



Janamaithri Almanac - 2014

**A Community Policing Initiative
of Kerala Police**



Janamaithri Almanac-2014

MARCH 2014

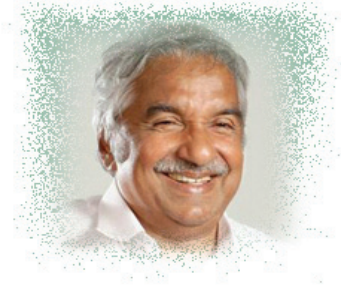
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OOMMEN CHANDY
CHIEF MINISTER, KERLA



Message

Janamaithri Suraksha Project, the Community Policing Project of Kerala Police, has attained national and international attention. It has become one of the most prestigious and popular projects of the Government of Kerala. Janamaithri Police ensures the security of the people with the active participation of the people. It has won the hearts of the weaker sections like women and children.

Janamaithri Police is at present is engaged in the issues of the tribal population of Kerala. Tribal people in many areas treat Beat Officers as their family members. The Beat Officers take initiative to visit all the tribal colonies. I am happy to hear that Janamaithri Police is publishing an Almanac, compiling it's work during the period 2013-2014.

I send my best wishes for the success of this creditable venture and invite support and participation from one and all in the society.

Oommen Chandy



RAMESH CHENNITHALA
MINISTER FOR HOME & VIGILANCE
KERALA



Message

Community Policing is a scientific approach to Democratic Policing, and the Janamaithri Suraksha Project the community policing initiative of Kerala has achieved remarkable progress in the last 5 years in the State of Kerala. Moreover the Janamaithri Suraksha Project has become a role model for the Community Policing initiatives of other States in India. It has also won international accolade. This project has achieved remarkable progress in ensuring the safety of the women, children and other weaker sections of the society. The project helps women to approach police station for solving their problems without fear.

Tribal colony visits and house visits strengthen the relationship between the people and police officers. This also empowers the cutting edge level police personnel and enriches the personality development of police officers. This project is fully based on democratic principles. This has made the project very popular among all sections of the society. The prime focus of Janamaithri Police is to provide service and security to those who are in dire need of it. This year, the project will render assistance in implementing two prestigious programmes of Kerala Police, viz, the 'Operation Kubera' and 'the Clean Campus Safe Campus Programme'.

I send my best wishes for the success of the project. I also request all the police personnel in Kerala to take pride in the project and actively participate in the project.

RAMESH CHENNITHALA



K.S.BALASUBRAMANIAN IPS
STATE POLICE CHIEF



Message

I am happy to hear that Janamaithri Suraksha Project is publishing an Almanac for the year 2014. This project has become very successful in Kerala and it has got national and international attention too. This Almanac covers all the activities organised by Janamaithri Suraksha Project during last year. Enthusiastic and energetic police officers are the backbone of this programme. District Police Chiefs should take initiative for spreading Jnamaithri Suraksha Project to the full police station limits of Janamaithri Police Stations during the ongoing financial year. Sending beats regularly including sufficient number of house visits should be ensured by senior police officers.

I wish all the success to the project.

K.S.BALASUBRAMANIAN IPS

Editorial



Dr. B. SANDHYA IPS

Addl. Director General of Police (APBN),
Nodal Officer(Community Policing Project, Kerala)

“Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything” – George Bernard Shaw

It has indeed been a steady saga of success that the Janamaithri Suraksha Project, the Community Policing initiative of the Kerala Police has scripted over the past six years since its inception in the year 2008. the year 2013 too saw intense activities on this front which on one hand envisaged the overview and betterment of the very scheme as such starting from positive interventions at the grass root, (read beat level) and on the other hand, the extending and broadening of the very outreach and scope of the Project in its entirety so as to aim at more inclusiveness especially of the marginalized populace, which cannot be over emphasized in the current milieu.

The ominous presence of subversive forces in the remote fringes of the State throughout the year after a gap of four decades has swung the State machinery into action not only in field but also on the Policy table. As Shri. Jacob Punnoose IPS puts it, a multi-pronged strategy for ‘Neighborhood Policing’ is certainly need of the hour and perceives national security as an arithmetic integration of neighborhood security. In his well informed write up, Shri Punnoose extrapolates the term “Neighborhood” so as to include, other than its normal literal manifestation, the under privileged and marginalized tribal populace, the coastal community, the impressionable student community, the elderly, so as to name a few, who are among the stake holders as well as form the weakest links so far as National security is concerned. The fact that the Kerala Police has been successful in establishing interface with all of the said vulnerable groups literally in “their home terrain” and could make steady inroads, over the recent years, into the hitherto impregnable barrier of perceptions and mindsets, shaped largely by the colonial hangover, through a plethora of targeted and result oriented Projects is indeed to the credit of the Organization. The stubborn reticence of some members of the Force ,who were by no means, a minuscule minority, over the decades post independence, to shed their colonial baggage was understandable, neither was evolution uniform in the annals of history. This called for advanced sense of adaptability, out of the box thinking and a great deal of selfless initiative. An evolved society and changed environs demand that the process of policing be fair and appears as being fair. The Police was no longer merely relegated to being the repressive strong arm of the State, but was seen, at an increasing frequency, as the custodian of the General Will ,underlining the fact that in a democracy, “ the rationale of law lies in the consent of people”.

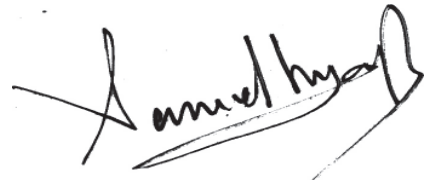
SWOT is certainly one of the basic platforms for assessing and monitoring the deliverables in any system and as young field practitioners Debesh and Uma would like

us to believe, based on a realistic analysis of the project, in the implementation of which they had been amongst the forerunners. Threats and weaknesses pointed out are indicative of a robust feedback channel which constantly keeps the system alive and kicking. Likewise we encounter a rather insightful commentary by Srinivas, on the role of community policing in the prevention and mitigation of communal riots and draws parallels between the “Bhiwandi experiment” and the JSP, culling out the learning points, making an earnest attempt at blending them with his own field experience. While Harishankar enlightens us to the deliberations and spirit of the path breaking state level workshop for beat officers on the role of JSP in the protection of tribes, Vahid chips in with a real time threat assessment of the LWE in the state and the potential of JSP to checkmate the same and Jose brings out glimpses of JSP in action from the perspective of a cutting edge practitioner. Of course the hapless fate of “Nirbhaya” right in the capital city was a great dampener to all our claims of being progressive and a rude awakening to the fact that we still are a nation of stark contrasts, of opulence and deprivation, research papers and thumb imprints and of evolved democratic values and medieval barbarism. The efforts made by Aswathi and Vidyalakshmi in examining the contribution of JSP in increasing the protection of women and children, based on strenuous field surveys and extrapolation is an indeed praiseworthy attempt in the right direction . A number of workshops were also held to equip the Beat Officers also aimed at instilling the spirit of gender sensitization and equipping them to deal with crimes against women and children.

Advanced training programmes in communication techniques, counseling and other soft skill development initiatives were also undertaken. Feedback was sought from Janamaithri Samithi members and the members of Residential Associations, Auto – taxi drivers associations and other public. Achievements in the areas of School Protection Groups, Palliative care, senior citizens welfare etc. are also remarkable.

We do hope that through our continued efforts, unflinching dedication, reinforced by the appreciation and willing cooperation of the commonest of the common citizen, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project outgrows any harbored perception of “niche policing” so as to blend and coincide with “core policing” as is the case in many regions across the State. The metamorphosis of the Project, from its humble beginnings in 2008 which were rather viewed as an exception, to becoming the norm five years hence, speaks volumes about the manifestation of aspirations of an aware, evolved and literate society in this initiative.

The Almanac 2014 gives and insight into our activities during 2013-'14.



Dr. B. Sandhya IPS

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Until recently, the primary focus of national security was to guard the national borders to prevent external aggression. But now the security of a nation is endangered more by the collapse of its internal security than by invasion. It is easier to destabilize a nation by spreading panic within its territory and by jeopardizing the credibility and effectiveness of its internal security agencies. Hence, if national security is to be upheld, it is imperative that threats like terrorism, insurgency, sabotage and subversion be effectively prevented or tackled.

Undoubtedly, efficient general policing on a daily basis is central to national security. A few decades ago, such a statement would have raised many eyebrows. However, contemporary experiences have made us wiser. Inefficient and ineffective policing is an invitation to disaster. A police force that is unable to elicit information or enlist co-operation from the people in its basic tasks of protection, prevention and investigation will actually facilitate the work, not only of ordinary criminals but also of those who wish to destabilize the nation. Neighborhoods would be far less vulnerable to crime and subversion if people respected and trusted the police, and perceived them as their guardians. The forces which promote organized crime tend to exploit police weaknesses such as the inability to obtain timely information on criminal activities from the community or the failure to deliver honest and speedy justice to the public. Forces that spread disaffection enhance their acceptability among targeted sections either by discrediting the police as an inefficient unsympathetic agency manipulated by an opposing group or by fabricating and disseminating stories of police brutality and atrocities against the targeted group. Police credibility is therefore integral to strengthening national security.

Arguably, policing is also the palpable manifestation of the state's monopoly over physical force, which is vital to its very survival. Yet, maintaining this monopoly solely by the continuous use or show of force against the subject population will prove to be self-defeating. This will ultimately lead to the weakening of the Social Contract which made the existence of the State possible and feasible. Moreover, in a democracy, public consent lies at the core of governance. Therefore security should be ensured without robbing citizens of their privacy and freedom. If security is to be maintained without undue restraints on freedom, then public cooperation is absolutely essential. So traditional policing methods which thrived on universal fear of the police have to be replaced by a strategy in which the police seek co-operation from the public at large, in their efforts to provide them with security.

The Community Policing Strategy is centered on the principles of modern democratic policing enunciated by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. This strategy ensures bonding between police and people in such a manner as to safeguard the security of the community and its

people. Such a bond becomes a bulwark against insidious attempts to destabilize national sovereignty through internal subversion. It is therefore important to develop a new policing style by which individuals and groups are encouraged to co-operate with the police in defending peace and order with a view to ensuring the security of all, which is the ultimate guarantee for national security.

After independence in 1947, India retained the colonial police system, without changing its style or nature¹. This system neither assumed nor expected public cooperation since the police could compel compliance, under duress if necessary. Governments could use absolute power against the citizen. Democracy progressively empowers the citizen through education, politicization, monitoring mechanisms, media intervention and the spread of technology. Therefore, compelling compliance under duress is becoming difficult for the police. Consequently, conventional policing methodology has weakened, giving rise to serious repercussions in many areas.

Whenever faced with serious problems, the police force, in keeping with its traditional policing style, continued to seek powers and facilities for the use of more force and more compulsion. Giving more power to the police so that they could be as brutal as they were in the past was often touted as a solution. But such a style of policing will drive the people further away from the police. Moreover, the marginal utility of incremental force progressively diminishes with every increase in level of force. Eventually the civil police will give up and seek the prolonged deployment of the Central Armed Forces, to enable the State to retain at least geographical control and ensure some level of safety for the people and sometimes, paradoxically, for the police themselves.

There are also some other recognizable paradoxes, which have become part of our daily experience.

- Everyone needs police services but no one likes the police.
- Victims need police assistance but most are afraid to approach them
- Criminals can be punished only if witnesses give evidence but they often hesitate or refuse to cooperate with the police.
- Laws are framed to protect people but police are perceived as being anti-people.

In a democracy, successful law enforcement requires that citizens must cooperate with the police. Information relevant to crime and security must freely flow from the public to the police and vice versa. The citizen should trust the police and the police must, by their conduct, inspire trust. The law-abiding citizen should not fear the police but must approach and seek police assistance and voluntarily help the police, if necessary. In other words, for effective policing, we need police-friendly people. However, if people must become police-friendly, police have to first become people-friendly.

What should happen first? Should it be police-friendly people or people-friendly police? Certainly, only people-friendly policing can generate enough trust and confidence among people for them to become police-friendly. That is why Kerala had introduced the Jana Maithri Suraksha scheme of policing (JMS) to develop an effective people-friendly style of policing. The basic scheme and the potential pitfalls of JMS were politically, socially and departmentally debated in Kerala for a long time and a consensual mindset had emerged among political parties, judiciary, senior administrators and media leaders. It was accepted that, in a literate, politically conscious, media-savvy Kerala with highly articulated public opinion, people-friendliness and service orientation were integral to good policing. Hence it was decided to adopt JMS in police stations to transform the style of policing completely.

The basic feature of the Janamaithri policing was to create a community liaison group in the police station to identify security needs and to promote joint people-police activities to promote security, legal empowerment, and the safety and quality of community life. Each beat area has a beat officer who is a police officer permanently assigned for liaison with the people in the area without any direct responsibility for investigation or arrest in that particular area. The beat officer's basic task is to get to know practically every house and its occupants in the area, by house and area visits, at least twice a week and ascertain their safety and security needs and liaise with the community liaison group as well as the police station. The Beat officer is encouraged to act in a manner that citizens recognize and know him and become used to seeing him and talking to him. He is also expected to organize, with the support of the police station and people, activities identified as necessary by the local people such as theft and burglary prevention, precautions as well as use of technology against crime, senior citizens' safety, safety of disadvantaged groups, traffic safety, school safety, accident prevention, accident care, disaster response, legal literacy etc. Such activities help community members to develop a stake in the safety as well as the quality of life in the geographical area occupied by the community.

This was a wholly new style of policing. It called for considerable training of police personnel and much discussion and understanding among the local people. Care was taken to ensure that Community Policing was not perceived as "Policing by the Community". It was also not an effort to create police spies or agents among the community for achieving a secret police purpose. Policing was to be done by the police, but with the active assistance of the community in order to ensure the security, safety and quality of life desired by the community. The scheme has been generally successful in enhancing community security, increasing public friendliness towards the police, making police more accessible to women and children, raising public willingness to complain about minor crimes, stepping up police measures to make the community safer and in general, facilitating the faster and smoother flow of information.

JMS has led indirectly to the containment of some types of serious crimes (such as murder, traffic accidents etc, the reporting of which does not entail social stigma). It has also led to increased reporting of crimes in matters where victims did not freely report earlier because of fear, social stigma, inconvenience or police inaccessibility. There has also been greater detection of crimes relating to public safety and security because the police assisted by the public are able to take proactive action. Although the scheme has increased community demands on police time, it has simultaneously eased policing tasks. Under the scheme, crime registration has recorded an all-time high, going up from 2.5 lakhs in 2007 to 5 lakhs in 2012. The state has achieved a charge-sheeting rate of 98% for reported crimes with simultaneous rise in conviction rates to 68%, the highest among the major Indian States.

Two significant offshoots of community policing in Kerala are worth mentioning. The Student Police Cadet project involves the police directly in training students in many schools and educating them in drills, civic skills, personality development, community service and avoidance of harmful practices in and around schools. The young cadets do not undertake any police duty but are encouraged to grow as leaders with civic responsibility. The Student Police Cadet strength has reached 60,000. The popularity of the scheme among parents is positive proof of the changing public attitude towards policing. Two or three decades back the fear of the police would have prevented children from joining the scheme and the parents would have felt that association with the “brutal” police would not be beneficial to the children. Now, parents and children compete to become part of the project, underlining the change in public attitude towards the police. Another project intended to strengthen maritime security, has established coastal people’s vigilance groups in all police stations and villages along the 500 km coastline. These vigilance groups comprise sea-going fishermen, who have been effective in identifying any strangers or new boats in these coastal areas, as proved in joint exercises with the Navy.

The Community Policing project is directly sponsored and encouraged by the Government of Kerala with statutory support, resources, money and manpower. Currently these programme principles are being extended to a senior citizens’ safety programme entitled Care, Aid and Relief for Elders (CARE) as well for Tribal Jana Maithri, a programme that empowers the tribal population to protect themselves against crimes targeting their communities. For mass transit systems such as the Railways, the Railway Police in Kerala is launching a similar scheme, the Jana Yatri Suraksha Project, during the current year.

Although community policing principally addresses neighborhood security, it also generates valuable dividends for homeland security. Community policing activates the community in matters relating to security. The community becomes the eyes and ears of the homeland to guard it against subversion and terror. Community policing fills the community space both geographically and observationally leaving little room for anti-national forces to organize activities unnoticed.

Significantly, despite a high level of international and interstate influences, Kerala has been singularly fortunate in containing both extremist and terrorist violence in the last 10 years, with virtually no curbs on civic freedoms or political and religious activity,

An isolated act of terrorism can be perpetrated by any determined group anywhere. History has shown us that even with the best of security, assassinations have taken place. However, sustained violence against the authority of the State by an organized group in an area is definitely a threat to national security. The growth of such groups will be possible only if normal policing fails. Community policing is a strategy for the maintenance of law and order, which in turn will minimize the development of such situations.

Experience has taught us that fear, whether express or implied, cannot be the basis of policing in a democracy, where the rationale for law is the consent of the people. Fear will succeed only as long there is no organized long-term resistance, and human rights violations are not seriously challenged resulting in punishment to the officers. Once people start challenging the police, police will use increasing force which will make the general population more afraid, indifferent or hostile to the police. Information flow from public to police will drop. In a populous democracy, involving large numbers, it will be impossible for the police to use force to elicit information. This weakness will undermine public confidence in the police, because they see the “powerful” “threatening” omnipotent police whom they had feared earlier, being unable to locate, apprehend or punish even those who had directly attacked or killed police personnel. Any insurgent group that exploits this situation will become popular and the pity is that the policeman, whose very sight had caused the people to tremble, would now be unable even to walk on the roads, except perhaps in huge numbers in armored carriers. It is worthwhile remembering that many areas in India where the police now find it difficult to move around unarmed, were once full of docile, obsequious people who would not think of disobeying even a solitary unarmed policeman.

Community policing enables both the police station and the citizen:

- To know each and every family and business establishment in the locality
- To co-operate in all activities where there is no contradiction between the communities’ need for security and the police responsibility to provide it.
- To mutually interact as individuals – not merely as witnesses, victims and accused.
- To inculcate a positive attitude to the law within the community and to recognize that compliance with the law is the need of the people and not of the police.

- To create conditions conducive for the flow of information from public to police.
- To reduce corruption levels
- To increase police intervention in minor crimes thereby preparing the ground for reduction of major crimes.
- To ensure that the types of crimes that remained unreported earlier are reported to the police
- To enhance the confidence of the public in the police.
- To get accustomed to the idea of joint activity to enhance security
- To enable the community to identify potential and actual security threats and to make note of unusual occurrences which can endanger one or all
- To facilitate (indirectly) better investigation of cases by better co-operation with the Investigating Officer.

National security implies the security of all neighborhoods. The whole, of course, is greater than the sum of its parts; nevertheless it cannot be denied that security of homes and neighborhoods comprises a major segment of the wider spectrum of homeland and national security. The linkage between organized crime and national security is obvious. Therefore bad policing is an invitation to anti-national elements to exploit the situation. Earning and retaining public trust is fundamental to good policing and community policing is the best means to gain trust. If the police cannot earn the trust of the public, forces inimical to the police may gain their confidence; and the police may even lose the capability to talk to them.

Initially, militants and insurgents represent a miniscule minority. The majority wants peace and order but often remain silent, listless, disinterested or afraid. Community policing involves them as partners and participants in the quest for general security, which is a public requirement. Apart from the general policing dividend, community policing enables us to achieve multiple objectives:

- To coordinate the response of citizens to a terror incident
- To gain advance information about any suspicious activity
- To counteract anti-national propaganda
- To avoid pointless collateral damage in national security operations
- To strengthen coastal security
- To better the response to mass casualty events

- To strengthen general surveillance , because the alert resident is as good or better than a camera
- To reduce levels of anonymity in any neighborhood
- To develop a sense of ownership, by the neighborhood, of public areas
- To increase security in transit systems etc

There is no point in shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted. Community policing must be established before widespread disorder or chaos has become endemic. Once a serious insurgency situation has arisen, community policing measures cannot take root easily. Therefore, we must go for it, when we still can do it easily. The nation is safe, when all neighborhoods are safe.

Notes

1. The inherited system had been a very effective tool in the hands of an autocratic, paternalistic administration to enforce the will of the State. The colonial police was seldom service-oriented or people-friendly. They were generally feared. No one usually approached them unless it was unavoidable. Policemen, relatively few in number, maintained order by show or use of force; and confined investigation to cases deemed important enough to merit it. This low cost, fear-based policing failed to secure the cooperation of the people.

2. Victims must be able to complain freely to the police if crime is to be controlled. However, the average victim is apprehensive about going to the police stations and very often does not complain at all. Only those crimes which, if not-reported, would entail serious social or *personal consequences are reported (causing crime registration to be very low compared to the West.)*

3. In the absence of public cooperation, the police are forced to work extra hard; work without time limits; fight social resistance even in investigation; use force on the sly; adopt “time tested” shortcuts to get acceptable evidence, etc. As a result they are also seen as acting against the law itself. So, despite being feared, they are not respected. Consequently, they suffer from a bad image and are ill-paid with little chance of promotion. As the level of public cooperation decreases, the police try to show or use more and more force in proportion to the decline.

4. Ever since its inception, the scheme has been continuously validated by contemporary academic studies and the results have been highly encouraging, underscoring the importance of enlarging and strengthening the scheme. The efforts of the Kerala police have been noted internationally by the International Association of Police Chiefs in 2009 by an award presented in the United States; by the recognition accorded in the United States

to Dr Ms B Sandhya, the nodal officer of the Kerala JMS, by the International Association of Women Police; by studies conducted by senior police officers under the Indian Institute of Management, National Police Academy etc, and in several public and media evaluations. The community policing model was also hailed by the Global Conclave on Community Policing in 2010 in Kochi by the US-based International Police Executive Symposium, attended by senior police officers from 45 different countries. At present, the public wants more intensive community policing, an attitude which is diametrically opposite to the earlier apprehensive perception that Treated even house visits by the police as socially unwelcome.

Dr. B. Sandhya IPS

Improving community relations is essential for effective policing. Community Policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques, to proactively address public safety issues such as crimes, social disorder and fear of crime. During the recent times, most successful policing agencies have been able to recognize this fact and promote community policing strategies.

Janamaithri, the Community Policing Project of Kerala Police has completed five years of its existence in Kerala. From the 20 pilot police stations in 2008, the project is now spread over 248 police stations all over Kerala, including 50 tribal stations. As envisaged in the Kerala Police Act, the State is now preparing itself to extend the project to all the police stations. The project has literally caught the imagination of the general public, reflected even in the popularity of The Kerala Police Publications, viz, 'Janamaithri, a Journal of Democratic Policing' and the 'Janamaithri Varthapatrika'.

Universalization of the project requires extensive manpower and logistics. However the most decisive factor is ensuring the right attitude and training for the police personnel. The fact that in a democracy, public order maintenance and crime control depends largely upon public co-operation and trust is by this time known to the public at large and all the political parties in Kerala. Hence it is needless to say that ensuring confidence of the people is the basis of core policing in a democracy. Like any other project or venture for that matter, JMS cannot afford to stagnate, and has to move forward, both for the sustenance of the initial momentum as well as to preserve and promote an environment of trust so as to perpetuate good service delivery.

All police personnel of Kerala Police have to be sensitized to Janamaithri Suraksha Project. With the above objective, the Government of Kerala has allotted Rs. 50,000/- each to every police district in Kerala for the financial year 2013-14 to impart Janamaithri basic training to all the police personnel in all the 248 Janamaithri police stations. Apart from that Rs. 5 lakhs is allotted to impart Janamaithri advanced training for Beat Officers who have worked in that capacity for around 2 years. Apart from giving specialised training on counseling skills, communication skills, various legal provisions etc. to Beat Officers, we have decided to hold a number of workshops on various subjects like role of Janamaithri Police in the protection of women and children, role of Janamaithri Police in making tribal colonies more safer, role of Janamaithri Police in crime prevention and role of Janamaithri Police in the protection of senior citizens, migrant labourers etc. The first such workshop of its kind was conducted at Kanakakkunnu Palace, Thiruvananthapuram on 21st and 22nd of October, 2013 on the 'Role of Janamaithri Police in the protection of women and children'. 270 officers participated in the workshop. Experts from various fields like Social Justice

Department, Social Welfare Board, Kudumbasree Mission, Juvenile Justice Board, members of Kerala State Legal Services Authority, representatives from the NGOs, media, academicians, community policing practitioners etc participated in various panel discussions. The panel discussion on 'The role of various government agencies and NGOs in protection of women and children' was moderated by Shri. C.P. Nair IAS, Chief Secretary (Rtd.). Second panel on 'Welfare of women and children – problems and solutions' was moderated by Shri. Alphonse Louis Erayil IPS, Director General of Police (Rtd.). The third Panel on 'Legal remedies for protection of women and children' was moderated by Dr. Sukumaran Nair, Director General of Police (Rtd.) and the forth Panel on Challenges & Threats in the protection of women and children was moderated by Dr. P.M. Nair, Director General of Police (Rtd.).

The deliberations were done with a view to prepare a Model Guide Book for Beat Officers as well as to improve the Beat Officers' performance in the field of protection of women and children. Many valuable suggestions were put forward during the deliberations. Officers from different Government Departments and members from NGOs could interact with each other on a common platform and could identify possible lacunae in service delivery, particularly, regarding the transitional and overlapping stages in the multidisciplinary context. The sincere experience sharing by some of the beat officers also drew warm applause from a much inspired gathering. deliberately viewing the demographic and geographic setting of the State or at least its larger part, as extensions and "linked extensions" of urban centers contrary to the disjointed urban centers interspersed with sparsely populated rural expanses which is true for other States, the need for maintaining and monitoring urban environments in a well ordered condition reiterated the role of beat officers in crime prevention. The Broken Window Theory of criminology, as cited by Dr. PM Nair who lead one of the sessions, assumes great significance in this context.

One of the most remarkable and unique features of the Kerala model of community policing is the house to house visit done by Beat Officers. This empowers the Beat Officers with all information down to household level, and more importantly, the trust of the local community. There are many recorded instances in which the mere visit of the Beat Officers had prevented violence against bedridden women and children, domestic violence against housewives and ill treatment of children leading to delinquencies later on. Some of the school drop outs resumed education after the intervention of Beat Officers. Timely information from the housewives leads to prevention of serious crimes like robberies and theft. Needless to say, this paradigm shift in crime prevention is in completely in league with the changing trends in policing the world over particularly in the educated and aware societies.

There are many research findings that an adolescent's character is shaped and influenced more by his or her neighborhood rather than by the character of his or her parents. When cleaning up of the neighborhood is happening by the positive influence of Beat Officers' regular visits, the birth of many a criminal is prevented. Similar stories were narrated by most of the Beat Officers during the various deliberations held.

In the District of Kasaragod, under the auspices of Janamaithri police some women self help groups were formed. The members belong to various communities. Some of them

had severely suffered during communal riots. The women learned, Jewellery making, bridal make up, painting, embroidery etc and they are able to eke out a living out of the trade they have learnt. Above all the opportunity to work together made them grow in communal harmony. They work in groups of two or three and in each group there are members of different communities. In Hosdurg beach, there was a communal flare up with massive loss of property in April 2012. After that incident the Janamaithri Police, the District administration, the local MLA and the local Municipal Chairperson worked together and they started using only the white 'Janamaithri flags' for all type of functions and jathas in the locality. Communal harmony was re-established. The mothers in both communities are now having a sigh of relief, as not even a single incident has been reported for the last one and a half years.

Sainudeen, a Beat Officer of Kumbala police station in Kasaragod district, is a certified international swimming coach. Under his leadership, the Kumbala police had started a swimming coaching camp for children below ten years during the last summer vacation. In a State like Kerala where a number of persons die every year by drowning in water bodies, this is indeed a great step towards ensuring safety of children.

In the changed circumstances of increased influx of migrant altering the social and economic fabric of the State, posing newer challenges on the policing front, the efforts of Punalur Janamaithri in developing a special software for documenting migrant labor is worth mentioning.

Along the sideline of the workshop, an exhibition on Janamaithri was also put up which was open to public and children from 25 schools in Thiruvananthapuram visited. Short films on traffic safety, self defense, Janamaithri police etc. were screened in the Mini Hall of Kanakakkunnu Palace for the public. All police helpline numbers and various tips on cyber crime, snatching etc. were available in the interactive touch screen kiosks put up in the exhibition. Even children were seen happily using the kiosks and noting down relevant phone numbers etc, to talk about being user friendly. The country's premier institute for police training, the National Police Academy, Hyderabad, on our request had prepared and sent an exclusive training video on self defense for women and children for the use and propagation through the Janamaithri Suraksha Project. Needless to say, this training CD was a great hit amongst the many women and young girls.

The students from the National Institute for Speech & Hearing (NISH) participated in the exhibition by putting up a few posters designed by them highlighting the need for a common Emergency Helpline number like 111 instead of having various Helpline numbers. Kerala Police has decided to take up the matter rather seriously. We are contemplating putting up the exhibition in every District, and putting up the information kiosks in schools etc. as these was found extremely informative and popular.

While inaugurating the workshop, Sri. Thiruvanchoor Radhakrishnan, Minister for Home, Kerala said that the Government is committed to enhancing the strength of Janamaithri police and extending the project to more police stations. He reminded that the Kerala Police was the first to create 760 additional posts exclusively for Community Policing

and also stated that Chief Minister Shri. Oommen Chandy has committed to allot 500 more posts for the purpose.

One of the moderators, Dr. Sukumaran Nair, Director General of Police (Rtd.) pointed out that the booklet published by Janamaithri Police, viz, “Jagratha Nirdeshangal for Women and Children” was of high quality, content wise and that the booklet should be reaching every house hold in Kerala. He also appreciated the efforts made by Smt.Ajeetha Beegum IPS, District Police Chief, Thrissur Rural in compiling all the latest legal provisions for being included in the guide book for Beat Officers.

Dr. M.K. Devarajan, Director General of Police (Rtd.), Member, Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan told that at present the Kerala model of community policing is the best in India and it had the potential to be the best in world. However he cautioned that states like Orissa which has partly emulated the Kerala model are also catching up very fast in terms of developments on the community policing front. Orissa has given two wheelers and mobile phones to all its Beat Officers. He also congratulated the present State Police Chief of Kerala Shri. K.S. Balasubramanian for taking the project forward, without succumbing to predecessor-successor syndrome, while inheriting a great legacy from the former State Police Chief, Shri. Jacob Punnoose.

During the valedictory session, Dr. M.K. Muneer, Minister for Social Justice, Kerala opined that the nation was now looking at the Kerala model of community policing as the best one in existence. He expressed his happiness over the fact that the Social Justice and Juvenile Justice Department personnel along with the NGOs working in the field came together on a single platform for two days. He also promised that he would be taking up the matter of recruitment of women Sub Inspectors and women Beat Officers for the better running of Janamaithri Suraksha Project as well as the Nirbhaya Project of the Government of Kerala.

The media representatives, who were panelists, highlighted the need for adequate publicity for the project. They also highlighted the need for giving women police equal role and status in the Janamaithri Project.

As the Kerala Police is poised to surge ahead in the field of community policing with bolder initiatives, the Department has to develop the nascent organizational infrastructure and complete the task of re-orienting its working philosophy, to be based on sound community policing strategies. Community policing by itself has the potential to provide law enforcement officials the tools to maintain openness so as to ensure participation of communities in augmenting their own security and instill confidence even in the weakest member amongst them.

In Kerala, the success of the project and the way ahead would largely depend upon the speed with which every citizen and Police Officer recognizes the fact that community policing does not mean a few officers are merely assigned with policing duty in a neighborhood, which is a typical distortion of it's very concept and philosophy. In fact, it

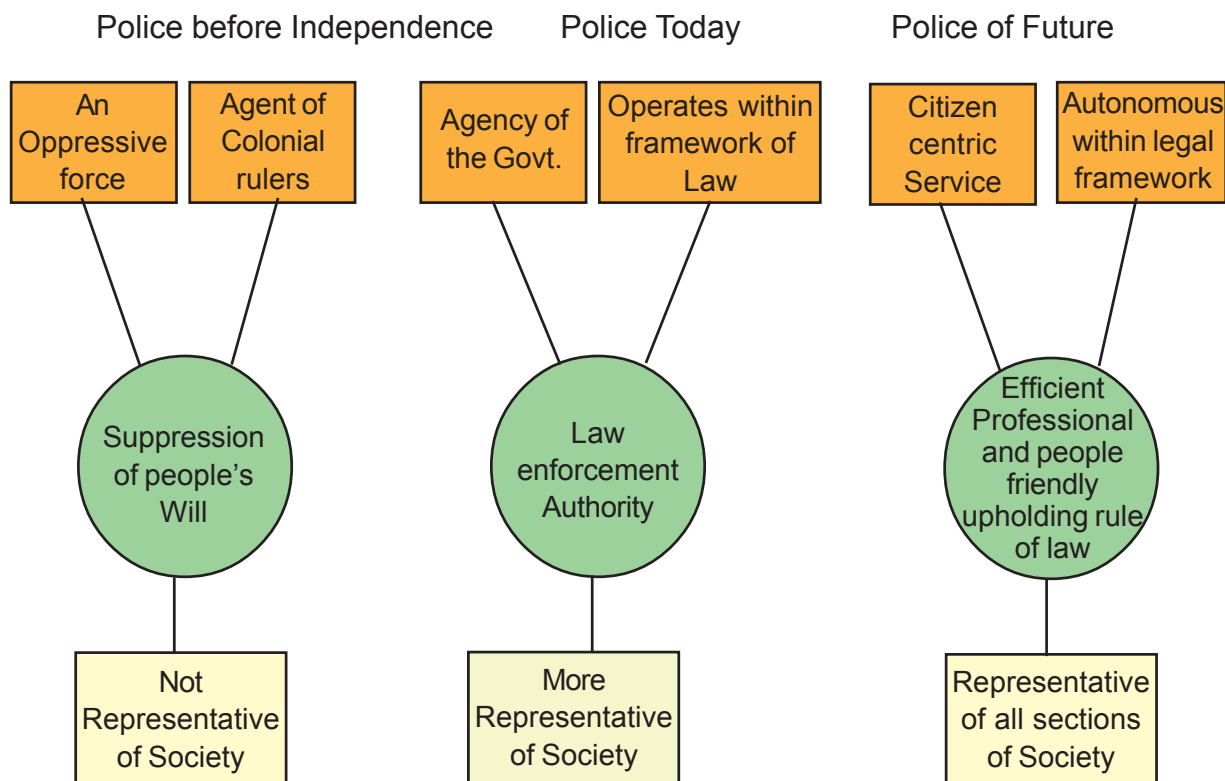
actually means a total reorganization of the department, in terms of reorientation of hardened attitudes and a breaking free from a working philosophy which forces the average cop to view any geographical area merely as 'police station jurisdictions'. This involves changing the culture of the department, from that of an aggressive, isolated and independent from the people to that of a friendly integrated mode, optimization of the combined resources of the people and that of the police. The end result would be an efficient police service and an improved quality of life for the people with our towns villages and neighborhoods policed by cops, each one of whom has a vision, set of goals and expectations from the community which he polices, which inspires him to view his calling as something more than patrolling of mere geographical divisions, rather, as a perceptive congregation of intellects, of aspirations, dreams and raw emotions and a sea of humanity, faces with names which, in turn, look up to him as a symbol of trust, as a guarantor of their social contract. This realization ensures that his calling has transcended to be the mission in his life.

Janamaithri Police: The Spiritual Conqueror of People

Debesh Kumar Behera IPS
Uma Behera IPS

“Love Generates from the world,
Love seeks flourish,
Love the mundane self might,
Love dispenses bliss”.

The multifaceted aspects of the generating force of love have been perpetrated by the eminent poet Kumaranasan in his poem “Chandalabhishuki”. It was uttered when human beings were isolated separated and condemned with the so called confinements of racial, social, communal segregation. Similarly a Great Wall was erected between the common people and the law implementing agency called Police. There was a time when people were petrified at the dragon-face of the fistic force of Police acting as the ‘henchmen’ of the Government. The common people were afraid to approach the *Khaki* force of the Government. But with the passage of time there has been a radical change in the total structure, approach and attitude of the personnel of the force especially with the introduction of Janamaithri Police. The conventional mask of ‘horror and terror’ of the Police has been replaced with the dynamic force of love and care. It has now been realized and accepted as the most powerful force to conquer the hearts and minds of people. Evolution of Police – Shifting Roles and Perspectives can be portrayed as follows.



(Source: Second Administrative Reforms Commission - Fifth Report)

In their routine life, it's but quite natural that people encounter variety of problems in their day to day lives. Needless to say, their primary source of appeal to the Government machinery is none other than the Police. On such occasions they immediately seek the help of the Khaki uniform in the strong belief that their problems can be redressed only with the timely interference of the force. They not only demand the stringent execution of the provisions of laws but also look out for an extended hand of consolation with the magical touch of empathy. It goes beyond saying that the role of Janamaithri Police began to satisfy this need, which signaled the onset of a new epoch in policing.

The benefits dispensed by the Janamaithri Police are many. A few of these are worth describing even at the risk of being repetitive. The first and foremost aspect of it is that any layman, barring all social traits or position, is confident enough to make a direct access to any Police Station for filing, appealing, sharing or exposing his problems without any fear or fright. The draconian face of the Police (*'Idiyan' Police*) has become a thing of the past. The current perception about the force per se as the professional service delivery mechanism, albeit, with a compassionate touch is almost revolutionizing the mode, frequency and quality of interaction that the larger society, including children, are having with the police. The role played by the Janamaithri beat officers in bringing about this radical change cannot be over emphasized. It is indeed the bulwark, the edifice of the Janamaithri Police. They act, interact and extend service to the needy within the confinements of law. The full fledged functioning of the Janamaithri Police has indeed obliterated the need or existence of a class of intermediaries between the people and the Police, the growth and which is the bane concomitant with policing in any developing or lesser developed society. Such tumors have been rather precisely exterminated and the spirits that aid them, effectively exorcised. It should also be understood that there is a minority within the force who is not yet ready to move which needs sustained, careful intervention at the leadership level, having an optimum mix of motivation and sheer discipline.

The challenge encountered by the department is that a plethora of schemes and plans of the Government are to be channelized, executed and implemented within the stipulated time, in addition to the basic work of Police. If not properly led, motivated and managed, it can, with the shortage, scarcity or limited number of the personnel in the force, aggravate the stress and strain of the force. Of course, the situation is never tailor made to suit all changes; rather it calls for a studied, disciplined and pragmatic approach to bring in changes without resulting in anarchy.

Even with the attendant intricacies of routine policing, it makes us indeed proud to be part of policing system which is at once accessible to the people to share their problems and anxieties and thus facilitating effective crime control, a rather crucial aspect especially in the case of the elderly and also in preventing assaults, abuse, or harassment against

children and women. The Strength, Weakness, Threats and opportunities regarding the implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha Project are listed below.

Strength

- Police becomes more approachable.
- JSP will build up a police–public relationship thereby a feeling of security can be ensured among the public without intimidation / fear.
- It becomes more participative through samithi members.
- Opportunity to interpose in Social/Communal/Political issues.
- Ensuring enhanced security for Senior Citizens, women and children.
- Protection of victims of crimes.
- Curbing anti-socials tendencies, particularly in juveniles.
- Positive intervention into many domestic conflicts by women beat officers.
- Helping senior citizens/physically challenged citizens, women and Children.

Weakness

- The need for a proper implementation mechanism that does not get upset each time the SI or the CI gets transferred.
- Regular review of the implementation process at the PS level itself.
- Reduce the extent of the beat area.
- Tendency, especially at the lower levels to limit the scheme to social welfare and charity works, which may distort the very objective of the Project.
- Expanding JM to new areas not to be at the cost of strengthening its Implementation in existing areas.
- Samithi members need to be made aware of their role and mandate, they are many a time not aware.
- Tendency to give beat officers multiple duties, affecting their beat and house visit process.
- More strong feedback mechanism to be incorporated.
- Lack of staff and vehicles.
- Absence of regular cross checking of beat diary by superior officers and of a standardized format for beat diary.
- Lack of sufficient women beat officers.

Threats

- Lack of training programmes to enhance the intellectual abilities, awareness of social issues and current affairs of Beat Officers.
- Active implementation of JSP requires formulation of well laid out annual action plans that should be formulated jointly by the people and the police.
- Self esteem and sense of well being of Civil Police Officers is critical in enabling them to effectively intervene in local conflicts and issues.
- Ensuring participation of all sections of people in department-led participatory programmes is always a challenge.

- Requires a broad orientation of the public to the fundamental objectives of Community Policing, wherein they get a realistic understanding of what the police is expected to do, and what they are not expected to do. This is particularly so as proximity with the police has always been treated as a symbol of power in our society.
- JM does not mean being soft to everybody, but it means being civil and polite to people, but stern with criminals.

Opportunities

- The implementation of Community Policing emphasizes on the principles of democratization and participation, wherein the community assumes centre stage in policing activities.
- To increase efficiency in crime prevention.
- To impart a sense of increased security to the society at in general and particularly to the vulnerable sections therein.

While discussing the future strategies for Janamaithri Police, the following points are worth exploring.

1. If constant communication between the beat officer and the Gramapanchayath wards, Grama Seva Kendras and neighboring cluster, which is on the cards, is made possible, almost every anti national movements can be curbed down at the very beginning.
2. Arranging a friendly meeting every two/three months in the Gramaseva Kendras including Anganvadi-ASHA workers and Kudumbasree members will help in discussing and exposing various attempts/attacks especially against women and children which enable the police to initiate timely action.
3. One of the major concerns of our State is the problems faced by our younger generation, especially by the students. The chaos created by a small percentage of the new generation influenced by monetary and political support is really daunting. Timely action from Jana Maithri is highly essential to ensure the safety of the students as well as to evoke awareness among the parents as well the students. A platform may be arranged for the influential personalities to join hands with the teachers and students at specific intervals to exchange their views such as installing complaint boxes at notable areas, to combat such menaces.
4. Even though routine night patrolling is done in every police station limit, it is, but impossible to monitor every nook and corner with our limited force. Such limitations can be overcome by Janamaithri Police supported by the local networks such as Resident's associations, libraries, Arts-Sports Clubs etc. They can club with Janamaithri

police and form special squads especially in areas identified as hotspots for property and other offences.

5. The most important aspect of Janamaithri is prevention of crimes:-

- Cyber crime offences: Abuse/Defamation/Impersonation through social networking sites (Orkut, Facebook, etc.), Job Fraud, Pornography and Child Pornography, Document Forgery, Morphing, infringing Copyright Act, Threatening Phone calls, Abusive calls, Involvement of mobile phones in crimes like murder, abduction, robbery etc, Loss of Mobile phones, sharing of pornographic material, invading other people's privacy by taking photos or video without their knowledge, etc. can be effectively dealt with the help of beat officers.
- Suicidal tendencies: It is a mental problem than a phenomenon and those affected by it always perceive it as the only escape route from any crisis situation. They can be diverted from the tendency through proper counseling. Many with suicide tendency reveal about it to others before they actually commit suicide. Counseling with the help of Beat Officers should be very effective in many cases.
- Domestic violence: Domestic violence dominates among the crimes against women in Kerala. Janamaithri Suraksha Project plays a vital role to prevent the same.
- Sexual abuse of children: As children are the responsible generation of future, regular interaction with them by the Janamaithri Beat Officers will definitely bring down the atrocities against them.
- Juvenile delinquencies: Aftercare, Rehabilitation, support, proper guidance for the settlement of juveniles in the society and return them in the main stream can be made effectively through the JSP.
- Senior citizen safety: JSP can provide effective measures for the maintenance (food, clothing, residence, medical attendance, treatment etc.) and safety of senior citizens.
- Apprehending offenders involved in Property Offences, crime against women, Simple/Grievous Hurt cases, Rioting, Execution of Warrants can be made effectively through the information received by the beat officers. Periodical review by Superior Officers should be conducted in this area.

Maintenance of law and order and preservation of peace should be the exclusive domain of the Police Force. The object of policing is targeted to minimize the gap between law enforcers and citizens to such an extent that ultimately Police becomes an integrated part of the community. Here Janamaithri Suraksha Project functions as a pre-requisite for effective policing.

When people in authority want the rest of us to behave, it matters – first and foremost – how they behave. This is called the “principle of legitimacy”, and legitimacy is based on three things. First of all, the people who are asked to obey authority have to feel like they have a voice – that if they speak up, they will be heard. Second, the law has to be predictable. There has to be a reason – able expectation that the rules tomorrow are going to be roughly the same as the rules today. And third, the authority has to be fair. It can’t treat one group differently from another.

(Source:- David and Goliath by Malcolm Gladwell)

The success of Janamaithri Suraksha Project depends mainly on the participation of the maximum number of people in the project activities. JSP is not about instilling fear but seek help in Policing. After all the leitmotif of Police is his legitimacy to enforce law. The implementation of JSP had definitely created the police-people partnership into a commendable position. The momentum needs to be maintained with continuous activities and monitoring, and increased participation of people.

Role of Janamaithri Police In Preventing Communal Riots And Ensuring Communal Harmony

Dr. A. Srinivas IPS

India is the largest democracy. Inter alia, the constitution enshrines to be a secular country. Upholding and maintaining the secular fabric is the responsibility of Police along with others. Communal riots are a blot to Indian democracy and threat to communal harmony. Post independence India has seen a few major communal riots and many minor communal riots.

Of late there are efforts for a pragmatic change in Policing from the colonial type of Policing to democratic type of Policing. This is true to the way the Police is trying to handle communal riots. As true with other problems, Police has always approached communal riots in the traditional way as a fire fighting exercise. If the Police have to achieve more success in handling this problem, there is definitely a need to bring in a re- think to our approach.

My first posting as ASP was in Mananthavadi, Waynad. Being a light Sub- division, I was sent on Special Duty to Kanhangad and Kasaragod which had faced a series of serious communal riots in October 2012. One major incident was the defilement of Mallikarjuna Temple in Kasaragod Town where in a severed buffalo head was placed in the Temple premises.

It was this incident which made me to think as to what was the right approach to tackle communal riots. As true to any other problem, I understood that preventing a communal riot was far better than containing a raging one. I recollected a lecture attended in National Police Academy, Hyderabad which was delivered by Sri. Suresh. A. Khopade. It was about preventing a communal riot by the Mumbai Police in Bhiwandi by seeking Public Co-operation before and during communal riots, which was otherwise called the “Bhiwandi experiment”. I also collected a copy of “Manual of guidelines to prevent and control communal disturbances and to promote communal harmony”, issued by Govt. of Kerala based up on the guidelines laid by MHA, Govt. of India.

These two documents dealt in depth about the steps to be taken to prevent a communal riot. Though the Jargons used were different but the systems which these documents talked about were the same in spirit as already institutionalized by Janamaithri Suraksha Project to tackle any other problem. To be precise, it was to take the essence of these documents and cast it in the mould of JSP.

The Bhiwandi Experiment

Bhiwandi is a communally sensitive town 45 kms to Mumbai with 52% of Muslim Population and 48% Hindu. Bhiwandi had a history of serious communal riots in 1965, 1968, 1970 and 1984. Police had handled these riots in the traditional fire fighting approach. In each of the riots property worth crores was damaged and hundreds of people killed.

An analysis of these riots had revealed the following:

1. Though 53 cases were registered in connection to provocative speeches and writings, for 23 cases prosecution sanction were denied in 23 cases and remaining 30 had ended in acquittal.
2. Though 962 cases were Charge sheeted, 961 cases had ended in acquittal. The case which was convicted by the Lower Court was acquitted by the High Court. (The statistics for Kasaragod is almost the same).
3. Only 3.8% of accused had criminal back ground and among the deceased none had criminal back ground. Innocent people were killed by innocent people. (This hints that a correct approach of community intervention by Police can impact communal riots).
4. After the innocent people it was Police which suffered more casualties as a result of these riots. (This impresses the need of revisit in approach to communal riots by the Police.)

It was under these circumstances that Policing in Bhiwandi to tackle riots was revisited. Mohalla Committees (Neighborhood Committees) were constituted wherein Public Co-operation was sought to prevent and to tackle communal riots.

A comparison is made between the Mohalla Committee and Janamaithri Suraksha Project.

Mohalla Committees (Neighborhood Committees) Vs Janamaithri Suraksha project

1. Mohalla Committee is a group of people selected by Police for security and overall development of Mohalla / Ward / Village. (Same as Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi).
2. Mohalla Committees had 50% Hindu members and 50% Muslim members. It had a cross section of the society involving Power loom workers, farmers, Rickshaw Truck drivers, vendors, doctors etc. A minimum of 5 women of each community. Anti- social elements and rabid communal fanatics were kept out of the committees. (JSY has members from 10 to 25 people ranging from all sections including 30% of them being women. People having Criminal back ground are kept out from the committee.)
3. Mohalla Committees had Police Sub Inspector as the President and HCs and PCs as Vice Presidents. (JSY has Circle Inspector as convener, SHO as secretary, Community relation officers, Beat officers, Asst. Beat officers as members of Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi.)
4. Mohalla Committees meet once in a fort night in place other than Police Stations. (Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis meet once in a month in either Police station or other places).

Benefits of Mohalla Committees

1. JSY tries to bridge the rift between Police and Public. Mohalla Committees further bridge not only Police and Public rift but also different communities of the society under the leadership of Police. Hence a friendly atmosphere is created among different communities.
2. A forum of alternative dispute resolution is created.

3. Intelligence started flowing in and hence could tackle communal issues at the initial stages itself, refute rumors which otherwise would escalate into uncontrollable proportion.
4. Responsibilities are fixed to the lowest rung of the Police stream. Therefore there is an attitudinal change in both members of society and the Police Constables themselves.

(The above benefits are already being reaped by JSY)

Mumbai saw the worst communal riots after the series Bomb blast in 1993. Though Mumbai was in bloodshed and Bhiwandi just being 45 K.M away from Mumbai and which had a previous history of series of communal riots before that surprisingly remained unaffected by the riots in Mumbai. B.P.R & D through IIPA, Delhi had under taken a study as to why Bhiwandi remained peaceful which should have been otherwise. The study gives full credit to Mohalla Committees in preventing communal riots. The results were so much appreciated that the scheme has been in co-operated in the guidelines to promote communal harmony by MHA, Govt. of India. The above benefits are already being harvested from Janamaithri Policing in tackling other crimes. Hence, Janamaithri Policing in the Mohalla Committee format would definitely yield results by preventing and mitigating communal riots.

How the existing System of Janamaithri be customized to prevent and mitigate communal riots and promote communal harmony:

1. The Beat Officers and Asst. Beat officers during their house visits collect information of all the religious places, Butcher shops, Animal houses, cremation grounds and other places which are sensitive communally. Intelligence to be culled out of this information to prevent, control, mitigate communal issues and to promote secular ideas.
2. The Janmaithri Suraksha Samithis shall be constituted in all Police Stations which are communally sensitive ensuring the proportional representation of all communities. Women should also be proportionally represented (it is the women who take the brunt of atrocities in a communal riot). Care should be taken to keep away the communal chauvinists, fanatics from the committee. The meetings shall be held periodically to discuss, prevent, control and mitigate communal riots. The discussions should be held in true spirit than being mere rhetorical. The elected representative should be sensitized regarding the evils of communalism and to abstain from communal politics.

On lines with “Jagratha Samithi” in SC/ST colonies and “Kadalora Jagratha Samithis” , “Mata Nirapeksha Jagratha Samithis” may be constituted in highly communal areas.

3. The Janamaithri District Advisory Board (Jilla Upadesaka Samithi) shall be constituted customizing the need for preventing communal riots. This shall work like the “District Communal Harmony Committee” as mandated in manual of guidelines to prevent and control communal disturbances and to promote communal harmony issued by Ministry of Home affairs.
4. The Janamaithri Kendram can be used as a platform where various communities come on one platform and to develop the Kendrams as community interaction centers. Activities which promote secularism are to be promoted. State level/District level seminars can be

held which promote secular ideas. This centre should also bring together various groups/ organizations that are working in the field of promoting peace, national integration and communal harmony. Literature, pamphlets etc containing secular ideas may be got published and distributed.

5. As a part of plan fund expenditure, studies can be conducted through independent institutions to study the impact and relation among Policing, Janamaithri Policing, Communal and secular issues.
6. As a part of plan fund expenditure, incentives can be given to Beat Officers, Public who promote and take initiatives to promote secular issues (on lines of Kabir Puraskar of Central Govt.) Victims of communal riots may be adequately compensated by Janamaithri Victim Support Schemes. As women take the brunt of atrocities of a communal riot, women Help desk in Police stations can be strengthened. Under JSY to train “community liaison group persons” to act as facilitators between communities upholding secular values.
7. To promote the values of secularism, religious tolerance, communal harmony among children through Student Police Cadet Project.

Marad communal riots and Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Marad in Kozhikode had seen two rounds of communal hostilities (between Hindus and Muslims) in 2002 and 2003.

In this back ground, a JSP samithi was set up in 2009 August in Marad. But the two communities saw JSP with suspicion. With persistent efforts, Police could break the ice. A successful initiative was the Kerala Police facilitated training for women of both communities in embroidery.

But JSY has a long way to go in Marad. The present intrusive Policing, routine and perfunctory pickets are against the spirit of democratic policing. Hence there is a need to revisit the strategy in Marad, so as to build inter community trust and police community trust.

Newer initiatives:

Police, in different ranks, have devised various initiatives to promote inter community co - habitation in various parts through Community Policing. Outdoor games (Football) with each team having members of different communities as players are a very popular method.

Once such novel initiative is as follows : The first Sunday of every August is celebrated as Friendship day. One Superintendent of Police as a part of Community Policing, on the eve of Friendship Day called nominations from buddy friends who should belong to two different religions and who know their buddy closely. Good numbers of nominations were obtained. Competitions were held to know how close the two new each other, their likes, their dislikes, their personal issues etc. Best buddies were awarded. This exercise had a long way in bridging gap between various religions among youth. Such community Policing initiatives play an important role in preventing, controlling and mitigating communal riots.

Kerala is a multi religious society with almost 50% Hindus and 25% each of Muslims and Christians. The long coastal belt is highly vulnerable to communal riots. Districts like Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Thrissur etc. report high number of communal cases. The traditional Police approach to communal riots has not been very encouraging. There have been a lot of success stories across India where community policing initiatives have shown good results. Janamaithri has stood the test of time in tackling various issues. It is high time that the already institutionalized community Policing system in Kerala can be well exploited to tackle this scourge plaguing Indian democracy.

Janamaithri Police For The Protection Of Women And Children:Survey Data Analysis

Aswathy .S.S
Vidyalakshmi .P.R

Survey was conducted on 21st and 22nd October 2013, as part of the workshop “Role of Janamaithri police in the protection of women and children “ conducted on 21st and 22nd October 2013 in Kanakakunnu Palace Hall, Thiruvananthapuram.

Analysis of Survey Results

The questionnaire consisted of 14 questions related to role of JMSP in protection of women and children. Total number of respondents in the study was 111, all of whom were beat officers in JMSP all over Kerala. From the data it can be deduced that a total of 3955 beats were conducted by the beat officers in given time frame .Hence on an average each beat officer conducts 36 beats. This indicates a remarkable presence of beat officers in the community and that would no doubt lend an unmistakable sense of security amongst the community.

The number of ward meetings conducted the beat area:

Total number of 266 ward meetings had been conducted in the respective beat areas and an average of 2 ward meetings per beat officer in their beat area.

- This points to the participatory approach of the JM police vis-a-vis the community.

The number of samithi meetings conducted in beat area:

Total number of 268 samithi meeting had been conducted and an average of 2 samithi meeting per beat officer in respective beat areas.

Participation of Samithi Members, SHO/CI

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	77	34
Percentage Value	69.36%	30.63%

This illustrates that more than half of the respondents concurred to the participation of samithi members in meetings . This shows a strong community participation and active role of Janamaithri police in the society.

House visit by beat officers

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	64	47
Percentage Value	57.65%	42.34%

This data shows more than half of the beat officers have regular house visit in the beat areas and about 42% find it difficult to complete the target. As is generally felt, once the man power constraints are circumvented the primary task would be to reduce the beat area and focus more.

Communication with Women and Children

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	70	41
Percentage Value	63.06%	36.93%

The data shows that 63% of the beat officers maintain good communication with women and children in their beat areas, indicating an increased level of trust by the vulnerable sections in the force.

Major issues raised and intervention done by beat officers

Problems

Action taken

Eve teasing faced by adolescent girls

Increased frequency and strength of patrolling.

Drinking water shortage

Initiatives were taken to channelize collective action in community to bring in micro level drinking water projects.

Alcoholism and related family problems

Targeted counseling proved effective.

School safety issues

Awareness campaigns and increased communication with children increased their trust.

Harassment of adolescent girls

(mental and physical)

Action especially by the women beat officers resulted not only in registration of more cases and arresting accused, but also in addressing many instances which were otherwise never to leave the confines of the household. Kerala saw an unprecedented scale of action against such miscreants throughout the past year.

Children's problems issues

Many a case was forwarded to child line and child welfare committees, conducted many awareness classes amongst Children.

Protection of differently abled person	Roped in the assistance of various not for profit organizations and ensured their proper care and rehabilitation.
Housing issues among helpless needy women	Helped to get housing loans from Panchayaths, and in more than one case, actually constructed them by channelizing voluntary help from other community members!
Safety of railway passengers	Enhanced their security in trains by increasing alertness and physical presence on board the trains.
Alcoholism-illicit liquor	Conducted awareness classes as well as raids and reduced availability with help from informers (mostly women!)
Ragging and sexual harassment among Students	Ensured sternest action against perpetrators and provided counseling for victims
Protection of abandoned elderly woman	With the help of dedicated organizations ensured their proper care, treatment and shelter.
Medical negligence cases compensation	Intervened and helped to get

JM police is enhancing their community participation and outreach through networking with the ADS/CDS and Kudumbasree units in their beat areas. Legal awareness classes for women and children in the community were arranged aimed at empowering them as a law abiding citizen.

Cases registered regarding safety of women and children

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	28	83
Percentage Value	25.22%	74.77%

The above facts underline the actual reduction of crimes against women and children, which is, an indicator of sorts, to better changes to come. The reduced percentage of registered cases also explains the effective intervention of JM police in identifying the issues during house visit and public awareness classes in beat areas.

Migrant Laborers /elderly / Palliative care

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	60	51
Percentage Value	54.05%	45.94%

More than half of the respondents surveyed had taken effective steps in identifying the problems related to the lonely elderly and migrant laborers and effectively addressing two of the most important issues current in Kerala society by virtue of its socio-economic background. An increasing number of elderly persons residing alone has also magnified the need for support care services like effective palliative care, the coordination of which has also seen the JM platform being effectively and efficiently used with visible results.

Actions taken:

- Beat area wise details of migrant laborers, including finger print and photo identity proof were collected.
- A separate register for migrant laborers was also started and regularly updated and maintained at the Police station level.
- Comprehensive list of elderly citizens, who are living alone, was made beat wise and the beat officers had made it a point to pay personalized care and attention in their affairs.
- In many places, medicine was distributed to poor patients, often with the help of NGOs.
- A mandatory senior citizen desk was started in all Police Stations.

Complaints from Public and escalation to SHO

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	72	39
Percentage Value	64.86%	35.13%

The response clearly indicates that more than half of the respondents got complaints from public and they took proper action and escalated to higher authorities, thus providing for the first time, voices to the hitherto marginalize and weaker strata of a society, which even though literate to the larger extent, still has not completely unbridled itself from the shackles of redundant presumptions about the police.

Night Patrolling in co-operation with public

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	48	63
Percentage Value	43.24%	56.74%

A good number of beat officers took active participation in night patrolling along with community members, which literally enlivened the motto of the Janamaithri project, that is, people and police together for security, in spirit and action.

Action against illicit liquor, panmasala, cyber crimes

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	62	49
Percentage Value	55.85%	44.14%

More than 50% of respondents were able to register cases regarding illicit liquor, pan masala and cyber crimes. Cases against those who sold tobacco products also showed a steep increase. This, coupled with innumerable awareness classes for school students and other vulnerable groups, ensured a multi pronged strategy to effectively combat these social ills.

Communal /Political issues

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	10	101
Percentage Value	9%	91%

The reduced rate of reported communal incidents indicates the efficiency of beat officers in promoting harmony in communal and political context, and the promptness with which potential irritants were addressed and ironed out without letting them develop into major blots. A lot of innovative initiatives were also devised and put into practice by individual beat officers which actually exuded an increasing sense of confidence amongst the beat officers themselves, above all.

Road Safety clubs/Campaigns/SPC/SHG meetings

Total number of respondents	Yes	No
111	68	43
Percentage Value	61.26%	38.73%

More than 60% of the total respondents took active role in organizing and conducting meetings and campaigns /awareness classes among the public especially among school students.

Various campaigns focused on drug abuse, traffic awareness (Shubh Yathra) , awareness to protect public institutions ,women's safety classes for kudumbasree members, road safety classes to students and drivers, blood donation camps, accident and first aid care were conducted with the help of voluntary organizations and experts in the concerned field.The survey also aimed to analyze the role of JM police in protection of women and children.

Collective action among community members and JM police is no doubt, contributing to the prevention of crime and offences against women and children and improving security for women and children to a great extent. Even though the study generally finds the Janamaithri project 'revolutionary' in many aspects, there are certain gaps to be bridged for sharpening the effectiveness and efficiency of the project such as increased man power, more number of women beat officers ,more infrastructural facilities, proper awareness of law to beat officers, proper training for beat officers, increased gender sensitization for beat officers, soft skill training, reduce job stress, better networking with community institutions such as schools, religious entities etc .Role clarity of the beat officers on what is expected out of them and what is not is to percolate to the grass root level so as al units, especially at the cutting edge, are arraigned towards fulfilling the objectives envisioned for the project at the time of its inception.

Potential Of Tribal Janamaithri Programme In Improving Internal Security In Tribal Belts Of Kerala

P.Vahid, DySP

In the wooded fringes of the northern districts, namely, Malappuram, Kozhikkode, Wayanad and Kannur, for more than past one year, the ominous presence of Maoists is being reported regularly mostly in the vicinity of tribal colonies, is undoubtedly a rather serious development and the underlying threat to the internal security of our State cannot be, but ignored. At present, though the life of our tribal people are far better in several areas, it's true that implementation of many of the Government sponsored welfare programs leave much to be desired and the mechanism needs to be primed and streamlined to ensure welfare of the tribal populace and the service delivery is happening in the prescribed way and measure as is intended. There are several problems to be solved. The crores of rupees which are being spent for tribal welfare have to reach the beneficiaries. There are so many welfare programs being implemented by Government for tribal people. But during the course, many leakages do occur, ultimately, resulting in benefits not completely reaching those for whom it was meant for. In comparison to tribes in other States, the life of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is found to be far better. Even then, The Left Wing Extremists (LWEs) or Maoists are actively working for exploiting the tribal people and the fact that the maximum sightings of Maoists were in the vicinity of tribal colonies assume greater significance in this context. As in other States, the Maoists as a preliminary step, are visiting these colonies, interacting with the tribal's, understanding and empathizing with their problems and ultimately propagating their ideology and strategy as the panacea for all 'sufferings', both real and imagined. Maoists, by their articulate, passionate presentation, which carefully incorporates in depth facts about the day to day lives of the Advises, magnifying their sufferings and distorting to suit their interests, the Governmental attitude towards the suffering tribal's, so as to convince them that the only alternative is to take up arms and fight to the finish against a 'heartless' and 'apathetic' Government who would otherwise preside over their doom. Often the pamphlets and notices seized from such areas slated to be distributed by the Maoists, it is observed that these are remarkably well presented, inspiring, and the distortions are smartly packaged, which can even move a literate person to speak out against the Government, not to mention the illiterate Advises. It is to be mentioned here that in all the States affected by LWE today, the Maoists had started their work in a similar fashion. The first step of the Maoist strategy is visiting all the tribal colonies and studying their basic problems. During the survey period, they collect the whole information of that area. During this period, they also closely study the issues of tribal people, particularly the ones in which they are unsatisfied with the Government

response. In such issues, they actively influence the tribal's in the manner as mentioned above and give them a false sense of hope and a dangerous option to take up to violent means. The Maoists very cleverly mislead the tribal people, which can result in at least a section amongst the tribes growing more and more intolerant of the present establishment.

It's in such a scenario wherein we are against a possible wall of hatred, built up not by any alien country, but by our own brothers and sisters who, less privileged and literate, as they are, are played on by the nefarious and divisive intentions of anti social anarchists propagating a distorted philosophy and harboring ill will and extreme hatred towards anything with a semblance of order or prosperity. They are our own brethren and conventional methods of force as against alien intruders wouldn't bear much result and relying on those methods alone could invite more collateral damage while at the most be a symptomatic cure without touching the rot deep within. This is precisely where the role of Janamythri Suraksha Project can be a very decisive factor along with established conventional methods in nipping this scourge in the bud. "Janamaithri Policing" can be utilized in these areas as a remedial measure to counter the infiltration of Maoists. Strength of the Janamaithri Police system in any given area can be measured by verifying the level, frequency and quality of interaction between Police and general public of that area. It goes without saying that if it is found to be sound; we can safely assume that the system is successful and robust. The Beat Officers, needless to say, should become the best front of each and every police station. The people living in the tribal belt have a very emotional relationship with forests and its natural environs, not willing to abandon their century's old lifestyle and culture. So their developmental as well as welfare programs have to be implemented by keeping this aspect in mind. All connected legislations of the State as well as the officers connected with the welfare of tribes or coming in contact with them should be closely monitored by the State so that no lacunae or scope for any misunderstanding occurs which might psychologically offend the tribal people and sow seeds of suspicion or apprehension in their minds.

The presence of Maoists was observed in Kerala primarily in Nilambur area of Malappuram District, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikkode Rural Districts from the beginning of 2013. From January 2013 till this date, the presence of Maoists was reported at around 30 places in Nilambur alone. The Maoists have visited many tribal colonies and classes were taken to 'enlighten' the tribal's about the 'atrocities' being committed on them and exhorting them to join their 'rightful' struggle against Government and had also distributed pamphlets bearing propaganda against the Government. They are also collecting rice and other provisions from these tribal colonies and moving along the forest area. As such, there is a grave possibility that the tribal people may become the puppets within the larger scheme of the Maoists.

The need for effective implementation of “tribal Janamaithri system” cannot be over emphasized at this juncture. Each Janamaithri Beat officer in a tribal area should primarily keep himself abreast of all the problems faced by the tribal colonies and should be capable to escalate and address the issues through the competent authorities, or by their superior officers or which might include contacting concerned departmental officials and should be seen to the tribes as being earnest in addressing their concerns. If a beat officer could achieve this, they will trust him and will share all their problems and issues as well as any sensitive information, any observed suspicious movements etc. in the forests, considering him a good friend or relative. At present, the Government is running many a developmental as well as welfare programs for tribal people through different Departments and schemes. But it’s a fact that many of them are not aware about a large number of such programs or how to earn its benefits. In such situations, the role of Janamaithri Police becomes very essential and useful. In different tribal Colonies, there are various issues. Government officials of various Departments have to be present there and after studying their problems, remedial measures have to be implemented properly after applying mind to those issues. By this, we can avoid the misleading of tribes by subversive powers such as Left Wing Extremists. It’s also not a secret that in tribal belts, alcoholism, drug abuse etc. are rampant and this when read with high rate of school dropouts, becomes a reason for worry. The tribal people are to be enlightened in this regard so as to wean them away from such habits, which cannot be done overnight, and calls for persistence and sustained intervention from the part of beat officers along with the help of volunteers and tribal promoters etc. Awareness programs on “What the Maoists done so far for tribal people” should be organized. They should also be enlightened about the chance of destruction of the present lively hood by the involvement of Maoists in their life. The tribal’s should be made to understand that The Maoists are misusing them for their own political gains.

The experience from the States like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh, West Bengal have shown that the Maoism has been anathema to tribal development and it’s a fact that the Tribes in those states are suffering a lot of miseries as a consequence. Their Front Organizations like Porattam, Ayyankalippada, RDF, RPF, JVC etc. are also creating favorable situations for Maoists and are spearheading propagandas outside the forest. Slowly, but surely, the Maoists are pushing their agenda of using Tribal people as a bulwark for armed rebellion against the Government.

By adopting various measures, this danger to the internal security of our State from Maoists needs to be contained in the preliminary stage itself. For this, the tribal

people are to be enlightened properly and it should be ensured that they should remain within our democratic system by earning confidence of tribal people in our democracy. The tribal Janamaithri Police can be effectively utilized to improve awareness of tribes, resolving their pressing issues and addressing their future needs which will keep them away from the influence of extremism.

State Level Workshop For Beat Officers On The Role Of Janamaithri Police In The Protection Of Tribes.

Harishanker IPS

It is a truism that a good majority of the tribal population in the country is unable to break free from the shackles of poverty and poor standards of life despite the constitutional protection, statutory rights, myriad of schemes and plan funds. Poor literacy, lack of awareness and hostile living conditions make them vulnerable to social ills and misuse by antisocial elements including Maoists. It is in this backdrop that a workshop was organized on how to channelize the potential of Janamaithri Police into ensuring better lives for the tribal populace embracing the issues of development, crime reduction and internal security.

Discussions

The panel was chaired by Dr. P.K Sivanandan I.A.S (Retd) former chairman of SC/ST Commission while Adv Honey Varghese, Thrisur City Police Commissioner Shri. P.Prakash IPS and Thrissur Rural SP Smt. Ajeetha Begum IPS were esteemed members of the panel. The Panel focused on “Laws Related to Tribal Issues”.

Lack of legal awareness and legal accessibility were discussed as a major issue. Tribal population is often locked up in the interior remote areas and hence they have to travel long distance to reach the police stations and courts. The bad conditions of roads and absence of transport networks add to the problem and hence most of the offences go unreported. It was hence concluded that mobile courts, police stations and outposts, sittings of legal service authority covering tribal colonies will be required. Janamaithri Beat officers can play a vital role in spreading awareness about the legal rights and provisions by engaging the promoters, department for SC/ST development and tribal leaders.

For instance, in Thrissur district, tribal colonies have been grouped into clusters and Cluster Level Monitoring Committees have been formed under Circle Inspectors of police with representation from various colonies. Cluster level meeting is convened every month where petitions are received and send to respective departments for necessary action, actions taken on previous petitions are reviewed and awareness classes are conducted. In addition a District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Police is convened once in three months. This multi-tier system under the aegis of Janamaithri Project has gone a long way in addressing the needs of the tribal populace.

Adalats conducted in tribal colonies with representatives from various departments like health, education, labour, SC/ST development, excise, revenue, forest etc have had a marked impact. However it was agreed upon there is no substitute for a meticulous and empathetic Janamaithri Beat to tribal areas which forms the foundation over which the innovative edifices of Monitoring committees and Adalats could be built.

SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 and Rules of 1993 was also subject of discussion. It envisages strong legal action against offenders in addition to relief for victims.

However it was observed that as all the cases under the act are to be investigated by officers of the rank of DySP and above, the awareness about SC/ST offences at lower levels is less. Hence it was recommended that the offences under this act could be classified into three – those that could be investigated by SI (eg: offences u/s 3(1)(x)), those that could be investigated by CI (eg offences u/s 3(1)(v)) and those which needs to be investigated by DySP (eg: offences u/s 3(1)(xi) and 3(2)). Such a three tier classification would also improve registration of cases under this act.

Laws related to land issues were discussed as it is the major concern expressed by tribal population to beat officers as well as to promoters. Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 confers right of usage of forest land up to 4 hectares per tribal family under section 4. As per the 1996 amendment to the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act 1975 the tribal people are entitled for restoration of land alienated after 1986 if the extent is more than two hectares. It was agreed that these are powerful Acts, though their implementation have been rather weak and slow. Through the initiatives of the JMSP, it should be ensured that the benefits of these reach the needy landless tribal populace and for that, the police officers should as well be aware of the key provisions and authorized officers under these statutes.

The Olakara Tribal Colony, Peechi, Thrissur is an example in this regard where there used to be constant friction between the forest officials and the tribal families on the issue of land leading to registration of cases and arrest of hundreds of tribal people including women. The above legislations have helped the police to take up the matter before the revenue officials including the District Collector. Currently the allocation of land has been finalized and the survey has begun.

Legal Enforcement:

The issue of proliferation of drugs, alcoholism, pornography through mobile phones, gambling among the tribal population including women were raised as issues requiring vigilance and enforcement coupled with awareness programmes, counseling and medical aid to addicts.

It was agreed upon that any step for the development of tribal population should necessarily be a bottom up process involving the participation of the actual beneficiaries. Most of the programmes are devised from the top and hammered on to them which lead to unacceptability and resentment even after crores of investment. Pandit Nehru's words - "People *should develop* along the line of *their own genius*" is surely a guide for the future.

Community Policing: The Paravoor Model

Jose .R, CI, Paravoor

The challenges faced in maintenance of law and order and internal security have assumed gigantic proportions in contemporary times. The people, though they have every fundamental right to demand security of life, property and dignity from the state and the police, cannot remain totally detached and aloof from the responsibility of ensuring effective security, for, they also share the burden of governance in their capacity as ultimate masters in a democracy. People are subject to the law that they themselves create; therefore they necessarily have to proactively participate in the process of preventing the violations of enacted law. Law enforcement in a democracy is a process by which public security is ensured by securing and enlisting the willing co-operation of people who are the beneficiaries of such enforcement. Community policing is the process which seeks the responsible participation of the citizenry in crime prevention at the level of the local community, conserving the resources, both of the community and of the police, in fighting against crimes which threaten the security of the community. It has gained currency across the world and is becoming the norm in all democratic countries. The experience shows that by seeking the active co-operation of the public in the performance of police duties, the process of Law Enforcement has become far more effective. Community Policing projects taken up at various places have gained much acceptability in Kerala over the years.

In trying to follow the traditional methods of controlling crime and maintaining law and order, the police had become increasingly unpopular and anti people. The image of the police was tarnished, to a great extent, by its failure to come to the aid of the common man. In order to restore faith of the people in the police and to provide more effective service to them, a new philosophy was put forward. The fundamental philosophy underlying community policing was that the police not only needed public support in order to accomplish their goals, but they had an obligation to involve the community in the process of service delivery. The new professionalism implied that police serve, learn from and are accountable to the community. In other words, community policing stresses on exploring new ways to protect and enhance the lives of those who are most vulnerable-juveniles, the elderly, minorities, the poor, the disabled, the homeless, the victims of atrocities etc.

The two core components of community policing are community partnership and problem-solving. To develop community partnership, police must develop positive relationships with the community, must involve the community in the quest for better crime control and prevention and must pool their resources with those of the community to address the most urgent concerns of community members. Problem solving is the process through

which the specific concerns of the community are identified and through which the most appropriate remedies are to abate these problems are found.

Kerala has a good record in maintenance of law and order. But corruption, new law and order problems created by migrant laborers, political and communal violence, theft etc. are increasing day by day. Physical confrontation between the public and police, growing nexus between police and anti-social elements like sand mafia, land mafia, increasing operations by quotation gangs etc are disturbing trends. In addition to that, the emergence of new forms of global community forums such as - Face book, Tweeter, chat forums, blogs, discussion groups and specific interest based groups are creating new communities- that go beyond geographical boundaries are also challenging internal security. In this context effective public participation will ensure more security and peace.

Recognizing the pressing need for improving relation between the police organization and the people of the state and with the aim of ensuring all round security of citizens, the Govt. of Kerala has taken steps to facilitate the adoption of community policing initiative. The community policing project was launched in Kerala in the year 2008 based on the recommendations of Justice K.T. Thomas Commission appointed to suggest police reforms in Kerala. The scheme was named “Janamaithri Suraksha” Project.

COMMUNITY POLICING IN PARAVOOR

As mentioned above, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project, the community policing initiative of Government of Kerala was started in March 2008. It was launched in 20 selected police stations of Kerala on an experimental basis. The project was started in Paravoor in 2008 itself. Paravoor is a narrow stretch of land 24 kilometers South-West to Kollam town between the backwaters and the sea. Paravoor Police Station comprised Paravoor Municipality, Bhoothakulam Panchayat and a small portion of Chirakkara Panchayat. In 2008, Janamaithri Suraksha Project was implemented in the areas coming under the Paravoor Municipality only. As per the 2011 census, Paravoor Municipality had a population of 37189 of which 16858 were males and 20331 females. As in many parts of Kerala, Females outnumbered males in Paravoor. Bhoothakulam Panchayat had a population of 31618, out of which 16190 were females and 15428 were males. The Municipality had 32 wards and Bhoothakulam Panchayat consists of 18 wards and only 8 wards from Chirakkara Panchayat is included under Paravoor Police station limits.

In the beginning, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project divided the entire area of the Municipality into eight Janamaithri Beats each under a Beat Officer. Assistant Beat Officers, Women Civil Police Officers were also provided to each beat. CUG sim cards and Departmental motor cycle were given to Beat Officers for communication and transport. Janamaithri Samithi was also formed incorporating people from all walks of life. Survey was completed within a span of eight months. Between 1000 and 1500 houses were included

in each Beat. In 2013, the project was extended to the entire Police Station area and beats were re arranged and the number of beats was expanded to eleven.

PEOPLE'S RESPONSE

Community policing is democracy in action. It requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private residents, schools, hospitals etc. All who share a concern for the welfare of the neighborhood should bear responsibility for safe guarding the same. The people of Paravoor whole heartedly welcomed the launching of the programme in Paravoor. People from all walks of life are actively participating in the project. The keen interest and active involvement of the people can be seen in the selection of Janamaithri Samithi also. Usually, Samithi would consist of 10 to 25 members. But in Paravoor there was a great rush from people to become Samithi members. So the Commissioner of police had to include 32 members in the Janamaithri Samithi. The Samithi meetings are regular in Paravoor and members actively contribute their time and energy for the success of the programme. After the implementation of the programme, policing is easier in the area. People are coming forward to become witnesses, which otherwise used to be the exception and they are actively participating in crime-prevention and community based activities of the police. There is no reluctance on the part of the people to approach the police. A positive improvement can be noticed in the attitude of people towards police and vice versa. Police is no longer viewed as an instrument of exploitation and torture. They are friends of the public. People are freely sharing information to the police on criminals and criminal activities. As a result, prevention and detection of crime have become easier. They are actively participating in almost all the programmes initiated and implemented by the police in connection with community policing such as night patrolling, helping senior citizens, protection of women and children, implementation of various awareness programmes to drivers, school children, women etc. traffic warden system, formation of blood donation forums, establishment of counseling centers, de addition centers etc.

BEAT OFFICERS

Community policing is being implemented through a structured hierarchy of officers of which the Beat office is the corner stone. They are Civil Police Officers/Senior Civil Police Officers/Assistant Sub Inspectors who are specially selected and trained. A Janamaithri Beat is a local area that includes between 500 and 1000 houses. The Beat Officer first undertake a survey of all households in his Beat area, identifies the problems of the Beat, visits the beat regularly and convenes Beat meetings at difference location of his Beat area. He collects information from the public on various criminal activities and passes such information to the Station House Officer and Circle Inspector who in turn will take immediate steps keeping in mind the safety and security of the people of the area. The Beat Officer acts as a link between the public and the superior officers.

Paravoor is one of the few police stations in the state where Janamaithri Suraksha Project is being implemented in the whole station limits. In most of the Janamaithri stations, one or two Panchayats or a Municipality will be selected from the station limit to implement the project and the rest remain non-janamaithri. This is true in almost all the Police Stations. For example, Chengannoor Police Station in Alappuzha District has one Municipality and six Panchayats. But the project was implemented only in Chengannoor Municipal area. The rest remained non-janamaithri, nevertheless, Chengannoor is termed as a Janamaithri Police Station.

When the project was implemented in Paravoor, only Paravoor Municipal area was selected for its implementation. The Paravoor Municipality which consists of 32 wards was re-organized into eight Beats and eight Beat Officers and Assistant Beat Officers were posted. In the year 2013, the project was extended to the entire police station area. The entire area of Bhoothakulam Panchayat and eight wards of Chirakkara Panchayat were also brought to the fold of Janamaithri scheme. Now the entire station is Janamaithri and there exists no gap between janamaithri and non-janamaithri areas and janamaithri Police Officers and non-janamaithri Police Officers.

The success of community policing depends upon the effectiveness of Beat Officers. This is true of Paravoor. The Beat Officers of Paravoor have many factors helping in their effectiveness. First, most of the Beat Officers are young and dynamic. They come under the age group of 30-40. They have initiative and a flare for police work. They themselves initiate new ventures and implement them with the help of superior officers. Second, what distinguishes the Beat Officers from other Stations is that here they are ready to undertake any assignment such as sentry duty, petition enquiry, passport verification, process service, festival duty, law and order duties etc. The main complaint from the Beat Officers I faced in most of the Janamaithri Police Stations where I worked was that they were being utilized for other duties and so they cannot concentrate on janamaithri duties. But here, they visit their beat areas after doing sentry duties, accepts and attends the grievances of the public even during their rest hours with a smiling face. Sri. Sanoj, a Senior Civil Police Officer and a Beat Officer came before me and said “sir, we, beat officers are ready to do each and every duty of the police station including GD charge duty and crime investigation. We may be deployed for all kinds of duties in the police station”. Civil Police Officer Rajesh undertakes the additional responsibility of training SPC cadets and his cadets secured first position in the SPC ceremonial parade held in May 2014. They are ready to shoulder more responsibilities. Janamaithri has given such courage to them to take up initiatives with confidence. Third, Beat Officers gained much social acceptance than station House Officers and Circle Inspectors. The goal of community policing is “a beat officer should know at least one member from each household”. Interaction with Beat Officers showed that they know almost all the members of the household in their Beat area. People first approach the

Beat Officers for their problems instead of the Sub Inspector. The number of people who visit the police station enquiring about their beat officers is increasing day by day. The Beat officers are being invited by the people in all their functions and festivals. They inaugurate more public functions in the beat area than the Station House officer and the Circle Inspector. All these have increased a sense of pride among the beat officers.

THE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

The project does not envisage such as a position. But in Paravoor, there is a photographer who captures all the activities of the Janamaithri police with a smiling face. His name is Sabu, Nandanam who runs a small shop at Paravoor town. He is a member of the Janamaithri Samithi of Paravoor Police Station. He is also a member of District Janamaithri Samithi. He has been associated with the activities of community policing from its very inception in 2008. He is a treasure house of knowledge and is the only person who worked with all the Beat officers and Station House Officers of Paravoor Police Station since the inception of the programme. He always moves around the station limit with a digital camera in his hand and captures all the activities of the police. He has a collection of more than two thousand photos arranged in twenty albums. He does all these without accepting a single penny from the public/police claiming this to be his “service to society”.

ACTIVITIES

The uniqueness of Paravoor model can be seen in the activities undertaken by the Paravoor Police. Normally, Janamaithri police undertakes activities such as night patrolling with public co-operation, co-ordination of private security guards, formation of residence associations, fitting of Burglar alarm and security systems, helping senior citizens and physically challenged citizens, protection of women and children, conducting awareness programmes, traffic warden system, organizing counseling centers to resolve family discords, implementation of projects encouraging blood donation, eye donation, organ donation, organizing self defense courses, school based safety and vigilance programmes, co-operating with Kudumbasree units, monitoring of illegal financial institutions, introduction of complaint card systems, disaster management ,palliative care, victim support cells etc. All these can be seen in Paravoor also. Here, the basic police functions such as petition enquiry, passport verification, process service, intelligence collection, festival duties, shadowing of individuals, sentry duty, GD charge duty etc are being undertaken by the Beat Officers. As per guidelines, warrant execution should not be entrusted to Beat Officers because it may create hatred among the public. But in Paravoor, even warrant execution within the station limit is being done by the beat officers and there is no resistance from the public until now. What is being done in Paravoor is that almost all the police work is delegated to the Beat Officer who undertakes the functions in consultation with the Station House Officer. Now the entire station area is covered by the project and now we are seriously thinking of entrusting investigation of

cases also to qualified beat officers or the investigating officers may be entrusted with the charge of Beats. The idea is, an investigating Officer, ie, Additional SI, Assistant Sub Inspector, Senior Civil Police Officer may be given the charge of a particular Beat so that he can investigate cases reported from such Beat area with the help of the Beat Officers of the area.

Beat Officers of Paravoor can tell numerous instances in which people helped them to detect cases and locate stolen property. Sanoj, a Beat Officer, recollects that he could detect a case in which more than two lakh rupees worth of pipes and other fittings were stolen from his beat area, with the help of the people. He arrested the persons who committed the offence and recovered the stolen property. Beat Officers can also narrate a lot of such instances. Along with basic police work, they also undertake socially useful activities. For example, the old Municipal Library in Paravoor was not functioning for the last 4 years. The library premises were mostly used by anti social elements. The Beat Officer of the area Sri, Binu took the initiative in opening the library. He convened a meeting of the public in which more than 200 individuals of the locality including political leaders and social workers participated. They unanimously decided to re open the library. On a 'harthal' day, the library and its premises were cleaned and painted. Sri. Raju, a Beat Officer, recounted another instance about a recently married lady approaching him with a petition to help her for divorce from her newly wedded husband. The couple was just married and they quarreled with each other for simple reasons. He brought the couple to the counseling centre, their problem was solved and they are now living happily! The couple along with their child occasionally visits the house of Raju and had recently donated 5000/- rupees to a cancer patient in his beat area.

The Onam feast organized by the Janamaithri Police, every year, is very popular in Paravoor. Last year, Onam feast was prepared in the Police Station premises by the police personnel themselves and they served it to the poor who were invited by the police. They were also given Onam kits which contained new clothes and other edibles. Gopan, another Beat Officer pointed out that Ambika, a poor old lady who received an Onam kit from the police still keeps the kit unused like a treasure. Besides, each Beat Officer collects as many books as possible from the public and distributes it to the poor students on the day of school re-opening before the commencement of every academic year. Arya Devi, a Beat Officer attached to Paravoor Police Station was meeting the educational expenses of two poor students from her salary. Programmes such as blood donation forum, traffic jagratha Samithi, Kadalora Jagratha Samithi, School protection group, environment protection forum, awareness classes, traffic warden system, distribution of free food to the patients, planting of trees, suicide prevention campaign etc are there in Paravoor also.

The most colourful and effective campaign carried out by Paravoor Janamaithri Police is "Amma Ariyan", a programme aimed at providing information to the mothers of teenage

daughters about the dangers surrounding their children in the form of mobile phones, E-mails, internet, pornography, cyber crimes etc. Mothers of adolescent girls will be convened in a school auditorium and experts will handle classes on the above topics and will explain the ways to escape from such dangers. They will be briefed about mental and physical changes which are happening in their teenage off springs. This programme is widely accepted by the parents and there is a rush from parents to attend the programme. This year, we made a change to the programme. Instead of mothers, the teenagers were invited and they were given a class on the hardships faced by their mothers for their upbringing. Most of them wept in the class.

Paravoor has a permanent Family Counseling centre. It is functioning in the old police station building. Dr. Rahul, a clinical psychologist, is conducting the counseling free of cost. A de-addiction centre is also functioning at Taluk Hospital, Nedungolam in co-operation with Janamaithri Police. The Police refer drug addicts and alcoholics to the Hospital. The Hospital treats them free of cost. The necessary fund for this is provided by the police.

The success of any programme depends upon the level of participation and involvements of those for whom the programme is intended. The Janamaithri Suraksha Project is intended for the community. Its sole aim is to ensure safe living to the members of the community by providing a crime free and secure environment with their collaboration. In Paravoor, people treat the project as their own and they actively participate in almost all the activities and programmes organized by the police and they help the police by sharing information about crimes and criminals. It is due to this whole hearted support of the Paravoor inhabitants and the dedicated service of Beat Officers coupled with the untiring inspiration given by Sri, Debesh Kumar Behra IPS, the City Police Commissioner that the project became a success even with the usual constraints of shortage of man power, financial difficulties, workload etc.



Dr. R. V. Asokan
IMA National Vice President 2013

One fine morning a brown coarse Government envelope arrived in my office. To my great apprehension it was from the police department. I opened the letter with trepidation. I did not know then that it would change my impression and attitude towards police permanently. It was an invite to serve in the Janamaithri suraksha committee of the Punalur Janamaithri police station. The concept of the Janamaithri police is unique and is an original contribution of Kerala police to the Indian nation. In a very bold experiment members of civil society were called upon to work with the police in furthering safety of the beat areas. This novel initiative has broken down the stereo type image of the police and has brought the people closer to the police. It has also endowed the police with crucial connect to the civil society providing valuable field intelligence at the ground level. "The nation is as strong as the beat" said Sri Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India while speaking on terrorism. Janamaithri has strengthened the security of the nation at the beat level.

My experience with Punalur Janamaithri police station is unique and pleasant. In fitness of things the Municipal Chairperson was elected as the Chairperson of our committee. This immediate solved the political and logistical difficulties that could have emerged. The members of civil society along with a band of enthusiastic young municipal councilors proved to be the right mix for brainstorming sessions. The presence of CI Mr. Vijayan and SI Mr. Gopakumar provided adequate stature and sense of importance to the deliberations. The methodology followed was to allow freewheeling discussion and arrive at consensus on plan of action. Then it was left to ASI Sasidharan to coordinate and execute. For a set up without budget provisions fuelled only by the enthusiasm of the members it has done fairly well in a short period.

Janamaithri established a marriage counseling center in Punalur police station in collaboration with a local group called Gandhian initiative for truth (GIFT). Traffic in the main bazaar was streamlined. All autorikshaws were regularized with identity cards. Anti alcohol campaign was taken to the community through awareness classes. School children were sensitized about E and mobile crimes. Crucial information regarding sale of cannabis was share. Even a joint night raid was conducted. The crown in the jewel however was how the migrant labourers were handled. All issues regarding profiling etc were discussed with due

sensitivity. It was decided to involve them in a cultural activity session in their own mother tongue in order to cultivate a sense of belonging. It was found out that this platform could be used to reach out to them to provide adequate security access and prevent their exploitation. Janamaithri has issued cards to them and is planning to write to the Union Government for including them in RSBY.

I have not covered the entire gamut of activities. I am convinced that the new avatar of police has certainly refurbished their image, made the community safer and above all created a platform from nowhere which seems to be an institution as par excellence.

Janamaithri Suraksha Programme

M Ramankutty Menon
Member Janamaithri Samithi

The programme was approved and introduced in Kerala in 2008. One of the pioneer Police stations, where the programme was introduced was the Cantonment Police Station under whose jurisdiction the 'Thycaud Shasta Gardens Residents' Association functions. Being an office bearer of the Association, I had the opportunity to associate myself with the programme from its very inception, and still continue to do so. I witnessed the tremendous, revolutionary transition of the force, till then considered to a weapon of oppression, to that of a people- friendly and peace-making wing of the democratic Government. Slowly they also transcended across their 'normal call of duty' to that of even helping the unlucky downtrodden poor families in the area to be trained, self reliant and self employed citizens. They contributed much to eradicate abuse of drugs and liquor which were spreading in the society and even encroaching into educational institutions.

Some of the activities and achievements, I happened to notice in our area are briefly mentioned here under.

1. The representatives of Local bodies and representatives of various Residents Associations, traders, taxi-auto rickshaw drivers etc. are regularly invited to the monthly meetings in the Police stations, their complaints and suggestions are heard and the action taken is reported in the next meeting.
2. Meetings of senior citizens and women folk are also being arranged regularly.
3. Meetings are arranged in various institutions in the area.
4. The Civil Police Officers regularly visit the houses under their jurisdiction as well as the working women/ ladies hostels and the higher officers monitor these activities.
5. The mass influx of labor force from other states, a recent phenomenon, poses some serious problems in the maintenance of Law and Order. Their bio-data, including finger prints are collected by the police officials, their moves watched, and also help and assistance is given readily to the needy amongst them.
6. A Women's Help Desk is now functioning and it is seen that women are slowly shedding their inhibitions against the Police and have started to approach the desk for assistance.

Tailoring Training Unit

A Tailoring Training Unit for girls is functioning under the programme at the CV Raman Pillai Library at Thycaud for the last two years and I understand that more than five dozen girls belonging to Below Poverty Line families have successfully completed the

training till date and some of them are self employed now. The service of the teacher and the facilities provided by the library are free.

Medical Camps

There are three colonies inhabited by financially poor families in the area and medical camps were conducted here disbursing free medicines to the needy. Cancer detection facility was also provided in these camps.

Student Police Groups

Student Police programme was introduced in the Thycaud Model High School and St. Joseph's HSS and the programme is successfully functioning in the institutions for the last two years. This venture curbs drugs addiction and other unsocial activities among the youth to a commendable extent. With the help of the SPG, Police could successfully raid certain shops, confiscate prohibited items and culprits brought to book.

The Police, under the programme, have conducted orientation classes and seminars and issued pamphlets and hand books on varied fields like prevention of Dengue fever, waste management, and steps to prohibit fleecing by Taxi/Auto Rickshaw, Rights of Senior Citizens, women and children, Anti Narcotic activities etc.

With all the above, the programme could bridge the chasm between Police and the common man. As a result the common man does not hesitate now to inform suspected criminal, antisocial activities coming to his notice to the Police as a result of which one can vouch that the number of such activities has considerably decreased now.

I do not want to paint a false rosy picture about the implementation of the programme. There also seems to be some lacunae in the implementation.

1. Posting any available personnel will defeat the very soul of the concept. This is a Pilot project and its success is very much important to the entire Nation. So effective screening is required before posting personnel under the programme.
2. From my own service experience, I can say that regular in-service training to the selected personnel is a must for upholding the high standard expected of this august venture.
3. Lack of infrastructure facilities should never be an impediment in the implementation of the programme which, I think, is being closely watched by the Centre and other States for replicating in other parts of the nation.

Janamaithri Suraksha Project Training details 2013-2014

Total Allotment of funds for Janamaithri Suraksha Project for advanced training : - 5 lakhs

SL. No	Venue	Date	No. of personnel covered
1	Police Training College, TVPM	29.10.2013 - 31.10.2013	115
2	KEPA, Thrissur	05.02.2013- 06.12.2013	120
3	Police Training College, TVPM	16.12.2013- 18.12.2013	110
4	Kanakakkunnu Palace, TVPM	21.10.2013- 22.10.2013	254
5	KEPA, Thrissur	29.01.2014- 30.01.2014	100
6	KEPA, Thrissur	28.02.2014- 01.03.2014	54
7	Police Training College, TVPM	28.02.2014- 01.03.2014	105
8	KEPA, Thrissur	10.03.2014- 11.03.2014	101
9	Chandrasekharan Nair, Stadium, TVPM	19.03.2014	126
10	KEPA, Thrissur	17.03.2014- 18.03.2014	100
11	KEPA, Thrissur	20.03.2014- 21.03.2014	104
12	KEPA, Thrissur	24.03.2014- 25.03.2014	100
Total			1412

Total No. of Samithi members = 23

Total Allotment of funds to District Police Chiefs for Basic training

1. Janamaithri Training other than Beat Officers in Janamaithri Police Stations
Rs. 9.50 Lakhs (50,000/- per DPC)
2. Janamaithri training to Janamaithri Samithi members and Tribal Volunteers
Rs. 9.50 Lakhs (50,000/- per DPC)

Basic Training of Beat Officers allotted to PTC, TVPM

Allotment = 7 Lakhs

Number of Personnel covered the training = 700

Allotment for advanced training to Range IGPs and Zonal ADGPs

Allotment: Rs. 1 lakh each (Range level & Zonal level)

Number of Personnel covered the training = 500

Total Number of Police Personnel/Janamaithri Samithi members covered the Janamaithri Training Programme in 2013-2014 Financial Year

Police Personnel including CROs/ Beat Officers/Asst. Beat Officers = 7483

Janamaithri Samithi members = 478

7961

Workshop for Beat Officers

Role of Janamaithri Police in Protection of Women and Children

Panel Discussions on 21.10.2013 at 1.45 PM

Venue: Kanakakkunnu Palace Hall, Thiruvananthapuram.

Panel I:

Moderator:- Shri. C. P. Nair IAS (Rtd)

Panelists:-

1. Shri. N. Radhakrishnan Nair, Member, Juvenile Justice Board.
2. Smt. Parvathi Devi (Journalist)
3. Smt. Sreedevi Pilla (Journalist)
4. Adv.K. Bhuvanachandran Nair (KELSA)
5. Smt. Manju, Professor, Kudumbasree Mission

Rapporteurs:

1. Shri. Debesh Kumar Behera IPS, DPC, Kollam City.
2. Dr. Srinivas IPS, DCP TVPM City.
3. Anitha, WCI, Kollam Rural.

Subject: Welfare of women and children: - Role of Govt. agencies / NGOs.

Panel II:

Moderator:- Dr. Alphonse Louis Erayil IPS, DGP (Rtd)

Panelists:-

1. Smt. Saraswathi Nagarajan, Asst. Editor, The Hindu
2. Adv. G. S. Anitha (KELSA)
3. Shri. K.K Surendra Kumar, Asst. Director, Social Justice Department.
4. Dr. Samuel N. Mathew, Executive Director, NISH

Rapporteurs:-

1. Shri. S. Satheesh Bino IPS, DPC, Ernakulam Rural
2. Smt. Uma Behra IPS, DPC, Alappuzha
3. Shri. Mohammed Rafique V. M, DCP L/O & Traffic, Kochi City.

Subject: Welfare of women and children – Problems and remedies.

Panel III:

Moderator:- Dr. Sukumaran Nair IPS, DGP (Rtd)

Panelists :-

1. Smt. Sneha Koshi, Reporter, NDTV
2. Adv. C. K. Vijayan Pillai (KELSA)
3. Adv. Sandhya, lawyer, TVPM
4. Smt. Shaniba, Project Officer, Nirbhaya



Rapporteurs:-

1. Shri. A. Akbar IPS, SP, A/W, CBCID HQrs.
2. Smt. Ajeetha Beegum IPS, DPC, Thrissur Rural
3. Smt. Elizabeth, WCI, TSR City.

Subject: Protection of women and children – Legal remedies

Panel IV:

Moderator:- Dr. P. M. Nair, Director General of Police (Rtd)

Panelists :-

1. Dr. M. Beena IAS, State Mission Director, NRHM
2. Smt. K.A Beena, Journalist
3. Dr. Indu P. V, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Medical College.
4. Adv. K.L. Sree (KELSA)
5. Shri. Mohammed Saifu, State Project Manager, Social Security Mission.

Rapporteurs:-

1. Shri. Rahul. R. Nair IPS, DPC, Kannur.
2. Shri. Thomson Jose IPS, DPC, Kasaragod.

Subject: Protection of women and children – dangers & precautions.

State Level Workshop for Beat Officers on 5th and 6th December 2013 on
'Role of Janamaithri Police in the Protection of Tribes'.

Venue: Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur

Day 1 05.12.2013

09.00 am	:Registration
09.30 am	:Inauguration of Exhibition
10.00 am - 11.00 am	Inaugural Session
Welcome speech	:Dr. B. Sandhya IPS (ADGP APBN & Nodal officer for JMSP)
Presidential address	:Shri. Therambil Ramakrishnan MLA
Inaugural address	:Shri. Thiruvanchoor Radhakrishnan. (Hon'ble Minister for Home and Vigilance, Kerala)
Keynote address	:Smt. Letika Saran, DGP (Rtd) Tamil Nadu

Felicitations

:Shri. S. Gopinath IPS

IGP, Thrissur Range

Smt. M. S. Jaya IAS

District Collector, Thrissur

Shri. V. M. Radhakrishnan

President, Thrissur Press Club



Vote of Thanks

:Shri. P. S. Gopi

Asst. Director, KEPA

11.00 am - 11.45 am

Internal Security Issues in Tribal Areas

Shri. S. AananthaKrishnan IPS

(IGP, Internal Security)

12.00 noon – 01.00 pm

Role of Government in Tribal Development

Dr. P. K. Sivanandan IAS (Rtd)

Former Chairman, SC/ST Commission, Kerala

01.00 pm - 01.40 pm

Lunch break

01.45 pm - 03.30 pm

Panel Discussions

Shri. P. G. J. Nampoothiri, DGP (Rtd)

Smt. Sara Joseph (Novelist)

Mundoor Sethumadhavan (Novelist) etc

03.30 pm - 03.45 pm

Tea break

03.45 pm - 04.45 pm

Gender Issues and Problems of Tribal
children - Solutions

Smt. Lida Jacob IAS (Rtd)

04.45 pm – 05.30pm

Panel Presentations

07.30 pm

Campfire and Bada Khana

Day 2 06.12.2013

09.00 am – 10.00 am

Welfare measures for the Tribes

Shri. S. Harikishore IAS.

Director, Scheduled Tribes Department

10.00 am – 10.45 am

Vigilance against tribal exploitation

Shri. K. Satheesan

DySP & District Nodal Officer,
Tribal Development, Kerala

10.45 am – 11.30 am	Tackling tobacco use and alcoholism Dr. Bindhu Deputy DMO, Thrissur
11.30 am - 11.45 am	Tea break
11.45 am - 12.30 pm	Model code of conduct for Tribal Janamaithri Police station Beat Officers (Dos & Don'ts) Shri. S. Gopinath IPS IGP, Thrissur Range
12.30 pm – 01.15 pm	Relevant Acts and Provisions Adv. Shri. A. Suresan
01.15 pm - 02.00 pm	Lunch break
02.00 pm – 02.45 pm	Positive attitude towards Tribes and Spirit of Enactment Shri. K. Kausigan IAS Mission Director, MGNREGS
02.45 pm – 04.15 pm	Effective Communication Skills Shri. Suresh Warriar (HRD Trainer)
04.15 pm – 04.30 pm	Tea break
04.30 pm	Closing ceremony
Welcome Address	: Shri. P. Prakash IPS DPC, TSR City
Theme presentation	: Dr. B. Sandhya IPS, (Nodal Officer, JMSP)
Presidential address	: Shri. I. P. Paul Hon'ble Mayor, Thrissur
Valedictory address	: Hon'ble Mr Justice Pius. C.Kuriakose (Former Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim & President emeritus, Sikkim Judicial Academy)
Special address	: Hon'ble Judge P. N. Vijayakumar (Chairman, Kerala State Commission for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes)

Hon'ble Judge. P. Mohandas

(District Judge & Member Secretary, KELSA)

Felicitation

: Shri. K. Ramachandran

(District Collector, Palakkad)

Shri. E. Salahudheen

(Special Correspondent, Mathrubhumi, Thrissur)

Vote of thanks

: Shri. Sankaranarayanan

Asst. Director (Police Science) KEPA

State Level Workshop for Beat Officers

Role of Janamaithri Police in the Protection of Tribes

Panel Discussions on 05.12.2013 at 1.45 PM

Venue: Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur.

Panel-I: TSR Range - Laws related to tribal issues

Moderator:- Dr. P. K. Sivanandan IAS (Rtd) , Former Chairman, SC/SC Commission

Panelists:-

1. Adv.Honey M Vargheese
2. Sri. R K Jayaraj, ACP, Guruvayoor
3. Delegate from DLSA, Thrissur
4. Delegate from Tribal Welfare Department, Chalakkudy
5. Delegate from Social Justice Department, Thrissur

Rapporteurs:

1. DPC -Thrissur City
2. DPC - Thrissur Rural (Presentation for the Range)
3. DPC - Palakad
4. DPC - Malapuram
5. MSW students from Vimala College, Thrissur

Panel II: TVPM & EKM Ranges-Welfare measures for the Tribes': Role of various agencies

Moderator:- Smt. Lida Jacob IAS (Rtd)

Panelists:-

1. Smt.Srara Joseph, Writer
2. Dr. Asarao, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work,
Vimala College, Thrissur
3. Smt.P.E. Usha, Chief project Director, Kerala Mahila Samakhya
4. Sri. M P Surendran, Deputy Editor, Mathrubhoomi, Thrissur
5. Sri. Mundoor Sethumadhavan, Writer

Rapporteurs:-

1. DPC -Trivandrum Rural
2. DPC - Kollam Rural (Presentation for the Range)
3. DPC - Pathanamthitta
4. DPC - Kottayam
5. DPC - Idukki (Presentation for the Range)
6. DPC - Eranakulam Rural
7. MSW students from Vimala College, Thrissur

Panel III: KNR Range - Tribal welfare and challenges to internal Security

Moderator:- Shri. P. G. J. Namboothiri IPS, DGP (Rtd)

Panelists :-

1. Sri. AnanthaKrishnan IPS (IGP, Internal Security)
2. Shri. K. K. Jaya Mohan IPS (SP Internal Security)
3. Sri. Vahid, DySP, Internal Security, Thrissur Range
4. Sri. SunilKumar, Divisional Forest Officer.

Rapporteurs:-

1. DPC - Kozhikode Rural
2. DPC - Wayanad
3. DPC - Kannur
4. DPC - Kasargode (Presentation for the Range)
5. MSW students from Vimala College, Thrissur

From Workshop.....



Smt.Beena Paul
Deputy Director
Kerala Film Acadamey



Sri.P.P.James
Press Club Secretary
Trivandrum



Smt.Sangeetha Nair
Principa Correspondent
Times of India

Janamaithri Training
on 19th March at **Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium,**
Thiruvananthapuram

Panel.1 - Trivandrum Range

Subject: ജനമൈത്രി സുരക്ഷാ പദ്ധതി ഒരു പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷന്റെ മുഴുവൻ അതിർത്തി കളിലേയ്ക്കും എങ്ങനെ ഫലപ്രദമായി പരിമിതികൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെ വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കാം? ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

Panelists

- 1.Shri. A. Akbar IPS, SP, A/W, Crime Branch, TVPM
- 2.Shri. Rajpal Meena IPS, DPC, TVPM RL

Panel.2 - Ernakulam Range

Subject:- ജനമൈത്രി സുരക്ഷാ പദ്ധതിയുടെ ആണിക്കല്ലായ ഗൃഹസന്ദർശനം എങ്ങനെ കൂടുതൽ ഫലപ്രദമായി കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾ തടയുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താം. ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുക. ഗൃഹസന്ദർശനത്തിലൂടെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടും തയ്യാറാക്കുക

Panelists

- 1.Shri. Debesh Kumar Behera IPS, DPC, Kollam
- 2.Smt. Uma Behera IPS, SP, Coastal Security
- 3.Shri. Muhammed Rafeeqe V.M, DCP, Admn & Crimes, Kochi City

Panel.3 - Thrissur Range

Subject:- ജനമൈത്രി സുരക്ഷാ പദ്ധതി മൂലം സ്റ്റേഷൻ പരിധിയിൽ ഒഴിവായ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾ (സാമൂദായിക, രാഷ്ട്രീയ ലഹളകൾ, മദ്യം, മയക്കു മരുന്ന് ഉപയോഗം തുടങ്ങി എല്ലാ തരം കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങളും) ഏവയൊക്കെ എന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ കഴിയുന്നതുമായ കുറ്റങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

Panelists

- 1.Shri. P. Prakash IPS, DPC, TSR City
- 2.Shri. Dheeraj kumar Gupta IPS, CMT, SAP
- 3.Smt. S. Ajeetha Begum IPS, DCP, TVPM, City

Panel.4 - Kannur Range

Subject:- ആദിവാസി വികസനത്തിലും മലയോര മേഖലാ സുരക്ഷയിലും ജനമൈത്രി പോലീസിനു ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചും ചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

Panelists

- 1.Dr. A. Srinivas IPS, CMT, KAP 4
- 2.Shri. Putta Vimaladitya IPS, DPC, WYND
- 3.Shri. K. Shefeen Ahammed IPS, SP, PCC



Community Policing In The Protection Of Women And Children: An Analysis Of Janamaithri Police

*Aswathy S.S, Research Associate
Vidyalakshmi P.R, Social Worker*

This article analyses the role of community policing initiative of Kerala Police - Janamaithri Suraksha project in the protection of women and children. The study is based on the survey and discussions conducted among beat officers and senior police officials of Janamaithri Suraksha Project, academicians and eminent social workers. The Janamaithri is a holistic approach with a view to promote democratic policing. With the increasing atrocities against women and children the Janamaithri Police along with the community could prevent such incidents in Kerala and gradually make our God's Own Country a safe and secure place for women and children.

Community policing in Kerala- an overview

Community policing is a philosophy based on proactive community engaged policing, which would help to prevent crimes and maintain law and order in the community. Democracy is the core of community policing and it envisages decentralization of responsibilities within the police organization. Police officers at the ground level would maintain a rapport with the grass root level community. For a community which is free from crime and disorder, a unified action and participation of Local Self Government, NGOs and other socio- religious institutions is indispensable.

Community policing have an influential role in increasing the public satisfaction with the police, increased feeling of safety and security , reduction in crime and anti-social behavior, transparency, citizen participation moreover, it could increase the job satisfaction of police officers.(Dr Simon Mackenzie et.al ,2009)

History of Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Government of Kerala in 2006 appointed Justice KT Thomas commission for Police reforms and the commission submitted report in 2006. One of the major recommendation of the report was that the Kerala Police should implement Community policing on an experimental basis.

Based on these recommendations the Government of Kerala directed the Department of Police to submit a draft scheme for community policing. That was the beginning of Janamaithri Suraksha Project, which is the community policing initiative of Kerala Police and the final draft was submitted on 2007. By 2008 it was implemented on an experimental basis in 20 Police stations in Kerala.

Government of Kerala launched Janamaithri Suraksha Project in 20 selected Police Stations in March, 2008. As on today Janamaithri Suraksha Project is implemented in 248 Selected Police Stations (20 Police Stations in 2008, 23 Police Stations in 2009,

105 Police Stations in 2010 and 100 Police Stations in 2012) The project has made tremendous impact on Kerala Society. Further a number of initiatives such as establishment of Coastal Vigilance Committees, Road Safety Programmes, etc. are being implemented in the State. These programmes also are based on the philosophy, principles and practices of Community Policing. Since Community Policing involves a philosophy of policing which is distinct from the traditional approach to policing, it is of crucial importance that appropriate training inputs are given for developing the right attitude and for imparting the relevant knowledge and skills.

Objectives

The project is structured so as to facilitate closer community participation in ensuring security and safety within communities. The project envisages achieving the following objectives.

- To prevent crime
- Co-operation of the Police and the Public in security matters
- To ensure mutual co operation of members of the public in the domain of security

The project aims to strengthen the Police with the support of the local community .It is a project to professionally reinforce the Police and increase its accessibility to the needy public through close interaction with and better understanding of the public. Through the Beat Officers, every citizen in the neighbourhood will be familiar to the Police and every citizen will be acquainted with the Beat Officers. The project focused on Beat Officers who are Police Constables/Head Constables/ Asst. Sub Inspectors, specially selected and trained. Appropriate training is being given to the Beat Officers, Assistant Beat Officers, and Community Liaison Groups etc.

Janamaithri Samithi and citizen participation

The Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi shall consist of Corporation / Municipal Ward Councilors, representatives of each active Residents Association, NGOs, local media representatives, nominees of every High School Head Master / College Principal, reputed persons of the locality, retired police personnel and ex-service personnel. The Samithi should have 10 % senior citizens, 30 % women and 20 % SC / ST members. Political party members in that capacity are not included in the Samithi. The number of members is 10-25. A Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi has to be formed in the Police Station based on the report submitted by the Circle Inspector, through the Sub Divisional Police Officer to the Superintendent of Police/ Commissioner of Police form the Samithi.

Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi members have an important role in implementing the project. Selected persons have to be effectively trained. 1361 persons got training in Police Training College for Janamaithri Suraksha Project. In order to popularize the concept

of Janamaithri Project, Janamaithri Kendrams were opened in District and Battalion Headquarters. These centres help people to come and interact with police. These centres have become extremely popular with the public.

Janamaithri Suraksha Project seeks the responsible participation of the citizens in crime prevention at the level of the local community, conserving the resources, both of the community and of the police, in fighting against crimes which threaten the security of the community. Experiences illustrate that by seeking the active co-operation of the public in performance of police duties, the process of Law Enforcement becomes far more effective. (Janamaithri, almanac 2012). The Janamaithri Suraksha project truly imbibed the philosophy of community policing and the recognition of JMSP by the community substantiate this.

Janamaithri Police in protection of women and children

Women and children are considered as the vulnerable sections of the society. Violence against women and children is a phenomenon in all societies irrespective of time, religion, culture. And a civilized and literate society like Kerala should prevent and ensure the safety and security of the vulnerable sections.

Janamaithri suraksha project is for the citizens and emphasizes special concern in the protection of women and children. To ensure this the protection of women and children are included in the duties and responsibilities of the Janamaithri Samithi.

The duties of Janamaithri Police include,

- Protection of elderly
- Special schemes for the protection of women and children
- Safety schemes based on schools
- Constitute professional counseling team for the community
- Courses for self protection
- Awareness classes for women with the help of SHGs

The Constitutional Provisions for the Protection of women

- Equality before law for and equal protection of laws (Article 14)
- Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste , sex or place of birth. (Article 15)
- To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39 A)

- The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e))

The Constitutional provisions for the protection of children

- Article 15(3) provides that, “Nothing in this article shall prevent the State for making any special provision for women and children.”
- Article 21A directs the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.
- Article 23 prohibits trafficking of human beings and forced labour.
- Article 24 prohibits employment of children below the age of fourteen years in factories, mines or any other hazardous occupation.
- Article 39(e) and (f) provide that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that the citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength and that the children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that the childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
- Article 45 envisages that the State shall Endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Crimes against women and children

The Indian Constitution ensures the protection of women and children. Women’s physical security is an essential requisite in peace building. (UNIFEM, 2007). According to NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau, 2012) the total number of complaints received by Kerala State Police is 895,693. Out of this the complaints initiated by Police is 369,525 whereas oral complaints were 119537 and written complaints were 331,820. According to Kerala Police crime rates against Women in the year 2013 was 12689 (provisional data till Nov 2013), where as in 2012 it was 13,002 and in 2011 it was 13279. The crimes against children in the year 2013 is reported as 1654 and in 2012 it was 1324 and in 2011 was 1452.

Even though crime rate is increasing over the years, the cases registered by police clearly indicate the active role of police in addressing the issues. The role of Janamaithri

Police is of immense importance in this context as democratic policing could be instrumental in addressing the issues of community exhaustively. Identifying the breeding places of crimes from neighbourhood community is the challenging task of the JMSP service.

Role of Janamaithri Police in the protection of women and children

The study conducted among JMSP police officers and the public (opinion leaders in the field of law, gender specialists, social work, management, media, and retired police officers) pointed out many areas of improvement along with the successful areas.

The police was successful in reducing crimes against women; the effectiveness of the Police can be increased by a unified action or citizen participation effectively. From the study, it can be understood that, the number of ward meeting and average beats conducted by JM police is noteworthy.

Total number of 266 ward meetings had been conducted in the respective beat areas and an average of 2 ward meetings per beat officer in their beat area all over Kerala. This indicates the participatory approach of the JM police among community. Total number of 268 samiti meeting had been conducted and an average of 2 samiti meeting per beat officer in respective beat areas. From the data it is evident that respondents indicated the participation of samiti members in meetings . This shows a strong community participation and active role of Janamaithri police in the society.

House visit by the beat officers is another important aspect of community policing and this principle has been truly imbibed by the Janamaithri Police. Data shows that more than half of the beat officers have regular house visit in the beat areas and whereas about 42% find it difficult to complete the target .

From the above indicators it could be deduced that the visibility of the JM police is increased in the community. With the increased visibility of Police, the security and safety feeling of the community increases and that helps to bring in more order in the society (Choudahry Rohit,2009).

The data from the study depicts that 63% of the beat officers maintain good communication with women and children in their beat areas, whereas 37% could not maintain an expected level of communication with women and children. Study reveals that the JM Police has been able to intervene with women and children.

Maintaining effective communication and touch point with the community will help in proactive policing and this ensures that the community environment will become difficult for

the offenders to commit crime.(Palmetto et al, 2000). Also this will help to free women and children from fear of crime. The increased visibility and communication will help to build the trust of the community and thereby women and children. The participation of community members in the samiti meetings would help the police to identify public needs especially the needs of women and children who are oppressed and silent sufferers of crime. This identification would play as cue in preventing crime against women and children.

Problems	Action taken
Eve teasing faced by adolescent girls	Increased frequency and strength of patrolling
Drinking water shortage	Dug wells and helped in community collective action
Alcoholism and related family problems	Counseling
Harassment of adolescent girls(mental and physical)	Registered case against accused
Children's problems issues	Forwarded to child line and child committee,conducted awareness classes among children
Protection of differently abled person	Connected to orphanage
Housing issues among helpless needy women	Helped to get housing loans from panchayath
Safety of railway passengers	Enhanced the Security in trains
Alcoholism-illicit liquor	Conducted raids and reduced availability
Ragging and sexual harassment among students	Counseling for victims
Protection of abandoned elderly woman	Connected to Ashabhavan
Adolescent girl with mentally ill single parent	Motivated for further studies and enrolled in SPC
Medical negligence cases	Intervened and helped to get compensation

Table 1: Issues addressed by JMSP in protection of women and Children

JM police is enhancing their community participation through networking with the ADS/CDS and Kudumbasree units in their beat areas. Legal awareness classes for the women and children in the community to empower them as a law abiding citizens and

create awareness about their rights. More than 50% of respondents were able to register cases regarding illicit liquor, pan masala and cyber crimes. Cases against those who sold tobacco products near schools were registered. They conducted awareness classes for kudumbasree members and school students.

The reduced rate of reported communal problems indicate the efficiency of beat officers in creating harmony in communal and political aspects. The strategy they adopted was to create alertness among women in neighborhood groups and SHG s, especially among women in the lower strata of society to prevent the spread of problems. More than 60% of the total respondents took active role in organizing and conducting meetings and campaigns /awareness classes among school students.

Various campaigns focused on drug abuse, traffic awareness (Subh Yathra), awareness to protect public institutions, women's safety classes for kudumbasree members, road safety classes to students and drivers, accident and first aid care and speedy action were organized by Janamaithri Police.

The analysis of the role of JM police in protection of women and children demonstrates that collective action among community members and JM police is contributing to the crime prevention and increased security for women and children to a great extend. Beat officers are able sensitive towards the community problems and take action. There should be more public awareness classes and campaign on JMSP to integrate democratic policing into community.

Even though Janamaithri Police play an active role in protection of women and children there are certain gaps that are to be bridged for the effective and efficient performance of JMSP. The Janamaithri Police should be more sensitive to gender specific issues and equipped with increased manpower, more number of WPC, more infrastructural facilities, proper awareness of law to beat officers, proper training for beat officers, soft skill training, reduce job stress, better networking with community institutions such as schools, religious entities. Role clarity of the beat officers regarding their duties and responsibilities with a proper custom made skill training to deal with community. Janamaithri police should elevate its strategy from charity to sensing community and prevent crimes and other offences.

Janamaithri State level Workshop
Role of Janamaithri Police in Protection of Women and Children at
Kanakakkunnu Palace Hall, Trivandrum
21-22 October 2013



Janamaithri one day Workshop for CROs and Samithi Members at Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram 2014 March 19



**Janamaithri State level Workshop
in the Protection of Tribes at Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur
5-6 December 2013**



Janamaitri is the humane face of police, says Thiruvanchoor

Personnel urged to involve themselves in more fields

Staff Reporter

THRISSUR: The Janamaitri police are the humane face of the Kerala Police, Home Minister Thiruvanchoor Radhakrishnan has said.

Addressing a workshop organised at the Kerala Police Akademi here on Thursday for Janamaitri beat police officers of 50 police stations in tribal areas, he said along with maintaining law and order, the police should act as a



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MALABAR

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
KOZHIKODE WEDNESDAY 4 JUNE 2014

Janamaithri to Hold Sitzings in Tribal Belts Across State

Complaints regarding land and housing issues, development issues, and atrocities against members of the communities will be taken up for hearing at the adalats

by Aadharsh

Kalpetta: The Janamaithri Police have embarked on an ambitious project to bring about qualitative change in the lives of tribal people, who still live on the margins of society.

The police force, in coordination with other government departments and agencies, would hold sittings in tribal belts across the State, said ADGP B Sandhya during her visit to Wayanad to devise schemes to be implemented under the tribal intervention programme.

Complaints regarding land and housing issues, development issues, and atrocities

against members of the communities will be taken up for hearing at the adalats.

Also, a round-the-clock control room, with the coordination of various departments, would be opened at the district headquarters to receive complaints from the tribal population.

Sandhya, who is also the State nodal officer for Janamaithri police, said that the project envisaged providing better infrastructure facilities, healthcare, education and social status to the members of the tribal communities scattered across the State. "I have visited a number of tribal colonies in Wayanad, and I felt that

there are many issues that call for immediate action," the ADGP told Express.

She visited the Godavari colony in Thalappuzha and the Kunhome colony near Vellamunda which are located on the fringes of the forest areas, where movements of suspected Maoists had been reported in recent months. At both colonies, people waited in queues to submit their petitions. A majority of the complaints were submitted seeking basic amenities, BPL cards, old-age pension, widow pension, and electricity connections.

The ADGP also interacted with the out-of-school children at the Mahila Sikshan



Kendra in Palvelicham under the Kerala Mahila Samakhyas Society.

Earlier, she held discussions with district-level officials of various departments, representatives of NGOs and beat officers in tribal areas.

A detailed list of proposals would be submitted to the government seeking immediate action to solve problems confronted by tribal people, she said, adding that one of the serious issues raised by the tribal people

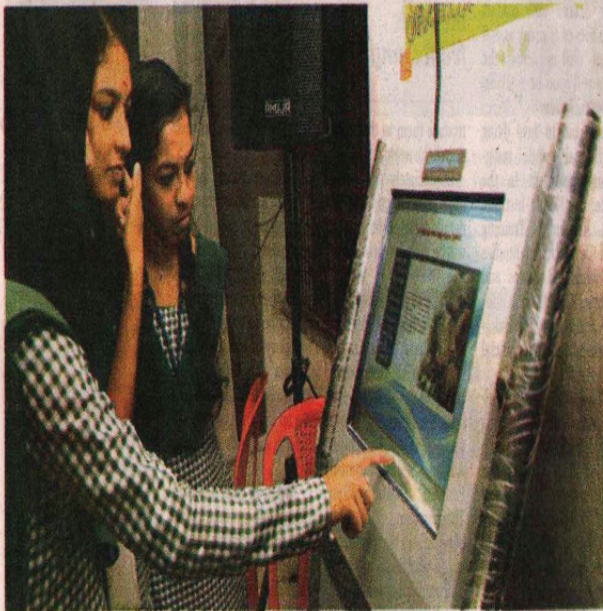
was the alcohol abuse among the community members.

"Alcoholism is found to be rampant among tribal people. To tackle the menace, de-addiction centres could be opened in vulnerable areas. Recruitment of gynaecologists in PHCs will also be proposed to bring down the infant mortality rate," she said.

A comprehensive survey had already begun to track out-of-school tribal children, said District Police Chief Putta Vimaladitya. The survey findings would be submitted to the Deputy Director of Education to take further actions to ensure zero drop-out, he added.

ADGP B Sandhya with the out-of-school children at the Mahila Sikshan Kendra at Palvelicham in Wayanad

Touch-screen Kiosks to Help Schoolgirls Opened



The touch-screen kiosk installed at Pattom Government Girls School by Janamaithri police on Tuesday | EXPRESS

Titled 'Janamaithri police to schools', the digital facility was launched in three schools in the city on Tuesday

Express News Service

T'Puram: To help teenage girl students solve social and psychological problems, the Janamaithri police have come up with help kiosk system in city schools. Titled 'Janamaithri police to schools', the facility was launched in three schools in the city on Tuesday.

As the first phase, the help kiosks will be operational at Pattom Girls, Pattom St Mary's and Cotton Hill schools in the city for ten days. The kiosks will be shifted to other schools too.

The digital touch-screen has various tips to help girl students cope with prob-

lems they face in school, public places and even home. The facility aims at creating awareness among girl students and helping them in learning to react to various situations.

Janamaithri nodal officer ADGP B Sandhya said that the touch-screen kiosks will prove beneficial to the students and also help the police to improve its public service delivery mechanism substantially, along with increasing awareness about other such projects. More importantly, the Janamaithri police are planning to extend the facility to all girl schools in the state.

The help kiosks also dis-

play the contact number and details of the officers concerned whom the students should contact.

The girl students face many problems in their schools and outside which

they are unable to discuss with their parents or close relatives.

Most often, these students have no clue about whom to approach or how to deal with these issues. The kiosks will prove a big boon for these students.

Another advantage of the facility is that it contains much more information, including traffic guidelines and various laws enacted to protect women and children.

It has also been decided to distribute handbooks and also present a skit by police artistes in all the schools where the kiosks will be set up.

It has various tips to help girl students cope with problems they face in school, public places and even home. The facility aims at creating awareness among girl students



കാഞ്ഞിരക്കൊല്ലി ചിറ്റാരി കോളനി പുനരുദ്ധാരണ പദ്ധതി ഡോ. ബി. സന്ധ്യ ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

പട്ടികവർഗ കോളനികളെ ക്ലസ്റ്ററുകളാക്കും: ഡോ. ബി. സന്ധ്യ

പയ്യാവൂർ • അടുത്തടുത്തുള്ള പട്ടികവർഗ കോളനികളെ ക്ലസ്റ്ററുകളായി രൂപീകരിച്ചു പ്രശ്നപരിഹാരത്തിനു ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു പട്ടികജാതി/വർഗ സംസ്ഥാന നോഡൽ ഓഫീസർ ഡോ. ബി. സന്ധ്യ ഐപിഎസ്.

കേരള പോലീസിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക പദ്ധതിയിൽ പെടുത്തിയ കാഞ്ഞിരക്കൊല്ലി ചിറ്റാരികോളനി പുനരുദ്ധാരണപ്രവർത്തനം ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു പ്രസംഗിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു അവർ. പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പരി-

ഹരിക്കാൻ അദാലത്തുകൾ നടത്തുമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. എക്സൈസ്, ഫോറസ്റ്റ്, കെഎസ്ഇബി, ഹെൽത്ത് തുടങ്ങിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലെ ഓഫീസർമാർ പരിപാടിയിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തു പരാതികൾക്കു മറുപടി നൽകി. വിശിഷ്ടാതിഥികളെ സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ മുന്നൂറോളം പേർ എത്തി. കുട്ടിമാവ് പണിയക്കോളനി മുപ്പൻ ചോമന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ തുടികൊട്ടി, നൃത്തം ചെയ്താണ് വരവേറ്റത്. പയ്യാവൂർ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റ്

ജോസ് ചേന്നാട്ട് അധ്യക്ഷത വഹിച്ചു. തളിപ്പറമ്പ് ഡിവൈഎസ്പി, കെ.എസ്. സുദർശനൻ, ജില്ലാ പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ട് പി.എൻ. ഉണ്ണിരാജൻ ഐപിഎസ്, വാർഡ് അംഗം സ്മിത ഞവരക്കാട്ട്, കെ. വാസുദേവൻ, കെ. സുരേഷ് കുമാർ, ശ്രീകണ്ഠപുരം സർക്കിൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ബോസ്, പയ്യാവൂർ എസ്ഐ കെ. ആന്റണി, സീനിയർ സിവിൽ ഓഫീസർ തമ്പാൻ ബ്ലാത്തൂർ എന്നിവർ പ്രസംഗിച്ചു.

Janamaithri Activities 2013-14



Distribution of Awareness Pamphlets
at Cotton Hill School, TVPM



Distribution of Food Packets,
Hill Palace PS



Hospital cleaning, Aryanaad



Distribution of Onam kit
Kottayam District



Gandhi Jayanthi programmes, Punaloor PS



Eye checkup camp, Melukavu PS