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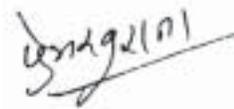
Editorial

The Indian Police Journal provides a valuable information on issues relating to Crime Prevention, Crime Detection, Police Training, Forensic Science, Information Technology, Cyber Crime etc. The eminent serving and retired officers, experts in the above fields, contribute their experience for the benefit of our readers and investigation agencies. It is our endeavor to make this journal more attractive and useful for personal working in the criminal justice system in the country.

This issue covers articles on various topics. In the article on "Situational Crime Prevention and Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships in the U.K." the author Dr. G.S. Bajpai has vividly explained the participation of local authority with the police to combat crime in U.K. The article on "Psychological Stress of Traffic Police Officers, Causal Factors behind the same and their Coping Strategies" written by Dr. Sibnath Dev, is a research study in Kolkata and the authors have made detailed psychological analysis, which will generate interest among the readers. The paper on "Role of Training in changing the attitude of Police Constabulary recruits in Tamilnadu" by Dr. M. Srinivasan is a part of author's Ph.d thesis. In the article "Re-orientation of Legal System in India: A Human Right Prospective", Dr. Nafees Ahmad has lucidly dealt with the concept of Human Rights and different dimensions of this subject which may concern the enforcement agencies in India. "Reported Crime and Actual Crime: a Mismatch", a study among the Lahoulis of Himchal Pradesh article is an abstract of the doctoral study carried at by BPR&D Research fellow Ms. Shilpy Gupta. It is an indepth study into the crime amongst the Himalayan Tribe belonging to the tribal districts of Lahul & Spiti.

25th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) was held on 25 -30 September, 2005 at Seoul. A delegation from India, drawn from various States and Union Governments, attended it. Shri R.C. Arora, Director (R&D), BPR&D has given salient features of this conference along with the recommendations adopted in the conference.

We hope our readers and investigative agencies will find the present issue very informative and useful. We also seek views and suggestions of our esteemed readers, which will help us to improve its contents further.



(P.N. KHURANA)
EDITOR



Abstracts & Key Words

Situational Crime Prevention and Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships in the U.K.

G S Bajpai

Key Words :

Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships, Situational Crime Preventionm.

Abstract :

Crime reduction partnership in the UK is a programme which combines the efforts of community agencies and law enforcement agencies in their fight against crime. This programme is distinct from the rest in the sense that it places the partnership on a legal footing. The community agencies have a legal obligation to contribute in this pursuit. The present paper makes a critical assessment of the perceived efficacy of situational crime prevention in crime reduction and various aspects of the functioning of these partnerships. The outcome of the paper is

based on the opinions of functionaries working in these partnerships.

Psychological Stress of Traffic Police Officers, Causal Factors behind the same and their Coping Strategies

Dr. Sibnath Deb, Tanusree Chakraborty, Pooja Chatterjee and Dr. Neerajakshi Srivastava

Key Words :

Traffic Police Officer, Stress, Symptoms of Stress, Consequences of Stress, Role Over-Load, Role Ambiguity, Role Conflict, Group And Political Pressures, Responsibility For Persons, Under Participation, Powerlessness, Poor Peer Relations, Intrinsic Impoverishment, Low Status, Strenuous Working Conditions, And Unprofitability.

Abstract :

For smooth regulation of traffic in any big city Traffic Police Officers play a significant role despite

several limitations. The broad objective of the present study was to understand the level of psychological stress among Traffic Police Officers, areas of stress, causal factors behind the same, their coping strategies and other personal problems. A group of 60 Traffic Police Officers was covered in the study and data were collected by using 'Occupational Stress Index' and 'Semi-Structured Questionnaire'. Findings revealed that 55.0% Traffic Police Officers were stressed (50.0% moderately and 5.0% highly stressed). The main areas of stress included role overload (86.6%), responsibility for persons (80.0%), unprofitability (71.6%), strenuous working condition (68.3%), undesirable group and political pressure (61.1%). Exercise was the main coping strategy (48.0%), followed by sharing of problems with colleagues (41.0%), friends (36.0%), becoming optimistic about future (38.0%), smoking more cigarettes (27.0%)

and so on. Finally, the study recommended certain steps for attention of the higher authorities. public co-operation has become negative after training. The results further reveal that there is no significant change in the attitude in respect of purpose of punishment, new concepts in police role, correctional concepts, treatment of victims and freedom of press.

Role of Training in changing the attitude of Police Constabulary recruits in Tamilnadu

Dr. M. Srinivasan

Key Words :

Police Constabulary, Training, Attitude

Abstract :

Whenever an instance of Police misbehavior is reported, there is instantaneous reaction all around, particularly in the press, that Policemen are not being properly trained. There is widespread feeling that precious little training is imparted to Police personnel, especially at lower levels. If the training has to really serve its purpose, there is a need to

constantly check on the validity and utility of programmes. Therefore, the present study was conducted to examine the impact of training programme on the attitude of police recruits. By using Simple Random Sampling procedure a sample of 100 police constabulary recruits were taken for the study from among the recruits undergoing training. A research tool that consisted of 45 items was used. The collected data were analyzed using statistical techniques such as Critical Ratio test, Wilk's Lambda and Rao's V. Of the ten attitude dimensions identified for this study, there is a significant change after training in the areas of attitude such as attitude towards punishment of offenders, persons in police custody, police assessment of the public, sincerity and truthfulness in duty and public co-operation. Out of these five areas of attitude, attitude towards public co-operation has become negative after training. The results further reveal that there is no significant change in the attitude in respect of purpose of punishment, new concepts in police role, correctional

concepts, treatment of victims and freedom of press.

Re-orientation of Legal System in India: A Human Rights Prospective

Dr. Nafees Ahmad

Key Words :

Geo-Political, Socio-Legal and eco-cultural device, age of localization, re-orientation regime for the legal system, desideratum of human rights.

Abstract :

Human rights are transcending all the geo-political, socio-legal and eco-cultural devices and demarcations in an age of localization, regionalization and globalization thereof. The humble human has peregrinated from avionics to genomics while establishing the primacy of human existence with human vision in every walk of life on this beautiful planet and Indian Police Force and Administration of Justice System is not an exception thereto. The Article infra tries to identify the re-orientation regime for the legal system in India wedded to a desideratum of human rights for the posterity.

Crime Conviction Imbalance and the use of Forensic Science Evidence

Dr. J.R.Gaur

Key Words :

Forensic Science, Conviction rate, Evidence, professionalism, Human Rights commission.

Abstract :

Crime is as old as human civilizations in the world, so is the conviction and punishment in one form or the other. After the enactment of laws, the criminal cases were put on trials in the courts of law for establishing guilt or innocence of a person. The guilty persons are convicted by the courts and punished for their committed crimes. The traditional methods of investigation adopted by the police in crime investigations did not prove so fruitful in attaining the required conviction rate. The application of Science and Technology in police work or the application of forensic science led to some increase in the conviction

rate of various crimes but still the conviction rate is not in balance with the crimes committed. The conviction rate for certain offences in the country ranged as low as 14.9% under terrorist and disruptive activities act followed by hurt cases 6.2%, molestation cases 4.8% and inmost other IPC offences 40.6% (Crime in India, 2002). Thus for getting the guilty convicted still more efforts are needed for increasing the conviction rate. Further application of forensic sciences in the investigation of crime and the administration of justice can prove a versatile tool in this direction.

Criminal Justice System In India - Whither Commitment?

Dr. Nikhil Jaiprakash Gupta IPS

Key Words :

Combination, Lacunae, Control instrument, Interdependent and interrelated uniform system, concentrated system, check & balances, mis carriage of judice.

Abstract :

Criminal Justice System (CJS) is the combination of various organs of a government, entrusted with the job of ensuring justice to the people. The functioning and the efficiency of this system is the backbone for the very foundation of any society. Unfortunately, today the criminal justice system as is functioning in India is facing a sort of crisis. It is unable to fulfill the expectations of the society to the fullest extent. The paper argues that lack of commitment of the governmental functionaries such as police, prosecutors, judiciary and jail and non governmental such as witnesses, advocates, and non-governmental organisations concerned with the system to the cause and the effective control instruments to ensure their responsibility for their lapses in performance of the assigned obligation are the primary reasons for the current state of things. The paper discusses various lacunae that are associated with the system that have resulted for lack of commitment and controlling measures. An

attempt is also made to provide solutions to achieve better commitment to cause for the overall benefit of the society.

Reported Crime and Actual Crime: A Mismatch (A Study Among the Lahoulis of Himachal Pradesh)

Shilpy Gupta and Dr. A. K. Kapoor

Key Words :

Reported crime, Actual crime, Himalayan Tribe, Customary Laws, Concept of Crime, Education

Abstract :

Tribal societies differ from all other societies *inter alia* in the fact that individuals are relatively fettered by the customs and taboos. These are called 'Customary Laws'. The prevalence of the praxis of the traditional system of self-governance may be the reason for the perceptible difference between the legal reporting of crime and actual crime. To judge this difference correctly, the most important dimension is to know and understand 'the concept of crime' in any ethnic group. In the present paper, an attempt

has been made to study the crime among a Himalayan Tribe of District Lahoul and Spiti.

Brain Finger Printing: A New Paradigm In Law Enforcement

K.C. Suresh

Key Words :

DNA Brain wave Memory and encoding related multifaceted electroencephalographic response., Probe -Targets and Irrelevants, Information Present and absent- Indian Evidence Act, Expert opinion

Abstract :

Brain Finger Printing test represent a new Paradigm in law enforcement. This technology scientifically detects the record of crime stored in the brain. The brain is always in action with planning, executing and recording the crime, when the crime was executing. Investigation is not science, but it contributes substantially to legal proceedings. This study paper is presented to achieve a 99.9% statistical confidence level in the criminal investigation by using the Brain Finger

Printing Test. When a crime is committed, traces of the event are left at the scene of the crime and elsewhere. The task of the investigator is to collect these traces. The application of this technology in a criminal case involves four phases: investigation, interview, scientific testing and judicial adjudication. The salutary canon "let hundred guilty go unpunished rather than one innocent is punished" creates a situation unhealthy to arrive at a fair disposal of the cases by the Courts. In the criminal Jurisprudence this canon has to give way to "let hundred guilty punished rather than one innocent not punished". To achieve this goal, Brain Finger Printing test is to be adopted through out the Indian Criminal investigation system.

Recent Trends In Handling Crime Scenes

Dr. B.R. Sharma

Key Words :

Crime Scene, Crime Scene Photography, Evidence Imaging, Serial Crimes, Interactive Crimes, Response Time, Videographics, Computer Graphics, Animation, Virtual Reality.

Abstract :

The importance of the crime scene, to provide proof against the culprit, has risen sky high, in recent times. The evidence, available through proper handling of the crime scene, can provide a viable alternative to the traditional dwindling evidence. Consequently there is sea-change in the handling of the scene. The main new trends involve reduction in '**Response Time**', constitution of '**Special need-based Crime Scene Teams**', '**proper Recording**' of the crime scene to keep it alive as it was, '**Exhaustive Documentation**' of the handling of the crime scene and better presentation of the crime scene in the court, for its own appreciation of the image, through taking the 'live scene to the court through videography and animation.

Accidental Firing: Causes and Remedies

N.K. Singh

Key Words :

Firearms, handling, accidental firing, training, stress factor, weapon drill,

injuries disturbed areas, operational activities, defective parts, inspection.

Abstract :

The deteriorating Internal Security scenario is of greatest concern for the Government at the moment. The situation has thus compelled the Armed forces to come out of barracks and engage in the conflict that has been categorized as "Low intensity". The Armed Forces and firearms complement each other therefore inseparable. The Central Reserve Police Force as a leading paramilitary force is deployed to counter such internal disturbances throughout the country and according to its deployment statistics 85% of the force is deployed in Insurgency/ Militancy infested areas. The frequent use of firearms results into mishaps like accidental firing because of many reasons, which at times are beyond the control of the handlers. However some of the prominent reasons attributable are Training, Working environment, Availability of a variety of weaponry, Non-adherence of weapon drill, Stress factor, Poor maintenance of weapon etc. During last four years from

2002-2005 (up to 15-03-05) total 83 cases of accidental firing took place in the force in which 09 force personnel had lost their lives and 46 personnel sustained different kinds of injuries. The careless attitude of handler towards weapon is explicit and solely responsible for such undesirable mishaps. For any armed wing of the Union such incidences are totally undesirable and need immediate introspection and remedial action thereto. Some of the suggested Remedial Measures may be the enhanced role of Training Institutions, Unit, Sub- units, Arms work-shops, etc. If properly implemented and meticulously practiced in letter and spirit, the Forces may move towards more professionalism.