police for registration of FIR.
- Many respondents said that the police demands bribe for registration of FIR and to work over that, due to which they don’t go to the police.
- Maximum respondents said police don’t work effectively over the complaints of the poor due to which they don’t approach the police for registration of FIR.

Keeping all these factors in mind it can be said that the crime data shall not be exceptionally high from the data shown by official records. The crime data can be marginally more than the data shown by official records of Chandigarh Police.
Reasons of Crimes in Chandigarh

After an extensive field survey, the researcher has reached to the conclusion that following are the reasons of crime in Chandigarh:

1 **Geography of Chandigarh:** Chandigarh is having a very small police jurisdictional area covering 114 sq.km. area. Geographically three sides of the city is covered by Punjab and one by Haryana. Any criminal can commit a crime in Chandigarh and run away beyond the jurisdiction of Chandigarh police within five minutes. To trace and nab the criminal Chandigarh police needs coordination with the police of neighbouring states. This process generally take long time, in between criminal can even go anywhere. There is a lack of coordination between Panchkula, Mohali and Chandigarh police and as a result the incident of crimes in tricity is increasing. The Police Department of all the three cities are claiming that they are working in coordination with each other but the truth of their coordination can be understood from the Neha Ahlawat murder case (30/07/2010 at night), Khushpreet murder case, Parsuram employee of Berkeley Auto, Industrial Area Panchkula, murder case and property dealer Suresh Kumar murder case etc. Due to lack of coordination between Panchkula, Mohali and Chandigarh police these all cases are still unsolved.

2 **Transit Point of North India:** Chandigarh, being the capital city of Punjab & Haryana and is geographically the entry gate of Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh has became a transit point for fake currency, drugs and peoples. Chandigarh has became a transit point for the residents of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana. According to a study of Engineering Department of Chandigarh, “Every day about 60-70 thousand vehicles from Himachal Pradesh and fifty thousand vehicles from Punjab are coming in Chandigarh”\(^3\). The population of city is about 11 lakhs\(^4\) and if the floating population of peoples or vehicles is added, it will be near about 12.20 lakhs. The

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\(^3\) Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, Dated 07/02/2011 at 8.
\(^4\) Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, Dated 24/08/2010 at 3.
\(^5\) Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, Dated 18/02/2010 at 3.
\(^6\) Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, Dated 17/07/2008 at 6.
Conclusion and Suggestions

City was originally built for the population of five laks only. This extra high population is the root cause for mismanagement of resources and crimes in city.

3 Chandigarh is a Satellite Town: Chandigarh is the capital city of two prosperous states (Punjab & Haryana) and is the entry gate of Himachal Pradesh. The flow of the peoples from all these states into the city is very high. Lakhs of people are passing through the city day in and day out. This huge influx of population in the city has also brought some criminals into the city who commit crime in the city and run away.

4 Vehicle Density: The city had over 7,40,000 vehicles registered on its official records by the end of 2010. With the population of about 1.2 million the city has one of the highest per capita vehicle ownership in India. In the city, on an average every day 165, monthly 4950 and annually 55,000 new vehicles are getting registered. The city is having 123 parking areas. Every parking area is having 150 to 500 vehicle parking capacity. It means parking area has average 300 vehicle parking capacity. So accordingly in all parking areas only 37,00 vehicle can be parked. Parking problems are visible all over the city. None of the multilevel parking projects have taken off till date and the concept of car pools has not caught the residents fancy. This density of the vehicle create chaos in city. As a result maximum crimes relating to motor vehicle theft are being committed in Chandigarh.

5 Sense of Anonymity Among Slum Dwellers: Chandigarh is a new city where people from various parts of the country are living. Majority of these people were not known to each other initially. Almost the same can be said about the position of slum dwellers. Peoples from various places like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu etc. are living in the slums of the city. People from different areas, having different languages and cultures are living in the slums of the city. Due to these diversities majority of them don’t know much about their neighbours. This kind of environment

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3 Chandigarh Tribune, Dated 21/02/2011 at 1.
4 Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, Dated 18/02/2010 at 3.
5 Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, dated 18/02/2010 at 3.
creates the sense of anonymity among the people. This further leads to a feeling that they can not be identified, and if they can not be identified they can not be traced and punished for whatever they do. When they are sure about their anonymity in society & neighourhood they don’t hesitate to commit crimes.

6 Lack of Computrized Electronic Record of Crime and Criminals: There is no comprehensive computerised electronic record of crime and criminals with the Chandigarh Police. Chandigarh police should maintain a data based electronic record of crime and criminals which can help the police to identify and trace the criminal. The data base should have a complete history of the criminial, preferably with a photo with name & address of criminal, finger prints, foot marks & print, retinascan, blood group, DNA profile and the style of committing crimes etc. Panchkula police is in the process of introducing a Crime & Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) to trace or investigating crime & criminals and establish coordination among police of different district of Haryana.

7 Paying Guest Culture: The emerging tenant culture in the city has converted the city into a huge Paying Guest Houses. In Chandigarh about 1500 houses have been allowed to run P.G. through licence by Chandigarh Administration. But on the ground level more then 3000 P.G. houses are running without any permission or licence in the city. In every sector of the city about 20 P.G’s are functional. Sectors 15,18,19,21,22,23,34,35, 42,43,44,45 are having a huge number of P.G. houses between 30 to 45. Only those P.G. houses, who has been permitted by Chandigarh Administration through licence, are working according to P.G. Houses Rules of Chandigarh Administration, others are not following any rule. The P.G. culture in the city has not only increased the rent in the city but has also given birth to multiple unforeseen problems. Mainly young people are living as P.G. in various accomodations all over the city. Under the shelter of P.G’s many unsocial activities are increasingly

10 Chandigarh Bhaskar, Dated 07/02/2011 at 2.
11 Newspaper Aaj Samaj Chandigarh. Dated 08/04/2010 at 3.
Conclusion and Suggestions

done. From the very beginning of P.G. culture, paying guest houses residents are found to indulge in many illegal activities like prostitution, theft, chain snatching etc. Recently, on September 26, 2011, in Panchkula, a district of Haryana, four girls allegedly made an MMS (multimedia messaging service) clip of their estranged friend. The accused girls allegedly forced the victim into a car and snatched her mobile and wallet. They then slapped her a few times and proceeded to strip her. The victim was shot in the nude with her own mobile. Later, the accused girls allegedly sent the MMS clip to all the contacts in the victim’s mobile’s phonebook. The accused girls are residents of Panchkula, staying in a paying guest accommodation. The victim also lives in Panchkula.

8 High Profile Life Style: Chandigarh is a new and modern city. Majority of the city population is habitual of high profile modern life style. People of the city have an ostentious culture. They always try to show more than they have. This culture has infected people from slum areas too. Unfortunately they don’t have much material in their possession to show off but they also want to enjoy the facilities of the modern world. In order to get and enjoy all these modern facilities, slum dwellers or poor people try to earn more money by adopting shortcut ways. These shortcut ways take them towards the criminal activities.

9 Call Centers: A few years back Chandigarh was considered as a city of dull day life only. Today due to call centres and paying guest culture the night life in the city has emerged and is growing every day. Sadly the social security system is the same as it was earlier. Increased night life and lack of security facilities at night, has led to increase in crimes in the city.

10 Increase in Population: Chandigarh was made for the population of five lakhs people. All the infrastructure, facilities and social security system was made to cater to five lakhs people. In the year 2011 the population of the city has extended up 10,54,686. Today the population of the city is almost double as compared to the population for

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which this city was made. Chandigarh is having the second highest density of population after Delhi in the country. Density of the city is 9,252 persons per sq. km. The high and fast increasing population of the city is putting pressure over all the facilities including social security system. The numerical strength of police is not increasing in the proportion to the increase in the population of the city.

Table 6.3
Trend of Population Growth in Chandigarh (1941 -2011)$^{13}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Growth(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1941 – 1951</td>
<td>7.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1951 – 1961</td>
<td>394.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1961 – 1971</td>
<td>114.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1971 – 1981</td>
<td>75.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1981 – 1991</td>
<td>42.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1991 – 2001</td>
<td>40.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2001 – 2011</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the constant and rapid increase in the population of city in percentage.

11 Drugs: The sale of illegal drugs in the slum areas of Chandigarh is very common and is increasing very fast. In this regard, from time to time, many complaints have been made by various NGO’s, political groups and residents to the Chandigarh police$^{14}$. The President of Federation of All Sector Welfare Association, Chandigarh, said that the crime in Chandigarh is increasing because of sale of illegal drugs in Chandigarh. In Chandigarh liquor licences are allotted according to rules of ‘Punjab Liquor Licence(Chandigarh 4th Amendment) Rules, 2011’ and ‘Punjab Restaurant Consumption of Liquor(Chandigarh Amendment) Rules, 2011’. The Rule requires that within limits of 100 meters of any educational institution, no intoxicating substance can be sold but Chandigarh Administration itself is the big violator of these rule by issuing liquor licences to taverns near educational institutions for example a liquor shop is operating

$^{13}$ Chandigarh Bhaskar, Dated 27/05/2011 at 1.
$^{14}$ Chandigarh Bhaskar, Dated 16/02/2011 at 5.
Conclusion and Suggestions

near Panjab University, Jawahar Navodaya School and Chitkara International School, Maha Rana Pratap Boys Hostel in Sector 25 etc.

12 **No Social and Economic Security:** In slum areas of Chandigarh no social security is provided by the Chandigarh police. No special police post or police beat system has been setup by Chandigarh police. During my field survey I came to know that in some of slum areas like Mauligagran and colony No 4, police can not dare to enter these areas and if they do enter they have been badly beaten. Chandigarh is a city of the service class, there are not many opportunities of employment other then govt. services available in the city. Majority of slum dwellers are illiterate and employed in the unorganised sector. They have very limited and unsecure source of income. Due to lack of social and economic security people do not hesitate to increase their income by illegal ways also.

13 **Strength of Chandigarh Police:**

Table 6.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned Strength</td>
<td>Filled up Posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inspector General (I.G.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AIG, DIG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sr. Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assistant Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deputy Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inspectors</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sub- Inspectors</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Assistant Sub-Inspectors</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Head Constables</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Constables</td>
<td>2860</td>
<td>2712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4209</strong></td>
<td><strong>4025</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Conclusion and Suggestions

The above given table shows the hierarchy of Chandigarh Police. It shows categories-wise total sanctioned posts and filled up posts of Chandigarh Police from 2006 to 2007.

Table 6.5
Police Station-wise Strength of Chandigarh Police Head Constable & Constables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Head Constable</th>
<th>Constable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned Strength</td>
<td>Present Strength</td>
<td>Sanctioned Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 17</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 19</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 26</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 31</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 34</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>P. S., Sector 39</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>P.S.Industrial Area Phase-I</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>P.S. Mani Majra</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>1366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above given table shows that about 50% posts of constables as well as head constables in all the eleven police stations of Chandigarh are lying vacant. Constables and head constables serve as a vital link between the police and public, as being foot soldiers they are entrusted with managing most of the ground work and key to basic policing. Their work includes the crucial task of serving ‘the beat’, investigating cases, performing law and order duties and also carrying court summons in addition to a long list of other duties.

14 Corruption, Inefficiency and Internal Politics in Chandigarh Police: Corruption in Chandigarh police department is well known to all. On the perusal of the cases registered by the Anti-Corruption Branch (ACB) of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Chandigarh Zone Sh. Mahesh Aggarwal (C.B.I North Zone D.I.G) said that the Chandigarh police is the most corrupt police in the region in comparison to Punjab and

17 Information is received through an application under RTI Act, 2005 and published in Chandigarh Tribune. Dated 07/02/2011 at 1.
Haryana police. The C.B.I. registered 187 cases from 2005 onwards. These cases are registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act and out of these registered cases a maximum of 20% cases are registered against Chandigarh Police. The Federation of All Sector Welfare Association. Chandigarh has put an allegation regarding corruption on Chandigarh police in a meeting held in Traffic Police Line, Sector 29, dated 11/02/2011. Prolonged stay of any police official at the same area or place make them corrupt. They develop relationship with criminals and start receiving protection money (monthly) from criminals and antisocial elements. The police official knows all the facts before commission of the crime but because of the nexus between police and the criminals, they do nothing to stop the crime.

Seven of the 11 Station House Officers (SHO’s) currently posted in the city’s 11 police stations have either been awarded punishment comprising of loss of increment time and again in the not so distant past. All these seven SHO’s have been held guilty for repeated gross misconduct and negligence in tackling crime. These seven SHO’s have been censured or punished 34 times in their career. Appointment of these SHO’s are blatant violation of Punjab Police Rules and Punjab Police Act, 2007. Rule 13 of Punjab Police Act, 2007 under which SHO’s are appointed, states that an SHO should not have been awarded a major punishment during a period of five years preceding his posting as Station House Officer. The appointment of SHO’s shows height of corruption and inefficiency in the working of Chandigarh police. Another glaring example of this inefficiency is the increasing number of proclaimed offenders (PO’s) in Chandigarh. The ever-increasing number of proclaimed offenders with the Chandigarh police has touched new heights. The number of PO’s listed with the Chandigarh police was 840 at the end of 2006, following which the figure touched 1,824 in 2009 and 2,321 as of February 2011. The police admits that a large number of them, many of whom have been absconding for as long as a decade and a half, have managed to flee overseas.
From time to time different news flash about the internal conflict between the police officials from Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh cadre in Chandigarh Police. Due to internal conflict of Chandigarh police, the public is becoming a victim. The biggest example of this conflict and inefficiency is the master Khushpreet kidnapping & murder case, Neha Ahlawat murder case and so on. These cases were sacrificed and not properly followed up by the police because of internal conflict & inefficiency.

15 Low Conviction Rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conviction Rate</th>
<th>IPC</th>
<th>Conviction Rate</th>
<th>SLL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>All India</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>All India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall conviction rate in UT Chandigarh was very impressive as compared to all India rate in regard to IPC offences, over the years, during 2005 to 2010. But conviction rate in regard to offence under SLL specially during 2009 & 2010 is less than all India rate. Position of UT Chandigarh has also been far above all India position in respect of specific offences like murder, burglary and theft. However, it is a matter of disappointment that conviction rate of UT Chandigarh in respect to IPC offences and offences under SLL manifested a downward trend. This decreasing order of conviction

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21 Chandigarh Dainik Bhaskar, Dated 24/08/2010 at 3
22 Chandigarh Bhaskar, Dated 09/12.2010 at 1 and Dated 17/01/2011 at 1.
rate is also responsible for increase in crime rate of the city. Where an offender because of any reason escaped unpunished that instigate others to commit crime without deterrent effect of punishment. This is dangerous for social security and increase the crime rate in city.

**Reasons for Low Conviction Rate:**

Reasons for low conviction rate have not been systematically studied in UT Chandigarh. According to studies conducted elsewhere in the county, the reasons for low conviction rates as far as Bar, prosecutors and the police are concerned appear to be as under.

- Prosecutors do not handle police cases with due interest. Only 6.58 per cent respondents stated that the prosecuting counsels handled the police cases with due interest and most of the prosecutors handled these cases with disinterestedness, reluctance, indifference, carelessness, lack of enthusiasm and even negligence.\(^{24}\)

The following factors are responsible for disinterestedness of prosecutors:

Reluctance to take pains, unconcern about the outcome of the cases, heavy workload, dissatisfaction with profession, lack of adequate expertise and lack of proper coordination between police and prosecutors. The prosecutors are unconcerned about the outcome of the cases because their salaries are guaranteed and system of supervision over them is ineffective. They are dissatisfied with their profession for their working conditions are unsatisfactory, their pay scales are inadequate, their promotion prospects are poor, their job is monotonous and some of them have to shoulder heavy workload. The prosecutors are reluctant to take pain, because they feel that the pains they take are not rewarding.

- Several cases are doomed right from beginning because the complainants delay lodging of first information reports (FIRs), exaggerate or omit facts relating to commission of crimes and the police sometimes distorts the facts while recording

\(^{24}\text{N. R. Madhava Menon and D. Banerjea, }\textit{Criminal Justice India Series, Volume 17, Part II, 27} (2005).\)
FIRs as they think proper. These tendencies far from strengthening actually weaken the case leading to acquittal. Around 10.31 per cent of the cases under study were acquitted due to defects prior to commencement of police investigation\(^\text{25}\). For example, one case was lost because in FIR it was not mentioned that the appellant had stabbed the deceased.

- Many cases are lost due to defective investigation including delayed inspection of scenes of crime, defective inspection reports of scenes of crimes, defective interrogation of suspects, failure of corroborate confessions, failure to ensure voluntary nature of confessions, and failure to conduct identification parades. As many as 10.70 per cent of respondents stated that the police investigation in general is ‘most inadequate’, 27.98 per cent felt that the investigation is ‘generally inadequate’, and 47.33 per cent thought the police investigation ‘needs improvement’. Only a small fraction (13.99 per cent) of the respondents mentioned that the police investigation was adequate\(^\text{26}\).

- Defence counsels not only influence the police, prosecutors and witnesses in favour of accused and bribe law-enforcing agencies to win the cases; they perform well in the court vis-à-vis prosecutors through their well-researched arguments.

- The defective exposition of law by prosecutors and their failure to sift or marshal the evidence on record also result in acquittal in many cases.

- In more than 50 per cent cases studied, the failure of cases was due to the following four high frequency grounds, namely, turning of key witnesses hostile, unbelievable versions given by the witnesses, contradiction of the statements of witnesses and the inability of prosecutors to prove that the accused really committed the offence. Failure of prosecution in more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the cases was due to the following three low frequency grounds, namely, failure of the prosecutors to prove ingredients of the sections under which the accused were charged, production of interested witnesses and


\(^{26}\)Supra note 24 at 28.
Conclusion and Suggestions

failure to conduct proper examination of witnesses. The remaining causes (minimum frequency) such as delay in trial of cases and lack of corroboration of expert testimony and non-acceptance of medical opinion accounted for failure of less than 25 per cent cases.

Some Suggestions to Stop Crimes in Chandigarh

In view of the deteriorated condition of law and order in the city and in order to restore the faith of the people in the law enforcing agencies and in order to make Chandigarh a safe & peaceful city, following suggestions are being made to prevent crime in the city:

1 Special Task Force: Due to the geographical location of the city criminals commit crime in the city and run away to neighbouring areas beyond the jurisdiction of Chandigarh Police. The process of cross boundary tracing & investigation of crime and criminals face lots of problems, due to which many criminals escape from liabilities. A special task force is urgently required which can investigate crime beyond boundaries without any inter-state investigation complications. A new Special Task Force should be created with the help of all neighbouring states like Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh etc. to avoid all kinds of complications relating to cross boundry investigation of crimes.

2 Use of Best Security System in Vehicles: The population of city is 10,54,686 and vehicles registered in city is about 7,75000. In Chandigarh, maximum crimes relating to motor vehicle theft are committed. In the last five years from 2001 to 2010, Chandigarh has recorded the highest 4,474 crimes relating to motor vehicle theft. Due to the increasing number of vehicles in the city people are unable to find proper parking places. They are forced to park their vehicles in streets and on roads. The inadequate parking system is also creating high risk of vehicles theft in the city. So, it is required that a standard security system should be installed in all the vehicles to prevent the theft.
of vehicles which may include central locking, steering lock, gear lock, hidden ignition lock and high security number plates etc.

3 **Maintain Computerized Electronic Record of Crime and Criminals**: Chandigarh police should maintain a data based electronic record of crime and criminals. Which can help the police to identify and trace the criminal. The data base should keep complete history of criminal, preferably, photo with name & address of criminal, finger prints, foot marks & print, retinascan, blood group, DNA profile and the style of committing crimes etc. Panchkula police is in the process of introducing a Crime & Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) to trace or investigating crime & criminals and establish coordination among police of different districts of Haryana.28

4 **Complete Identification of All the Residents**: Complete information should be provided about all the tenants/occupants by house owners or their attorney holders or the lessors, to the Chandigarh police. The purpose of supplying this information to the police is that the antecedents could be verified by the police and the correctness of the information is placed on record, enabling the police to filter people who gave wrong information and track or investigate them. It has also come to notice that the details of tenants/occupants which have already been submitted by the owners to the nearest Police Post/Station/Sampark Centres, have not been verified completely from their native places by the concerned law enforcing agency. Accordingly, it is of utmost importance that all the information/details received by the police be verified from their past place of residence.

Chandigarh Administration should have the complete information of all the people living in the city. Generally police face problems identifying people living in P.G. houses and slum areas. Administration should make it compulsory for all landlords to provide complete information about their tenants or paying guests to police. If any person fails to provide the information about tenants they should be punished. Some clear

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28 Chandigarh Bhasker, Dated 07/02/2011 at 2.
Policy in this regard should be framed and effectively implemented by the Chandigarh Administration.

5 **Stop Migration:** People are coming into Chandigarh for various reasons from various different places. The main common object of migration to Chandigarh is social and economic security. Migration of people to Chandigarh can be stopped only by providing all these social and economic securities at the native places of the migrants. This in turn is possible only through equal development of all places in India specially through rural urbanization and industrialization. All kinds of basic facilities like food, shelter, clothes, education, social security and medical facilities etc. should be provided to people at their native places. If these facilities will be available to them at their native places they will not go anywhere.

6 **Increase Strength of Chandigarh Police:** A study of police stations conducted by the Union Government’s Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) in December 2010, had recommended posting of total 2,066 policemen ranging from an inspector to a constable at all eleven police stations of the city. In contrast, the police stations have only 1,042 policemen. The existing police force apart from being demoralised and being under tremendous work pressure, discontent is brewing among policemen as they are unable to keep pace with work. Many police men suffer from stress-induced ailments. Strength of Chandigarh police should be increased in proportion to increase of population in the city.

7 **Transfer of Police personnels from Slum Areas:** During the field survey the researcher came to know that a prolonged stay of police officials at one place is one of the big reason behind the corruption amongst police officials. It was observed that after a substantial time stay in any area police officials gets complete information about crime and criminals of that area for example: what kind of crimes are committed in the area, who generally commit these crimes and where they are committed etc. The prolonged stay of any police official at one place gradually develops into a nexus with the criminals of the area. Police officials starts getting benefits from criminals and start
protecting them. The sale of liquor, bhuki, ganga, opium and other intoxicating substances is done under the patronage of police in slum areas of the city. This leads to an increase in the crime rate. Therefore police officials should not be allowed a longer stay of more than six months at one place. This process can curb up to some extent the nexus between the police and criminals. It will also help to reduce the crime graph of the city specially in slum areas. If police really want to stop the crime they can do it very effectively in relation to a majority of crimes.

8 Increase the Number of Police Stations: Today the city is having eleven police stations. The number of crimes in the jurisdiction of some police stations is very high. In the last five years from 2005 to 2010, PS 34 contributed 13.80 percent, PS 39 contributed 13.20 percent, PS 17 contributed 13 percent and PS Manimajra has contributed 11.30 percent to the total crime in the city. These police stations are overburdened with a number of crimes. It is required that their burden should be shared and new police stations in these areas should be setup.

As per the norms and recommendations of the seventh report of National Police Commission, for the setting up of a police station it is required that, a police station in the rural area should not have jurisdiction of more than 150 kms. In urban areas, population density should be one of the main considerations for setting up a new police station. A police station should not be required to police more than 60,000 population. If it registers more than 700 crimes annually, another police station may be created. Police stations in cities with more than 900 cognizable IPC offences should have a DSP/ASP as SHO. Police Stations investigating over 300 IPCs cases per year should be headed by an Inspector of Police. The third category should consist of smaller police stations headed by Sub Inspectors. An investigating officer should not be required to investigate more than 50 - 60 IPC cases in India. According to the above norms there should be about 18-20 police stations in Chandigarh, as the population is almost about 11-12 lakhs, whereas at present there are only 11 police stations in Chandigarh. So it is suggested that the number
of police stations be increased as per the norms of the seventh report of the National Police Commission.\(^7\)

9 **Improve Beat System in the City:** Chandigarh is already having 146 beats in the city which were never abolished, but due to shortage of policepersons, were non-functional. Presently, it exists only on papers.\(^9\) The police department has issued instructions to all beat incharges to insure the presence of beat police persons in mornaning from 11 to 12pm and in the evening from 6 to 7 pm. Unfortunately during these times the police beat box remains locked and police persons on duty remain absent from duty.\(^3\) A strong beat system should be made and implemented in the city with immediate effect. It should work round the clock in three shifts in all parts of the city. Senior police officials and incharges of police beats should ensure proper and effective working. Strong punishment should be prescribed for the police personnel who do not report for their beat duty. This should be also made applicable to the senior or the person incharge of the beat duty. A departmental enquiry, suspension can be possible deterrents for errant police personnel.

10 **Modernization of Chandigarh Police:** The aim of modernization of Chandigarh police force is to bring about computerization and automation in the functioning of the police station with a view to bringing efficiency and transparency in various processes and functions at the police station level and improve service delivery to the citizens. The *Common Integrated Police Application* (CIPA) should be installed in police stations to support the crime investigation and prosecution functions. CIPA is a centrally managed application: Which is centrally developed and is installed in police stations. Any state-specific customizations are evaluated and made on a need basis. The core focus of the CIPA application is the automation of police station operations. Its core functionality


\(^9\) http://www.expressindia.com/latest-news/beat-system-set-to-be-revived/787695/, (visited on 13/06/2011 at 8:30 am.)

\(^3\) Chandigarh Bhaskar, Dated 14/06/2011 at 3.
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includes the following modules: (i) Registration Module (ii) Investigation Module (iii) Prosecution Module. There is also a Reporting module that addresses basic reporting needs. CIPA is built on client-server architecture on a NIC Linux platform using Java and Post SQL database. The benefits realized from CIPA include the ability to enter registration (FIR) details into the system and print out copies and the ability to create and manage police station registers on the system. It was felt, however, that a standalone application couldn’t provide enhanced outcomes in the areas of Crime Investigation and Criminals Detection that are necessary. The MHA has decided to launch the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) program. Chandigarh police should be equipped with all modern facilities to stop & investigate crimes and trace the criminals.

11 Install CCTV Cameras: As per para 7.10 of the Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2009-10, 60 CCTV cameras are being installed in Chandigarh at various locations in the city for round the clock surveillance by Police but somehow, as per media reports, all the CCTV cameras are not installed and those which are installed are not functioning properly. All the CCTV cameras should be installed and it should be ensured by the concerned authority that all the cameras are functional and providing the desired results.

12 Create U.T. Cadre of Police officials: According to the ‘The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966’, both Punjab and Haryana get to share the UT posts on 60:40 bases. In accordance with the tradition, the post of DC’s is always reserved for a Haryana cadre officer; Punjab gets to send its own cadre officer for the UT’s SSP post. In an important decision, which is likely to upset the political setups in both Punjab and Haryana, in the capital of Chandigarh, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has created a new post of DIG, UT Chandigarh, a few days back.

The 60:40 ratio of police officials from Punjab and Haryana is creating lots of problems for transparent and smooth police functioning. According to media reports a group of Punjab and Haryana cadre police officials has been created. These groups try to get better of each other. In this whole conflict law and order in Chandigarh gets
deteriorated. A separate ‘Union Territory Police Cadre’ should be created. This should be under the direct control of Ministry of Home Affairs because the ‘Law and Order’ of Union Territories is the responsibility of Ministry Home Affairs. Police officers generally behave like dictators because they don’t have any fear of punishment in their mind. Government services have a general custom of punishment in which they transfer the tainted government servant to some other place. Similarly Chandigarh police personnels also believe that if any action will be taken against them it will only be a departmental transfer. Which won’t go beyond the limits of 12 to 15 km. In effect it means that they will not go beyond the limits of Chandigarh. Thus, they can easily harass the person who has dared to complain against them.

14 Provide Education: As per the information provided by Census Department Chandigarh, Chandgarh is having 85.50 percent literacy rate (Census 2011). Whereas during field survey it was found that majority of slum dwellers are illiterate. Chandigarh Administration should provide basic educational facilities in the slum areas of the city. Whatever educational facilities are being provided by the city administration, majority of slum dwellers are not aware about it. Chandigarh Administration should provide education with special thrust on vocational education to slum and street children of the city. Vocational education provides skills to the persons to do any work and earn independently. Therefore with vocational education they can start their own work and business instead of waiting for jobs in government and private sector. When these poor or slum dwellers become self independent and start earning sufficient amount for their family necessities, they will keep themselves away from illegal activities and crime. This will visibly reduce the crime rate of the city.

Chandigarh Administration has taken some steps in this regard to provide education to poor children and implement the ‘The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009’. These policies are not clearly or effectively implemented in the city. Unfortunately, many schools of the city are not showing a

As per para 1.25 of the Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2009-10.

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proactive and positive response towards providing education to poor children in their existing school setups. Chandigarh Administration should be very strict against these schools for their halfhearted implementation of these policies. No special vocational educational institute is open and run by the city administration for poor or slum children in or around any slum areas in city.

13 Corruption Charges Against Employees: When any corruption charges are levelled against any law enforcement agency in relation to slum growth and slum crime, specially against the employees of Chandigarh Police, Enforcement Branch Chandigarh Municipal Corporation and Colony Branch of Chandigarh Administration etc, these corruption charges should be fairly decided as early as possible by the concerned department of administration. This will give a clearcut message to the public that wrong doer will be punished even if he is a government employee. It will also put a deterrent effect in the mind of the wrong doer employee and such people will not dare to do anything wrong.

14 Use of Radio, T.V. and Other Mass Media Services to Curb Crime: There should be a system in which city police should take help of different local radio stations and local television channels to curb crime. In this system the moment police control room gets any information about any crime or criminal, the same information should be transmitted to these radio stations and local television channel immediately. These radio stations and local television channels will broadcast the same information to the public. On the basis of received information public can identify the criminals and inform to the police. Through this process public can get immediate information about crime and criminals and can help the police to detect and arrest the criminals. Police control room officials should remain in constant touch with radio jockeys and other officials of radio channels. Police control room, all radio stations and local television channel should be in contact with each other through hotlines. This system can work very effectively in relation to hit & run cases, snatchings and vehicle thefts etc. It will also act as deterrent for the miscreants and will put some check over crimes in city. In this regard Chandigarh
Police has signed a contract with Reliance owned ‘92.7 Big FM’ and Dainik Bhaskar owned ‘94.3 My FM’ to immediately flash information regarding the snatchers and about the stolen vehicles and other valuables on the radio. Unfortunately, after that nothing has been done in this regard.

15 Improve Low Conviction Rate: To cut down on public angst and apathy, the following remedial measures for improving conviction rate are suggested:

- It would be possible to motivate the prosecutors by guaranteeing them adequate incentive, providing them proper working conditions, creating promotion avenues for them and rationalizing their workload.
- At the same time, while assuring their functional independence, it is essential that a prosecutor should be asked to explain reasons for failure of each case handled by him. If this scrutiny shows that the case failed because of his laxity, stringent action should be taken against him, to ensure his accountability and curb practice of conducting police cases ritualistically and mechanically.
- Systematic training of prosecutors.
- Proper Pairavi of the cases.
- Better training of investigating officers towards scientific investigation, proper interrogation of the accused and witnesses, and knowledge of law.
- Closer supervision over investigating officer.
- Effective coordination and liaison between prosecutors and investigators.
- Arrangements for protection of witnesses.
- Stringent action against witnesses for perjury.
- Separation of investigative police from law and order police.

High conviction rate will put a deterrent effect on criminals and will help to reduce the crime rate of the city.

33 http://www.igovernment.in/site/chandigarh-takes-radio-services-curb-crime-39158, (visited on 26/12/2011 at 4pm.)
Conclusion and Suggestions

16 Suggestions to Prevent Motor Vehicle Theft: In the last five years the highest crimes relating to motor vehicle thefts have been committed in Chandigarh, total 4474 crimes relating to motor vehicle thefts were committed in the last five years from 2006 to 2010. Total 171 crimes are committed by slum dwellers. Slum dwellers have contributed only 3.82 percent in the total motor vehical thefts. Following are some important suggestions to stop motor vehicle thefts:

- Get your vehicle insured.
- Etching of registration number of the vehicle on its front and rear glass panes.
- Engrave registration number or other identification marks on major parts of your vehicle i.e engine number, chasis number etc.
- Engrave registration number or other identification marks on major parts of your vehicle i.e stereo, air conditioner etc.
- Install security locks and security alarms for the vehicle.
- Use steering and gear lock to prevent turning of the wheels.
- Safety clamps shoud be used for two wheelers.
- No valuable articles including cash, jewellery, laptop, mobile phone etc. be kept unattended in open view in the vehicle.
- Parking should be done on authorised places and inside your premises.
- Information about suspicious persons in the neighborhood should be give to the police control room at phone no 100 or be passed to nearest police station.
- Lock your vehicle properly every time when you leave your vehicle.
- Never keep a second set of keys in your vehicle.
- Park your vehicle in well lighted areas during night.
- Don’t leave your vehicles registration papers in vehicle.
- Use a hidden second ignition switch in vehicle to prevent car being started.
- Use other latest gadgets available in the market to protect your vehicle.
- Inform the local police immediately as a stolen vehicle are often used for committing other crimes.
17 Suggestions to Prevent Thefts or Burglaries: Total 3682 thefts and 1108 burglaries have been committed in the last five years in Chandigarh. Slum dwellers have committed 431 thefts and 174 burglaries in the last five years. Slums have contributed 11.7 percent in thefts and 15.70 percent for burglaries. Following are some important suggestions to prevent thefts or burglaries:

- Use good quality locks in the house.
- Use good quality gadgets available in the market i.e alarm, close circuit T.V. cameras etc.
- Use door chain, magic eye, dummy cameras etc.
- All windows etc. should have iron grills. Lock your doors and windows before leaving the house even for short time.
- Never leave keys of house under the doormat, flowerpots and electricity meter box etc.
- The entrance door of the house should not be kept open when unattended.
- Get your property insured.
- Inform your newspaper hawker to stop delivery during your absence.
- Keep low ring tone of your landline phone when nobody is at home.
- Engrave some identification mark on your electronic equipments i.e T.V., camera, computer etc. It will help the police in recovery.
- Be a good neighbour and inform your neighbourhood to keep a watch on your house during your absence.
- Leave your trip plan and telephone number with your trusted neighbor or friend.
- Call your known plumber, electrician and carpenter etc. for any work on Sunday at home.
- Keep your home well lighted at night, both inside and outside for preventing thefts, burglaries and senior citizens etc.
Conclusion and Suggestions

- Never let a stranger into your home for making telephone call, for taking glass of water, food etc.
- Don’t leave any note on door while leaving the house.
- Get your servant's credentials verified and keep him/her away from your bedroom.
- Keep pet dogs if possible.
- Connect your home with your neighbor with alarm bell (for senior citizens).
- Don’t keep your huge amount of cash & jewellery at home. Keep your valuables in theft proof lockers and safes.
- Don’t disclose your family secrets to your servant or strangers.
- Don’t believe in persons approaching you for polishing your jewellery at home.
- Don’t believe any such persons claiming to double your money and gold etc.
- Inform police immediately in case you find your house has been burgled, which will help the police to collect clues.
- Pass on information about suspicious persons in the neighborhood to the police.

To conclude, for effective checking of crime in the city especially by slum dwellers, public vigilance and cooperation is very important and needed for. All the aforementioned suggestions will be fruitless until and unless work is done on them collectively by the Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab Police and district administration along with community participation. The governments of these states should make special provisions for satellite towns of Panchkula, Mohali, Zirakpur, Kharar, Mullanpur, Nayagaon and Kansal etc. because of their unique location and status namely being on the periphery of Chandigarh. We must not forget that right to live with dignity is not a privilege of few but is a fundamental human right of each one of us. Moreover, the right to sustainable development in all spheres of life would be meaningless unless basic social and economic rights of the slum dwellers, who constitute major portion of the
underprivileged sections of the society are not ensured effectively and efficiently. Because denial of respectable living conditions and miserable life, force people to adopt the path of crime in society. We cannot, rather should not be the silent spectators to the world’s deepening social and economic injustices as the social justice is a basic human right. As rightly observed by ‘Olusegun Obasanjo’ the then Nigerian President and then Chairman of the Group of 77, a forum for developing nations:

"We are all living in the same house, whether you are developed or not developed. What we are saying is that some of us in this house are living in super luxurious rooms; others are living in something not better than an unkempt kitchen where pipes are leaking and there is no toilet. We are saying, 'Look, in the interest of all of us, let us living in the super luxurious rooms pay a bit of attention to those who are living where the pipes are leaking, or we'll all be badly affected."\(^{34}\)

\(^{34}\) Jason Mark, *At the Millennium, a Broader Definition of Human Rights, Justice, Democracy, and Dignity*, at 1-2 (2001). Available on http://www.globalexchange.org/newhumanrights (visited on 20/03/2012 at 7pm.)