RESEARCH

METHODOLOGY
3.1 SELECTION OF SAMPLES
3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS
3.3 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY
3.4 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION
3.5 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS
FIG. 14.

CARTOGRAPH OF THE STUDY STATE - UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.

THE STUDY AREA.

SOURCE - SURVEY OF INDIA MAP GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FIG. 13.

CARTOGRAPHS OF STUDY POLICE DISTRICTS IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI. *67.

*67 SOURCE—DELHI POLICE HEADQUARTERS, I.P. ESTATE NEW DELHI.
CARTOGRAPHS OF STUDY POLICE DISTRICTS IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.

POLICE SOUTHERN RANGE

SOURCE — DELHI POLICE HEADQUARTERS I.P. ESTATE NEW DELHI.
CARTOGRAPHS OF STUDY POLICE DISTRICTS IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.

POLICE NORTHERN RANGE.

SOURCE: DELHI POLICE HEADQUARTERS, I.P. ESTATE NEW DELHI.
CARTOGRAPHY OF STUDY POLICE DISTRICTS IN THE
UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.

POLICE NEW DELHI RANGE.

*70 SOURCE - DELHI POLICE HEADQUARTERS I.F. ESTATE NEW DELHI.
3.1 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{SELECTION OF SAMPLES}

3.1.1. \hspace{1cm} \textbf{SELECTION OF UNIVERSE}

\textit{Sampling Design}

India is a sub-continent with 25 States and 7 Union Territories. It is, therefore, not possible to collect data on the missing persons and to study the administrative structure of the Missing Persons Squad. Missing Persons Bureau Juvenile Aid Police Units of all the States and Union Territories. And therefore, the present research study is limited to the Union Territory of Delhi, the capital of the Indian Sub-continent.

3.1.2. \hspace{1cm} \textbf{SAMPLES OF THE SUBJECTS}

There are nine police districts and one Airport district in the Union Territory of Delhi in the Delhi Police Administration. There are one hundred and five police stations out of which hundred are situated in these nine police districts. Two police stations under Crime and Railways (Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations) and three police stations in the Indira Gandhi International Airport and Domestic Airport in all, there are ten police districts. Five police stations per district which are mainly concentrated with conglomerative milieu are taken for random sampling from nine police districts and one police station from India Gandhi International Airport which mainly has the transit passengers only and a few rural population within the jurisdiction of these police stations. The following types of samples of the subjects are tested -

(i) Police personnel of the Missing Persons Squad of Delhi Police Administration.

(ii) Restored missing persons from all the police districts
of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) Parents, guardians and relatives who are beneficiaries;

(iv) Persons connected with intermediary stay,
obserbation homes and juvenile homes for boys and
girls, children homes, Nari Niketan, Beggar home, Poor
home, mental asylums, rehabilitation centres,
Magistrates, functionaries of Social Welfare
Department, Superintendents and Wardens; and

(v) The persons who gave asylum to the missing persons.
The strangers, anti-social elements, bad characters
criminals and vice-den keepers from whom missing
persons have been recovered.
NEW MODEL OF THE INFORMATION FLOW CHART OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI POLICE DISTRICTS & REPORTING OF MISSING
TO POLICE AND MPS.

FIG.- 19.

LEGEND:
- NUMBERS OF POLICE STATIONS.
- POPULATION.
- AREA OF POLICE DISTRICT.
- FLOW OF INFORMATION FROM PS'S TO PCR.
- FROM PCR TO MPS.
- INFORMATION DIRECTLY RECEIVED
- FROM PUBLIC ABOUT MISSING.

INFORMATION DIRECTLY GIVEN ABOUT MISSING.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total Missing</th>
<th>Traced</th>
<th>Untraced</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total Missing</th>
<th>Traced</th>
<th>Untraced</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6782</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>5649</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2718</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>1417</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7899</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>6513</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3629</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4452</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>3943</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2606</td>
<td>1342</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5525</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>4728</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3482</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2898</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>2671</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3899</td>
<td>2667</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3583</td>
<td>2029</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3083</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4276</td>
<td>2727</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3719</td>
<td>2470</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3249</td>
<td>2269</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>2789</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1138</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4387</td>
<td>3019</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3839</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3040</td>
<td>2593</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>2827</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4281</td>
<td>3506</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3721</td>
<td>2576</td>
<td>1145</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2801</td>
<td>1737</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>2986</td>
<td>1619</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>1145</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3989</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4133</td>
<td>2216</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2743</td>
<td>2491</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3086</td>
<td>2840</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>1108</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>1247</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3939</td>
<td>3599</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4333</td>
<td>4041</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3044</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>3167</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>1647</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4376</td>
<td>2385</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4504</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>2410</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3922</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>3729</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>2629</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>1348</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5838</td>
<td>2372</td>
<td>3466</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5077</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>3657</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4066</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td>3541</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3572</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>2414</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1484</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5550</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>4520</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5352</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td>3704</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4411</td>
<td>2191</td>
<td>2220</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3652</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>2071</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2173</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>2299</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5584</td>
<td>3068</td>
<td>3521</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5951</td>
<td>2672</td>
<td>3369</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Total Missing</td>
<td>Traced</td>
<td>Un traced</td>
<td>%age Tracing</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Traced</td>
<td>Un traced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>43.82%</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>27.66%</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.WEST</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>74.67%</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.WEST</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>37.46%</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.EAST</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.EAST</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>38.89%</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>37.38%</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>33.34%</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5

**Present Strength of Crime Branch, Delhi Police Administration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Insp</th>
<th>Sis</th>
<th>AEs</th>
<th>HCq</th>
<th>Cts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti Auto Theft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misappropriation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-vice (SIT) (Excise)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti Burglary, Dacoity &amp; Robbery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A.C.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.R.O.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo Section</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying Section</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Squad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Cell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.S. Delhi Main</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.S. N.D.L.S.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Land Grabbing Cell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan &amp; M.T.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.D.S.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti Hoarding Cell</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Print Bureau</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74. Source - Crime Branch, IV floor, Police Headquarters, I.F. Estate, New Delhi
**TABLE 5 (Contd.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Investigation Team</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency Reserve &amp; Training</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution Branch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft Man</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Section</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygraph Centre</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N &amp; C.F.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti Daawar Cell</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Institutes</th>
<th>Average Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Name of the Institution &amp; Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Observation Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>Children Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>Houses for Mentally Retarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>Children institutions (Non-statutory).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>Children Welfare Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>17400</td>
<td>Special Nutrition Programme for Children (Outside ICDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3030</td>
<td>327379</td>
<td>Integrated Child Development Programme including SNF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD WELFARE**
(Children Institutions under Children Act):

- Residential institutions for the women
- Work Centres for Women
- Anti-Dowry Programme

**SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME**

- Residential Institutions for the beggars under begging Act.
- Probation Services
- Prison Welfare Services

**PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**

- Training-cum-Production Centres
- Sheltered Workshops
- Residential Homes for Physically Handicapped.

---

75. Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>School for Deaf and Dumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>School for the Mentally retarded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOCIAL SECURITY / OTHERS**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>Financial Assistance to Poor, Destitutes etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>Financial Assistance to Widows etc. for self employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>3675</td>
<td>Old Age Pension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Stipend to Physically Handicapped students from class I to VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>Scholarships to Physically Handicapped students onward class IX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assistance to Physically Handicapped for purchase of Aids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Homes for Aged and Infirms Persons, Narena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>After care home for boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>Financial Assistance to T.B. Patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>Financial Assistance to Children of widows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.3 SELECTION OF MISSING PERSONS FROM OBSERVATION HOMES (BOYS AND GIRLS), CHILDREN HOMES, JUVENILE HOMES, NARI NIKETAN, PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND RELATIVES AND MPS PERSONNEL OF DELHI POLICE, CASE STUDY AND OBSERVATION

Traced missing persons who have been recovered by police, parents, relatives or returned of their own have been contacted and narrations have been recorded. The factualities of the narrations have been rested by cross checking with the records available in the Police Station, MPS and Social Welfare Department (Observation Home, Children Home, Nari Niketan).

A thorough analytical study has been carried out from each of the following organisations:

(i) Missing Persons Squad, Police Station New Kotwali, Darva Gami, New Delhi.

(ii) Observation Home for boys, Delhi Gate, New Delhi.

(iii) Observation Home for Boys, I & II, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

(iv) Observation Home for Girls, Tihar, New Delhi.

(v) Nari Niketan, Tihar, New Delhi.

(vi) Observation Home for Boys, I & II, Alipur, Delhi.

(vii) Parents, Guardians and Relatives of the traced missing persons from the police districts i.e.

(a) South District

(b) South-West District

(c) New Delhi District

(d) Central District

(e) North District

(f) North-West District

(g) West District

(h) East District

104
(i) North-East District
(ii) Airport District
(viii) Lady inspector in charge of MFS, intermediary stay home viz MFS and production in the children's court.
(ix) Magistrates who tried the missing persons when they have been traced.
(x) Superintendents and Probation Officers of the Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, Nari Niketan, Children Home.
3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

To collect the data from the traced missing persons, beneficiaries, functionaries of the MFS of Delhi Police, organisations of the Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration and the Police Head Quarters, various research instruments were developed.

3.2.1 Questionnaires : Nine
3.2.2 Guidelines : Two
3.2.3 Information Sheets : Three
3.2.4 Case Study : Eight

3.2.1 QUESTIONNAIRES

Following questionnaires were developed to collect the primary data from the traced missing persons—the subjects, parents, guardians, relatives, friends and strangers—beneficiaries, MFS personnel, Supervisory officers of the MFS, functionaries of intermediary stay, Magistrates who tried the traced missing persons, Probation officers, Superintendents and wardens of Observation Homes, Children Homes, Juvenile Homes and Nari Niketan, functionaries of Police Control Room (PCR), Crime Record Office (CRO) and National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and persons who have given asylum to the missing persons during the 'dark period'.

3.2.1.1 The traced missing persons were interviewed and questionnaires were filled in.

Appendix IX The main areas covered includes:
(a) How the missing took place, casual, purposive, forceful missing.
(b) Period of stay.
(c) Involvement in the commission of crime as an
associate, accomplice perpetrator, observant or non-participant to imitate the crime at a later stage.

(d) Traced by police, parents, relatives, friends or strangers.

(e) Pre-missing and post-recovery tendency.

(f) Treatment meted out by parents, step-parents and relatives. Excessive regimental, chronic addict.

(g) Happy home, broken home.

(h) Bad habits or bad company influences.

(i) Earning of his livelihood during the missing period 'dark period' by means of factory labour, stone-breaking, helper garage worker, vice-den, coolie, liquor vendor, shoe shining boy, car-cleaning boy, begging, pickpocketing, petty thieving, domestic servant, wayward restaurant (dhabha) servant, bootlegging, sexual malpractices, prostitution or rag-picking, junking or with criminals were ascertained.

(j) Whether subjected to victimisation during the missing period.

(k) Sexually and/or economically exploited or not.

(l) Emotional feelings during the period of missing were also ascertained.

(m) Ambition, hobby.
3.2.1.2 Beneficiaries - parents, relatives, friends or neighbours of the traced missing persons were interviewed and questionnaires were sent filled in (Appendix X). This includes:

(a) Causes for missing.
(b) How and recovered by whom.
(c) Pre-missing behaviour.
(d) Post-missing behaviour or post-traced behaviour.
(e) Efforts made for tracing.
(f) Time-lag between missing and tracing.
(g) Emotional and psychological feelings during the missing period of the ward.
(h) Personal expenditure incurred for tracing.

3.2.1.3 Parents and relatives of the missing persons who are yet to be traced (still remain as untraced) were interviewed with questionnaires, (Appendix - XI). The main points covered were:

(a) Reason for missing.
(b) Missing alone, with friends, due to bad company or habitual missing.
(c) Pre-missing tendency.
(d) Emotional trauma and psychological depression after the missing.
(e) Efforts made to trace the missing persons.
(f) Cooperation rendered by police and others.
(g) Time-lag between missing and reporting to police.
(h) Present feelings of the parents, guardians or relatives and the probabilities about life and death of missing persons.

108
3.2.1.4 MPS of Delhi Police Administration's

questionnaire for the MPS personnel: Sub-
inspectors, Assistant Sub-inspectors, Head
Constables and Constables, the functionaries
(Appendix XII), includes:

(a) Bio-data.
(b) Specification of duties.
(c) Methods of tracing individually and jointly.
(d) Inquest and investigation of unidentified dead
bodies.
(e) Photo matching descriptive rolls of the missing
persons with the traced and unidentified dead
bodies.
(f) Role perception.
(g) Duty rotation.
(h) Recognition for good work.
(i) Job satisfaction.
(j) Initial training, refresher course orientation
course tracing techniques and investigation.
(k) Motivating factors - rewards, appreciations,
President medals, out-of-turn promotion.
(l) Amenities provided and facilities available.
(m) Enthusiasm and keenness evinced during the tenure
in MPS.
(n) Home enquiry visits, raids, and rounding-up
activities carried out individually and jointly.
(o) Work assignment and review of performance.
(p) Guidance provided and inspection by supervisory
officers, ACF, DCF, Addl. CP and C.P. to MPS.
(q) Narration of case study by MPS personnel.
(r) Problems faced.

3.2.1.5 Existing MPS of Delhi Police Administration

Questionnaires for the Incharge - Lady Inspector of

MPS (Appendix - XIII), includes:

(a) Profiles of MPS.

(b) Services rendered by MPS to the general public.

(c) Staffing pattern, job description and

responsibilities.

(d) Statements, photo albums, reviews, reports and

record maintained and reforms brought in.

(e) Facilities provided and amenities available,

mobility.

(f) Budgetary provision.

(g) 'Performance evaluation report' of each personnel

posted in MPS.

(h) Frequency of transfers, posting in MPS is regarded

as punishment.

(i) Co-ordination with other units and agencies, police

stations in the districts, Police Control Room

(PCR), Crime Record Office (CRO), National Crime

Record Bureau (NCRB), Inter-State Missing reports
(ISMR), Social Welfare Departments, Children Homes

Juvenile Homes, Nari Niketan, Mental Asylum and

hospitals.

(j) Communication - wireless sets, tele-printer, fax

and photostat.

(k) Motivational factors for self and staff members.

(l) Provision for intermediary-stay and restoration.

(m) Recognition of good work and job satisfaction.

(n) Training courses organised - initial training.
refresher course and orientation course in human psychology and behavioural science.

(c) Publicity through media T.V., Newspaper and hue and cry notice.

(d) Training techniques adopted and modern scientific methods of investigation.

(e) Existing organisation and administrative set-up

(f) Rotation of shift, duty off and welfare of the MPS personnel.

(g) Counselling and public awareness programmes.

(h) Case study methods as an eye-opener.

(i) Inter-personal relationship with subordinates and supervisory officers.

(j) Communication mode, content and frequency.

(k) Accountability - to the general public, to the supervisory officers, to the legislature (Parliament Questions).

(l) Problems faced.

3.2.1.6 Questionnaires for Supervisory Officers of MPS of Delhi Police Administration, (Appendix-XIV) from grass-root level supervisory officer Assistant Commissioner of Police to the Commissioner of Police. includes:

(a) Policy and Administration of MPS.

(b) Supervision - inspection viz: monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual.

(c) Policy for transfer cycle.

(d) Enactment of law for missing persons. Assistance as in other countries.

(e) Steps taken to mitigate crime and delinquency
arising out of untraced missing persons.

(f) Existing proforma of CR0.

(g) The usefulness of newly designed proforma for computerisation and model-blue-print of MPS in the wake of enormous quantum of missing persons in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(h) Lack of enforcement of the constitutional provision.

(i) Revamping and restructuring of MPS.

(j) Techniques of tracing of missing persons and investigation of unidentified dead bodies.

(k) Motivating factors.

(l) Provision of intermediary stay at MPS.

(m) Police awareness programmes.

(n) Effectiveness of media publicity.

(o) Action against bad characters, anti-social elements and criminals who victimise missing persons.

(p) Crimes and conditions connected with the missing persons - murder, murder-cum-rape, accidental death and physical ailments - amnesia, paranoia psychosis.

(q) Accountability.

(r) Enforcement priorities as police is a social service institution.

3.2.1.7 Questionnaires for Magistrates of Children Court, Adult Court, Probation officers, Superintendents and Wardens of Observation Homes, Children Homes, Juvenile Homes and Nari Niketan. (Appendix - XV) includes:
(a) In-camera statements of missing persons.
(b) Administrative set-up in the homes of Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration.
(c) Food, shelter and other avocation provided like crafts and tailoring in addition to schooling.
(d) Restrictive and regimental compulsion at the Homes and the punishments meted out for violation.
(e) Recidivism.
(f) Counselling.
(g) Efforts for restoration.
(h) Problems faced.

3.2.1.8 Questionnaires for the functionaries of Police Control Room (PCR), Crime Record Office (CRO) and National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). (Appendix - XVI) includes:
(a) Transmittance of wireless messages.
(b) Publication of Delhi Police Bulletin by CRO and NCRB Gazette - about missing persons and traced.
(c) Collation of messages and dissemination-time-log.
(d) Suggestions for improvement.
(e) Usefulness of the newly designed proforma in the computerisation for easy tracing.

3.2.1.9 Questionnaires for the persons who have given asylum victimisation or the hurled the missing person into anti-social activities, and criminality. (Appendix - XVII) includes:
(a) Contact of missing persons during the 'dark period'.
(b) Involvement of missing persons in anti-social and criminal activities as perpetrator, associate.
3.2.1. **Guidelines**

3.2.1.1. Unstructured proforma prepared for case study (Appendix - XVIII) includes:

(a) Objectives and role perception of MFS.

(b) Physical layout of MFS with intermediary stay.

(c) Amenities and investigation kits for the investigative techniques in tracing the missing persons and investigation of unidentified dead bodies.

(d) Staffing pattern and the policy implication.

3.2.2. **Structured observation sheet (Appendix - XIX) to study the record and reports used for.**

(a) Records, statements and reports prepared.

(b) Administrative set-up of MFS of Delhi Police Administration.

(c) Modern scientific methods of investigation.

3.2.3. **Information Sheets**

Information sheets are developed to collect secondary data. These are:

3.2.3.1. **Records, reports, statements and information sheet:**

Appendix - XX

A check list was prepared to get information about the MFS administration, procedure adopted in tracing the missing persons and unidentified dead bodies, maintenance of records, statements prepared and reports sent.

(a) Organisational development

(b) Staffing pattern, duties assigned, shift system and duty off.
(c) Total number of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies and the percentage of tracing and registration of cases.

3.2.3.2. Tracing percentage and identification of dead bodies (Appendix - XXI) police district-wise statement and identification the concentration pockets.

To get the information regarding the number of missing persons reported, traced and restored and also the number of unidentified dead bodies found and got identified and cases registered and worked out were collected from each district and the percentage was calculated:

(a) Total number of missing persons, traced and restored.

(b) Total number of unidentified dead bodies in which cases were registered and worked out.

(c) Habitual missing.

(d) Concentration pockets.

3.2.3.3. Information sheet regarding procedure of tracing the missing persons and unidentified dead bodies. (Appendix - XXII)

Information sheet was prepared to collect the instructions, guidelines, rules, regulations and acts available with regard to the procedure to be adopted.

(a) Procedure for reporting of missing persons.

(b) Inquest proceedings and investigative techniques for the unidentified dead bodies.
(c) No act is available for missing persons assistance.

(d) Comparative analysis of MFS of Delhi Police with that of MPE and JAFU of Bombay Police.

3.2.4.1 Case Study,

Case study methods have been carried out from the traced missing persons and unidentified dead bodies that have been identified, cases registered and worked out by arresting the culprits and bringing them to books.

3.2.4 TABULATIONS AND GRAPHS WITH VARIABLES AND CORRELATIVES.

Total number of missing persons with that of total number of persons traced have been plotted and the graphs were analysed. Percentage of male and female, minor and adult were separated for total missing and total tracing. District-wise missing concentration pockets, causative factors of missing were tabulated: mortality of parents, types of homes - broken homes - completely or partially, habits of the parents, treatment meted out to the missing persons by parents, habits of the missing persons, earning and mode of living during missing period, age group, religion, psychological and emotional feeling during the missing period. State or Union Territory to which the missing persons belonged to, habitual missing, recovered by police, parents, relatives, and strangers were tabulated and graphs were plotted with correlatives.

Computerised data of the messages of the Police Control Room (PCR), Crime Record Office (CRO) and National Crime
Record Bureau (NCRB) were analysed. Time and Cry notice, effectiveness of media publicity and TV telecast were analysed.

Daily Police Bulletin (Confidential) of Delhi Police in which persons missing and recovered are published was analysed and the rate of percentage of missing was evaluated.

3.2.5. MISSING CLOCK

In the Union Territory of Delhi the rate of missing is one person per every single hour.

* 931.75 Missing Persons average in 1 year (365 days).
* 25.51 Missing Persons in a day (average).
* One Person Missing in every hour.

MISSING CLOCK

3.3 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS.

VALIDITY

The research content validity was carried as follows:

By consulting the Rules, Regulations, Standing Orders, Commissions Reports, Study Group Reports, related books on the investigation of crime.
periodicals, journals, media publications and newspapers items.

By holding discussions with experts of police administration, guides, supervisors of public administration, senior level bureaucrats who make policies and prescriptions for the implementation, psychologists, researchers, statisticians, magistrates who have been in the field of trail of the missing persons, Social Welfare Department, functionaries right from the Probation Officer to Director, Social Welfare Department, police functionaries from Constable to Commissioner of Police, lady police officers who have been incharge of MPS and the voluntary agencies who are devoted in the cause of social service activity.

By consulting the investigative techniques, modern method of investigation with instrumental technology for easy tracing of missing persons, difficulties faced, shortage of staff and problems faced by the MPS personnel at the time of pilot study, pretesting and during analytical evaluation.

Modern methods of investigation, versatile instrumental technology and computerisation have been applied in the pilot study pretesting for easy tracing of missing persons with the blue print and remodel designed and proposed by the researcher (Figure - 47). New computer proforms designed by the researcher is given in figure - 48. Proposed model to suggest methods for
remapping the MPS for rapid tracing of missing persons is given in figure - 26.

RELIABILITY

Reliability was tested for :

* Remodelling and new blue-print of the administrative set-up and tracing technique for MPS of Delhi Police Administration in the Union Territory of Delhi.

* Missing Persons' interviews, questionnaires and opinionnaires of the supervisory police officers and personnel of the MPS, Social Welfare Department, Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, Nari Niketan.

* All functionaries of Delhi Police Administration who are connected with MPS and the Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration, opinionnaires, questionnaires and observations.

(i) Test - Retest method was used to test the reliability after making suitable modifications and alterations based on the 'pilot study'.

(ii) The questionnaire, opinionnaire and observation which were initially tested was readministered on the same study subjects after a few days to have confirmatory information.

(iii) Tabulations have been prepared and graphs have been plotted with variables and correlatives.

(iv) Percentage has been worked out for male, female, minor and adults.

(v) The blue-print and remodel have been given operative effect to test the quickening process in
tracing the subjects. And their reliability has been retested. The results arrived at were meticulously and scrupulously correlated and were found significant at 5% level.

(vi) From the analysis of the preponderent variables, correlations have been studied from the data collected and duly tabulated for various categories and the overlapping effect, eclipsing effect and inductive effect due to proximity and nexus propensities have been filtered as essence of the postulates and theories of censure.

3.4 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Permission for carrying out research work had been accorded by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India, North Block, New Delhi which has been duly recommended by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, Police Headquarters, I.F.Estate, New Delhi. Home Secretary, Chief Secretary of Delhi Administration and Lt. Governor of Delhi (Appendix - XXIII). Accordingly, research had been carried out and data were collected from the Missing Persons Squad, Crime Branch, Police Control Room (PCR), Crime Records Office (CRO) and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and also from Social Welfare Department, Delhi Administration. Interview of the subjects of the study and the functionaries of the Observation Homes (Boys and Girls), Childrens Homes, Juvenile Centres and Nari Niketan was also conducted.

The researcher visited personally the MFS of Delhi Police, Social Welfare Department organs viz. Observation Homes, Childrens Homes, Juvenile Centres and Nari Niketan and held discussions with the Probation Officers.
Superintendents, Wardens and other functionaries. In as much as the researcher has also held in depth and elaborate discussions with various police functionaries who are connected with the MPS and in the investigative techniques of the unidentified dead bodies. By means of interview, primary data had been collected with the questionnaire, opinionnaire and observation forms. The researcher himself has filled up all the above said proformas and developed the research tools. The researcher has also visited the Police Stations in various districts and also visited Bombay to have the pre-hand knowledge of the functioning of the MPS and JAPU of Bombay Police Commissionerate.

AT THE MPS OF DELHI POLICE ADMINISTRATION

The MPS is housed in the FS building of New Kotwali at Darvağani, New Delhi which is situated in the North Police District. The Lady Inspector in charge of the MPS has been interviewed and requested for filling up the questionnaire, opinionnaire and the observation sheets. In as much as the Lady Inspectors who have been occupying the chair during the period under research i.e. between 1980 to 1991 have also been interviewed who were found to be presently posted in Traffic, Provisioning and Lines (P&L) and at I.G.I. Airport. As the documents pertaining to the missing persons and unidentified dead bodies had not been categorically maintained yearwise, districtwise and as such there is no streamlined procedure for the maintenance of record. 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 3 Lady Constables have been deputed as investigators to streamline the whole of the record starting from the year 1980 to 1991 (12 years) to assist the MPS personnel in updating the data. Despite the
fact, police districtwise total missing and tracing could be sorted out for one year 1990 only with great difficulty as the records are not kept in proper condition. Most of the registers are in the form of loose sheets with scribblings. Data pertaining to the monthly statement, quarterly statement or annual statement were not available for the total number of missing persons and the number of persons traced. So also there is no districtwise statement of missing persons and persons traced for the period under research. No photo album or matching process record is available. Virtually there is no documentation process in MPS. Till 1986 there were six police districts and since June 1986 bifurcation had taken place and the total police districts came into being as nine. The primary data had also been collected from the districts by consulting the missing persons report data that is lodged in the Police Stations which are once again not kept in a streamlined form. In the Police Stations, the reports are written in a routinised fashion in the Daily Diary and no follow-up action has been taken in this regard. In the MPS old records have been found missing though it is claimed as destroyed.

The propagating chain process of receiving the missing report here at the Police Station or at the MPS and the transmittance of the same to the Police Control Room (PCR) and thereafter to Crime Records Office (CRO) have also been collected. The data and the details that are published in the Daily Police Bulletin of Delhi Police, in the NCRB gazette in which it is handful in number from a few selected cases of the total missing have also been taken into account. The details of the missing persons published in the CBI
Bulletin and NCRB Gazette which are once again not in a streamlined manner has also been taken into account.

AT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, CRIME BRANCH

The questionnaire, opinionnaire and observation sheets have been duly filled in by the subjects and proper care has been taken by the researcher himself in giving a brief note to the senior officers and explaining the subject matter and the bone of contention of the research. The total budgetary provision in the Crime Branch which is allotted to the MPS staffing pattern, supervisory functionaries, operational effectiveness administrative control and the modern scientific methods of investigation and the scientific techniques that are allowed to percolate down to the ranks from the supervisory level, if any, were also collected. The maintenance of record procedural formalities which are adopted in tracing the missing persons, the procedure adopted for inter-state and inter-continental tracing rules, regulations, guidelines and Standing Orders and other literature pertaining to the techniques of tracing of missing persons available have also been collected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE - 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIME SCHEDULE FOR DATA COLLECTION FROM MPS, POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT OBSERVATION HOMES, BOYS &amp; GIRLS, CHILDREN'S HOMES, NARI NIKETAN, MAGISTRATES, POLICE CONTROL ROOM, CRIME RECORD OFFICE (CRO) AND NATIONAL CRIME RECORD BUREAU (NCRB),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institutions visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Missing Persons Squad (MPS), F5 New Kotwali, Darva Gani, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Police Headquarters  
   I.F. Estate. New Delhi.  
   a) PCR. 3rd Floor. FHQ  
      12.07.89. 28.08.89. 03.09.89. 07.10.89. 01.11.89. 28.12.89. 04.01.90. 20.01.90. 28.02.90. 04.03.90. 31.05.90. 07.07.90. 01.08.90. 19.10.90. 20.12.90. 04.01.91. 10.02.91. 04.04.91. 30.06.91. 07.08.91. 07.09.91. 30.10.91. 12.11.91. 07.12.91. 25.01.92.  
   b) Office of DCP/Crime & Rvrs. 4th Floor. FHQ.  
      03.08.89. 07.08.89. 10.10.89. 04.12.89. 03.01.90. 07.02.90. 02.03.90. 14.05.90. 16.06.90. 07.07.90. 01.08.90. 10.10.90. 11.11.90. 08.12.90. 20.01.91. 18.02.91. 15.03.91. 26.04.91. 05.05.91. 07.06.91. 24.07.91. 08.08.91. 12.09.91. 10.10.91. 03.11.91. 12.12.91. 16.01.92.  
   c) Crime Record Office.  
      CRM. 10th Floor. FHQ.  
      06.08.89. 20.09.89. 01.10.89. 04.11.89. 20.12.89. 05.01.90. 02.02.90. 08.03.90. 27.04.90. 25.05.90. 16.06.90. 07.07.90. 16.08.90. 23.09.90. 11.10.90. 23.11.90. 27.12.90. 03.01.91. 12.02.91. 18.03.91. 21.04.91. 15.05.91. 25.06.91. 17.07.91. 28.08.91. 09.09.91. 20.10.91. 21.11.91. 02.12.91. 08.01.92.  

3) Social Welfare Department  
   Administration.  
   Canning Road. New Delhi.  
   09.01.91. 25.05.91. 03.12.91. 02.02.92.  

4) Observation Home (Boys).  
   Delhi Gate. New Delhi.  
   06.06.89. 10.10.89. 27.12.89. 24.02.90. 08.04.90. 07.06.90. 08.07.90. 12.09.91. 14.11.91. 02.02.91. 06.04.91. 19.05.91. 19.06.91. 10.11.91. 06.12.91. 04.03.92. 05.05.92.  

5) Observation Home (Boys).  
   (I & II). Lajpat Nagar.  
   New Delhi.  
   13.06.89. 16.10.89. 10.12.89. 03.03.90. 16.05.90. 10.06.90. 10.11.90. 30.12.90. 15.02.91. 20.04.91. 29.06.91. 19.09.91. 11.11.91. 20.03.92. 16.04.92.  

6) Observation Home (Girls).  
   Tihar. New Delhi.  
   10.09.89. 13.12.89. 14.04.90. 07.07.90. 16.09.90. 12.11.90. 05.01.91. 05.04.91. 18.08.91. 09.09.91. 12.11.91. 29.12.91. 04.04.92. 10.06.92. 06.01.92.
7) Nari Niketan, Tihar, New Delhi
   13.09.89, 13.12.89, 04.01.90,
   18.03.90, 20.09.90, 27.12.90,
   12.02.91, 15.05.91, 10.08.91,
   21.11.91, 25.12.91, 03.01.92,
   26.04.92, 16.06.92.

8) Juvenile Homes (Boys I & II), Ali Pur, Delhi.
   19.08.89, 20.10.89, 04.12.89,
   04.03.90, 08.07.90, 19.09.90,
   04.12.90, 08.03.91, 19.06.91,
   09.09.91, 19.11.91, 07.02.92,
   05.05.92, 16.06.92.

9) Children's Court, Sava Kutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.
   09.09.89, 10.12.89, 26.05.90,
   20.08.91, 10.11.91, 09.01.92.

10) Hospitals :
   a) L.N.J.P.N. Hospital, Sarva Gani, New Delhi.
      10.08.89, 13.12.89, 20.03.90,
      24.03.90, 16.10.90, 19.11.90,
      25.03.91, 20.07.91, 18.10.91,
      10.12.91, 04.02.92, 17.06.92.

   b) R.M.L. Hospital, Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi.
      07.07.89, 12.12.89, 20.02.90,
      15.05.90, 16.08.90, 11.11.90,
      28.12.90, 03.03.91, 08.05.91,
      16.10.91, 17.12.91.

   c) D.D.U. Hospital, Hari Nagar, New Delhi.
      10.09.89, 11.11.89, 16.06.90,
      18.08.90, 14.11.90, 02.02.91,
      18.07.91, 23.10.91, 16.12.91.

TABLE - I6

TIME SCHEDULE FOR DATA COLLECTION FROM POLICE STATIONS OF
DISTRICTS UNDER STUDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Police Stations</th>
<th>Dates of Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>Ambedkar Nagar</td>
<td>07.08.89, 12.12.89,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mehrauli</td>
<td>02.02.90, 04.03.90,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defence Colony</td>
<td>06.04.90, 09.03.90,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lajpat Nagar</td>
<td>07.06.90, 19.07.90,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater Kailash</td>
<td>19.08.90, 20.09.90,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kalka</td>
<td>11.10.90, 08.11.90,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hauz Khas</td>
<td>20.12.90, 06.01.91,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>08.02.91, 15.03.91,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.04.91, 24.05.91,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.06.91, 19.07.91,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.08.91, 20.09.91,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.10.91, 25.11.91,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.12.91.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>Vasant Vihar</td>
<td>07.05.89, 15.12.89,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vasant Kunj</td>
<td>03.02.90, 04.04.90,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vinay Nagar</td>
<td>17.03.90, 15.07.50,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi Cantt.</td>
<td>10.09.90, 10.11.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.K. Puram</td>
<td>19.12.90, 08.01.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naya Furu</td>
<td>15.03.91, 20.05.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naraina</td>
<td>16.06.91, 18.09.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauta Garh</td>
<td>30.10.91, 20.12.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasapur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**West**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naina Garden</td>
<td>19.07.91, 20.10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hari Nagar</td>
<td>15.11.90, 03.02.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirti Nagar</td>
<td>13.04.90, 16.06.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilak Nagar</td>
<td>30.08.90, 11.10.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janak Furi</td>
<td>20.11.90, 26.12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikas Furi</td>
<td>08.02.91, 05.05.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi Bagh</td>
<td>28.07.91, 18.09.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangloi</td>
<td>12.10.91, 30.11.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paschim Vihar</td>
<td>10.12.91, 06.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patel Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anand Parbat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moti Nayar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**North**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Lines</td>
<td>10.08.90, 20.09.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timar Fur</td>
<td>16.11.90, 03.01.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roop Nagar</td>
<td>04.02.90, 16.04.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Nagar</td>
<td>05.07.90, 25.09.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subzi Mandi</td>
<td>11.11.90, 29.12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratap Nagar</td>
<td>10.01.91, 22.03.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarai Rohilla</td>
<td>27.07.91, 18.08.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadar Bazaar</td>
<td>10.10.91, 14.12.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bara Hindu Rao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashmir Gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotwali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahori Gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**North-West**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashok Vihar</td>
<td>19.07.91, 20.10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shalimar Bagh</td>
<td>10.12.90, 15.01.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsway Camp</td>
<td>20.03.90, 25.05.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adarsh Nagar</td>
<td>18.06.90, 17.08.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narela</td>
<td>20.10.90, 15.12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Town</td>
<td>14.01.91, 24.03.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultan Furi</td>
<td>25.05.91, 18.06.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangol Furi</td>
<td>24.05.91, 11.12.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraswati Vihar</td>
<td>13.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samaipur Badli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahangir Furi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darbari Gali</td>
<td>25.06.90, 18.09.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandni Mahal</td>
<td>12.12.90, 02.02.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jami Masjid</td>
<td>18.04.90, 28.06.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamla Market</td>
<td>24.10.90, 11.11.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauz Qazi</td>
<td>10.01.91, 30.03.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahori Gate</td>
<td>15.05.91, 30.07.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faisel Gali</td>
<td>20.10.91, 19.11.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nabi Karim</td>
<td>20.12.91, 10.01.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karol Bagh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prasad Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakender Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Delhi  Parliament Street  21.07.89, 20.10.89.
  Connaught Place  14.12.89, 10.01.90.
  Mandir Marg  20.03.90, 15.05.90.
  Chankya Purii  30.07.90, 24.09.90.
  Tughlaq Road  16.12.90, 10.02.91.
  Tilak Marg  18.04.91, 19.06.91.
  20.08.91, 10.10.91.
  20.12.91, 16.01.92.

East  Gandhi Nagar  04.06.89, 19.08.89.
  Geeta Colony  23.12.89, 02.02.90.
  Shakar Pur  30.03.90, 08.05.90.
  Vivek Vihar  17.07.90, 29.09.90.
  Krishan Nagar  17.11.90, 16.12.90.
  Preet Vihar  20.02.91, 28.03.91.
  Trilok Purii  24.05.91, 20.07.91.
  Kaivan Purii  19.09.91, 14.11.91.
  Anand Vihar  16.01.92

North-East  Seelam Pur  07.07.89, 20.09.89.
  Trilok Purii  18.11.89, 30.01.90.
  Bhaian Purii  12.02.90, 28.04.90.
  Shahdra  30.06.90, 05.08.90.
  Welcome  14.11.90, 13.12.90.
  Mansarovar Park  25.02.91, 25.04.91.
  Seema Purii  28.06.91, 19.08.91.
  Nand Nagri  10.10.91, 18.12.91.
  30.01.92

NOTE: Nearly 3-4 hours have been devoted for about 20 to 25 days at each district in various police stations as per the dates mentioned above for collecting the data. This includes Saturday, Sunday and Gazetted Holidays also as the researcher has easy and ready access to the visit to the police stations and the data with the Record Moharars.

TABLE - 5

PLACEMENT AND TIME SCHEDULE FOR DATA COLLECTION FROM MFS PERSONNEL, SHOs OF POLICE STATIONS OF DISTRICTS UNDER STUDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dutv Officer of MFS</td>
<td>MFS, New Kotwali</td>
<td>Morning and Evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dutv Officer of Police Stations.</td>
<td>Police Stations in the Districts.</td>
<td>Evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>SHOs</td>
<td>Police Stations</td>
<td>Morning, evening and night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Beat Constables</td>
<td>in beat areas</td>
<td>Morning, mid-day evening &amp; night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Division Officers in Division areas Morning, evening and night.

7. MPS personnel Areas of Home Day time.
   (during home visits).

-----------------------------------------------

NOTE:
The researcher has been visiting the places in the morning, day time, evening and even at night as the researcher is working as Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Delhi Police Administration and because of which more accessibility to the timings, facility, mobility and free accessibility for contacting the police personnel who are involved in the investigation of the missing persons and the unidentified dead bodies where inquests (under section 174 CrPC of 1973) are held. During the night patrolling of the researcher which is almost every week, has also been utilised for the collection of data and discussions in addition to the regular night patrolling and checking of Police Stations, Check Posts, border Posts and meeting the supervisory officers viz. SHOs and ACP.

3.5 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

3.5.1.1 Data Analysis

All the data are analysed in terms of the correlatives of the variables, economic-status-affluent, rich, service class, middle class, lower middle-class, labourer, poor and lumpen proletariat community and their attitudinal change, aptitudinal change, behavioural change, frequency, mean and percentage.

3.5.1.2 The ratio is used to calculate the total number of persons missing and total number of persons traced with that of the population of the police district and that of the
Union Territory of Delhi. Various habits of the parents, missing persons, occupation of the parents, treatment meted out to missing persons by parents, familial set-up-normal home-broken home, family environment 'dark period', earning and mode of livelihood during the missing period, regionwise, emotional and psychological feelings, pleasant and unpleasant memory, wanderlust tendency, habitual missing, religionwise ratio and mode of recovery of the missing persons have been analysed.

3.5.1.3 Ratio of the number of staff posted in the MPS per volume of population as per the recommendation of the Delhi Police Commission, 1966-68, National Police Commission, 1980-81 and Srivastava Study Group Committee Report, 1984 have been analysed. Ratio arrived at from the quantum of the reporting of missing persons with that of number of MPS personnel, computerisation process in PCR, CRO and NCRB has been analysed. The ratio of the Supervisory Officers and Subordinates for better control and effective supervision to monitor for better performance in the tracing of missing persons has been analysed in the light of the administrative, organisational and management theories.

3.5.1.4 In order to find out the association and correlation between the perception of the MPS personnel to carry out their home enquiry visits, traps, drives, raids and investigative techniques to trace the missing persons as per the directions given by the Supervisory Officers viz. ACP, DCP, Addl.CP and CP and the facilities and amenities available in MPS, the reasons for poor performance has been analysed.
3.5.1.5 Association and correlation between the perception of Probation Officers, Superintendents and Wardens of Observation Homes, Children Homes, Juvenile Homes and Nari Niketan and the facilities provided by Delhi Administration in practice to carry out the activities of rehabilitation of the traced missing persons and also the association of the restoration of the missing persons to their parents were tested.

3.5.1.6 Turn-over rate of the MPS personnel are calculated from information of the staffing pattern by using the formula as under:

\[
\text{Crude turnover rate} = \frac{\text{Number of leavers}}{\text{Number at the beginning + Number at the end}} \times 100
\]

**NOTE:**

Leavers - Number of personnel transferred or promoted or retired or willfully or wantonly absent from duty.

3.5.1.7 The study sampling included 300 subjects. Out of which various tabulations have been formulated for the causative factors of missing such as mortality of parents, type of home, habits of the parents and missing persons, occupation of the parents, treatment meted out to the missing persons by parents, mode of livelihood during missing period, 'dark period', psychological and emotional feeling, pleasant and unpleasant memories during missing pathological and psychological indices, age-wise, regionwise, religionwise, districtwise, economic conditionwise. Statewise missing persons have been analysed and tabulated. Involvement of the missing person in the criminal activity or anti-social...
activity as a perpetrator, accomplice or associate, on-looker or imitator has been analysed with the sample subjects.

3.5.1.6. **SOCIAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS**

Social Cost-Benefit analysis has been carried out for the loss of the unsurmountable and irrecoverate assets which cannot be measured or rated by means of money alone. In this the variable of the human assets or human resources is measured in terms of the contribution to varied national objectives. The assessment of social profitability of the missing persons when they are traced without any loss of time is to be evaluated and measured in the form of their potentialities of the human values of human resources. It cannot be assessed on the basis of commercial profitability and is not measurable in terms of monetary expenditure. The social cost-benefit analysis also encompasses costs inflicted on benefits accruing to various sections of the society as a consequence and restoration of the tracing of the missing persons. Had the person be not missing he or she would have become an entrepreneur, a doctor, an engineer, a teacher, a political leader, a scientist or a businessman to support his family and to bring about advancement, propulsive constructive socially relevant activities with social profitability. It also paves way for the tracing of missing persons which will be in a highly measurable quantity, with intangible benefit to the society. By using the 'Standard Conversion Factor' and social weights, the benefit that accrue in tracing the missing persons quickly without any loss of time will yield immeasurable national wealth. National wealth if it is saved without being eroded away, is
the national wealth produced. The potentialities of the missing persons when they are traced well in time without being hurled into anti-social activities or criminal activities which are totally unproductive, the human resources will be saved which in turn will be the national wealth saving in multi proportions.

In the study of missing persons Social Cost Benefit analysis is the 'Social Burden alleviation analysis'. Here the problem of measurement arises. Benefits and costs are broadly classified into three categories:

Example

(i) Quantifiable and translatable into money terms

Cost  Benefit
Construction of dam  Electricity

(ii) Quantifiable but cannot be translated into money terms.

Construction of dam

1. Irrigation
2. Saving of life during flood.

Unassignable money terms to human life.

(iii) Neither quantifiable nor translatable into money terms.

Construction of dam

Benefit intangible, beautification of the dam site and landscape, as as sweet memories.

Tracing of missing persons means the alleviation of the social burden or mitigating the anti-social activities, delinquencies and crimes. Tracing and restoration are the social responsibility of the State in the welfare and well-

77 Enunciated by the researcher.
being of the society so that there is improvement in the public order and tranquillity without much of delinquent, deviant and criminal hazards. It is a 'service rendering activity' and not a profit earning or revenue collecting institution. It is like public health or postal department to render service to community which are intangible in nature and give indirect benefits to the society at large. 79

The main thrust in methodology is to quantity the loss in human assets. This will lead to investigation (analysis) as to the cost of improvement in Missing Person Squad and the benefits of reduction in number of missing persons and the benefits of rapid and higher rate of retrieval of missing persons. The unquantifiable aspect of retrieval of human free aspirations from the bondage of anti-social elements will pose valuation problems. This can be a research in human asset retrieval and restoration from its sub-optimal use to optimal use. The method of valuation of human assets in 'the missed' is an easy task for those lost persons who are from a career, job or vocation. In their cases the value of the lost human asset is a 'multiple factor index' and is estimated using economists method of assessing human assets. It is the capitalized annual earning multiplied by the unexpired economically active work life period. For example if the lost person was earning a lakh of rupees per annum and he should have worked for a period of 10


years before reaching superannuation age i.e. 58 (after which he cannot be called an economically active work force). Then:

Value of the human asset = Capitalised Annual Earning \times 48

missing persons = Unexpired economically active work life period.

Missing person - A

Earning of A = 1 Lakh per annum.

Age of A at the time of missing = 48

Total Earning of A had he been not missing = 1 \times 10 = 10 lakhs.

In case of juveniles, children and minors, it is difficult to use the above suggested valuation methods, since there was no annual earning which could be used as a basis for human asset valuation. Therefore, surrogates are developed, i.e. substitute valuation procedure. In case of children one can attempt to use the earning of a child (in child labour employment activities like match works, crackers making of other activities where children are employed). In their cases it cannot be a multiple factor index of whose capitalised earnings of unexpired life of these persons who are lost of missing. Particularly in cases of loss of missing children annual capitalised earning cannot be used and so the economically valid work life - surrogates have been developed.
3.5.1.9 The items of questionnaire, opinionnaire of MPS of Delhi Police Administration, other functionaries and police officers who are connected with the tracing of missing persons, the Social Welfare Department functionaries right from Probation Officers to Superintendents and Social Welfare Matrons are scored and analysed as follows.

A: The opinionnaire of MPS personnel of Delhi Administration has opinion in two dimensions desired and existing in horizontal columns against number of items of vertical rows. Each dimensional item is scored on a 4 point scale as: Disagree (1 point), Uncertain (2 points), Agree (3 points) and Absolutely Agree/Strongly agree/Emphatically Agree (4 points). whereas each existing dimensional item is also scored on 4 point scale as: Not at all (1 point), Not sure (2 points), to some extent (3 points) and To greater extent (4 points). Consequently, the theoretical range of scores is figured 12 to 48 for the both dimensional items. The scoring of each Respondent/Subject is worked out separately.

The motivating factors have been taken into account with separate dimension containing 10 number of items.

B: The opinionnaire of the Police Personnel who are connected with the investigation of the tracing of missing persons and the investigation of the unidentified dead bodies has opinion in two dimensions: desired and existing as per the previous calculations.

Later on Mean and Standard deviation is calculated. Statistically T-test is used to find out the significant difference between the 'desired and existing
'motivational factors and between the ' desired and existing maintenance factors'.

3.5.1.10 Communication

The item of communication for the MFS personnel and the Social Welfare Department personnel have horizontal frequencies of communications against contents of communications on vertical rows reporting, registration investigation, home visits, raids, drivers traps, tracing, intermediary stay, restorations, trial in the courts, review, performance evaluation and discussions, problems in the investigation, and lack of facilities. Each frequency of communication scores as: Never (0 point), Rarely (1 point), Monthly (2 points), Fortnightly (3 points) and Daily (4 Points). Hence, each Respondent/Score theoretically ranges between 0 to 4 points for each content item. Total scores by both MFS personnel and the Probation Officers, Superintendents and wardens of the Social Welfare Department and of all Observation Homes (boys and girls), Children Homes and Nari Niketans are calculated separately for each content item. Total scores each content item with that of the MFS personnel and Social Welfare Department personnel have been calculated and relative percentage of trading has been compared with that of the MFS personnel of Bombay Commissionerate.

3.5.1.11 Timed Demand Analysis was carried out for the efficiency of management of by Objectives (MBO) method for MFS of Delhi Police Administration.

Total number of police personnel available in the Delhi Police Administration was taken into account with that
of the number of personnel posted in each police unit.

Police personnel used for policing and non-policing duties (Crime and Non-Crime scenes) have been calculated as follows.

\[
\text{Percentage of police} = \frac{\text{Number of Personnel posted}}{\text{Total number of Delhi Police personnel}} \times 100
\]

3.5.1.12 Working hours in the shift system of the MPS personnel and the number of cases registered as missing persons and the number of investigation of cases of the unidentified dead bodies, home enquiry visits, raids, drives, traps of the MPS personnel in tracing the missing persons per shift are calculated as under :-

A) The working hours per week per MPS personnel (applicable to the staff on shift duty) are computed as under :-

Step 1. Average number of day's work per year by the MPS personnel by subtracting the availed Earned Leave, casual leave, medical leave and other duty offs from the total days of the years 365.

Step 2. Find the average number of available MPS personnel per day throughout a year by multiplying the average number of day's work per year by the number of MPS personnel who are deployed for registering the cases, investigation of the dead bodies, for carrying out home visits, raids, traps and drives divided by 365.

Step 3. Subtract the fixed number of MPS personnel working in the three shifts from the average number of available MPS personnel to work per day to obtain the average number of available MPS personnel to work in three shifts.
Step 1 Find the total available working hours of each shift per year by multiplying the number of hours and average/fixed number of MPS personnel available to work in that shift with 365.

Step 2 Add total available investigation and tracing hours of three shifts of a year to obtain total available working hours per year.

Step 3 Divide the total available investigation/tracing hours per year by number off weeks in a year and number of MPS personnel available per day throughout the year to obtain average number of working hours per week per staff of MPS.

B) The working hours per week per staff is calculated by considering Step 1 as above and then multiply the average number of day's work per day by average number of working hours in day and divided by number of weeks in a year.

C) To calculate the number of missing cases traced by Beat Constables and Division Officers of the Police Station in the District have been taken into account from the number of hours in the shift of the Beat Duty. Division duty per week which in turn was calculated for a year.

3.5.1.13 Total number of missing persons reported during the period of research was calculated from the data collected. Average was found out by dividing the total figure by 12 (1980-1991) and further divided by 365 to find out the number of persons missing per day. It was further decided by 24 to find out the number of persons missing in every single hour.

3.5.2 DATA PRESENTATION

The data collected were analysed, estimated and evaluated are presented in various forms as under :-
3.5.2.1.

(i) Tabulations.

(ii) Simple Tables with categorisation.

(iii) Complex tables with multiplicity of variables.

(iv) Proforms.

3.5.2.2. Diagrams

(i) Simple Bars

(ii) Multiple Bars.

(iii) Percentage

(iv) Subdivided

3.5.2.3. Pictographs

Cartographs (Maps), Pie-diagrammes - Districtwise.

Police Station-wise, - area of concentration.

3.5.2.4. Graphs.

(i) Line graphs

(ii) Variables

(iii) Correlatives.

(iv) Multiple variables.

3.5.2.5. Circular - diagramatic

3.5.2.6. Flow chart

3.5.2.7. Discussions and Examples.

3.5.2.8. Box columns - representation of institutions - Executive organs - Administrative Heads.

3.5.2.9. Representation with trees and branches of various Units, Branches.

3.5.2.10. Chain structures - span of control - organisational charts - cyclic diagramatic representation - graphic representation - continuum.