



Women's safety always a priority: Nayani

A monthly bulletin highlighting the achievement of various State Police & CAPFs

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Siddaramaiah promises to build police memorial, hike pay

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Drones Cutting Time On Crash Investigations Nalgonda police to use drone cameras

Drones can take 100 to 200 photos from which precise measurements can be gleaned by crash investigators.



Their greatest use so far has been at crash and crime scenes as opposed to search and rescue operations. (Representational Image)

The value of Maine State Police

drones came into sharp focus in the aftermath of a silo explosion that injured three people last month.

State police operators used one of the newly acquired unmanned aerial vehicles to check for victims after an explosion and sulphur leak

made it unsafe for emergency personnel to go inside the 86-foot structure, State Police Sgt. Darren Foster told reporters Tuesday. (Source : www.asianage.com)

Nalgonda: The district police is adopting latest technology to curb crime in Nalgonda district. As part of that, reliable sources said that they are going to use drone cameras to keep bird's eye watch in selected areas to prevent all sorts of illegal activities and also to assist in maintaining law and order. Selected police personnel



were already trained to operate the drone cameras and would start it's functioning in a few days. In the first phase, the police would be using the services of two drones to get videos and pictures during

various processions and important meetings that would take place.

Police were planning to use these drone cameras to find drunkards in public places during nights, eve teasers, to identify illegal sand dumps and to find illegal activities being carried out in remote areas, where police cannot reach easily.

Police varsity on the anvil, to figure in next budget

BENGALURU: Police's failure to crack high-profile murder cases like those of M M Kalburgi and Gauri Lankesh seems to have pushed the government to look at academically reorienting police personnel through proper training. The home department is mulling a separate university to impart investigative skills to cops.

Home minister Ramalinga Reddy confirmed that setting up of the university and allocation of funds will figure in the next budget, which is expected to be presented in February. "Merely blaming police for the failure of investigation without

teaching them skills is unfair. The incidence of crime has gone up and the modes of investigation have

remarkably changed with the advent of technology; investigators have to be up to date with skills. We think a dedicated university will serve the need," said Reddy.

The minister said he would discuss the details including the



location of functioning of police training centres. "We have received the proposed study report and are exploring the recommendations. While the focus is on training the existing staff, the objective is to produce graduates with modern investigative skills," he said.

However, domain experts believe the university could end up increasing unemployment as the police department would not be in a position to absorb so many graduates.

"We are yet to know the contours of the police university. But going by the standard, it is expected to produce at least 1,000 graduates.

issue of setting up a dedicated university figured in the legislative council session in Belagavi on Thursday.

Replying to BJP's Tara Anuradha, Reddy said the government had sent a team of home officials to Pune to study the



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“Just do your job (please)”: ...”But it isn't that easy, why?”

By: John Winterdyk and Inspector Doug de Grood

Police duties evolve over years through common law principles, are broadly defined in statutes, and refined and more specifically identified through a police organization's mission, vision, and value statements. Fundamentally, police officers are hired to serve and protect the citizens and their property under their watch. The police perform an acute gateway role in the criminal justice system. Their duties and responsibility are defined in their mission, vision, and value statements. However, what does this (really) mean?

Most academic policing books will provide a simple description of roles and duties of any police officer. In essence, they say that police officers are required: to patrol designated areas, enforce the laws, respond to calls for service, issue citations usually for minor violations, detain individuals suspected of committing crimes (i.e., fight crime), ensure traffic safety, prevent or serve as a deterrent to crime, occasionally testify in court cases, and respond to emergency situations. However, what is often not discussed in such books is what does the public and/or community expect of the police? What kinds of demands or expectations do the public place upon their police services? Similarly, how do the police view their role and what do we know about how they spend their time? How and why are there variations across jurisdictions within a country?

Defining an officer's duties is a complex issue. Depending on the jurisdiction, is it acceptable for an officer to transport a police service firearm to his/her place of residence but then on the way home at the end of their shift, to stop at a pub and leave the weapon unsecured in the boot of their vehicle? Is a police officer expected to 'be on duty' even after their shift is done for the day? Similarly, is an officer expected to act while off-duty (on days off) when the officer observes a bank robbery in progress? Is an officer afforded the protection and legal services of the police organization where an officer is involved in the arrest of a suspected robber, if there is an allegation of excessive use of force during the apprehension supported by a cell phone recording of a portion of the arrest? In this case, is an excessive use of force considered beyond the officer's duties?

Despite the questions posed, the fundamental roles seem quite

straight forward and clear. So, why do we regularly read about officers who are suspended, or who are relieved of their duties because they fail, in some manner or another, to perform their duties as prescribed and how they were trained? Realistically, there are likely very few, in any professions, where despite ones' job description that one doesn't exercise some discretion – often with good intent. For example, nowhere is it written that an officer is required to exercise 'good will' in the performance of his/her duties. Yet, in most jurisdictions it is common for police officers to undertake such tasks as part of their daily routine.

Considerably more controversial, between the 1950s-1970s there were various accounts of the RCMP (Canada's federal police force), killing Inuit sled dogs to the forcibly relocate Inuit into modern settlements (Ruddell, 2017). In 2013, after a major flood in a large town in Alberta, the RCMP were asked to ensure residents were evacuated from their residences if they lived in the high-risk zone of being flooded. However, in addition to evacuating the residents they used the opportunity to (illegally – without cause) search the homes for unregistered firearms. Finally, in 2008, it was revealed that the RCMP had used taxpayer money to pay individuals to write negative and politically biased editorials about the, then new, Vancouver safe injection site – 'Insite'. Closer to home in India, we can also find numerous examples where police duties have been breached and where there have been incidents of abuse of power (e.g., verbal intimidation, unlawful detention, been asked for a bribe, etc. (see Mohanty, 2017, Shinar, 2009)

Although in most cases the attending police officers were upholding law and order, in all cases they had breached their authority.

Where the ends justify the means, and what it is acceptable (in the police officer's mind) to exceed their authority by breaching internal policies or statute law, can fall prey to, 'noble-cause corruption' which is a perceived justification to break the rules to hold an alleged offender accountable. An example of this would be where a traffic stop is conducted and despite an immediate reason for fleeing, and an apparent lack of evidence, the driver flees on foot, only to be chased on foot and

assaulted during the arrest – 'street justice' has just occurred. This corruption shocks the conscience of the normal citizen but the officer who feels the police are above the law, and combined with a loss of faith in the judicial system, feel they must apply physical force as a means of instant punishment.

Police training

Most police forces, including that of India and Canada, require new police officers to undergo basic training where new recruits are subject to a thorough course usually structured around both physical and academic/professional activities that relate to their future roles and responsibilities as police officers. Upon successfully completing their basic training, all recruits in most jurisdictions enter a fixed (in Canada six-months) practical component in a field training detachment to practice and perform their duties and responsibilities in a professional manner. However, there are several pragmatic and various factors that can impinge on how police officers perform their duties.

Throughout the police training an emphasis is on developing effective communication with members of the public. Voluntary compliance with the law is the most desirable outcome, and the application of force is reserved for situations where a lesser means is insufficient to gain observance to the law. This is not a linear decision making process and can rapidly change, causing the police officer to continually assess the situation and either respond in-kind, try to de-escalate the situation or 'disengage and contain' if necessary. A variety of scenarios based on real-life experiences are enacted in the safety of the training class, where decisions are made and consequences are experienced, and the entire class learns through discussions.

In both Canada and India there is the uneven distribution of the population between policing remote and rural areas versus policing urban centres (see, for example, Winterdyk and Ruddell, 2016). As interesting and as challenging as these different environments are in defining and differentiating police roles and responsibilities, we will limit this article to a brief overview of the three main categories which in large part define police duties. They include: 1) crime control, 2) order maintenance, and 3) crime

prevention. Arguably, few professions offer as much potential for self-fulfillment as being a law enforcement officer. This has been reflected in numerous surveys including most recently a Indian study which showed that all the officer were proud to be a police officer and that the vast majority were also satisfied with the service they provided the public (Mohanty, 2017).

Crime control

Although traditionally seen as the primary responsibility of the police, both by themselves and the public, research shows that these activities account for less than 25% of a police officers' time. Rather, most police work involves order maintenance (see Fagan & Tyler, 2004).

In terms of police duties, crime control is also dependent on the type of policing model. For example, the community policing model, which views community problems, rather than specific crimes or incidents, as the core of police work. Even though Sir Robert Peel – the 'father' of modern day policing, advocated both a community based model of policing along with a focus on prevention over crime fighting, the model did not re-emerge until the 1980s when in response to growing disillusion with the police as a result growing crime rates, increased levels of fear of crime, etc.; drawing on the popularity of the “Broken Windows” theory, the community based model of policing gained popularity as it shifted its focus to addressing the crimes that the community was concerned about, as well as addressing community concerns in an effort to regain community/public support.

The model requires a police organization to shift their traditional roles and responsibilities from written rules to being more creative in solving social and crime related issues.

Conversely, the objective of traditional policing (which typically still characterizes most of India's policing practices), is to protect citizens from criminals (see Verma, 2011). Under this model, police officers are trained to identify and apprehend criminals and to gather the necessary evidence to convict them. Ironically, while many people still see this as a primary objective/duty of policing, the evidence suggests that the traditional model does little to reduce crime. Rather, at best, it



serves as a temporary fix to presenting crime problems.

Hence, one of the primary duties of police in their efforts to control crime is to establish good community report that involves cooperation and compliance on behalf of the public. In so doing they establish a sense of legitimacy which reinforces and secures public trust in the police.

Maintenance order

As David Thacher (2007: 122) observed, “public spaces are shared spaces and the people who share them often disagree about how they can legitimately be used.” For policing this presents a unique problem in terms of how officers should fulfill their duties as maintainers of order. For example, when should, if at all, police attend a noisy house party? If a celebration onto the streets follows a major sporting events, when should, if at all, the police intervene? If there is a peaceful protest but one that interferes with local traffic, should the police intervene? These and many other scenarios requires police to be flexible and adaptive to their environment, their community, and perhaps strike a balance between people and groups.

Needless to say, policing involves duties and responsibilities that are not 'black and white' and for which there is no single protocol that can be applied to each and every situation. Maintaining order requires police officers to be able to respond to and analyze each situation within its own context and then weigh the options against such factors as resources, police policy, public perception, etc. in order to make a decision that will not undermine public support but which also complies with their duties and (serious) responsibilities.

Some of the more concrete issues that police officers must contend with in the mandate of their duties and for which there are no clear guidelines, pertain to the use of police power. For example, how do police officers fulfill their responsibilities of detaining and arresting suspects....

Continue.... next page

The rest of page 2...

and arresting suspects ...

without excessive use of force? How far should police officer go in their efforts to obtain evidence? When might a case of 'entrapment' become controversial? And, despite the rules, regulations, and training scenarios that are in place to ensure the appropriate use of force, at what, if any, risk should an officer (be expected) apply in performing their sworn duties and responsibilities? For example, between Sept. 2015 and August 2016, some 479 police officers lost their lives in the line of duty in India while in Canada, fewer than 10 are killed each year (Police officers..., 2010).

Crime prevention

Until recently, most traditional police work was reactive in nature – responding to calls. However, criminal sophistication and community-based troubles have increased (or at least the awareness thereof), many police agencies have evolved to find innovative strategies to remain effective, including intelligence-led policing. And while many of the traditional role and responsibilities still prevail, police officers

must not only employ new strategies but often do so with limited resources (Christmas, 2014). And while police officers rely of evidence-based information to better inform their crime prevention initiatives, their primary partner is the community at large. Hence, another element of police duties and responsibilities requiring attention (e.g., alternative dispute resolution strategies).

Conclusion

In this article, we have briefly outlined some of the challenges police face in the process of fulfilling their duties as sworn officers. Despite all their training, the practical experience they receive, and formalized rules and regulations to guide the fulfillment of their duties, there are no fixed formal or informal protocols to ensure every officer carries out his/her duties in accordance with the potential risk of being brought into question. This is primarily because as effective policing involves the almost intangible factor of police discretion and decision making. No two situations, be they related to crime control, order maintenance,

or crime prevention are ever the same. And any attempt to curtail police discretion by implementing a policy known as "zero-tolerance" is simply counter intuitive to the realities of life. For example, most roadway's posted speed limits are intended for the safety of the public. However, if a person is 'caught' rushing a sick or injured person to a hospital because their life is in the balance, should the driver still be given a speeding ticket – even though their driving may be causing distress for the other drivers around them? Similarly, how should, if at all, police leaders and administrators respond to the fact that female officers tend to exercise greater discretion than do their male counterparts? And, they are also less likely to be charged with improper conduct!

As a social service, the police are the only 24-hour a day, 365 day a year, service that is in constant deployment. Their duties and responsibilities to protect citizens from harm and to serve citizens in need are boundless, and yet the rewards are arguably unrivaled. However, the challenge to uphold

the laws, ensure the safety of the communities they serve, and to represent the agency they are employed by calls for exceptional integrity and character of behalf of every officer. Therefore, clarity of officer's duties, coupled with effective communication, the use of discretion, and the reliance on ethical decision making will help the individual officer to be successful in their career.

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Two-day Southern Range Police Duty Meet

Mysuru, Commissioner of Police Dr A Subrahmanyeshwara Rao inaugurated the two-day Southern Range Police Duty Meet at the Police Training School at Jyothinagar here on

Tuesday.

"We are organising this meet to create awareness regarding the duty of the police. We have to introduce better technology in future. Scientific advancement is required in solving

cases. Photography, videography, maintenance of computers and dog squad are important," said the commissioner of police.

Police officials from Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and

Chamarajanagar district are taking part in the meet. Various competitions are also being held for them.

IGP Vipul Kumar, Superintendent of Police Ravi D Channannavar, DCPs



Vishnuvardhan, Dr Vikram Amte and other police officers were present.

(Source : www.citytoday.news)

Queensland Police consider camera technology that will photograph drivers using mobile phones

QUEENSLAND Police are considering camera technology capable of photographing drivers using their mobile phones behind the wheel.

QUEENSLAND Police are considering camera technology capable of photographing drivers using their mobile phones behind the wheel to combat road crashes in the state.

Assistant commissioner Mike Keating said he was aware of the world first red-light-style camera, which has just been trialled in Victoria, and would consider taking it to the state government if it proved effective.

"We will monitor that trial and see how it looks in terms of effectiveness and if we see some benefit in it, then



certainly we'll take it to the government in the future."

It comes as police have issued a desperate plea to Queenslanders to follow road rules as they prepare to launch their Christmas Road Safety Campaign tomorrow.

Commissioner Ian Stewart

declared all he wanted for Christmas was for motorists to exercise caution on the roads, after 40 people died during last year's campaign and over 2000 were injured.

"I'm making an appeal to every person who uses our roads, I would like you to give your

emergency services, police, fireys, ambos a Christmas present," Commissioner Stewart said.

"That Christmas present is that we do not have to go out and deal with the trauma of one more road fatality or one more road crash this year.

"Not only would it be a present to your emergency services, but a present to every family member who has been affected by road trauma in the state."

A total of 226 people have lost their lives on Queensland roads so far this year.

One in five of those involved a speeding driver, while one in

four involved a driver under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The 50 day Christmas Road Safety Campaign will be conducted over four phases, starting tomorrow and finishing on January 25.

Double demerits will be issued for a number of crimes including high speed and repeated mobile offences, but aren't implemented as part of the campaign.

Nearly 8000 drug tests were conducted during last years Campaign, with 506,000 RBTs.

(Source : www.news.com.au)

Blanchard Police Using New Cell Phone Technology

The Blanchard Police Department has a new tool that will help with investigations. Through a technology grant, the department purchased a software and hardware system from Susteen Inc.



This technology can freeze and save data on all cell phones, tablets and other digital devices. "This is going to make things much easier. It has been difficult in the past because we could only go

so far with cell phones," said Detective Steve Rhodes with the Blanchard Police Department.

Rhodes has been in law enforcement for 19 years.

He's seen the growth of phones over time. "[Cell phones] conquer our every day investigations."

When working a case from now on, Rhodes can use an access card to break pin codes on phones. He can also download texts, photos, deleted data and other information from a mobile device. This will help him in future

cases, whether it is a criminal investigation or runaway situation.

"It's definitely going to lead us into the future," he said. In the past, Rhodes said Blanchard Police Department has asked for assistance from other departments with the same or similar equipment. Now, they are able to dig into digital forensics in-house.

(Source : www.news9.com)

EDITORIAL

COPS TODAY International

has come up with new shape and vision after a stop gap. It is great news that the Journal will now on be published every month with latest news of policing system, latest security and defence appliances and the latest news of Foundation for Police Research (FPR). Recently completed Police Expo in Vietnam is focused in this issue. FPR's next gala event of Police Expo and Conference will be convened in the month of 10-11 May, 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Foundation for Police Research feels that propensity of criminals and terrorism to cross national borders-to engage in "transnational crime"-is certainly not a new phenomenon; it is probably as old as the borders themselves. Borders were established to delineate the jurisdiction claimed by each state, and crossing national borders has often provided criminals with a way to mitigate or avoid the consequences of illegal acts. Yet in spite of a long, eventful history, there is strong evidence that transnational crime and terrorist activities have become more prevalent and serious today than ever before. Hence, our next theme is kept as *the Future Challenge in Combating Transnational Terrorism and Crime*.

"Our courage and success is our reader and wellwisher"



Dr. Tapan Chakraborty

Study: Police Body-Worn Cameras Effective in Reducing Reports of Misconduct, Use of Force

New study on the effects of body-worn cameras on police officers concluded that the technology is associated with significant reductions in complaints of police misconduct and police use of force incidents.



The study, conducted by UNLV's Center for Crime and Justice Policy and Virginia-based non-profit research organization CNA in coordination with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD), also found that body-worn cameras can generate considerable cost savings for police by simplifying the complaint

resolution process.

According to study authors, "these results are consistent with the perceived benefits of the body-worn camera technology and support the notion that body-worn cameras can help to improve relations between police and communities."

The U.S. Department of

Justice's National Institute of Justice funded the study beginning in 2014 to determine the impact of the relatively recent technology on a variety of outcomes related to use of force, misconduct, and to detail the cost-benefit of the cameras. LVMPD was one of the first large police agencies in the U.S. to equip its officers with body-worn cameras.

Using a randomized controlled trial, approximately 400 LVMPD officers were assigned into one of two groups: a "treatment" group with body-worn cameras and a "control" group without.

After one year in the trial, the number of officers with at least one complaint of misconduct had decreased 30 percent for officers with body-worn cameras, but had decreased only 5 percent for control officers. Similarly, the number of officers with at least one use of force incident had decreased 37 percent for officers with body-worn cameras, but incidents increased 4 percent for control officers. Body-worn cameras were also associated with more citations issued (an increase of 8 percent) and more arrests made (an increase of 6 percent).

(Source : www.unlv.edu)

India signs agreement to train Afghanistan police

The pact between India and Afghanistan to train that country's police comes after Afghan chief executive Abdullah Abdullah met PM Narendra Modi and President Ram Nath Kovind

New Delhi: India and Afghanistan on Thursday moved to deepen their ties with a pact on New Delhi training Afghan police, the first line of resistance against a resurgent Taliban in the war-torn country.



The agreement came after talks in New Delhi between visiting Afghan chief executive Abdullah Abdullah and Indian leaders including Prime minister Narendra Modi, President Ram Nath Kovind and foreign minister Sushma Swaraj.

"Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment to extend full support to Afghanistan's efforts for building a peaceful, united, prosperous, inclusive and democratic Afghanistan," an Indian statement said after talks between Modi and

Abdullah. "The two leaders exchanged views on the security environment in Afghanistan and the extended region, and, in this context, agreed to continue close coordination and cooperation," it said. "An MoU (memorandum of understanding) for Technical Cooperation on Police Training and Development was exchanged in the presence of the two leaders at the conclusion of the meeting," it added.

(Source : thelivemint.com)

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