BOT INSPECTOR

Citizen's Rights

* **Article 21** of the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Every person has the right to live with human dignity which include guarantee against torture and assault.
* **Article 20(3)** of the Indian Constitution gives the individual protection against self incrimination
* Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest (Section 50, Section 55 and Section 75 of the Cr.P.C. & Supreme Court Judgement in Writ Petition (Crl) No. 539 of 1986 D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal)
* Right not to be subjected to unnecessary restraint (Section 49 of Cr.P.C.)
* Right against arbitrary or illegal detention in custody (Section 56, Section 57 and Section 76 of Cr.P.C.)
* Right to be released on bail if arrested (Section 436, Section 43, Section 50(2) and Section 167 of Cr.P.C.)
* Right to obtain receipt when property is seized (Section 100(6) and Section(7) of the Cr.P.C.)
* Right not to be detained for more than 24 hrs after arrest without judicial scrutiny (Section 57 of Cr.P.C.)
* Right to medical examination at his behest to disprove the commission of an offence by him or to establish commission of an offence against his body by others (Section 54 of the Cr.P.C.)
* Right to a fair and speedy investigation (Section 309 CRPC).
* Right to legal aid at the expense of the State in certain cases (Section 304 of the Code)
* Any person when arrested has the right to inform his friend/relative of his arrest or detention (Supreme Court Judgement in Writ Petition (Crl) No.539 of 1986 D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal)
* Any person arrested/detained without reasonable grounds has the right to take shelter of the Court U/S 220 IPC
* Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence (Section 96 of IPC).

Women Rights

* Every woman has a right to take legal action against any person who assaults or tries to outrage her modesty by any deliberate constant gesture or physical force (Sec. 354 of IPC).
* Every woman has a right to lodge a complaint in the police station , if she is forced to have sexual intercourse against her will (Sec. 376 of IPC).
* A woman has the right to lodge a complaint if she is being harassed, even teased and passed rude remarks in public places like buses, trains, roads etc. (Sec. 354 of IPC).
* Every woman has a right to take legal action against her husband if she is being tortured both physical and mentally or tortured for not agreeing to the demand of money or valuables (Sec. 498(A) of IPC).
* If the relations of the husband of a woman or her mother-in-law or any other relatives, torture her and demand money, valuable articles from her parents, she can lodge a complaint against them. (Sec. 498(A) of IPC).
* If a woman has been kidnapped and either forced against her will to marry any person or to have sexual intercourse, a crime has been committed and she has the right to lodge a complaint. (Sec. 366 of IPC).
* If any person demands or requests for sexual favors, passes sexually colored remarks, or verbally or non-verbally conducts himself in a sexual manner to the woman at her work place, then she has the right to complain against this harassment to her employer and the complaint would be lodged through as per procedure/guidelines of the Supreme Court. (Supreme Court judgement in Writ Petition No-666-700 of 1992 in Vishaka and others Vs State Of Rajasthan).
* A woman if she is a witness has a right to be examined in her own house in the presence of her close relatives(Sec.160 of Cr.P.C.).
* A woman should not sign the FIR unless she is satisfied that it is accurate. (National Commission for women).
* If the officer concerned refuses to register the FIR, a copy of the complaint should be sent to the Superintendent of Police immediately ( N.C.W.)
* Every woman has the right to take legal action by approaching the Court if the officer in charge does not take any action on the complaint (N.C.W.)

# CHILDREN`S RIGHTS

### Children's Rights

The UN convention on the Rights of Child which lndia ratified in 1992, lists the following as the Rights of the child.

**The Right to survival:**  
According to the convention, the "Right to survival includes the right to life, the attainable standard of health, nutrition and an adequate standard of living. It also includes the right to a name and nationality". These rights seek to ensure that the children have nutritious food, potable drinking water, a secure home and access to health facilities.

**The Right to Protection:**  
According to the convention, this right includes freedom from all forms of exploitation, abuse and inhuman or degrading treatment. This Includes the right to special protection in situations of emergency and armed conflict. The aim is simple, to protect vulnerable children from those who would take advantage of them and to safeguard their minds and bodies.

**The Right to development:**  
The right includes the right to be educated, to receive support for development and care during early childhood and to social security. It also includes the right to leisure, to recreation and to cultural activities. This right seeks to ensure that children can study and play with whomever they want, practice their own religion and culture and accept their own uniqueness of other cultures and religion.

**The Right to participation:**  
According to the convention, the Riqht to participation accords the child access to appropriate information and the freedom of thought and expression, conscience and religion. In addition to this, one ought to respect the views of the child. The aim here is to see that the children are able to develop their own set of values and principles and that they have the opportunity to express themselves and their own opinions.

Apart from the Rights of Child laid down by the U.N.Conventions following are some of the Rights of child laid down by different Acts & the Indian Constitution :

* No person below eighteen years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine or part thereof (The Mines (Amendment) Act 1983).
* No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory (The factories Act, 1948).

# ARRESTED PERSON RIGHTS

### Rights of a Person Arrested

The police personnel carrying out the arrest and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should wear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.

* That the police officer carrying out the arrest of the arrestee shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by at least one witness, who may either be a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be countersigned by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest
* A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation centre or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee<
* The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organisation in the District and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest
* The person arrested must be made aware of this right to have some one informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detention
* An entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is
* The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The "Inspection Memo" must be singed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee
* The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the State or Union Territory concerned. Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all tehsils and districts as well
* Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to Illaqa Magistrate for his record
* The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation
* A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters, where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

# PRISONER'S RIGHTS

### Prisoner's Rights

"Detainee" or "detained person" means any person deprived of personal liberty except as a result of conviction for an offence. "Imprisoned person" or "prisoner" means any person deprived of personal liberty as a result of conviction for an offence.

* All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated humanely
* Detained persons shall be held in officially recognized places. Information shall be readily made available to the detainee's family and legal representative
* Decisions about the duration and legality of detention or imprisonment of a person must be made by a judge or similar authority
* There shall be no discrimination in detention or imprisonment on the grounds of race, color, gender, language, religion, political beliefs, national or social origin, property birth or other status. Religious and moral beliefs of the detainee shall be respected
* Different categories of prisoners are to be detained separately. Juvenile detainees are to be kept separate from adult detainees male detainees from female detainees; and unconvicted detainees from convicted detainees
* A detained person shall receive prompt and full information about any order of detention including the reasons for the detention
* A detained or imprisoned person has the right to be visited by family members and shall be given adequate opportunity to communicate with the outside world
* A detained or imprisoned person is entitled to communicate privately and in person with his or her legal representative
* Persons detained in an armed conflict situation are entitled to communicate with the delegate of the international committee of the Red Cross
* The place where the prisoner is kept, especially the place where the prisoner sleeps should be designed to preserve the prisoner's health. The prisoner shall be provided with adequate food, shelter, and clothing, as well as equal and easy access to medical services, exercise, and items or personal hygiene
* Restriction and supervision of the prisoner are allowed only if they are necessary for the administration of justice and for the security and good order of the place where the prisoner is held
* Disciplinary measures administered in prison must be consistent with principles of human rights. In particular prisoners shall:
  + Be punished only in accordance with the terms of law or regulations of the competent administrative authority
  + Be punished only when they have been informed of the offence committed previously and given a proper opportunity of presenting a defense. The competent authority shall conduct a thorough examination of the case
  + Never be punished twice for the same offence
  + Never be subjected to corporal punishment, to placement in a dark cell or to other cruel, inhumane or degrading punishment
* Tools of restraint such as handcuffs and straight-jackets must not be used for any longer time than is necessary, and shall never be used for punishment. Situations when such tools of restraint might be permitted are
* As a precaution against escape during a transfer, provided that they shall be removed when the prisoner appears before a judicial or administrative authority
* On medical grounds by direction of the medical officer; and by order of the director of the prison, if other methods of control fail, in order to prevent prisoners from injuring themselves or others or from damaging property. In such instances the director shall immediately consul the medical officer and report to the higher administrative authority
* The patterns and manner of use of instruments of restraint shall be decided by the central prison administration or a higher authority

If you need an idea for a Christmas present then think about the [Rubik's Cube](http://rubiks-cu.be/) which is the best selling puzzle toy in the World.

# DUTIES OF CITIZEN

### Duties of Citizen

**Being a Social human being, all of us should respect our laws, our teachers and elders**

* Fundamental duties as entrained in the constitution of India
* Legal duties vis-à-vis criminal law enforcement
  + Sec. 40 C.R.P.C
* Duties to stop vehicle on red light
* Duty to stay and duty to stop your vehicle on being asked by any police officer in uniform, on any public place or public road. You have right to call for his identity
* Duty to disclose your correct identity being asked by any police officer in uniform
* Duty to submit yourself and your belongings including vehicle for search
* Duty to obey lawful orders of police officer in uniform
* Duty to appear as witness and state truth before police and courts even if it puts you at some inconvenience, Loss of income and Physical risk. If you do not stand by the side of lay today, you and you dear ones can be next victim of that very criminal. If you cannot take risk, you have no moral right to expect others to take risk.

[Road Regulations](https://www.mppolice.gov.in/node/8719) | [Security Guidance](https://www.mppolice.gov.in/node/8720) | [Signals](https://www.mppolice.gov.in/node/8721) | [Signs](https://www.mppolice.gov.in/node/8722)

Alcohol and Driving

Alcohol and driving should never go together. Alcohol goes directly from the stomach into the blood stream. As the level of alcohol in the blood increases, the brain is affected. The part of the brain affected first controls judgment and self-control. Of course, good judgment and self-control are absolutely necessary for safe driving.

**Alcohol causes serious driving errors, such as :**

* Driving too fast or too slow
* Driving in the wrong lane
* Running over the curb
* Weaving
* Driving between lanes
* Quick Jerky starts
* Not signalling, failure to use lights
* Ignoring stop lights and red lights
* Improper passing

**The truth about alcohol :**

* Alcohol is a drug that will make you less alert and reduce your ability to drive safely
* Everyone who drinks is affected by alcohol
* Food will slow down the affects of alcohol, but will not prevent them
* Only time will help a drinker sober up. Other methods just don't work
* A few bears are the same as a few pegs of whisky or a few glasses of wine

|  |
| --- |
| **Be Aware - The chances of crash are much greater for drivers who are habitual of drinking than for drivers who are not . So for your own as well as other's safety-** |
|  |
| **DON'T MIX DRINKING WITH DRIVING** |

**Keep distance while driving**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **K. M. P. H.** | Stay approximately one Car length behind for every 15km/h speed.When driving on wet or slippery roads and at night, the distance between the cars should be double or more than the average distance. |

**General**

* **Keep Left**

ROAD REGULATIONS

The driver of a motor vehicle shall drive the vehicle as close to the left side of the road as may be expedient and shall allow all traffic which is proceeding in the opposite direction to pass on his left hand side.

* **Turning of the left and right**  
  The driver of motor vehicle shall :When turning to the left, drive as close as maybe to the left hand side of the road from which he is making the turn and of the road which he is entering.When turning to the right draw as near as may be to the center of the road which the driver is entering
* **Passing To The Right**  
  एक मोटर वाहन के चालक सभी यातायात कार्यवाही के अधिकार से गुजारें करेगा में खुद के रूप में एक ही दिशा में.
* **Passing To The Left**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle may pass to the left of a vehicle, the driver of which having indicated an intention to turn to the right has drawn to the center of the road and may pass on either side, a tram car or other vehicle running on fixed rails whether traveling in the same direction as himself or otherwise provided that in no case shall he pass a tram car at a time or in a manner likely to cause danger or inconvenience to other users of the road including persons leaving or about to enter tram cars.
* **Overtaking Prohibited In Certain Cases**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle shall not pass a vehicle traveling in the same direction as himself:
  + If his passing is likely to pass inconvenience or danger to other traffic proceeding in any direction
  + If he is near a point, a bend or corner or a hill or other obstruction of any kind that renders the road ahead not clearly visible
  + If he knows that the driver who is following him has not signaled that he may be overtaken
* **Overtaking Not To Be Obstructed.**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle shall not, when being overtaken or being passed by another vehicle, increase speed or do anything in any way to prevent the other vehicle from passing him.
* **Caution At Road Junction**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle shall slow down when approaching a road intersection, a road junction, pedestrian crossing or a road corner, and shall not enter any such intersection, junction or crossing until he has become aware that he may do so without endangering the safety of persons thereon.
* **Giving Way To Traffic At Road Junction**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle shall, on entering a road interjection at which traffic is not being regulated, if the road entered is a main road designated as such, give way to the vehicles proceeding along the road, and in any other case give way to all traffic approaching to the intersection on his right hand.
* **Fire Service Vehicles And Ambulances To Be Given Free Passage**  
  Each driver shall on the approach of a fire service vehicle or an ambulance allow it free passage by drawing it to the side of the road.
* **Right Of Way**  
  Pedestrians have the right of way at uncontrolled pedestrian crossings. When any road is provided with a footpath or cycle track especially for other traffic, except with permission of a police officer in uniform, a driver shall not drive on such footpath or track.
* **Taking 'U' Turn**  
  No driver shall take a 'U' turn where 'U' turn is especially prohibited and on a busy traffic road. If a 'U' turn is allowed the driver shall slow signal by hand as for a right turn, watch in the rear view mirror and turn when safe to do so.
* **Signals To Be Given By Drivers**  
  The following signals shall be used by drivers of all motor vehicles namely :-
  + When about to slow down, a driver shall extend his right arm with the palm downward and to the right of the vehicle and shall move the arm so extended up and down several times in such a manner that the signal can be seen by the driver of any vehicle which maybe behind him.
  + When about to stop, the driver shall raise his right forearm vertically outside of and to the right of the vehicle, palm to the right.
  + When about to turn to the right or to drive to the right hand side of the road in order to pass another vehicle or for any other purpose, a driver shall extend his right hand in a horizontal position outside of and to the right of his vehicle with the palm of the hand turned to the front.
  + When about to turn to the left or to drive to the left to the left hand side of the road a driver shall extend his right arm and rotate it in an anticlockwise direction.
  + When a driver wishes to indicate to a vehicle behind him to overtake him he shall extend his right hand and arm horizontally outside of and to the right of the vehicle and shall bring the arm backward and forward in a semi- circular motion.
* **Direction Indicator**  
  The signals referred to in regulation 12, may be simplified also by mechanical or electrical devices.
* **Parking Of The Vehicle**  
  Every driver of a motor vehicle parking on any road shall park in such a way that it does not cause or is not likely to cause danger, obstruction or undue in convenience to other road users and if the manner of parking is indicated by any sign board or markings on the road side, he shall park the vehicle in such a manner.  
  A driver of a motor vehicle shall not park his vehicle:-
  + At or near a road crossing, a bend, top of a hill or a humpbacked bridge
  + On a footpath
  + Near a traffic light or pedestrian crossing
  + In a main road or one carrying fast vehicle
  + Opposite another parked vehicle or as obstruction to other vehicle
  + Alongside another parked vehicle
  + On roads or at places where there is a continuous white line with or without a broken line
  + Near a bus stop, school or hospital entrance or blocking a traffic sign or entrance to a premises or a fire hydrant
  + On the wrong side of the road
  + Where parking is prohibited
  + Away from the edge of the footpath.
* **Visibility Of Lamps And Registration Marks**
  + No load or other goods shall be placed on any motor vehicle so as to mark or otherwise interrupt vision of any lamp, registration mark or any other mark required to be carried by or exhibited on any motor vehicle by or under the Act, unless a duplicate of the lamp so marked or otherwise obscured is exhibited in the manner required by or under the Act for the exhibition of the marked or obscured lamp or mark.
  + All registration and other marks required to be exhibited on a motor vehicle by or under the Act shall at all times be maintained in a clear and legible condition.
* **One Way Traffic**  
  A driver shall not
  + Drive a motor vehicle on road declared 'One-Way' except in the direction specified by sign boards
  + Drive a vehicle in a reverse direction into a road designated 'One Way'.
* **Driving On Channelized Roads ( Lane Traffic)**
  + Where any road is marked by lanes for movement of traffic, the driver of a motor vehicle shall drive within the lane and change the lane only after giving proper signal.
  + Where any road is marked by a yellow line dividing it, vehicles proceeding in the same direction cannot overtake each other.
* **Stop Sign On Road Surface**
  + When any line is painted on or inlaid into the surface of any road at the approach to the road junction or to a pedestrian crossing or otherwise, no driver shall drive a motor vehicle shall any part thereof projects beyond that line at any time when a signal to stop is being given by the Police Officer or by means of traffic control light or by display of any traffic sign.
  + A line for the purpose of this regulation shall not be less than 50 millimeters in width at any part and may be either in white, black or yellow.
* **Towing**
  + No vehicle other than a mechanically disabled motor vehicle or incompletely assembled motor vehicle, a registered trailer or a side car, shall be drawn or towed by any motor vehicle, except for purposes of delivery and to the nearest filling station or garage.
  + No motor vehicle shall be drawn or towed by any other motor vehicle unless there is in the driver's seat of the motor vehicle being drawn or towed a person holding a license authorizing him to drive the vehicle or unless the steering wheels of the motor vehicle being towed, are firmly and securely supported clear of the road surface by some crane or other device on the vehicle which is drawing or towing it.
  + When a motor vehicle is being towed by another motor vehicle the clear distance between the rear of the front vehicle and the front of the rear vehicle shall at no time exceed five meters. The tow ropes, or chains shall be of a type-easily distinguishable by other road users and there shall be clearly displayed on the rear of the vehicle being towed in black letters not less than seventy - five millimeters high and on a white background the words 'ON TOW'.
  + No motor vehicle when towing another vehicle other than a trailer or a sidecar shall be driven at a speed exceeding twenty- four kilometers per hour.
* **Use Of Horns And Silence Zones**  
  A driver of a vehicle shall not :
  + Sound the horn needlessly or continuously or more than necessary to to ensure safety
  + Sound the horn in silence zones
  + Make-use of a cut-out by which gases are released other than through the silencer
  + Fit or use any mentioned horn giving a harsh, shrill, loud or alarming noise
  + Drive a vehicle creating undue noise when in motion
  + Drive a vehicle with a muffler causing alarming sound.
* **Traffic Signs And Traffic Police**  
  A driver of a motor vehicle and every other person using the road shall obey :
  + Every direction given, whether by signal or otherwise, by a police officer or any authorized person for the time being in charge of the regulations of traffic
  + Any direction applicable to him and indicated on or by notice, traffic sign or signal fixed or operated by an authority, competent to do so
  + Any direction indicated by automatic signaling devices fixed at road intersections.
* **Distance From Vehicles In Front**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle moving behind another vehicle shall keep at a sufficient distance from that other vehicle to avoid collision if the vehicle in front should suddenly slow down or stop.
* **Abrupt Brake**  
  No driver of a vehicle shall apply brake abruptly unless it is necessary to do so for safety reasons.
* **Vehicles Going Uphill To Be Given Precedence**  
  On mountain roads and steep roads, the driver of a motor vehicle traveling down the hill shall give precedence to a vehicle going uphill wherever the road is not sufficiently wide to allow the vehicles to pass each other freely without danger, and stop the stop the vehicle to the side of the road in order to allow any vehicle proceeding uphill to pass.
* **Obstruction Of Driver**  
  A driver of a motor vehicle shall not allow any person to stand or sit or anything to be placed in such a manner or position as to hamper his control of the vehicle.
* **Speed To Be Restricted**  
  The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when passing a meeting or procession or a body of troops or police on the march or when passing workmen engaged on road repair, drive at a speed not exceeding 25 kilometers an hour.
* **Driving Of Tractors And Goods Vehicles**  
  A driver when driving a tractor shall not carry or allow any person to be carried on the tractor. A driver of a goods carriage shall not carry in the driver's cabin more numbers of persons than that mentioned in the registration certificate and shall not carry passengers for hire or reward.
* **Projection Of Loads**  
  No person shall drive in any public place any motor vehicle which is loaded in a manner likely to cause danger to any person in such a manner that the load or any part thereof or anything extends literally beyond the side of the body or to the front or to rear or in height beyond the permissible limit.
* **Restriction To Carriage**  
  Except for the fuel and the lubricants necessary for the use of the vehicle, no explosive. highly flammable or otherwise dangerous substance shall be otherwise carried on any public service vehicle.
* **Restrictions on Driving Backwards**  
  No driver of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to be driven backwards without first satisfying himself that he will not thereby cause danger or undue inconvenience to any other person or in any circumstances, for any greater distance or period of time than maybe reasonably necessary in order to turn the vehicle round.
* **Production Of Document**  
  A person driving a vehicle-
  + Shall always carry with him his driving license; certificate of registration; certificate of taxation and certificate of insurance of the vehicle and in case of transport vehicle the permit and witness certificate also
  + Shall on demand by police officer in uniform or an officer of the Motor Vehicle Department in uniform or any other officer authorized by the Government, produce the documents for inspection.
* **Every driver must be conversant with the provisions of Sections** 112, 113, 121, 122, 125, 132, 134, 185, 186, 194, 207 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

# SECURITY GUIDANCE

House Burglary

We at M.P. police have concern for your safety and security. Given below are some suggestions that we feel will help in addressing the concern for security from Crime and thefts.

How do you feel when you return to your home and find your house burgled? You feel outraged, violated and vulnerable. You feel that there is no safety in this place and you curse your luck and system prevailing. You call police and complain to them and if they are not able to find your stolen property then you feel frustrated.

It is a common thing that some time entire family has to go out after locking the house. So when you are out the fear of burglary is always lurking in your mind. Now the question is whether burglary can be prevented?

Burglary is a non-confrontational crime. The burglars enter in the house when no body is there. But this crime makes us totally insecure and unsafe. We may lose the earnings of our entire life. We may lose the valuable ornaments and other precious materials in the house which the family had been collecting and storing for years together.

In order to prevent burglary it is important to understand who commits this crime? When it happens? Why it happens?

Burglaries are committed generally by the young males looking for things, which are small, expensive, and can easily be converted into ready cash. Jewellery, camera, VCR, television, radio, cash, watches, guns, small electronic items are high on the burglar’s list. Most of the burglary takes place in the houses where inmates are absent temporarily. It may happen during the daytime as well as during the nighttimes. In cities where both the spouses are working and children go to school are in the high risk of burglary.

It is often found that before committing the burglary the burglar selects a house that is unoccupied with easiest access, the greatest amount of cover, with best possible escape routes.

What you have to do is to make your house so difficult for the potential burglars so that the burglar cannot imagine entering in your house. So follow the following tips to prevent house burglary.

* Keep your doors locked and windows covered even in daytime.
* Properly check whether the doors and windows of your house are closed and locked when you are going out.
* Fix grills on windows and glass paneled doors.
* Keep side doors pad locked and main door bolted.
* Use slam-shut locks instead of pad locks.
* Install magic eye and safety chains on doors. Look through the magic eye and ensure the door chain is secure, before opening the door to a stranger.
* Leave a light burning when you go out of town.
* Inform your neighbors about your absence from your home for a long or short period.
* Insure all valuable properties like VCR, TV etc.
* Mark valuables with an identification number like your Ration Card, Passport or Driving license number.
* Provide lights on the exit points of your house.
* Install an alarm system and learn how to use it.
* Monitor your alarm system and arrange for guard response.
* Show away ladders and tools.
* Make your home appear lived in.
* Don't keep huge amount of cash and ornaments in the house.
* Use Bank lockers.
* Don't keep the keys of the receptacles in which the valuables are kept in the keyhole or nearby places.
* Don't sleep near an open window during the night. A burglar could snatch the ornaments from you.
* Keep your bedroom locked from inside.
* Don't disturb the scene, if you notice theft in your house, wait for the arrival of police otherwise it will lead to tampering of evidence like fingerprints, footprints etc.
* Don't allow any stranger to enter your house, when you are alone without finding out his identity.
* Beware of persons coming to your house under the pretext of repairing/selling things, conducting meter readings etc.
* Don't wear heavy ornaments while traveling alone.
* Don't open your bag-containing valuable like cash and ornaments, while traveling in public places.
* Don't go alone with cash and Jewellery during the nighttimes.
* Do not record a message on answering machine telling people you are on holiday or away

**Steps for Personal Safety**

* Always stop and think about the risk.
* Always identify a visitor before opening the door.
* Never allow young children to open the door to visitors.
* Always ask representatives to provide identification.
* Avoid walking alone at night.
* Walk in busy well lit roads, towards traffic.

**Beware Of Unverified Servants in Your House**

* Get your domestic help's antecedents verified.
* Give his/her photograph as well as address to the nearest Police Station for verification.
* Get his/her background verified from previous employer.
* Avoid giving access to his relatives and friends.
* Avoid displaying jewellery and valuables in the house.

**Vehicle Theft**  
**Prevention Tips**

* Don’t keep vehicles in your house compound without locking.
* Two wheelers should be kept in the safe places after tying with a chain and lock.
* When you park your vehicle in the parking area, ask somebody to keep an eye over it.
* Never leave the vehicle door unlocked. Nor the windows partially open. Make sure that quarter glasses are properly secured.
* Never leave the key dangling in the ignition.
* Double-check all doors (including the boot) to ensure that they are properly secured.
* Etch registration number of your car on the rear & front window screens and windowpanes.
* Do not leave valuables in your car even if it is locked.
* Cut down on extra fittings, as these tempt prospective thieves.
* Install a car alarm.
* Never leave important documents in the glove box or boot.
* Never identify your key ring with your name.
* Do not offer a lift to anyone you do not know.
* If someone needs assistance, stop some distance away and communicate through locked doors and partially opened window. Always stay in the car with the engine running. Tell them you will send help.

**Problems in investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft and their Solution**

Automobile thefts constitute the single largest chunk of cases under specified categories. Their percentage in comparison to other cases of theft is increasing every year. While in 1989 they accounted for only 4.7 percent of all theft cases, in 1998 their number nearly tripled to a high of 12 percentage of all cases.

In terms of property value, the situation is even more alarming. The values of stolen motor vehicles in 1998 constituted 20.6 percent of the value of all property stolen in the year. Thus, a control over this crime will contribute in generating a sense of well being among citizens.

The problem of automobiles theft is compounded further by certain malpractices and faulty procedures being followed by the police. On many occasions the victim's inability to furnish the correct particulars also result in tardy investigation.

* **Non-registration:** Victims report to police station but the police does not register a theft case. Instead they:
  + Make a GD entry to the effect that an incident of lost/missing vehicle was reported
  + Make no entry at all but put a rubber stamp of the police station with date on the petition of the victim to satisfy him that action has been taken
  + Tell the victim that registration of the case is not required and launch an unofficial 'search' in probable places. With the passage of time the search is' dropped'.
  + Assure the victim that when insurance claim is lodged, a favorable endorsement will be made to the effect that the vehicle was actually stolen but could not be found. With this assurance the victim is sent back.
* **Clubbing of cases:**Quite often the police register theft cases by clubbing more than one unconnected thefts in a single case. This is done to reduce the incidence of crime registration.
* **Absence of vital information in FIR:**The police register a case but fail to record to record the full particulars of the vehicle. Sometimes even owners fail to furnish the particulars. This is specially so in thefts in which the registration documents were kept in the vehicle itself and no photocopies were maintained separately. sometimes owners guilty of not paying taxes or insurance premium also do not come out with full information. since the objective of the victim is only to get back some insurance amount, which they will get if the police fail to trace the vehicle in reasonable time and file a final report, non-disclosure of information suits the victim. It also suits the police (in short run) as they avoid much paper work. In absence of vehicle details they feel justified in a quick Final Report.
* **Incorrect Particulars:**The police fail to record correct particulars, specially the engine and chassis number of the vehicle. There are instances in which even the make and model of the stolen vehicle are not recorded correctly. Thus, while records show loss of a Bajaj scooter, the vehicle actually stolen might be LML. Many theft investigation failures can be attributed to perfunctory investigation and inability of Investigation Officers to devote time to the serious investigation. Investigation Officers are not conversant with the series of engine or chassis number that go with a particular brand of vehicle and when these figures are wrongly recorded it is not possible to obtain computer match resulting in failure of investigation.
* **Lack of co- ordination with the police department:**Once the theft case is registered and search carried on for a few days( or for few hours in big cities) the case is given a decent burial by filing a F.R. After this ritual is over, there is no further lookout for the stolen vehicle. Later on even if such a vehicle is traced, no effort is made to link it to the previous theft case. During a drive launched by the National Crime Records Bureau a total of 30 out of 153 vehicles which were lying unclaimed in different police stations of District B were matched with the lost vehicle of a neighboring after a few years ( when the old staff is transferred) it will not be matched with the vehicle registered and the stolen from the same station.
* **For the problem to be effectively solved efforts**are called for at the Beat Constable level itself. Appearance of any new vehicle in the area should be enquired into. A regular dealer in stolen vehicles will stand out in any locality provided the Beat Constable has good report with the local inhabitants. Generally, the selling is done at a place away from the crime scene. Therefore, sale of stolen vehicles will have to be looked into independently irrespective of whether a vehicle theft has been reported in the area or not. Any vehicle found abandoned in the bare area should be subject to inquiry. Chances are many of these will be found to be linked to theft.

**Some tips for investigators and complainants**

Following information should be correctly exchanged between the investigator and the complainants:

* Engine No.
* Chassis No.
* Make
* Model
* Year of Purchase
* Color
* Registration No.
* What was the condition of tyre?
* How much fuel was in the vehicle?
* What were the accessories fitted to the vehicle?
* Any unique identification mark should be noted.
* Whether AC was fitted.
* Was any modification done recently? If so from which garage (address of garage to be noted)?
* Whether he vehicle had met with any accident recently? If so when and where was the vehicle repaired?
* If so, when and where was the vehicle repaired?
* Was the vehicle being washed/ cleaned by the community watchman?
* Did the vehicle have a duplicate key? Whether the vehicle keys were given to any parking attendant recently. If so, where? Was the vehicle fitted with safety equipment? Did it fail or was it kept inoperative?
* Degree of expertise needed to break the particular security measure.
* Have there been similar thefts in the neighborhood and whether they have been reported to the police.
* Have there been similar thefts in the neighborhood and whether they have been reported to the police.
* If so, whether the modus operandi in this case has been the same ? Has a previous attempt been made to steal the vehicle? If so, whether time of attempt is identical.
* Give/Confirm the vehicle particulars form the copy of documents with owner. If they are available, do not rely on the memory of victim or a hand written copy. Look for photocopy of original.

**Do’s and Don’ts**

**At Residence & Office**

* Secure perimeter of the house/office.
* Trim bushes and trees around as these could block the view towards outside.
* As far as possible, use only one door and lock the rest from inside. However always provide for an escape door.
* Keep important telephone numbers of the nearest police stations, police control room, known police officers and helpful neighbors handy near the telephone.
* Visitors in the office must always be escorted by the security staff who should remain present until greetings have been exchanged.
* Encourage your friends to telephone prior to an intended visit. This reduces the number of unexpected callers to the minimum.
* Keep a watch dog at the residence.
* Open the front door only after checking the identity of the visitor through a peeping eye.
* Check all the doors and windows every night before retiring to ensure that they are properly locked/bolted from inside.
* Keep a light burning in the front door area during the hours of darkness.
* Keep a strict check on the house/office keys.  
  If the key is lost, have a new lock fitted.
* Inform the police of the presence of suspicious vehicles or persons near the house or office.
* Know your neighbors well enough so that normally you can watch each others houses.
* Do not accept invitations on telephone to visit a place/person unless the identity of the caller is fully established.
* Do not encourage servants bring their friends, relatives into the premises.
* Ask the members of the household including servants / office staff not to disclose the whereabouts of the protected person and his future appointments to unidentified callers.
* Treat late callers with suspicion and refuse admittance unless he/she is known to you.
* Inform police at once in the event of any visitor attempting forcible entry.
* Be on the alert for signs of any surveillance since terrorists generally keeps a watch on potential victims for some time before striking.

**While Traveling**

* Always be alert while leaving the gate of your house or returning to the house this applies to entry and exit from the office complex as well. Keep your car doors locked while traveling/when parked in the garage.
* If no garage is available, leave your car at a Place where it can be seen by everyone.
* Vary your time of departure and change your route frequently Use alternative routes occasionally though this may involve increase in commuting time. If you have a choice of vehicles, do not make full use of them.
* Occasionally, sit beside the driver in the front seat.
* Travel in a group to the extent possible.
* If you think you are being followed, take a known detour and if you are still suspicious, head for the nearest police station.
* Avoid narrow lonely dark streets and keep to the well -lit main routes especially those that pass by police posts.
* Beware of accident scenes or broken down vehicles they may be a decoy.
* If something unusual appears to be taking place on the road ahead, stop and turn before it is too late.
* Give details of your intended movements to only those who need to know.
* Ensure that someone in your family knows your whereabouts.
* While moving in a car, open the windows only enough for ventilation.
* Have your driver thoroughly briefed to be security conscious. Let him get training in offensive and defensive driving.
* See that your car is not very showy.
* While traveling by train, enter into a compartment, which is already occupied. Do not travel in a empty compartment.
* Extend all cooperation to personal security officers in carrying out their legitimate duties.  
  Always take along security personnel including PSOs wherever provided during all journeys morning/evening walks.
* Observe carefully what is happening outside the house/office any unusual happening should be viewed with suspicion.
* Observe people around you wherever you are and try to remember their features.
* Sometimes it reflects if these very people had met you or were near you sometimes somewhere.
* In case a taxi has to be engaged, avoid hiring the first one in the line or the one, which seems to be waiting. Do not give any specific instruction to the driver about the route/destination before commencement of the journey.

**Safety begins at home**

* Install an outside light above the front door so that you can see callers clearly after dark.
* Use a door viewer and ask the caller's name every time you answer the door, do not open the door until
* you are sure who is there and that you want to see him or her.
* If the caller if a stranger, always use a door chain or limiter when you open the door.
* If the caller claims to be an official public service employee, postman, or even the police open the door with the chain in place and ask for proof of identity. Take your time examining any document and satisfy yourself that it is genuine.
* If you are in any doubt, ask the person either to wait or to come back later so that you can ring the company he or she claims to represent for verification.
* If the caller is abusive or in any way suspect ring 100 or 299/ 999 immediately and inform the police. Give the most detailed description of the caller that you can.
* If a stranger asks to use your telephone in an emergency, offer to make the call yourself wile he waits out side.
* If you think that some one is tying to break into your home at any time, ring the police.
* Do not place advertisements in the newspaper or local shop window that would result in people calling at your, home when you might be there alone.
* If you are trying to sell or rent your home, do not show prospective buyers or tenants around on your own.
* Insist that an estate agents representative accompanies them or ask a friend or neighbor to join you.
* Have your door keys out and ready to use. Have a light on outside when you return home after dark.
* Keep garden plants trimmed so that they cannot conceal an intruder. As you approach your door have a good look in all directions before putting your key in he lock. Let yourself in promptly and lock the door behind you.
* If there are signs of intrusion, do not go in.
* Never hide keys outside.
* Avoid lending keys to workmen.
* Do not leave spare keys with the building porter unless you want to, you are not obligated to do so.
* Replace the locks immediately if the keys to your home are lost or stolen.
* If you habitually lock yourself out, keep a spare, unmarked set of keys in a safe place at work with a trusted neighbor.

**Be Aware of following, while on Railway Journey**

* Loot and Dacoity
* Platform or Railway Station
* Railway Colony
* Running Train
* After Chain Pulling

**Chain Snatching**

* On Platforms or Railway Station premises
* Railway Colony
* Inside running Train
* After Chain Pulling outside the train

**Poisoning In**

* Prasad
* Tea
* Aerated Drinks
* Water
* Biscuits
* Ice-cream
* Other drinks
* Throwing spays of gas

**Pick Pocketing**

* On Platforms, Railway Station premises or waiting rooms
* Running trains (while getting down)
* In any other way

**Suitcase Theft**

* On Platforms or station premises or waiting rooms
* Running train
* Standing trains
* By cutting chains
* By breaking lock
* Through paper gangs by distracting the passengers
* By becoming a co passenger
* Any other way
* In AC coach

**Ladies Bags Theft**

* On Platforms or station premises or waiting rooms
* Running train
* Any other way

**Thefts by Other Ways lik**

* Cycle thefts
* Motorcycle thefts
* Telephone wires
* Transformer thefts

# HOW TO REPORT AN OFFENSE & TO WHOM

As per section 154 Cr.P.C. a Police Officer is duty bound to register a cognizable offence when reported by any person. The offence can be reported:-

* By submitting in writing the details of offence either personally or through post
* By narrating orally to officer in-charge of Police station
* By informing through telephone
* The offence should be reported to officer incharge of a police station as far as possible but can be reported to MHC. If these officials refuse to register an offence a person can approach Supervisory Officer of police station or Supdt. of Police of the district
* Copies of FIR's are given free of cost
* Insist on claiming your FIR Copy immediately after registration of a case
* A Criminal case (FIR) can be registered only in the event of a cognizable offence

# OFFENSES AND PENALITIES

Following are the reasons under which an persons can be penalized

* Penalty for child battering at school
* Penalty for servant of municipality etc.for not doing certain things
* Penalty for failure to keep record of attendance at school or about dropouts
* Punishment for female foeticide
* Punishment for female infanticid
* Penalty for not equipping primary health centres with medicines or medical personnel
* Penalties for cruelty to children
* Employment of children for begging
* Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotics drug or psychotropic substance to a child
* Exploitation of child employees
* Alternative Punishment
* General provision for disobedience or orders
* Enhanced penalty after previous conviction
* Power to compound offences under the Code

# BEWARE...

Remember, Always Inform Police About Your Tenants.

Keep the complete Record of Your Tenants.

Know Who Your Neighbors Are.

Dial 100, In case of any Suspicious Activity .

Are you opening the door to a stranger?

Adopt these simply safety precautions to avoid untoward incident.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Do's** | **Don'ts** |
| Be alert and vigilant about strangers. | Don't open your doors to unidentified persons without verification. |
| All windows and doors should have strong iron grills. Use of chains latches is recommended. Care should be taken to make the spaces for air conditioners & coolers secure. | Stranger like balloon sellers,'kabaries', courier services employees, hawkers etc should not be allowed into the house. |
| Put a magic eye on the door, keep a pet dog, if possible. | Avoid carrying valuables and cash openly in public places. |
| Always keep the side door pad locked and main door bolted from inside. | Avoid display of jewellery and cash before domestic help and strangers. |
| Ascertain the identity and the particulars of the plumbers, electrician, postman, painters of building and household employed help. | Don't let your servant have access to almirah, safe and precious belongings. |
| Chowkidar should be provided with torch, a whistle and a lathi. He should also be advised to keep in touch with beat patrolling policeman of the nearest Police Station. | Don't talk about family / property affairs infront of servant / strangers. |
| Get your servants and attendants verified by the nearest Police Station. | Don't rent out or sell residential property, vehicles to ant strangers without verifying their particulars. |
| While going out, always put some light on. | Don't ignore any suspicious incident or person in the vicinity. Inform police about them. |
| Keep important telephone numbers handy. |  |
| Connect your house with neighbor's house with an alarm bell. |  |

**Inform your nearest Police Station, PCR Van, or Police Post when you notice suspicious persons near your house.**

If you need an idea for a Christmas present then think about the [Rubik's Cube](http://rubiks-cu.be/) which is the best selling puzzle toy in the World.

## [File complaints to Madhya Pradesh Police online](https://services.india.gov.in/service/service_url_redirect?id=NjQx)

Users can submit their complaints online to Madhya Pradesh Police. Users have to provided details about the district and police station, type of complaint, occurrence date, suspect's details etc. Personal details such as name, address, identification proof, contact number, etc are also required.

[**Lodge complaint with Human Rights Commission of Madhya Pradesh**](https://services.india.gov.in/service/service_url_redirect?id=NjM5)

Lodge your complaint with the Human Rights Commission of Madhya Pradesh. One needs to select the category of complaint, language, date, district and write complaints description and name etc. to submit this form online.

Can FIR be filed in any police station?

Even if you are away from the place of incident or are unaware of the right jurisdiction, you **can** successfully file an **FIR** in **any police station**. This type of **FIR**is termed as a Zero **FIR**. ... The registration of **FIR** is mandatory under section 154 of CrPC, if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence.

## ****Remedies in Law****

**Approach Superintendent of Police**

If the concerned officer in charge refuses to register a first information report about commission of a cognizable offence within his territorial jurisdiction under Sec. 154(3), the informant can approach any senior officer of police or the Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of the police with a written complaint. If, after analysing the complaint it is satisfied that the complaint discloses a cognizable offence, he may moreover investigate the case himself or give directions to his subordinate to register the FIR and initiate investigation in the matter.

**Complaint to Judicial Magistrate**

If even after submitting a complaint to Senior Police officials no FIR is lodged then the informant is legally entitled to file a complaint to the Judicial Magistrate/ Metropolitan Magistrate u/s 156(3) read with Section 190 of the criminal procedure thereby requesting the FIR to be registered by the police and commencing investigation into the matter.

## ****What happens to such Police Officers?****

A Writ Petition in the respective High Court may be filed for the issuance of Writ of Mandamus against the defaulting Police officers, inter alia, to Register the FIR and directing him to show cause the reasons for him not lodging a FIR.

In a civil matter, a contempt petition can be filed before the High Court against the officer who refused to lodge an FIR Hon’ble Supreme Court, recently, in Lalita Kumari case, has held that the Police must register FIR where the complaint discloses a cognizable offence.

Refusal to lodge an FIR on jurisdictional ground amounts to 1 year of Imprisonment for the Police officials. A Petition may be registered and submitted to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court / Chief Justice of India, Supreme Court, asking them to take Su Moto Cognizance of the alleged contempt of the Court. Further, a copy of said letter may be sent to the concerned Police Officer. The status of such letter petition can be inquired through an application under the Right to Information (RTI).

## ****Alternate Remedy****

A Writ Petition may be filed in respective High Court for seeking damages/compensation, if the inaction of the Police on the complaint/non-registration of FIR, has resulted in frustration/deprivation of ―life and liberty of any person, guaranteed under Article 21 of Constitution of India.

**Note**

Under section 166A(c), if the Public servant concerned fails to record any information given to him under sub-section (1) of section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 326A, section 326B, section 354, section 354B, section 370, section 370A, section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, he is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**MP Police Recruitment Eligibility Criteria**

* Candidates must be the citizen of India.
* The applicants must have the domicile of Madhya Pradesh also.
* All the applicants must have qualified the senior secondary school examination from a recognized institute.
* Those, who want to apply for the ASI post need to complete their graduation from any recognized university.

***Age Criteria***

* Candidates must not be elder than 28 years and not younger than 18 years.
* Those, who belong to the reserved category viz, the candidates of SC and ST category will be offered the relaxation of 5 years in the upper age.

***Physical Criteria***

* The height of the candidates must be 168 cm.
* The age of the candidate of the reserved category such as SC and ST needs to be 160 cm.
* The chest of all the candidates must be 81 cm and after expansion, the chest must be 86 cm.
* The candidates belonging to the ST category need to have a chest of 76 cm which must be 81 cm after expansion.