

THE ROLE OF POLICE, PROSECUTION AND THE JUDICIARY IN THE CHANGING SOCIETY

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I. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a South Asian country with an area of 796,095 square kilometers. It came into being as an independent state on 14th August 1947, and its population is estimated at over 130 million. Pakistan is a Federal State consisting of 4 provinces (Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan) and 3 federally controlled territories (Islamabad Capital Territory, Northern Areas, and Tribal Areas). The Constitution stipulates that in the provinces, the responsibility for crime prevention and control, and the administration of justice, primarily rests with the respective provincial governments. The Federal Government, however, has jurisdiction over matters such as the enactment of criminal laws, the training of certain categories of criminal justice personnel, and research, apart from the direct law and order responsibility it has for the federally controlled territories.

II. CURRENT CRIME SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

Like other third world countries, only a minority of incidents which are recognised as ‘crimes’ by their ‘victims’ end up in the official statistics. It has been observed that the present picture presents a considerably different pattern of crime. This is quite striking, even among officially recorded offences: for example, crimes involving motor vehicles, relatively rare in the 1950s when there were few cars on the roads, now make up a substantial part; offences of

criminal damage to property, then an almost negligible category, were over 52,313 in 1997. Crimes of violence against persons, although still one of the smaller categories, has greatly outgrown in number. It is important to note that, while numerical representation of criminal behaviour has a considerable impact on our perceptions of crime, it is by no means the only, or necessarily the most influential, source of information or insight about crime. In fact, systematic data collection often follows, rather than generates, new insights and perspectives. Figure I (below) will help to understand the amount of all reported crime.

FIGURE I
Crime Figures of Pakistan

YEAR	1995	1996	1997
CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE(in million)	0.33	0.32	0.48
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	13.23%	14.09%	9.91%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	14.20%	13.88%	10.78%
REGULATORY OFFENCES	18.70%	21.20%	20%
OTHERS (PETTY OFFENCES)	53.87%	50.87%	57%

The official figures do not include offences recorded by other forces for which the police are not responsible, notably, the Ministry of Defence Constabulary. These figures also do not include the numerous cases of tax and loan fraud known to agencies such as the Revenue Department, Customs and Excise, Sales Taxation, and

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the Department of Forestry, which have investigative and prosecutorial functions, but which deal with the vast majority of cases by using their administrative powers to impose financial penalties. Such agencies keep internal records of the number of people dealt with in these ways, or of the total amount of revenue saved, but not of the total number of 'offences' coming to their notice. The crime figures of the Federal Investigation Agency and the Anti-Narcotics Force have been discussed separately.

FIGURE II
Police/Population Ratio
& Literacy Rate

Country	Population	Police / Population Ratio	Literacy Rate
Pakistan	130m	1.517	40%
U.K.	51.75m	1.386	99.9%
Sri Lanka	18.34m	1.564	96%

Figure II (above) shows the comparative population, police-population ratio and literacy rate of different countries. This will reflect how much each part of these factors can play in understanding criminal behaviour. Insufficient strength of the police force creates opportunities for offenders, which are further aggravated due to lack of education; which is indeed the biggest factor in offending behaviour, because most offenders are unaware of the damage they are causing to society. Illiterate people often never know their rights and responsibilities towards the community.

III. BACKGROUND OF CRIME IN PAKISTAN

A. Drugs

Illicit drugs and proliferation of arms are major problems, besides others, which pose a serious threat to our society. The former is damaging the social fibre of the nation,

while the latter has resulted in a setback to law and order, which in turn hampers economic activity (adding to the existing financial crunch). Both problems are relatively new, but in a short time have assumed alarming proportions. In fact, in more than one way, both problems are inter-linked. They mostly originate from the same region, i.e. the tribal belt separating Pakistan and Afghanistan, and both result in an up-surge in violent crime.

The illicit trade in drugs certainly needs gun-totting protectors and thus sponsors trafficking in arms. Heroin was unknown in Pakistan in 1979, but it has spread alarmingly. The number of known heroin users rose from 5000 in 1980 to 365,000 in 1985, and crossed the million mark in 1988. The number stands at over 1.92 million approximately in 1993. It is the most popular drug used by 51% of the drug users.

B. Proliferation of Arms

It is generally believed that crime increase correlates to the proliferation of arms. This fact is now emphatically gaining rapid and wide acceptance in the minds of public, since we witness, almost daily, either through electronic or print media, recurring violent and brutal crime in which all kinds of arms are brandished openly and brazenly.

The proliferation of arms in Pakistan has its legal and illegal roots. The problem of the legal proliferation of arms is the result of the generous arms policy of successive governments. The other aspect of this proliferation, the illegal one, is the result of mass smuggling by underworld racketeers of weapons freely available in the Tribal Belt of Pakistan, because of the Afghan War. As in the case of drugs, the weapons also originate from the same region.

C. Low Literacy Rate

Apart from drugs and the proliferation of arms, the low literacy rate, which is just 40%, is also one of the main reasons for the soaring crime in Pakistan. We are lagging behind many nations of the world in this aspect, multiplied by a rapid growth in population, which is consuming most of our resources.

D. Slow Court Procedures

There is a universally accepted principal of law that “Justice delayed is Justice denied”. Unfortunately, the court proceedings in Pakistan often go at a snail’s pace. The victim has to wait a long time to get justice. As a result, people try to settle their disputes on their own, because the slow process of the courts normally does not produce any result and is deemed as a wastage of time. On the other hand, this encourages the offenders and results in violent crime. Figure III (below) shows the percentage of the disposal of cases in courts.

E. Urbanisation

The overall urban population at the national level has increased from 28.3% in 1981 to 32.5% in 1998 which shows that every third person now lives in a city or town. There are 23 major urban centres having a population of 0.2 million and above. The biggest city in Pakistan is Karachi, with a population of 9.269 million, followed by Lahore (5.063 million). Almost

half of the total urban population lives in the seven big cities of Pakistan.

Urbanisation leads to an extraordinary pace of transformation of human society, affecting almost every form of human organisation and behaviour. It leads to a variety of complex problems, not least of which is urban crime. As more and more dwellers confront the bitter reality of a sharp and widening disparity between their life styles and the standard of life enjoyed by some individuals; the resultant frustrations leads to tension, at times resulting in all sorts of deviant behaviour. The problem is further exacerbated due to the limited availability of legitimate opportunities for social advancement. Not only is there an acute scarcity of jobs, even bare shelter is often hard to get. Indeed the dysfunctional and unplanned urbanisation, leading to a myriad growth of slums and services, results in an ideal setting for breeding a criminogenic environment.

The pattern of urban crime is also very complex. This includes organised criminal gangs, drug trafficking, armed robberies, frauds or land grabbing. Existence of large scale racketeering in liquor, gambling, prostitution, illicit arms, terrorism, black marketing and other corrupt practices is an inevitable concomitant of unregulated or inadequately regulated urbanisation.

FIGURE III
Duration of Trial in the Courts (1992-96)

YEAR	AT FIRST HEARING	WITHIN 15 DAYS	WITHIN 1 MONTH	WITHIN 3 MONTHS	WITHIN 6 MONTHS	WITHIN 9 MONTHS	OVER 9 MONTHS
1992	1.5	4.8	8.1	18.3	19.2	21.0	27.1
1993	1.7	4.9	8.3	18.6	19.8	20.7	26.0
1994	1.9	5.1	8.6	18.7	20.1	21.5	24.1
1995	2.1	5.7	9.3	18.9	21.2	22.4	20.4
1996	2.2	6.1	9.8	17.6	22.1	23.1	19.1

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Moreover, urban industrialisation also results in contamination of air, water and soil, causing environmental pollution.

**IV. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN**

The criminal justice system of Pakistan, like most countries, consists of 4 sub-systems: police, prosecutors, courts, and corrections. In the following paragraphs, I will briefly discuss the main features of each sub-system.

(i) *Police*

- Investigating crime.
- Preventing crime.
- Arresting and detaining suspects.
- Maintaining public order.
- Traffic control.
- Responding to criminal and non-criminal emergencies.
- Some of these tasks are also carried out by private and other public law enforcement agencies, such as Customs & Excise, Anti-narcotics Force, Forest Department and departments of local authorities.

(ii) *Prosecution*

- Preparing cases for prosecution.
- Prosecuting cases in the high courts.
- Preparing cases for trial in the Supreme Court, through liaison with advocates for the prosecution before and throughout the trial.

(iii) *Courts*

- Handling and processing cases efficiently.
- Deciding on bail, remands and mode of trial.
- Protecting the rights of the defendant.
- Deciding on guilt.
- Passing sentence.
- Hearing appeals against conviction and sentence.
- Providing a public arena so that justice can be seen to be done.

(iv) *Prisons*

- Holding persons remanded in custody by the courts.
- Holding sentenced offenders.
- Maintaining proper conditions for those held in custody.
- Preparing inmates for release.
- Attempting to rehabilitate offenders.

A. Police

In each province, in the Islamabad Capital Territory, and in the Northern Areas, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) is responsible for the command and control of the police force under him (there is no regular police force in the federally administered Tribal Areas). The Inspector General is also responsible for advising the federal and provincial governments on all matters concerning the police. In the discharge of his duties, the Inspector General is assisted by Additional Inspectors General, Deputy Inspectors General (DIG), and Assistant Inspectors General (AIG), as the government may from time to time appoint. The organisation of the police department is shown at Annexure A.

For operational purposes, every IGP's area of responsibility is divided into ranges, districts, sub-divisions, and police stations, each headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police, a District Superintendent of Police, a Sub-Divisional Police Officer (Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police) and a Station House Officer (Inspector or Sub - Inspector), respectively. The total area of Pakistan has been divided into 23 ranges, 107 districts, 356 sub-divisions and 1218 police stations. In addition, in each IGP's jurisdiction, there is a Special Branch, a Crime Branch, a Training College and/or Police Training School(s).

B. Prosecution

Unlike many other countries, there is as

yet no separate prosecution service in Pakistan, nor do prosecutors have any role in the investigation of criminal cases as they do in Japan. However, prosecutors do offer advice to the police on defects, if any, in the State's cases.

The Chief Prosecutor in the Federal Government is the Attorney General of Pakistan, who is assisted by a number of Deputy Attorney Generals. Similarly, each province is represented by an Advocate General, assisted by a number of Deputy Advocates General and Assistant Advocates General.

Criminal cases in the high courts are generally presented on behalf of the State by the office of the Advocate General, while the office of the Attorney General represents the State in the Supreme Court or in the special courts and tribunals set up by the Federal Government. In district and sessions courts, the prosecution of criminal cases is conducted by District Attorneys and Deputy District Attorneys. They belong to the law department of their respective provincial or federal government.

In the lower courts (i.e. magistrates' courts), prosecution of criminal cases is conducted by the prosecuting inspectors, who are employees of the Police Department. In other words, whereas those who prosecute cases in the district and session courts function under the provincial law departments, the prosecuting inspectors at the level of the magisterial courts are subject to the administrative control of the District Superintendent of Police.

In Pakistan, there are presently 70 District Attorneys, 168 Deputy District Attorneys, 392 Assistant District Attorneys, 299 Prosecuting Inspectors, and 144 Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors. The

Prosecuting Deputy Superintendents of Police act primarily as legal advisers to the District Superintendents of Police.

C. Courts

Besides the Supreme Court, the Federal Appellate Court, the Federal Shariat (Islamic) Court, and the High Court, there are four other classes of criminal courts known as Courts of Sessions and Courts of Magistrates 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. The Supreme Court acts as the ultimate appellate court, while the Federal Shariat Court and the High Court both have original and appellate jurisdictions. The structure of criminal justice courts is shown at Annexure B.

Courts of Sessions are working in every district and sessions' judges can pass any sentence authorised by law. In every district, judicial magistrates are appointed and they are subordinate to sessions' judges and may try all offences not punishable with death. A number of special courts have also been constituted from time to time to deal with specific offences like terrorism, banking offences, smuggling, evasion of taxes, corruption and so on.

D. Prisons

The Federal Government has established a Central Prison Training Institute, while the provincial governments are responsible for the maintenance and development of prisons. The prison system has a total of 76 jails, consisting of 19 central jails, 48 district jails, 4 special jails, and 5 open/sub-jails. Central jails can accommodate more than 500 prisoners and prisoners with more than two years imprisonment are normally detained in these jails, while those sentenced to imprisonment of up to two years are confined in district jails. Special jails are designed for the purpose of confining such prisoners as the government may order. Sub-jails and judicial lock-ups are meant

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for prisoners under trial.

Pakistan is in the category of a large number of countries, where neither the prison facilities were expanded, nor diversionary measures were adopted, in the face of increasing crime and population rates. The present situation is grave. At many places, the number of inmates is three times greater than the available, authorised prison accommodation. Double the number of prisoners than the capacity to house is common. Given below in Figure IV is the situation of jails in the most densely populated province of Pakistan.

V. RESPONSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Following are the existing laws regulating our criminal justice institutions to control crime in Pakistan.

A. Pakistan Penal Code of 1860

The Indian Law Commission in 1837, transplanting Anglo-Saxon legal concepts in our socio-cultural milieu, framed the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860. By this Code, the colonial masters curbed crime. It has been kept updated with many subsequent amendments. Major categories of offences include:

- (a) Offences against the State;
- (b) Offences against public tranquillity;
- (c) Offences by or relating to public servants;
- (d) Offences relating to elections;
- (e) Offences affecting the human body; and
- (f) Offences against property.

Following the process of Islamization, the penal laws that have been added over the past 15 years are as follows:

- (a) Offences against Property (Enforcement of Hadood) Ordinance, 1979;
- (b) Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hadood) Ordinance, 1979;
- (c) Offence of Qazf (Enforcement of Hadood) Ordinance, 1979;
- (d) Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadood) Order, 1979;
- (e) Qisas and Diyat Ordinance, 1992.

In addition to the Penal Code and Islamic Law offences, there are also many offences covered under "local and special laws". These include drug offences, gambling offences, and minor traffic offences.

B. Criminal Procedure Code

The main law of criminal procedure is the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898. The Code classifies offences into two categories: Cognizable Offences and Non-Cognizable Offences. A police officer is empowered to arrest the accused without warrant only where the allegation concerns the commission of a cognizable offence. The Criminal Procedure Code also categorizes some offences as bailable and other as non-bailable, depending on the seriousness of the offence. Likewise, some offences are compoundable and other non-compoundable. Under the Qisas and Diyat Ordinance of 1992, all offences affecting the human body, which were earlier covered by the Pakistan Penal Code, has been made compoundable.

FIGURE IV

Jail Population & Literacy Rate of Prisoners in Punjab 1997			
No. of Jails	Authorised accommodation	Present population	Illiterate prisoners
28	17271	59492	63.5%

C. Law of Evidence

The issue of admissibility and relevance of evidence in criminal cases are governed by the Qanun-e-Shahadat (Law of Evidence) Order of 1984. A peculiar feature of the Law of Evidence is that any statement made before a police officer is not admissible as evidence (except that portion which leads to the discovery of a material fact).

VI. COUNTERMEASURES TO ENHANCE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Crime impairs the overall development of nations, undermines people's spiritual and material wellbeing, compromises human dignity and creates a climate of fear and violence that erodes the quality of life. Therefore, all crime prevention policies should be co-ordinated with strategies for the social, economic, political and cultural development of a nation.

Criminal justice systems in many parts of the world are increasingly lagging behind. More sophisticated and efficient ways of committing crimes, evolved by criminals, are on the increase as a result of technological developments and modernization. Rapid advances and modernisation in communication, travel, trade, and technology have spurred the growth and internationalisation of crimes. Piecemeal approaches are insufficient to deal with the full scope of the problem. Furthermore, criminal justice processes often suffer from obsolescence and are not sufficiently flexible to cope with the new forms and ever-widening dimensions of crime.

Along with traditional crimes, we are concentrating on tackling crimes committed on the national and international level, such as drug-trafficking, economic crimes, bribery and corruption, terrorism, abuse of power,

violations of human rights, and other detrimental practices which may severely damage an economy or cause widespread social disruption. Such crimes often victimise large segments of the population and create a climate of fear and insecurity which impairs the quality of life, impedes harmonious development, and diminishes the possibility of increasingly interdependent nations living together in peace.

Some of the important special crimes include terrorism, banking frauds, drug-trafficking and white-collar crimes/corruption. The Government has established many agencies and courts to tackle such problems, and these strategies have not only achieved positive results, but have also been appreciated by other countries, particularly in tackling drug-trafficking.

A. Legislative Measures

1. Control of Narcotics Substances Act

"Drugs are the most profitable commodity in the world today", affecting the health of international markets and even local economies. Drug trafficking is an evil acknowledged by all nations. Like many countries and international bodies, Pakistan has declared 'a war on drugs' by passing laws providing severe punishments, including capital punishment. A number of measures have been adopted to fight this multi-dimensional problem. Simultaneous efforts on the legislative, administrative and enforcement side have yielded positive results. Briefly these measures are:

- (i) Control of Narcotics Substances Ordinance promulgated on 5th January 1995, and it was made an Act in 1997.
- (ii) Progressive punishment from two years to death have been prescribed.
- (iii) Money laundering declared as a distinct crime.

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- (iv) Comprehensive provisions for civil and criminal forfeiture of assets.
- (v) Creation of special courts for speedy disposal.
- (vi) Provision for registration of drug addicts.
- (vii) First time detoxification and treatment made a statutory obligation of government.
- (viii) National fund for drug abuse control set up.
- (ix) Extension of drug laws to Tribal Areas.
- (x) Special Courts of Magistrates to try petty offences. Higher Special Courts would therefore focus more on important cases.
- (xi) Compulsion to include public witnesses in narcotics seizures dispensed with.
- (xii) No bail for offences punishable with five years or more. For other offences, no bail if public prosecutor so certifies.
- (xiii) Anti-money laundering provisions reinforced.
- (xiv) Controlled delivery operations legalised.
- (xv) Comprehensive provisions to enhance international co-operation added.

2. Anti-Terrorism Act 1997

- (i) Armed/civil forces may be called for the prevention/punishment of terrorist activities.
- (ii) Progressive punishment from seven years imprisonment, life imprisonment and the death penalty.
- (iii) Protection of witnesses by the court.
- (iv) Two years conviction and fine after summary procedure for threatening witnesses.
- (v) Special courts to decide cases within seven days (day to day hearings).
- (vi) Adjournment up to two working days, only if required in the interest of justice.

- (vii) Transfer of cases beyond territorial jurisdiction in the interest of justice or for the protection of witnesses.
- (viii) Confession before Deputy Superintendent of Police and above are admissible before the court. Court may call for video tape, together with devices used for the recording of the confession.
- (ix) Punishment up to two years for defective investigation.
- (x) Appeal to the appellate tribunal of two judges, in each High Court.

B. Administrative Measures

- (i) Constitution of Policy Review Board and Narcotics Interdiction Committee.
- (ii) Establishment of Anti-Narcotics Force with the following charter of duties:
 - Inquire/investigate and prosecute drug offences.
 - Inquire/investigate into assets of drug barons.
 - Co-ordinate activities of all enforcement agencies in the field of interdiction.
 - Take over important drug trafficking cases from other agencies.
 - Liaison with the international drug control related agencies.
 - Train own staff and other allied agencies.
 - Assist in elimination of the means of production.
- (iii) The area for poppy cultivation has been reduced from 32,2100 hectares in 1978 to 5215 hectares, and poppy production from about 800 metric tons in 1978-79 to 109 metric tons in 1996; which has now been reduced to 28 metric tons. Pakistan is thus no longer a producer country of opium.

C. Enforcement Measures

1. Federal Investigation Agency

The Federal Investigation Agency was constituted with the promulgation of the

F.I.A. Act 1974(Act VIII of 1975) “for investigation of certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the Federal Government, and for matters connected therewith”. It mainly deals with corruption cases of federally administrated departments, white-collar crime, economic crimes and illegal immigration offences. It also performs duties of an immigration agency and INTERPOL in Pakistan. The performance of FIA and NCB-INTERPOL is shown at Annexures C and D respectively.

2. Anti-Narcotics Force

The Anti-Narcotics Force is dealing particularly with offences relating to drug production, manufacturing, offering for sale or delivery on any terms, organising, trafficking in or financing the trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances. The performance of the Anti-Narcotics Force, as shown at Annexure E, would indicate the quality of output of this agency.

D. Judicial Measures

1. Anti-Terrorist Courts and Banking Tribunals

The Government has set up anti-terrorist courts for speedy trial of offenders, to punish and convict them and to save the community from the fear of re-offending. These courts normally hold trials without any breaks. These courts also include the courts for speedy trials of narco-barons. Banking tribunals have also been set up to deal with banking frauds and money laundering cases.

E. Correctional Measures

The main step towards correctional measures is the establishment of a National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse. The fund will depend on grants from the Federal Government or provincial governments, the sale proceeds of any assets forfeited, the sale proceeds of

unserviceable commodities and vehicles provided by the donors for narcotics control purposes, any grants made by any person or institution, and any income from the investment of the amount credited to the Fund. The Fund shall meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the control and eradication of trafficking, or in the treatment of drug addicts, and for all or any of the related purposes, as may be specified by the Federal Government.

VII. PROPOSED PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Anyone who has put any thought to policing will be aware that the police discharge a complex variety of interlocking functions. Most elements of police work have a preventive function. Contrasts are often made between crime prevention and enforcement - though the strategy of the deterrent threat which underlines the enforcement process is obviously only one of several modes of prevention. Investigative work is no less preventive in intent than patrolling, for example.

Another commonly made distinction is between the prevention of crime and the maintenance of order. Despite its long historical pedigree, this contrast seems to be unhelpful. Thus I have taken a broad definition of ‘crime’ in this report, to embrace not only crime against persons and property, but also all those forms of disorder for which the police have powers to arrest - excluding motoring offences and regulatory offences. There are different types of prevention. None is completely satisfactory. Some crime prevention techniques have offender based measures and a few aimed at the situation, while some measures are targeted at criminal motivation and some are known to reduce criminal opportunity. One only needs a measure which is good enough for the

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current purpose, rather than one that will fit for all time.

Now we must distinguish between crime prevention and criminality prevention. The former includes enforcement activities, which are designed to deter or incapacitate offenders, and situational measures to reduce opportunities for crime; while the later, which are community or social prevention measures, are intended to block the development of criminal motivation, and rehabilitation. So the proposed crime prevention programme includes:

- (a) Crime prevention
 - 1. Enforcement
 - 2. Situational prevention

- (b) Criminality prevention
 - 1. Community/Social/Developmental prevention
 - 2. Rehabilitation

Crime prevention is not the sole prerogative of the police. Other key 'preventers' include local authorities, centrally or locally funded bodies from the voluntary sector, private security firms, other commercial organisations and members of the public. Whilst prevention increasingly involves joint working amongst these groups, the police are involved (to different degrees) in all four forms of prevention. They have a near monopoly on enforcement; though others also have a role, most obviously local authorities and private security companies. They also have an important role in situational prevention; in identifying problems and solutions, and implementing these or in persuading others to take action. They have tended to be involved to a much lesser degree in criminality prevention.

A crime prevention strategy describes the provisions made for systematically assigning action to pre-empt criminal

behaviour. Preventive action takes a vast array of differing physical and social forms: from architectural design to zoning differing land uses, and of course, zero tolerance. The aim of any strategy is to target preventive activities where they will be effective. Crime prevention strategies can be put into four categories - enforcement, situational prevention, community/social prevention, and rehabilitation - these are sometimes not implemented in isolation, but as a package. The summary of the proposed preventive measures package is shown at Annexure F. Similarly, Figure V shows the role/functions of various organs in proposed crime prevention programme.

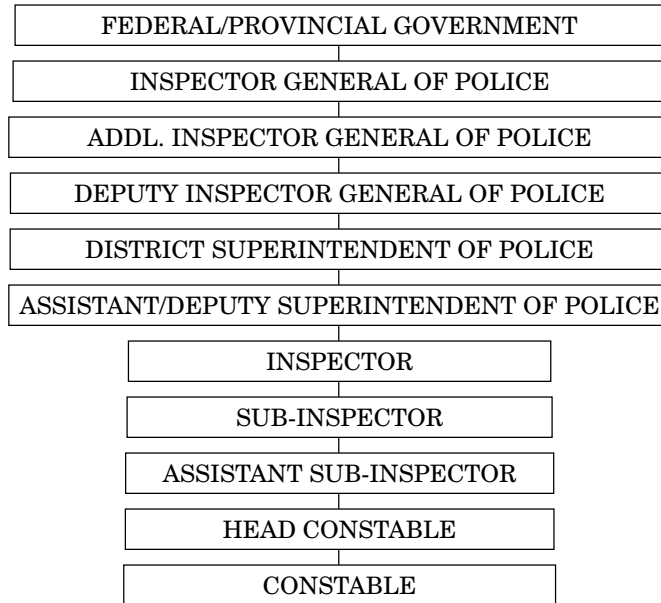
FIGURE V
Local Crime Prevention Strategies
Who does what?

Strategy	Police	Partnership	Non-police
Enforcement	Routine patrol Zero tolerance Detective work Intelligence-led Targeting	Security guards	Town guards
Situational prevention	Targeted patrol	Public CCTV scheme Architectural design Advice Neighbourhood watch	Private CCTV Improving car security Architectural design Land use decisions
Community/Social/ Developmental prevention	Police operated Youth schemes	Community action Group youth work Drug education	Diversion schemes Citizenship schemes Mediation schemes
Rehabilitation	Cautioning	School liaison Arrest referral	Drug treatment Mentoring schemes

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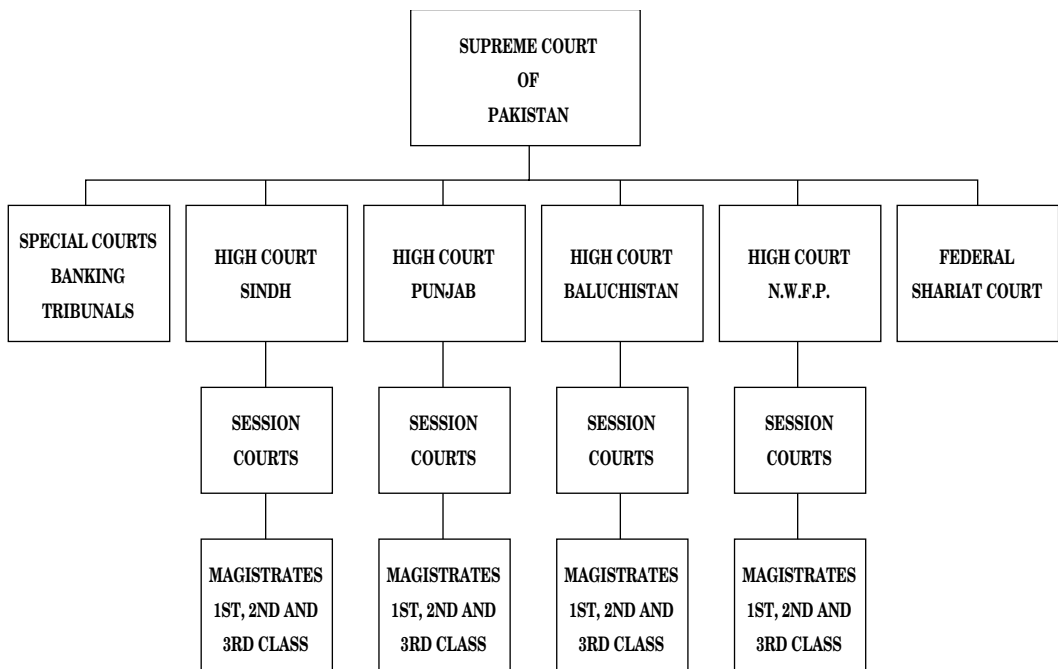
ANNEXURE A

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE POLICE



ANNEXURE B

STRUCTURE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURTS



RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES No. 55

ANNEXURE C

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIA

Break up of Cases	Cases Registered(1995-97)		
	1995	1996	1997
Brought forward	2326	2541	4090
Registered	1751	2742	2057
Total(1+2)	4077	5283	6147
Challenged	1272	930	1339
Closed	100	97	219
Referred to other departments	112	136	306
Referred for departmental action	52	36	57
Total cases finalized	1536	1199	1921
Cases pending at the end of year	2541	4090	4226
Recoveries (Rupees in million)	71.33	58.93	128.67
Loss avoided (Rupees in million)	12.15	07.26	251.70

ANNEXURE D

PROGRESS OF INTERPOL (1995-97)

YEAR	REFERENCES RECEIVED	REFERENCES ISSUED	DEPORTEES ARRIVED	OFFENDERS EXTRADITED	RED NOTICES ISSUED
1995	4673	5674	139	02	-
1996	4565	5439	185	02	-
1997	4370	4554	334	-	17

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ANNEXURE E

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST DRUGS

Seizure of Narcotics

Year	Opium (Kgs)	Heroin (Kgs)	Hashish (Kgs)
1996	7385.59	5797.20	192447
1997	8358.66	5069.39	108841
1998	3123.84	1619.76	32866.4

Freezing of Assets of Narco-Barons

No. of cases: 50

Value of assets: Rs. 3539.6 million

Extradition of Drug Barons

Extradited 14

Pending in court 11

To be arrested 02

Total 27
