INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER 1.1 INTRODUCTORY SURVEY
CHAPTER 1.2 DEFINITION
INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Missing persons constitute a grim problem due to its expanding magnitude in our society. The potentialities and the human resources and human assets of the missing persons go into misuse, disuse, unlawful use and improper use as appropriate steps have not been taken for effective tracing of them. As timely action is not taken in preserving the human assets, the society faces serious repercussions and the missing persons have become 'social burden' without getting the talents utilized in constructive social activities. In the Union Territory of Delhi alone to quote the latest position of the years 1980 and 1991 reflect the intensity of this issue. In the year 1980, there were 11629 missing persons out of which only 3567 have been traced registering 30.6% of restoration out of the total. There were 12,540 missing persons reported in the year 1991 out of which only 5740 have been traced, registering 45% of restoration out of the total. The balance of 6800 have been found missing since then. Their details are not known. If we trace back the percentage of missing persons who have been traced or restored or returned of their own are to the tune of 25% to 45%. The research study covers a period of 12 years i.e. 1980 to 1991. Excepting in the year 1987 where the percentage of missing was less and the percentage of tracing more in all other years most of the missing persons remained untraced. The reasons attributed for better percentage are :-

(i) adequate staff were provided.

(ii) the chain of command or Unity of Command and the supervisory level officers took extraordinary
interest in this subject and monitored the progress of tracing:

(iii) 'home enquiry visits' and 'searches' were intensified:

(iv) District DCsP and SHOs of police stations were instructed to brief their staff - beat staff and division officers to investigate the cases of missing persons in all earnestness: and

(v) the progress of the percentage of tracing of missing persons were reviewed by supervisory officers DCp. Crime and Railways, Addl. CP(CID) SB and even by the Commissioner of Police.

The reasons for poor percentage of tracing are lack of supervision in proper monitoring, defective modulation and avoidance of reviews. The lowest percentage of tracing remains in the years 1980, 1981, 1988 and 1980 to the tune of 27% to 34%. The percentages emerged out are from official data: many more 'dark figures' or 'invisible figures' do remain, as most of the missing persons are not reported to police. All these missing who have been traced were engaged in one or other criminal or socially not relevant activities or have been induced in the commission of crime or have been exploited by miscreants, anti-social elements and hard-core criminals who make use of them in a variety of criminal activities like pick-pocketing, boot-legging, begging, pimping, narcotic drug peddling, prostitution, child labour, extortion, smuggling, shoe-shine, car-cleaning, liquor vendor, domestic servants and so forth. These missing persons have fallen in the net of anti-social
elements and have not been allowed to choose their avocations of 'free choice'. They have operated under great restraint as 'bonded labour'. They have been coerced in doing such criminal activities against their will. The reports of the unidentified dead bodies are also equally alarming as they have been buried unidentified and unsung. To quote the latest position in the year 1991, 5072 numbers of unnatural deaths and unidentified dead bodies have been reported. Out of these only 1621 cases were registered. No effort had been made to workout the remaining till date.

In India most of the States have the Missing Persons Unit. Their nomenclature and the staffing pattern, duties, responsibilities and infrastructures vary. But the goal perception remains the same in tracing the missing children, missing juveniles and missing adults of both sex. The Missing Persons Unit registers the missing persons report, carries out searches, investigates the cases and restores the traced missing persons for rehabilitating them either with parents or guardians or lodges them in Observation Homes, Children Homes or Nari Niketan. Preventive programmes of missing are not launched by the Missing Persons Units even though it is the intertwined responsibility. This Unit does not embark upon educating the general public to bring out public awareness for taking due care of their wards and the adults. There is no curative programme for the missing persons.
FIG-1.

NEWLY DESIGNED PIE-DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM OF MISSING PERSONS (1980 TO 1991) AVERAGE

- TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSING PERSONS: 1,11,741 PERSONS. (1980 TO 1991 - 12 YEARS)
- AVERAGE PER YEAR: 9,312 PERSONS.

- TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSING PERSONS - IN 1980 = 11,528 PERSONS.
- TOTAL TRACED = 3,107 PERSONS.
- PERCENTAGE OF TRACING = 26.95%.

- TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSING PERSONS IN 1991: 12,640 PERSONS.
- TOTAL NUMBER OF TRACED: 5,740 PERSONS.
- TOTAL NUMBER OF UNTRACED: 6,800 PERSONS.
NEWLY DESIGNED FLOW CHART SHOWING CRIMINALITY, EXPLOITATION AND SOCIALLY ABHORRENCE ACTIVITIES OF MISSING PERSONS.

FIG. 4.

MISSING PERSON.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES:
- LUGGAGING-LIFTING
- PICK-POCKETING
- PROSTITUTION
- GAMBLING
- LIQUOR VENDOR
- PETTY-THEieving,
- BOOTLEGGING
- DRUG-PEDDLING

MARGINAL CRIMES:
- SALE OF JUVENILE STOLEN GOODS
- COMMERCIALIZATION OF SEX
- SALE OF TICKETS IN BLACK
- BEGGING
- PIMPING

VICTIMLESS CRIMES:
- HOMOSEXUALITY
- TOUTING
- HAWKING

SOCIAL ABHORRENCE ACTIVITIES:
- FORTUNETELLING
- RAG-PICKING
- SINGING IN TRAINS (RECEIVING ALMS)

EXPLOITATIVE ACTIVITIES:
- CAR-CLEANING
- STONE-BREAKING
- CONSTRUCTION LABOURER
- RICKSHAW PULLER
- FACTORY LABOURER
- DOMESTIC SERVANT
- FOREMAN-COORDINATOR
- WORKSHOP HELPER
- HOTEL BOYS
- GAMBLING DEN
- SHOE SHINE
DEFINITION

The term 'missing person' signifies any person who has lost contact voluntarily or due to the force of circumstances, from the residence or the place of abode. The missing person could be a juvenile, an adult or an old person of either sex i.e. male or female. The term also includes those children who are lost in congested places during festivals, public gatherings and in other congregations. The term also takes in its fold the adults who leave and desert home due to familial, official or professional problems, mental retardation, amnesia, presenile, psychoses, schizophrenia, paranoia or acute depression. A predominant group of the missing persons is attributed to the run aways.

According to Section 403 of Missing Children Assistance Act of United States of America the term missing child means any individual less than 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to such individual's legal custodian, if:

(i) the circumstances surrounding such individual's disappearance indicate that such individual may possibly have been removed by another from the control of such individual's legal custodian without such custodian's consent; or

(ii) the circumstances of the case strongly indicate that such individual is likely to be abused or exploited.

The term missing person is quite often mixed up and confused with 'wanted person'. The missing person is anyone reported missing who is under the age of 18 years. If

the missing person is being 18 or over. is
(i) seriously affected either emotionally or
physically or:
(ii) absent under circumstances which could indicate
involuntary disappearance:
(iii) initially found missing but at a later stage found
to be abducted or kidnapped.

The difference between unidentified dead and
unidentified person is as under :-
(i) the unidentified dead are whose identity is unknown
and whose relatives, friends or any other kith and kin are
not immediately located. On the other hand, an unidentified
person is one who has been physically or mentally affected to
the extent that he is requiring the attention of the police
and is not readily identifiable or whose friend or relative
or kith and kin cannot be immediately located. The missing
person must have been victim of homicide, murder or suicide
or simulated suicide or remains unidentified due to amnesia,
psychosis or paranoia. The missing person may be a missing
witness also, in a heinous crime or in an important case.
the missing person may be a witness also. By means of
categorical definitional segregation, the misconception
associated with the missing person can be resolved. The
tracing of missing persons becomes an essential part of the
police administration as it has multitudinous ramifications.

According to Weston and Wells, missing children are “any
young person under the legal adult (unemancipated) who
without permission of parents or guardians remains away from

15. Weston Paul B. and Wells Kenneth M. Criminal
his or her home for 24 hours or more is generally termed a "runaway" by local police. Missing witnesses are the one in a case who have been located and whose testimony may be vital to the outcome of the trial because of its materiality are missing at the time of the trial. Witnesses may flee after their lives and safety of their families have been threatened.

**DEFINITION OF MISSING PERSONS**

Whoever either lost contact voluntarily or due to force of circumstances in the congregation or desert home or abode either unknowingly or willfully temporarily or permanently or forcibly removed and buried into or taken up anti-social activities, delinquency, immorality or criminality is said to be a Missing Person.

(i) **Lost in the Congregation:** Lost in the festival, gatherings, congregations, busy places like markets, railway stations, bus stops.

(ii) **Desert home or abode:** Runaway children Juvenile and adults. Adults who desert home due to love failure, failure in examination, professional business or familial problems. Broken homes, strained relationship.

(iii) **Forcibly removed:** Kidnapping, abduction.

(iv) **Temporarily (casual missing):** Casual missing is in a huff and rux, missing for a short while.

(v) **Permanently:** Leave the home or abode once for all due to depression. paranoia presented.

16. Ibid p.118

17. Enunciated by the Researcher.
(vi) Unknowingly: When the child is lost in the gathering it is unknowingly missing when an adult or elder is lost due to amnesia or paranoia or acute depression it is unknowingly.

(vii) Wantonly, purposefully, willfully: Deserting home due to strained relationship runaway.

(viii) Hired into immorality: For the livelihood, the missing person may engage himself or herself in immorality or may turn up a delinquent or a criminal. The missing person may be engaged as a bonded labour by under-world criminals.

(ix) Person: Male or female, children, juveniles, adults and elders.
CLASSIFICATION OF MISSING PERSONS

- UNKNOWLEDGEABLE MISSING
- LOST IN THE GATHERING, CONGRESSION, CROWD
- LOST DUE TO PSYCHOSIS, MENTAL RETARDATION, TEMPORARY PARANOIA, AMNESIA

- MISSING PERSON
- CASUAL: PURPOSE PROFESSIONAL OR BUSINESS PROBLEMS, LOVE FAILURE, FAILURE IN EXAMINATION
- FORCED MISSING
- UNIDENTIFIED MISSING
- RUNAWAYS, FRAUDULANT, DECEIT HOME
- FAMILIAL PROBLEMS, CLAIM

- WANTED PERSON IN POLICE CUSTODY OR JUDICIAL CUSTODY
- KIDNAPPING, ABDUCTION
- RAPE
- UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODY

*CLASSIFICATION AND MODEL DESIGNED BY THE RESEARCH STUDENT.*
1.3

SOCIAL RELEVANCE

The Constitution of India provides that it shall be the duty of the State to take care of her citizens in all welfare activities and the well-being. Articles 23 and 24 categorically provide that the prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour and prohibition of employment of children in factories. In as much as Part IV of Constitution of India, Directive Principles of State Policy, Article 38, 39(f) 45 and 47 do envisage about the welfare activities and the welfare of the children.

Yet there is no legal provision that gives legal status to the MPS to take action against those who exploit the missing persons for criminal activities. At present the missing persons when they are taken into custody are booked under section 13 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 which is meant for the 'neglected juveniles'. If there is no specific provision provided for taking action against the criminals who exploit them for criminal purposes, they may be instrumental in swelling the figures of the missing persons. When we survey the world scene, we find that in USA for the implementation of the programmes to assist in locating and returning the missing persons and exploited children and youth, the legal provisions are envisaged under Missing Children's Assistance Act 1984 (MCAA), Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA), The Federal Child Abuse Act (FCAA) and Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA).

Prevention of crime is one of the basic duties of

police and there cannot be a better way of preventing crime than preventing the neglected, misguided and missing children and adults from growing into hard-core criminals or hardened criminals. Prevention of juvenile delinquency will be one of the duties of police. If the missing persons are traced well in time, they can be prevented from falling a prey in the hands of anti-social elements, miscreants, bad characters, hard-core criminals and such other persons who promote criminality. If the missing persons are not traced well in time, the anti-social elements and criminals coerce them in the commission of criminal activities because of which crime increases under various heads such as prostitution, pick-pocketing, vagrancy, juvenile delinquency, gang crimes, sexual exploitation, gambling, theft and boot-legging. These missing persons are the human assets and human resources whose potentialities are allowed to go into misuse and disuse. The psychological impact that is caused to the parents when a person is missing is unsurmountable. Tension mounts leading to unwillingness in any other work rather than tracing. Lethargic attitude and unhappiness prevails in all other socially relevant activities and in productive activities because of plunging into sadness. If the person is not missing he would have put in his best of efforts to emerge out as a good citizen of India in various walks of life. To quote but a few examples, had he been a student, he would have emerged out as an engineer, a doctor, a mechanic or a civil servant. The expenditure incurred to the parents in the searching process and also to the Government of India is also considerably high as there is no streamlined meticulous system that is being followed because of lack of
facilities in the NPS. It is the social responsibility of the State to take care of the well-being of her children. Since the percentage of tracing is very poor, the untraced missing persons are engaged or employed in one form or the other anti-social or criminal activities which are totally unproductive. Rise in public nuisance and abhorrence activities such as vagrancy, begging, rag-picking and commercialisation of sex. Most of the missing persons are engaged as factory labourers, hotel servants, domestic servants, petty coolie and also indulge in juvenile trade of stolen goods, boot-legging, pick-pocketing, liquor vending, junking, loafing around, gambling and sexual malpractices and exploitation. Basically these missing persons are invisible 'toilers and moilers' of the society. The human resources are squandered, polarised, wasted and liquidated in the socially not relevant activities. Most of the missing persons are also not only found involved in the commission of crimes but are also found as victims of crimes. They are murdered, raped or exploited. In the Union Territory of Delhi only 4600 inquests were conducted on unnatural deaths and unidentified dead bodies every year (data - 1989). Only a few cases are registered after due investigation from these dead bodies. The cases registered are murder, rape or rape-cum-murder. The missing persons also include run-aways from the home and the vagrants of the society. The term also takes in its fold kidnapping and abduction. Since there is no National Bureau of Missing Persons, the persons found missing in the Union Territory of Delhi have also gone to other States as they were not traced well in time. In a routinised fashion the wireless messages are sent, that too
only in important cases. Not all the reports are transmitted
to other states. There is no provision or procedure for
inter-state tracing. Nor there is any provision to trace the
persons who are found missing in other states and have landed
up in Delhi. The MFS is a neglected unit in the Delhi Police
Administration.

Missing persons is a social phenomenon which
cannot be studied in isolation. And therefore, the causative
factors, the tracing process and procedure, administrative
structure of MFS in Delhi Police Administration, motivating
factors for bringing about dedication and devotion of the MFS
personnel, professionalistic and investigative techniques in
the tracing have to be studied and analysed. Then only, the
percentage of tracing will increase which itself is the
saving of national wealth. The MFS is almost in the fading
state of affairs as it has lost its credibility in the eyes
of general public due to poor performance as evidenced by the
poor percentage of tracing. The primary duty of police is to
provide security to life and property. The ordinary law
abiding citizen has a right to expect general courtesy,
sympathy, willingness to respond to their complaints and
redressal from police. The efficiency of MFS in tracing the
missing persons is the litmus test of public confidence. And,
therefore, there is a dire need for refashioning the
programmes, procedures and investigative techniques in
tracing so as to bring about better results.

The MFS came into being in the year 1966 with the
sanctioned strength of 51-6, lower subordinates 14 (Head
Constables and Constables) in the wake of the police
agitation when the population of Delhi was 20.02 lakhs. As
per 1991 census the estimated population of Delhi is 93.70 lakhs. But still the infrastructure of MPS has not been revised. Nor any study had ever been conducted in this regard. Delhi Police Administration remained totally unconcerned about revamping the MPS even though there is a tumultuous growth of population from the year 1966 to 1991 to the tune of 67 lakhs.

As India is a developing country and the percentage of illiteracy is 47.89% most of the citizens do not lodge the report of the missing persons in the police station. Initially, they start searching of their own and later on seek remedy from witch-craft, demonological or astrological predictions with superstition because of which considerable time is lost in the iurch. By that time the missing person crosses the border of a particular jurisdiction. In the Union Territory of Delhi the pastoral population extends to the rural belts of Nangloi, Naiafgarh, Alipur, Narela, Mehrauli, Shahdra and Nand Nagri do resort to this type of demonological or astrological predictions in tracing the missing persons instead of reporting the matter at the Police Station or at MPS. The causative factor of the missing person extends its tentacles to emotional starvation, mai-adjustments, ill-treatment, torture, cruelty, sexual abuse, suffocative environment, broken homes, failure in examination, love failure, mental retardation, wanderlust tendency, defective conditions of life, latent dissatisfaction and psychological storms due to stresses in family and profession and poverty.

The missing persons study is concentrated and emphasised in the behavioural science, (i) to study the socio-economic and socio-cultural conflicts in the society (ii) To save the missing persons from getting into the rut of anti-social elements, criminals and under-world by preventing them from exploitation and hurling into criminality. (iii) A diagnostic analysis is carried out to promote and revamp the administrative and organisational set-up of the MPS for quick tracing to provide counselling and timely rehabilitation so that the missing persons are restored to their parents, guardians and to governmental agencies with a view to prevent the erosion of human resources. (iv) The study also presents the solutions for easy tracing of missing persons, their restoration and saving the human assets from wastage, deterioration, loss, liquidation and destruction. Human assets saved is national wealth saved. (v) The study also evolves various methods of the investigative techniques for easy tracing of missing persons with the tools like computerisation, intermediary stages. National Bureau of Missing Person (NBMF) so that inter-state problem of missing persons can also be solved along with the counselling and public awareness programmes that are crystallised for mitigating delinquency and crime.

The schematic diagram represents the procedure followed by Delhi Police Admin. as in tracing the missing person is as on date.

In the Police Station, the report is written in the daily diary for missing in a reluctant and unprofessional manner so indifferently without giving any descriptive narration which is transmitted to Police Control Room (PCR)
which in turn transmits to MFS. In certain important cases
where there is some pressure which has the political
background or other considerations, message is also passed on
the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Virtually, no
search is made by local police or by MFS personnel as at both
levels mainly they complain of acute shortage of staff. Even
though the Punjab Police Rules (PPR) rules, regulations and
standing order (SO) are available describing the general
duties of beat constable and division officer, it has been
observed analysed and arrived at that the staff do not carry
out search of the missing persons as no specific procedure is
laid down. When the missing person himself returns of his
own or when there is a drive conducted by the MFS, the
runaways and missing persons are traced. When there is a
drive under ITF Act (Immoral Traffic Prevention Act), 1965
(amended in 1986), the missing girls and ladies are traced
and sent to observation home for girls and nari niketan which
are run under the aegis of Delhi Administration. Social
welfare department governs the observation homes, juvenile
homes for boys and girls, nari niketan, begger homes and
children homes. There is no provision as such to deal with
the missing persons. The missing children are also taken
under section 13 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1966 which is
exclusively meant for 'neglected children'. The missing
persons are kept under observation by the Probation Officers
and Superintendents of the Children Homes or Observation
Homes. In this connection it is worth mentioning that every
Station House Officer (SHO) of the Police Station has to send
a report to the Probation Officer by way of intimation about
the missing person and also about the tracing. But in
practice not even a single SHO out of 105 Police Stations in the Union Territory of Delhi has ever sent such a report during the period under study. Even when the missing person has returned of his own, traced or restored, no information is passed on to the PS, MPS, PCR and NCRB. The procedural formalities carried out by all these institutions are totally indifferent. Publicity through hue and cry notices, telecasting the photo through TV and publication in the media are continued which incur expenditure on the exchequer of Government of India. In as much as there is no counselling or rehabilitation programmes for the traced missing persons and the habitual missing. According to the statistics, leaving alone the 'dark figure' of not reporting the missing in Union Territory Delhi only in every one hour an average of one person is missing. All these missing persons are subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation. Missing persons are also hurled into criminality. These missing persons are also utilised for the human organ thefts such as kidney and eve. From the unidentified dead bodies skulls and other organs are also stolen. If the MPS in the Delhi Police Administration do not show the concern for the misuse, disuse and abuse of the human resources of the missing persons, the society will have to face serious consequences with criminals, prostitutes, vagrants, pick-pockets, child labourers and beggars who will transform into 'social burdens.' They will not only denude the progressive economy of the country but also erode away the cultural heritage.
1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of 'missing persons' and the rate of incidents appear to be a product of social disorganisation due to the processes of modernisation, urbanisation, industrialisation, erosion of moral values, lack of moral education, exhibitionistic sex and violence in movies, reflections of crime and violence through published media and the socio-cultural tensions in the nuclearised families. All these factors cumulatively and concurrently appear to be responsible for the rise in the rate of missing persons in our society. Some of the cases which turn out to be the incidents of missing, abduction and kidnapping are generally not paid desired attention by the MPS and ends in murder, rape and such heinous crimes.
1.5 RATIONALE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

(i) Hitherto, no research seems to have been undertaken on Missing Persons in India. This study relates to an unexplored area in which the attention has been focused on the issues like the dynamics of missing persons, causative factors, present administrative set-up of the MPS, arriving at solutions in streamlining the MPS to make it more effective for enabling the police to prevent, trace-out and restore the missing persons. These measures have been immensely useful in handling incidence of wasteful, forceful use and misuse of the potentialities of human resources.

(ii) This study attempts to facilitate the processes of identification, detection, intermediary maintenance, mid-way-care home, restoration, counselling, prevention and treatment of the missing persons.

(iii) It also endeavours in evolving the mechanisms of streamlining the functioning of the MPS at the inter-state level by establishing National Bureau of Missing Persons (NBMP)

(iv) The study aims at the concerted and co-ordinated efforts of computerisation of data index card of unidentified dead-bodies which will facilitate quickest method of identifying the missing persons and dead bodies. This process enables the police to minimise the time in making relentless search for missing persons at observation homes, juvenile homes, hospitals in accident cases and in morgue, poor homes, beggar homes, mental asylums, nari niketans, vice-dens and with arrested persons.
The study evolves a systematic investigative methods of expeditious tracing of the missing persons who might have met with accidents or murdered and left unidentified.
1.6 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research work is mentioned below:

(i) It attempted to scrutinize the prevailing methods of tracing the missing persons.

(ii) It endeavoured to suggest new methods of investigation for expeditious tracing of missing persons.

(iii) An analytical study had been carried out in the research for crimes and conditions connected with the missing persons such as (a) Dacoity-cum-murder Section 396 IPC, (b) Homicide-Murder Section 302 IPC (c) Murder-cum-rape Section 376/302 IPC. (d) Dowry Death Section 304-B IPC (e) Death by Accident Section 304-A IPC. (f) Abetment of commit suicide Section 306 IPC. (g) Other physical ailments like (i) Amnesia. (ii) Paranoia. (iii) Schizophrenia. and (iv) Psychoses.

(iv) Causative factors have been analysed for missing and solutions have been evolved for quick retracing without allowing the potentialities of the missing to erode away in the hands of anti-social elements and hard-core criminals.

(v) Practical and fruitful suggestions are presented to rehabilitate the missing so that there is no habitual missing.

(vi) Suggestions are given to launch the educational programmes of public awareness for inhibiting the incidence avoidance of missing.

(vii) New methods have been evolved for tracing the unidentified dead-bodies with systematic investigate approach.
SCOPE

For the purpose of the research work, the universe selected for field investigation is an Indian Union Territory viz., Delhi. It is a Metropolitan city. The Union Territory of Delhi has been selected as there are immense anonymities and different kinds of socio-economic and cultural influences which can be depicted in a kaleidoscopic spectrum of different conglomerative milieu of the Indian Society. The period of study is 1980 to 1991 (12 years).

The mixed cultural variations of the Metropolitan city of Delhi is influenced by the inductive effect and influx of the adjoining States like Uttar Pradesh, Harvana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. So also, there are different strata of society like affluent, neo-rich, medium-placed, service class, lower middle class, downs and outs and lumpen proletariat community. Union Territory of Delhi has witnessed various types of communal riots, religious conflicts and racial bickerings. The sampling of missing persons will give a clear-cut cross sectional picture about the causative factors and ramifications of missing. Delhi is also centroid of political and criminal underworld. By means of comparative study, the data collected will be analysed to find out whether the rate of missing persons have any relation with emotional starvation, termination of love and affection, wander lust tendency and economic back-ground of the missing also.

The Union Territory of Delhi has a population of 9.70 lakhs showing an increasing trend to cater the need of Delhites. Delhi Police Missing Persons Squad has a total number of 20 personnel only ranging from Constable to Lady
Every year total number of missing persons reported are showing an upward trend. But the percentage of persons traced is only 25%-45% leading to colossal waste of human assets. The human assets are allowed to deteriorate, dissipate and liquidate which is a total loss of national wealth. The traced missing persons have to be kept in the intermediary stay home or midway care home and are observed so that their counselling and rehabilitation can be provided in the right perspective to make them better citizens.
1.7 **TOPIC OF RESEARCH**

The present research is undertaken for "An Analytical Study of the Missing Persons Squad of Delhi Police Administration".
1.8 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as under:

(i) To analyse the present administrative structure of MPS and to suggest methods in revamping the missing persons squad for the rapid tracing of missing persons.

(ii) To find out the total number of missing persons and total number of persons restored in the metropolis of Delhi.

(iii) To analyse the causative factors and to evolve probable solutions to mitigate the incidence of missing persons.

(iv) To identify the reasons for poor percentage of tracing and to evolve methodical approach for expeditious tracing from various States.

(v) To examine the extent of people's cooperation in helping the MPS.

(vi) To analyse the role and achievements of the MPS.

(vii) To suggest measures to handle the persons who misuse and abuse the missing persons by consulting the Missing Children Assistance Act, Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act and Federal Child Abuse Act.
1.9 HYPOTHESIS

The following hypotheses have been tested in this research work:

(i) Organisational design and efforts of MFS have been ineffective.

(ii) The potentialities of the missing persons caused increase in delinquency and criminal activities.

(iii) The introduction of modern techniques such as computer required rationalisation of organisation and procedure and redistribution of administrative responsibilities of MFS.

(iv) There has been little initiation and priority accorded to programmes for retraced persons.

(v) Attitudinal differences and official languages have tended to diminish the flow of communication and interaction between the people and personnel causing misunderstanding and complaints.

(vi) The performance of the police in the MFS is professionalism and willingness of personnel to trace the missing persons.