

Chapter-6 : General Services

Chapter-6 General Services

6.1 Police

◆ Accommodation facilities/Infrastructure availability

To humanize police and to make the organization an efficient one, police personnel are to be provided better accommodation facilities like, barracks and housing quarters viz., Upper Subordinate Quarters (USQs) and Lower Subordinate Quarters (LSQs). The availability of housing quarters and additional quarters required in the district as of 2011-12 is given in **Table 87** below:-

Table-87

Sl. No.	Nomenclature	Availability	Additional requirement
1	Lower subordinate quarters (Lines)	53	40
2	Upper subordinate quarters (Lines)	12	26

(Source: Department)

As per BPD&R norms the Police Station is required to have facilities like USQ/LSQ's for accommodating police personnel besides basic necessities like reception rooms, lockup room, interrogation room etc. The availability of these facilities in four test-checked police stations as of March 2012 is given in **Table 88** below:-

Table-88

S. No	Name of police station	USQ	LSQ	Reception room	Lock-up-room	Interrogation room	Guard room	Wireless room	Rest room for personnel
1.	Chadoora	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
2.	Beerwah	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	1	1	Nil
3.	Khag	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
4.	Budgam	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

From the above it is revealed that basic facilities particularly LSQ's, Reception, interrogation rooms in these police stations were not existing

◆ Manpower

The BPR&D norms emphasize the importance of raising manpower in proportion to increase in population. The position of sanctioned strength and men-in-position for all levels of the force as of March 2012 is given in **Table 89** below:-

Table-89

Sl. No.	Rank	Position as on 31 March 2012			
		Posts sanctioned	Men in position	Surplus (+)	Shortage (-)
1.	SSP	1	1	-	-
2.	S.P	2	-	-	2
3.	Dy. S.P	5	6	1	-
4.	C.P.O	2	1	-	1
5.	P.O	2	1	-	1
6.	Sr.P.O	2	1	-	1
7.	Inspector	7	4	-	(-) 3
8.	SI/PSI	19	16	-	(-) 3
9.	ASI	63	38	-	(-) 25
10.	HC	170	159	-	(-) 11
11.	SGCT	260	261	(+) 1	-
12.	Constable	782	675	-	(-) 107
13.	Follower / Helper	38	46	(+) 8	-
Total		1353	1209	10	154

The shortage of constables, the basic policing ingredient of the department, was the maximum and stood at 107 as of March 2012.

The position of deployment of police personnel in the Police Stations (PSs) is given in **Table 90** below:-

Table-90

Police post	Inspector		SI		ASI		HC		Constable		Follower		Total	
	S	MIP	S	MIP	S	MIP	S	MIP	S	MIP	S	MIP	S	MIP
Beerwah	1	1	2	-	6	-	13	6	60	17	2	1	84	25
Budgam	1	1	4	6	10	7	20	33	83	65	2	1	120	113
Chararisharief	0	1	1	0	4	3	11	10	51	22	2	0	69	36
Chadoora	0	1	1	2	3	1	13	7	48	22	2	0	67	33
Magam	-	-	1	3	4	3	9	9	47	15	2	1	63	31
P/S Khag	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	7	30	12	2	0	39	20
Total	2	4	10	12	29	14	70	72	319	153	12	3	442	258

There was huge shortage of manpower of all ranks especially in the PSs outside the district Headquarters. Against, the sanctioned strength of 442 personnel from the rank of Inspector to follower, 258 police personnel were existing and discharging their duties in six police stations. The overall shortage of constables in the district was also reflected deficient policing in the District.

◆ Crime rate

There were regular occurrences and incidents of crime in the District and the position for the last five years as depicted in **Table 91** below:-

Table-91

Crime Head	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder	5	3	3	2	5
Attempt to murder	19	31	30	29	13
Rape	17	8	10	7	8
Kidnapping of women	72	60	71	67	100
Other kidnapping	-	6	5	-	1
Molestation	118	88	105	93	94
Sexual harassment	31	29	34	34	27
Breach of trust	2	3	7	5	7
Burglary	92	84	85	91	99
Robbery	9	4	11	10	4
Thefts	176	186	265	278	212
Cheating	21	31	23	18	24
Counterfeiting	3	1	5	-	2
Arson	8	9	9	17	12
Hurt	3	3	2	1	5
Causing death by negligence	8	19	12	17	11
Riots	111	230	182	201	166
Family cruelty cases	-	-	1	-	2
Others	641	609	509	482	515
Total	1336	1404	1369	1352	1307

(Source: Department)

While the number of crime cases in the District during the last five years were in the range of 1300-1400 per year reckoned from January to December each year, the number of cases relating to kidnapping/ molestation and sexual harassment of women, burglary and thefts was alarming. Besides, arson and riot cases were also on rise.

◆ Investigation and Trial of cases

It was further observed that there was a delay in filing of charge sheets in the admitted cases including backlog cases of previous years. During the years 2007 to 2011, number of cases charge sheeted had decreased from 88 per cent in 2007 to 64 per cent in 2011. Due to this, number of pending cases had increased year by year from 46 during the year 2007 to 407 during the year 2011 as detailed in **Table 92** below:-

Table-92

Investigation stage							
Year	Cases pending from previous years	Cases reported during the year	Cases declared false	Total cases available for investigation	Cases charge-sheeted	Final report submitted	Cases pending at the end of year
2007	278	1336	111	1503	1332 (88)	125	46
2008	46	1404	91	1359	1077 (79)	94	188
2009	188	1369	117	1440	1163 (81)	136	141
2010	141	1352	100	1393	891 (64)	127	375
2011	375	1307	117	1565	1008 (64)	150	407
Total	1028	6768	536	7260	5471	632	1157

(Source: Department)

The shortfall was also at the trial stage as trials had been completed in eight to 13 per cent of cases during the years 2007 to 2011. As of 2007, there were 3921 cases pending from previous years, and another 5471 cases were sent for trial during the years 2007 to 2011. Against the total 29637 cases, trials had been completed only in 3122 cases, and 5854 cases remained pending as of 2011. The number of cases pending trials increased from 4479 during 2007 to 5854 cases during 2011. The details are given in **Table 93** below:-

Table-93

Trial stage								
Year	Cases pending from previous years	Cases sent for trial	Total cases	Cases in which trials were completed	Cases acquitted	Cases convicted	Cases compounded or withdrawn	Cases pending at the close of the year
2007	3921	1332	5253	672 (13)	380	292	102	4479
2008	4479	1077	5556	517 (9)	273	244	65	4974
2009	4974	1163	6137	730 (12)	570	160	76	5331
2010	5331	891	6222	720 (12)	613	107	41	5461
2011	5461	1008	6469	483 (8)	339	144	132	5854
Total		5471	29637	3122	2175	947	416	

The SSP, Budgam stated that steps were taken to decrease the crime rate in district.

◆ Recovery of stolen property

The cases admitted with police included such cases where property had been stolen. During the period 2007 to 2011, 1545 cases involving property losses amounting to ₹ 4.46 crore had been reported against which 931 cases had been settled and property

amounting to ₹ 2.71 crore (60 per cent) had been recovered and property worth ₹ 1.75 crore was to be recovered as of 2011. The details are given in **Table 94** below:-

Table-94

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Value of stolen property	Value of property recovered	Value of unrecovered property	Percentage of recovery
2007	277	172	0.73	0.36	0.36	50
2008	259	158	0.94	0.27	0.67	29
2009	344	209	0.87	0.49	0.39	55
2010	363	242	0.77	0.65	0.12	85
2011	302	150	1.15	0.93	0.22	81
Total	1545	931	4.46	2.70	1.76	61

The SSP Budgam stated that efforts were on to increase the recovery rate in theft cases.

◆ Outstanding guard charges

The Commercial Establishments guarded by police personal are required to pay guard charges to police department as per rates fixed by the Government. Test-check of records, however, revealed that the guard facilities were provided to various banks and some private schools, but no guard charges were recovered from such establishments and outstanding amount had swelled up to ₹ 3.58 crore as of July 2012. No effective steps to ensure the recovery had been initiated by the department.

◆ Non-recovery of uniform kit from the disengaged SPOs

During the period from March 2010 to March 2012, 105 Special Police Officers (SPOs) had been disengaged by the Department in the district. Various uniform items issued to them to perform their duties like other police personnel were required to be deposited back by them to avoid loss to the Government or misuse before their disengagement. It was seen that the uniform items had not been taken back from all such disengaged SPOs. The loss on this account had accumulated to ₹ 0.51 crore.

Recommendations

The Government/ District administration may ensure to:

- *provide adequate infrastructure to police stations for effective policing and*
- *finalise pending investigation cases expeditiously.*

Conclusion

The Departmental officers had not ensured compliance with codal provisions at various stages of works execution. Planning under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* suffered from lack of baseline data, non-preparation of perspective plans and ineffective Village Education Committees. Target of complete enrollment of the out of school children had not been achieved and drop-out rate had not been contained. Most of the Health Centres were without basic facilities like water supply, electricity, OPD rooms, labour rooms, operation theatre, and laboratories. There was shortage of manpower in almost all the categories of posts in Health Department. There was delay in completion of the in-hand drinking water schemes. New schemes had been taken-up without ensuring completion of the long pending in-hand schemes.

Road projects taken under different schemes/ sectors had not been completed in a time bound manner. Delay in completion of projects was mainly due to land disputes on private lands and non-clearance of forest lands. There was a huge shortfall in creation of additional irrigation potential despite incurring an expenditure of ₹ 69.65 crore till 2011-12. Delay in the completion of schemes was due to meager allocation/release of funds, less utilization of funds by the Division and stoppage of funding for schemes.

The transmission and distribution losses in Power Sector continued to be high due to non-metering and failure to check illegal connections. Most of the police stations lacked basic infrastructure. The crime rate in the district was alarming and the cases pending investigation had increased substantially during the period 2007-12. The pendency of trial cases also continues to be high.

Jammu
The

(Subhash Chandra Pandey)
Principal Accountant General (Audit)
Jammu and Kashmir

Countersigned

New Delhi
The

(Vinod Rai)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India