DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION
AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
7.1 Discussion

7.1 Conclusion

7.1 Recommendations
7.1 DISCUSSION

The magnitude of the quantum of missing persons constitutes a grim and frightful problem due to its enormousness and immensity leading to multidimensional consequences in the Union Territory of Delhi. During the period under study from Magnitude, enormousness 1980 to 1991 (12 years) and immensity of the 1,11,741 persons are problem of Missing reported missing. Out Persons, of these only 57,971 persons were traced. The remaining 54,665 persons still remain untraced over the years. Their whereabouts are not known and they are forgotten once for all. Their entity and existence verify merged with invisibility. There may be many a number of solitary bleeding hearts of mothers, crying in agony and wilderness for these indiscernible tollers. These unseemly human assets and potentialities are utilised in the perpetration of organised criminal activities of pickpocketing, luggage lifting, petty thieving, boot-legging, liquor-vendor, and drug-peddling: marginal crimes of pimping, begging, prostitution and sale of juvenile stolen goods; victimless crimes of homosexuality and gambling and exploitative activities of child labour, factory labour, domestic servants, hotel boys, workshop helpers, quarrymen and social-abhorrence activities of rag-picking, begging, singing in train and fortune-telling. Their potentialities and talents are not utilised in the constructive social activities. There is disdain, misuse and abuse of the human honour and self-esteem by anti-social elements. bad
characters and criminals. They are not able to choose their evocations of their own will and 'free choice. They are coerced, threatened, enthralled, kept under Expanding Ramifications duress, and tortured to of Exploitative plunge into criminal criminality, activities totally against their will. The organised criminal gangs, under-world criminals and anti-social elements exploit the missing persons in total.

No 'Free Choice' enslavement and servitude 'Servitude' as trading of them is poor and criminals are in the full knowledge of it. Since the missing persons are utilised in the enthralment as slaves and 'bonded labours' they remain as 'social burden' of the society. According to the data available on missing persons on an average of 9312 persons are reported missing per annum. From 1980-1991 (12 years - 1,11,741 missing persons are reported). Missing Persons as This is 26 persons per 'Social Burden'

day to put it clearly, on an average of one person is missing in every single hour. There is no denial of the fact that this figure itself is alarming. But more than this remains the 'dark figure' which consists of unreported missing persons. This issue gets compounded as there is no reliable national statistics. All these untraced missing persons become the 'social burden' if not 'social parasites'. The untraced missing persons are one of the factors for tremendous increase in delinquency and
In the Union Territory of Delhi, inquests conducted during the period under study are 48,348 on the unnatural death, on an average of 4026 inquests per annum. Out of are 18,131 criminal cases were registered. This is on an average of 1581 criminal cases every year. The investigation of unidentified dead bodies are left in the lurch after conducting inquests and registering cases wherever external injuries of strangulation, deep wounds, cut marks and rape symptoms are found.

Unidentified dead bodies remain where arrests are effected and culprits are brought to books, unidentified dead bodies remain unidentified for ever. Heinous crimes were committed and the bodies were thrown out in an unidentifiable manner by mutilating, dismembering and disfiguring. There is no proper maintenance of record and investigation is allowed to be in full slumber for long. The heinous crimes connected with the missing persons and unidentified dead bodies are

Section 306 Indian Penal Code (IPC) - Crimes connected with Missing Persons
Homicide-Murder - and Unidentified dead bodies
Section 302 IPC - Murder-Cum-Rape -
Section 376/302 IPC. Dowry Death - Section 304-B IPC. Death by Accident - 304-A IPC. Abetment to commit suicide -
Section 306 IPC. Other physical and mental ailments - mental
disorder, mental retardation, amnesia, paranoia, schizophrenia and psychosis, kidnapping and abduction
section 363/366 IPC.

Missing persons are invaluable human assets and
unfathomable human resources. Unidentified dead bodies are
the loss of

Need for the study unsurmountable.
irrecuperate and
priceless human assets. If the missing persons are children
and juveniles, they are the potential reservoir of energy,
ability and talents. They are the edifice of the futuristic
society of India. The value of the missing person is
incalculable and inestimable. Appropriate steps were not
taken for effective tracing and therefore, a large number of
missing persons, on an average of 50% still remain untraced.
If this situation is allowed to continue, society has to face
serious repercussions as their talents and potentialities are
not utilised in socially relevant activities. For the
preservation of the interest of society they have to be
traced well in time and unidentified dead bodies have to be
identified and culprits brought to books. This crucial task
of tracing the missing persons and the investigation and
conducting anquest on the

Task of tracing unidentified dead bodies
entrusted to Police are entrusted to Police
by the society, world
over, as police department has certain operational advantages
over other agencies such as ultra-modern methods of
communication, training facilities, infrastructural net work
with Indian and international jurisdiction. "Whoever either
Definition of Missing Persons

A person is said to be a missing person if he/she

1. Lost contact voluntarily or due to force of circumstances in the congregation or desert home or abode either unknowingly or wilfully, temporarily or permanently or forcibly removed and hurled into or taken-up anti-social activities, delinquency, immorality or criminality. is said to be a missing person." Person includes children, juveniles, adults and old persons of both sex.

Missing persons are classified as follows. (i) Unknowledgeable missing - lost in the gathering, congregation crowd. (ii) Lost due to mental disorder or mental retardation. They are also known as 'unidentified persons'. The other category, often mixed up with missing person is 'wanted person' by police or court or lodged in police custody or judicial custody. These 'wanted persons' are either involved in any violation of law or in the commission of crime. The category of missing extends to (i) casual missing, (ii) purposive missing - Runaways, fraudulent missing to avoid IT, ITP or LIC claim and desert home or failure in the examination (iii) Forced missing - kidnapping or abduction leading to murder, rape, dacoity-cum-abduction leading to recovery of unidentified dead body. The constitution of India envisages the duties of the State to take care of her citizens in all welfare activities. Articles 23, 24, 35, 36 (d), 45 and 47. Prohibition of traffic in human beings, forced labour and prohibition of
employment of children in factories are envisaged in the
Policy also prescribe
welfare activities of all Social Relevance and
her citizens and particul- Constitutional
larly welfare of the chil-
dren. Despite the fact these provisions are not enforced in
spirit and letters, The consummate excellence of the
provisions are not given operative effect.

The Punjab Police Rules

Legal sanction to (FFR) and the Standing
MPS

Orders 252 and 257 of the
Delhi Police Administration

prescribe general functioning of the MPS. This came
into being in 1966 when the population of Delhi was 20.02
lakhs with very little anonymity and a few cases of missing.
But there is no separate act or provisions available in the
Indian Penal Code for instituting action against those who
exploit the missing persons for anti-social or criminal
activities. In as much as there is no provision in any act
to take care of the missing persons. At present, missing
persons when they are recovered are taken under section 13 of
the Juvenile Justice act 1966 which is meant for the
"neglected juveniles". Nor there is any provision in any of
the acts for administering therapy, counselling to the
missing persons and parents after the recovery. No advisory
board is provided. No provision for launching public
awareness programmes. Preventive, detective and curative
programmes are not prescribed. No budgetary provision is
made exclusively for MPS in the Delhi Police Administration.
In the year 1986 with the advent of the revised Standing Order 252 the functioning of the MFS was narrowed down to the trading, intermediary stay and production in the Court with special reference to children and juveniles only. With regard to adult missing persons the same is entrusted to the local Police Stations without any rhyme or reason. The MFS has purposively segregated its functioning without any specific reason. The malfunctioning of the MFS has touched its peak by shedding of its responsibilities. there has been a tremendous increase in the population. From 1966 to 1991, 1961 : 20.02 lakhs, 1991 : 83.70 lakhs. Despite the fact the staff provided to the MFS has not been increased. Nor the administrative structure has been revamped. There has been a total neglect of this unit as no supervisory office took interest in the functioning of this unit even though this unit deals with the human resources, potentialities and human asset. Even the staff provided in 1966 as per the report of Delhi Police Commission under Juvenile Aid, Social Defence, Homicide, Kidnapping and Abduction Unit under the banner of the MFS, has been depleted and utilized elsewhere in the Crime Branch.

The MFS with the minimum staff ineffective had been struggling with Organisational design maximising reports of the missing persons. The responsibilities entrusted are in higher proportion with utter neglect of revamping and
restructuring. Other factors which contributed considerably for this failure and poor performance are as under:

(i) Poor staffing pattern

Dissatisfied Staff with utter neglect.

(ii) No criteria for posting of police personnel to

MPS. Cyclic changes or rotational mechanism is not followed.

(iii) (a) Posting in MPS is considered as a punishment.

(b) Shift system - tiresome; no duty off is provided
due to shortage of staff.

(iv) No orientation or

No in-service training imparted in

training programme human psychology and

behavioural sciences.

(v) No motivating factors

No motivating factors like rewards,

appreciation. President

Medals for meritorious

service or distinguished services and Out-of-turn

promotion.

(vi) Adequate facilities

are not provided - Lack of Facilities and

lack of Mobility accommodation,
furniture, stationery, record keeping, malkhans, beddings for intermediary stay, kitchen & canteen facilities and mobility - Motor Transport.
(vii) Lack of amenities like investigation kits, photography, microphotography, dark room, photostat. Non-availability of machine, wireless amenities sets, motorola, teletype alarm, FAX machine, computer terminals, storing facilities for documentation and retrieval systems albums and publication of Hué and Cry notice.

(viii) Poor maintenance of No cataloguing system record, data compilation and categorization of missing persons.

(ix) Auto - match - system of Modern methods of missing with traced persons instrumental technology is not carried out as there is no modern techniques not used available.

(x) No facility of intermediary stay of the restored or traced persons.

(xi) Budgetary provision for Meagre Budgetary MPS is not allocated provision exclusively from the Crime Branch financial out - lay.

(xii) No source money or Secret Sources Fund or permanent advance is made available to take care of the traced persons before restoration and production in the Court.

(xiii) No coordination with inter-state police and local police, even though both are under the same Delhi Police Administration.

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Lack of preventive, detective and curative programmes. No public awareness programme launched. No training - initial refresher or orientation courses are not run to impart training and inculcate interest in tracing method.

(xv) No interest is taken by the supervisory officers as they themselves feel that MFS is a neglected unit and they have been dumped there. Supervisory officers have not even visited the MFS for long. They have not assigned the tasks to the MFS personnel. Task-oriented or goal-oriented approach has not been followed. They have not cared for the welfare of the MFS personnel. Supervisory officers have not evinced keen enthusiasm in launching public awareness programmes. They are hasslers with non-reactive with negative attitude.

(xvi) Investigative techniques are neither learnt nor taught to the new entrants in the working out of unidentified dead bodies.

(xvii) Undefined roles of MFS personnel. No goal perception.

(xviii) Utter callousness wanton neglect, wilful discarding and total indifference to the tracing of missing persons and in the investigation of unidentified dead bodies.

(xix) Lack of stimulative reflexes, lethargic responsiveness
and ineffective of MPE has been at its zenith leading to poor percentage of tracing.

(xx) No review is conducted. Not any inspection is carried out. Quarterly, half-yearly by supervisory officers, and annual review of the performance of the tracing, reasons for untrace and poor investigation of the unidentified dead bodies are not carried out.

(xxii) No 'performance evaluation report' is available for MPE personnel. There is no role perception. Duties are not well defined. No work log is maintained.

(xxii) No surprise checking is done by any of the supervisory police officers.

(xxiii) No line relationship - structural matrix. Span of control. Due to lack of undefined duties no control is exercised on work. Performance and apathy is touching its peak in MPE.

(xxiv) No any effort has been ever made to revamp the administrative structure of MPE. No reorganisation process has ever been taken up.

The unquantifiable human

Liquidation of unquantifiable assets of the missing human assets and resources persons are evaluated on the basis of the social cost benefit analysis. If there is no retrieval of human free aspirations from the bondage of the anti-social elements, bad characters and criminals their potentialities go to the optimal use or in total liquidation. The immeasurable human assets can be retrieved by means of
quick tracing so that they do not fall prey in the hands of the criminals and are not utilized in the anti-social and socially abhorrent activities. Nor are they allowed to hurl into criminality. The human resources are liquidated by them. These can be prevented which in turn is the national wealth saved by quickening the process of tracing.

After the categorisation of the incidence of missing causative factors have been analyzed. The peak age group of missing has been found to be between 13 and 16 years - adolescents and juveniles. Out of 300 samples, 33 are juveniles. Second rating of missing is in the age group below 13 years. Purposive missing from both these groups have been 92. Out of total samples purposive missing has been 40.33% due to bad habits, bad company and freedom seeking tendency. 21.66% have been with wanderlust tendency and 17.66% have been cinema-goers, once again a wanderlust and pleasure seeking tendency. During analysis it has come to surface that parental life status of parents alive were 12%. Normal homes 12% where in the parents did not have any chronic habits like alcohol, drug and immorality. The parents were found to be lovable and affectionate - 15%. In spite of all this favourable climate, there has been a tendency of aimlessness and "Carefree Personality effect" or "Carefree Personality effect". Wanderlust propensity. It has been observed in all these cases that the carefree personality is very much pronounced. Inter-woven with this is pleasure seeking tendency. In spite of cohesiveness in the family and also of normal life in the family which do not contribute to the incidence of missing, one of the important
factors causing the incidence of juvenile missing is the 'aimless personality' effect which is otherwise known as 'carefree personality' effect during the adolescence period. This tendency is also dominant during the transitional periods of pre-adolescence and adolescence.

The treatment meted out to the missing persons have been analysed. It was observed that maximum number of missing persons (156) have been treated without being battered and tortured. However, 73 samples have come up for battering. 12 taunting, 11 torture, 5 cruelty, 20 have been totally unconcerned. Compiling all these treatments it comes to 139 samples as far as the treatment meted out to the missing persons are concerned. From the evaluated figures it is evident that treatment meted out to the persons is very important which kindles the deep-seated propensity of missing. Even though the morality of the parents have been higher in number, they were found to be lovable and affectionate and also without any bad habits among themselves. Most of the missing persons (196 samples) have been without any bad habits. The incidence of missing has been on the higher side. The main personality is eclipsed when the treatment meted out to the missing persons have been bad. Missing propensity dominates subsiding or eclipsing the main characteristics of the personality. This is known as 'main personality eclipse effect'.

During the exaudi - exposed analysis, it was observed that the peak period of missing is pre-adolescence and adolescence period. This is mainly because excessive
Regimentation in the family and the juveniles want to have freedom and 'free choice'. It was also observed that during this period they can be very easily influenced or induced for purposive missing. There is also a tendency which protrudes to be heroic. This 'heroistic induction' is the imitative tendency of the learned process of sex and violence from the media, movie and environment.

Out of 300 samples, 66.66% are from the lower-middle class and from poor families. 75 - lower-middle class, 66 - marginal-middle class, 43 - labourers, 33 - unemployed, rurality - 21 and the remaining were beggars. Interestingly, it has been observed that not even a single case of affluent society as come up in the samples may due to manoeuvring. Economic strain or the concealment and secretive of the poverty is the root factum of missing. With a view to avoid 'stigmatization'. There is denial of the fact that poverty is the root cause for the 'incidence of missing' even though parents have been lovable and affectionate and without much of bad habits.

Out of the samples collected, 26 have been habitual missing. Once again, the habitual missing persons were found to be in the age group of between 13 and 16 years. Wanderlust tendency has been the predominant factor in the 'habitual missing'.

There is mushroom growth of Acts regarding the regulatory measures of the working condition of children and juveniles. To quote out a few are 'Employment of Children's' Act 1936, The Factories Act 1948, The Plantation Labour Act
Act 1966, and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 are in vogue. Unfortunately, the enforcement of any of these Acts is practically nil. The office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration of the Union Territory of Delhi is not able to furnish the statistical data of the working children who are either neglected, deserted, missing or of habitual missing.

An analysis was carried out for the pleasant and unpleasant memory of the missing persons during the 'dark period'. It was observed that mother was remembered (71) more by the missing persons with special reference to pleasant memory (62). Next gradation comes for the parents - (father and mother) were remembered more (41). The pleasant memory being 31 and unpleasant memory 10. The memory scale gives a remarkable change in the memories of father (35), (11) pleasant memory, and (24) unpleasant memory. It is easily proveable that the treatment meted out to the missing persons have been an unpleasant one leading to the incidence of missing which is one of the important causative factors.

The concentration pockets of tracing has been found to be the New Delhi Railway Station (141), South District (30), North District (34) and lesser in number are the remaining Districts. Out the samples collected, the State wise missing persons was analysed, Union Territory of Delhi - 131.
Bihar - 28, Uttar Pradesh - 25
West Bengal - 20, Madhya Pradesh - 23 and so on. Similarly, the missing persons found in other States have to be calculated. Since this calculation is not done by MPS, NCRRB or by any institution, no systematic approach is followed and therefore the missing persons remain untraced for a long time. By means of a new methodical approach that is being pronounced, the interstate tracing facilities will be available as the purpose of missing is in the highest in number (170) and the unknowable missing is in the next category (74).

Total missing persons reported during the period under study (1980 to 1991 (12 years) is 1,11,741). Out of these 57,072 have been traced and the remaining 54,669 still remain untraced. Their whereabouts are not known.

Grim Problem: Accordingly, an average of 9312 persons are missing every year. This leads to the calculation of the average of 26 missing persons per day. To put it in the perceivable perspective, one person is missing in every single hour in the Union Territory of Delhi. This is the human asset which is going to abuse, misuse and abuse. With a view to trace these missing persons without any loss of time, the new New Methodical Approach methodical approach is provided.

A large number of inquests (4520) are conducted every year. These inquests pertain to suicide and unidentified dead bodies. These unidentified dead bodies bear injuries struggle marks, strangulation marks, burns torture marks and cruelty committed upon them. Only in certain cases, criminal cases of murder or rape are registered but the accused is not
arrested and the culprits are not brought to books leaving these unidentified dead bodies in the lurch. A lot many heinous crime committed upon this dead bodies go scotch free as the culprits are not traced. The new methodical approach provided enables quick tracing of missing persons and the arrest of accused persons after due investigation on the unidentified dead bodies.

Out of the samples collected an analysis has been carried out to find out the mode of livelihood during the missing period 'dark period'. Maximum number of missing persons have survived on the money or articles which they have carried with them (41) and worked as servants - hotel boys (41), domestic servants (12), coolies/porter (20) and most of them lived upon aims -begging (35). Others lived upon employment as Hawkers, shoe-shine and junking (kебарі)es. There have been considerable number of cases of petty thieving, association with criminals and perpetration in the commission of crimes. An evaluation of this analysis illuminates the points that the missing persons have been the 'invisible toilers' and thrived upon the social abhorrence activities and on marginal crimes.

New Method of tracing the missing persons without any loss of time has been designed and the blue print is given. In this new methodical approach when were an information of missing is received in the police station. it is reduced into writing and due briefing is given to the Beat Constables and Division Officers. who in turn carry out searching without any loss of time.
Simultaneously, a wireless message is sent across to FCR, MPS and NBHF who in turn will match the photographs and descriptive roll of the missing persons with that of the New Methodical Approach of Tracing albums already prepared and kept in the computerisation process. A hue and cry notice is also issued, publication in media about the missing with photographs, identification and description are also undertaken. TV telecast is initiated. At the same time, wireless messages should be flashed to all the check posts, bus stands, ISBT and Railway Stations so that the escape of the missing persons from the jurisdiction of UT Delhi is inhibited. Wherever it is expected that certain inherent problems may cause delay, inter-state communication should be pressed into service immediately so as to avoid any delay in tracing the missing person whoever enters into other States. At an date, there is no procedure of maintaining the album or other computerised programme with the descriptive roll of the missing persons and the traced persons. In the new methodical approach the system of matching and computerisation process are induced so that the process of tracing is narrowed down and quickened. Checking by the MPS and FCR by blocking the roads will enable easy tracing as the escape routes are thoroughly searched. Searches at mental asylums, hospitals for accident cases and at Police Stations for "wanted persons" will facilitate in locating the missing person. This process also includes proper computerisation process of the list of
children who are already employed as hotel boys, factory workers, domestic servants, stone-breaking, auto repair helpers and parking attendants. By maintaining the catalogues and verification reports of such labourers in the Police Station, tracing process can be systematized. By the establishment of National Bureau of Missing Persons (NBMF), reports of missing and traced in UT Delhi, and in other States can be indexed. An intermediary-stay or midway care home is provided for the traced. During this stay the traced persons are allowed to be more comfortable and causative factors are ascertained. Accordingly appropriate counselling is administered. Hitherto, no midway-care home or after-care-home is available in the NPS of Delhi Police Administration.

(i) Adequate accommodation is provided as per blueprint provided in Figure - 26.

(ii) Mobility can be increased as per the scale provided in the proposed mode of NPS.

(iii) Computerisation process and colour coding are utilised to have maximum advantage.

(iv) Wireless sets, mobiles and teletype alarm are provided in all Police Stations, NPS, PGR, CRO and NBMF

(v) New designed computer proforms will enable easy tracing.

(vi) Budgetary provisions are made available for the intermediary stay, counselling and public awareness programme.
vii) Training is imparted on counselling and rehabilitation.

human psychology, importance
on resources and behavioural sciences.

viii) Rehabilitation programmes are provided with a view
to mitigate habitual missing. Non-governmental
organisations - voluntary agencies may be
couraged to come up with devoted service.
institutions run by Social Welfare Department are
not taking full care of the traced missing
persons. These have to be properly monitored and
revised. During the interview the rehabilitated
traced missing persons cried in agony. They were
contemptuous of the treatment meted out to them.
There is utter neglect and maladministration.
They are treated like slaves and battered for
every small mistake. Most of the traced and
rehabilitated persons wanted wanted to runaway
from these homes due to sadistic torture.

(ix) The Policy prescriptions also include that every
police district should have devoted social workers
or Honorary Special Police Officers (HSPO) who
have desired orientation, to deal with the traced
persons and to render all possible assistance.

(x) Programmes include 'training programme for police
personnel' to sensitise the issues of the missing
persons. Counselling and public awareness
programmes have a long way to go. The services of
lady police officers can be utilised to the
fullest advantage in dealing with the missing
persons particularly traced missing children.
CONCLUSION

STAFF

- Staff provided in MPS is inadequate.
- Total strength of the staff of MPS is disproportionate to the number of missing persons reported and also to the population of the Union Territory of Delhi.
- As the staffing pattern is poor, the distribution of work is also not as per norms because of which no proper focus is given to the major roles of the MPS.
- The MPS is functioning round-the-clock and also on all the 365 days of the year.
- There are three shifts : 6 AM to 2 PM; 2 PM to 8 PM and 8 PM to 6 AM. Since there is inadequacy of staff, the functioning of all the three shifts are with stress and strain.
- There is no criteria for the posting in MPS. Posting in MPS is regarded as a punishment. There is no cyclic process of transfer to and from MPS.
- MPS is the resort of dissatisfied and disgruntled staff. It is used as a dumping ground for unwanted staff.
- There is no devotion or dedication in the discharge of duties.
- There is no well defined duties for the MPS personnel.
- The lady inspector, incharge of the MPS, is not exercising proper control and effective supervision on the MPS personnel.

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

- The MPS is housed in PS New Kotwal, Sarva Gati, New Delhi, with a very little accommodation. Because of the
congested accommodation, the total functioning of the
MPS is in an ace fashion.

* Since no proper accommodation is provided, maintenance
of record is poor. It is claimed that there is no
separate room for record, maikhana, Reader, reporting
room and investigating officers room. Nor there is any
accommodation provided for the mid-way-care-home
(intermediary stay). Not even ladies rest-room is
provided.

* Kitchen and Canteen facilities are not provided.

* There is no provision for wireless cabin and dark room
for photography. No accommodation for computer
section.

MOBILITY AND COMMUNICATION

* Mobility in MPS is practically nil as there is only one
motor-cycle provided with limited quota of petrol.
Since mobility is negligibly small, the MPS personnel
do not avince keen enthusiasm in the discharge of their
duties. This is one of the most important factors for
poor performance of tracing. No 'home-enquiry-visit',
raids or traps are conducted due to lack of mobility.

* Modern communication methods are not followed. There
is no teletype alarm, motorcycle, top management set and
teleprinter. The teletype alarm facilitates the
communication input from Police Stations and from the
general public. This teletype alarm will also be
connected with PCR, CR0, NSMF and NCRB. But this
facility is not available with MPS. So much so the
inter-State communication is neither received nor
transmitted.
There is no computerisation process for 'auto-match system' and quick communication.

AMENITIES:

- There is no provision of photographic materials such as polaroid camera, enlarger and colour photography.
- Investigation kits are not available.
- During intermediary stay for providing food, utensils and for shelter, beddings are not available.
- Even bathing and toilet facilities are not adequate.
- Mimeographs are not available to prepare daily missing and traced reports in the form of Daily Police Bulletin.
- Neither library nor recreational facilities are available.

TRAINING:

- Neither any initial training is imparted nor in service courses are run to refresh and reorient the role perception of MPS. Nor any orientation course is run for the investigative techniques of unidentified dead bodies.
- As the roles are not perfectly defined, there is no demarcation in the discharge of duties amongst various ranks. This is one of the important factors for poor performance of trained.
- The attitude and dealing of MPS personnel with the aggrieved, distressed and discontent are not sympathetic and service oriented because of the lack of training in behavioural science and human psychology.

DOCUMENTATION:

- There is no proper maintenance of record of the missing
persons. In a single register, the reports of missing and traced are entered.

* There is no categorisation or segregation of minor, juvenile, adult and elderly persons. The report is absolutely sketchy and vague without any description.

* There is no separate register maintained for each police District; nor there is any register for inter-state missing and tracing.

* Where criminal cases are registered for kidnapping, abduction, rape, murder and dacoity-cum-murder, there is no record maintained for tracing.

* The register for unidentified dead bodies is maintained in a reluctant manner and in a non-descriptive format. Nor there is any effort to match the photographs or trace the culprit.

* Photo albums are not maintained for the purpose of matching the missing with the traced.

* The missing reports received from the police districts, sub-divisions and the police stations are not properly compiled.

* The report received from the Crime Record Office (CRO) and Police Control Room (FCR) are not matched or tallied with that of the missing report received in the MPE.

* There is no record available for inter-state messages either received or transmitted.

* There is no colour coding for different age groups or for sex.

* The hue and cry notice given is not properly compiled so as to discontinue the same when the missing persons
are traced. Similar case holds good in the TV telecast of the missing persons and also in the newspaper.

- As no sincere 'home enquiry visits' are conducted, the missing report initially received is not elaborated with other details pertaining to the causes of missing.

- Since causative factors of missing are not analysed there is no record available for the counselling process and rehabilitation.

- There is no register available for the habitual missing persons.

- As the habits, associates, trades known and other details pertaining to missing person which may act as clues for the possible place of asylum or abode is not documented, the tracing process becomes quite cumbersome. Elimination process of tracing is not followed.

- Since there is no proper documentation of the missing and traced reports, the matching process of unidentified dead bodies becomes futile.

- There is no compartmentalisation of casual missing, purposive missing, forced missing and wanted persons. Because of non-compartmentalisation, there is utter chaos in tracing. There is also utter callousness on the part of the MPS personnel as the missing reports are in congestion.

**NO SEPARATE ACT FOR MISSING**

- There is no separate Act for missing persons in India. In other countries, there are Acts in this regard. When the missing persons are traced before restoration, they are taken under Section 13 of Juvenile Justice Act
1986 which is meant for neglected children. There is no provision in any of the Acts to take action against the exploiters, bad-characters and criminals who exploit the missing persons during the missing period or 'dark period'.

- Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India and Part IV Directive Principles of the State follow in the Articles 36, 38 (f), 45 and 47 envisage prohibition of child labour and traffic in human beings. But this is not followed in spirit and letters as the enforcement agency - police does not take cognizance in practicality.

- Missing persons are also utilised in the human organ transplantation as they are not traced well in time.
7.1 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

This research has been exploratory and fact finding. The analysis of the data collected brings about revelations in certain grey areas which have been, hitherto, left untouched. The researcher feels and suggests that further research is necessary as new vistas have opened up from this research to find out the following:

- The diagnostic analysis of the causative factors prompt to administer appropriate therapy - moral therapy, psycho therapy, behavioral therapy, reality therapy, counselling and rehabilitation to the traced missing persons so as to mitigate the repetitive tendency of missing or incidence of habitual missing.

- Proper counselling is necessary not only to the traced missing persons but also to the parents so as to nurture the traced with due care. Family is the basic unit in characterization of the children. The families which are cold - lack of warmth, neglected, unconcerned, rejected, pseudo-concerned and unconcerned, emotional starvation, excessive regimentation and broken homes can be properly counselled for positive internalised norms of the family so that the family environment blossoms as a happy one. From the analysis of the data collected and evaluation of the causative factors, it was observed that more of wanderlust tendency, bad company, cinema goers with 'freedom seeking tendency' and 'self managing tendency' are pronounced during the periods of pre-adolescence and adolescence. It was also observed from the analytical data that when there is a
termination of love and affection from the parents and lack of comforting during stress and strain. Children and juveniles desert home and start missing. They even develop an aversion towards the family atmosphere. When the family environment is not congenial, the incidence of missing predominates. During the process of counselling this aspect shall have to be stressed to bring about realization in the minds of the parents. This will enable to lower the percentage of missing. It was evaluated that the missing persons have spent their 'dark period' - missing period, in agonyful manner. They were toiling to earn their livelihood. They work as factory labourer, quarry labourer, hotel boys, domestic servants, begging and with anti-social elements and criminals. The organised criminal gangs and under-world gangs exploit, misuse, abuse and extort the missing persons by total enthrallment, enslavement and servitude. They are not allowed even to express their 'free will' or 'free choice' and are verily as 'bonded labourers'. During the 'dark period', missing persons have been living as 'social parasites' consequently turning as 'social burden' of the society. This has to be eradicated at the beginning itself. Falch which there will be cancerous growth in the society. By the inuction of moral education in the schools, the propensity of missing can be mitigated or minimized by imparting 'school extension programmes' and moral education. Intermediary stay and rehabilitative programmes will enable in the curtailment of the incidence of missing and habitual missing.
The staffing pattern of MFR was sanctioned in the year 1866 when the population of Delhi was 20.02 lakhs with little anonymity and a few cases of missing. The same strength is continued that too in a depilated form even in 1991 i.e. after a lapse of 30 years when the population of Delhi has shown a mercurial shoot-up to 93.70 lakhs with modernity, urbanisation, industrialisation and mushroom growth of resettlement colonies leading to enormous anonymity. So much so the missing report is totalling to 12,540 (1991). No serious thought has ever been given for increasing the strength nor any effort has been made to revamp the MFR of Delhi Police Administration. The new model and the blueprint given by the researcher will enable in mitigating the incidence of missing and increasing the tracing percentage by improving the work performance and efficiency. Self contained proposal is presented for remodelling the MFR administration, process of tracing and provisions for modernization with versatile instrumental technology and improved communication network. A new methodical approach with nascent dimensions in the process of tracing the missing persons is evolved which will go a long way in the annals of the human resources. Modern scientific methods of investigation of the unidentified dead bodies and the matching process to track down the culprits is propounded to bring about efficiency and efficacy.

Adequate budgetary provisions shall have to be made available to the MFR exclusively so that facilities can
be provided: amenities can be well equipped and
technological advancements could be brought in for
instantaneous tracing of missing persons and in the
investigation of the unidentified dead bodies by
bringing the culprits to book.

- By the establishment of the National Bureau of Missing
  Persons (NBMP) which may be either housed in the
  National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), R.K.Puram, New
  Delhi or as a separate establishment will enable
  instantaneous tracing of missing persons.

  Computerisation process, preparation of photo albums,
  installation of teletype alarm, issuance of
  mimeographs, retrieval of micro-photographic
documentation, publication of Delhi Police Bulletin of
  missing and traced, hue and cry notice, TV telecast and
  all other related matters of missing and traced of
  inter-State interest will come into force. This will
  not only quicken the process of tracing but also will
  facilitate the recovery of the missing persons without
  being hurled into anti-social activities and falling a
  prey in the hands of the criminals.

- Separate Acts for enactment are - Indian Missing
  Persons Act (IMPA) and Indian Missing Children's
  Assistance Act (IMCAA) will envisage provisions for
  stringent action against the anti-social elements, bad
  characters and criminals who exploit the missing
  persons. It will also provide facilities for
  counselling, advisory boards, public awareness
  programmes and the inclusion of non-governmental
  organisations (NGOs) which are committed to the
upliftment and emancipation of the missing persons. There will also be provisions for the inclusion of social workers and Honorary Special Police Officers (HSPOs) to render help and assistance in the tracing of missing persons. During the analysis of the causative factors, from the samples collected 66.66% of the missing persons are from the lower-middle class and poor families. And, therefore, poverty alleviation programmes have to be taken on a war-footing by the Government, failing which, the incidence of missing will show a further upward trend which in turn will be the breeding ground for delinquency and crime. It is the social responsibility of the Government to take care in the welfare and well-being of all her citizens.

- When the missing persons are done away, it ends in catastrophic of heinous crimes - murder, dacoity-cum-murder and rape-cum-murder which are unsurmountable. The loss is irrecuperate, irreplaceable and inestimable. The priceless and unquantifiable national wealth of missing persons should not be allowed to squander away and liquidate. If the missing persons are traced well in time, i.e., the national wealth saved which in turn is the national wealth produced.

- Further research is necessary to find out whether purposive missing is an aberration, deviance or delinquency. Since 'missing is a social symptom' and embraces multiple-factors such as repressive anger economic strains, imitation, frustration, internal locus of control, 'freedom seeking', 'self-managing', 'carefree personality effect' and 'main personality
eclipse effect," further research in this discipline will pave way to find out solutions in the grey areas which have germinated and sprout out from this research.

The theories propounded by the researcher are "aimless personality effect", "carefree personality effect", "maim personality eclipse effect", "spontaneous missing effect", "circumstantial missing effect", "heroistic induction" and "non-circumstantial missing effect" can be further researched with various variables like psychological theories, familial problems, socio-economic causes, individual centric-causes and society centric-causes. All these research findings, if implemented in earnestness, will yield better results as experimented in the pilot study in minimizing and mitigating social abhorrence activities, anti-social activities, delinquency and crime making a happy and tranquil society to live in this nation as a havenly abode.