

# CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION  
SIMDEGA

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Overview**

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) under Crisis Management Plan is a set of preplanned laid down instructions that document routine or schedule of activities followed by any organization so that an untoward incident can be effectively prevented and in the case of any emergency or crisis situation it will help individual actors and the team to react the best possible manner with emergent crisis situation. The development and use of SOPs are an integral part of a successful management of any crisis situation/ system management as it provides each and every individuals/actors in the team with the information to perform a job properly, systematically and facilitates consistency and speedy management of the situation, rehabilitation etc. It's a guide to achieve the end result through effective and optimum utilization man, material and other resources.

SOPs describe both technical and fundamental programmatic operational procedures/activities to be carried out by the organization that would be managed under a work plan. This SOP is prepared keeping the background information at the district -its past, present and the available human and material resources within the district. It also is prepared in coordinates with the opportunities, challenges and limitation of the District. The district being extremist affected and considering it as the most important problem the SOP is mainly focused on combating Naxal-Leftwing extremism/terrorism along with other issues like law and order, criminal activities etc.

## **1.2 Purpose**

To give a detailed outline upon the various activities/work schedule to be conducted or followed within the organization in routine as well as in case of emergency. This also document an array of activities to be performed by each and every team/members to both in normal as well as in crisis

situation to facilitate effective management of the situation at earliest as possible and to attain normalcy in case of crisis. It also contain information on duties and roles of various administrative units, available resources with in districts, communication systems etc. Routine review, updating data and systematic mock run/drill is also an integral part of any successful SOP, hence this also emphasis upon frequent review and updating in accordance with the emerging situation, necessities, enrichment of resources etc. Considering the fact that basic information about the district, its history, statistical inputs, development scenario etc are very important for better planning and management and to effective and informed response from the various players, this SOP attempted to outline the same.

### **1.3 Institutional Set up**

This SOP is planned and prepared and expected to be executed through four levels institutional/administrative units, while each one of them are expected to perform on their own level mutual co-ordination and consultation is also very important. At the bottom level the village level functionaries and filed staffs and other civil society organisation will play a pivotal role in planning and execution of the SOP. At Block level the Anchal/ Block Development Office, Block level Referral/ Public Health Centre and the Thana will be play a crucial role in planning, coordination, execution and follow up activities. At the Sub divisional level the Office of Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and Sub Divisional Police Officer (SDPO/ DySP) will act as an effective linkage between Block and District levels. At the District level under the leadership of Deputy Commissioner (DC) and Superintendent of Police (SP) supported by District control room, Civil Surgeon, District Nazareth, DRDA, DySP Headquarter (Provisions), Sargent Major and various technical offices like Electricity, PHED, Road, animal Husbandry etc. will take up various activities as laid down in SOP.

### **1.4 Logistic Support/ Resource Mobilisation/ Co-ordination**

Providing adequate logistics support, resources like vehicle, fuel, food, water and refreshments, various equipments etc are very important for any operation. The SOP at the district level envisages assessment, mobilisation and distribution/transportation of various resources and manpower as main role of district Nazareth office headed by Dy Collector and the Sargent Major of Police will assist him. They also expected to co-ordinates among various departments in close consultation of DC and SP.

## **II.DISTRICT PROFILE**

### **2.1 DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

<b>District created on</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> April , 2001</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>South West of Jharkhand</b>
<b>Latitude</b>	<b>20<sup>o</sup> 10 min.to 20<sup>o</sup> 40 min. North</b>
<b>Longitude</b>	<b>84<sup>o</sup> 0 min. to 84<sup>o</sup> 34 min. East</b>
<b>Borders</b>	<b>South: Sundargrah(Orissa) West: Jashpur( Chattisgrah) East: Khunti, W.Singbhum North: Gumla</b>
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>3761.2 Sq.km</b>
<b>Forest Area</b>	<b>1194.50 Sq.km (31.75 %)</b>
<b>NO. of Blocks</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>No. of Gram Panchayats</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Revenue Villages</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>5,14,320 (as per 2001 census )</b>
<b>Male Population</b>	<b>2,56,985</b>
<b>Female Population</b>	<b>2,57,335</b>
<b>Rural Population</b>	<b>4,80,339(93%)</b>
<b>Urban Population</b>	<b>33,981(7%)</b>

<b>SC</b>	<b>39,669 ( 7.71%)</b>
<b>ST</b>	<b>3,60,825 ( 70.15 %)</b>
<b>Total Families(House Hold)</b>	<b>1,07,511</b>
<b>BPL Families</b>	<b>71,635 (66.63%)</b>
<b>Population Density(per sq. km)</b>	<b>136.74</b>
<b>Sex Ratio (male: female)</b>	<b>1000:1001</b>
<b>Total No. Of Schools</b>	<b>1111</b>
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	<b>52.35 %</b>
<b>a) Male</b>	<b>64.14 %</b>
<b>b) Female</b>	<b>40.56 %</b>
<b>Cultivable land</b>	<b>1,34,024.33 hect.</b>
<b>Irrigated</b>	<b>16,367 hect.</b>
<b>Un Irrigated</b>	<b>1,17,657.33 hect.</b>
<b>Main Crops</b>	<b>Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Black Bean (Urad).</b>
<b>Main forest produces</b>	<b>Mahua, Chironji, Kusum seeds , Sal seeds, Tendu leaves</b>
<b>Major industry</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Hospital</b>	<b>District: 1 PHC/APHC/RH: 15 HSC: 155</b>

*The district of Simdega consists of following administrative units:-*

Sub-Divisions	BLOCKS / CIRCLES/ Nagar Panchayat	NO. OF GRAM PANCHAYATS/Ward	VILLAGES	
			TOTAL	INHABITATED
1. SIMDEGA	1. (i)SIMDEGA SADAR	12	61	65
	(ii) Nagar Panchayat, Simdega	18	04	4
	2. KOLEBIRA	11	53	53
	3. BANO	16	92	92
	4. JALDEGA	10	60	60
	5. KURDEG	8	25	24
	6. THETHAITAN GAR	15	61	61
	7. BANSJOR	4	19	19
	8. KERSAI	7	22	22
	9. PAKARTAND	6	31	31
	10. BOLBA	5	26	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>453</b>

## 2.2 HISTORY

In the ancient days Simdega was known by the name of Biru-Kaishalpur pargana, which was reigned by Raja Katangadeo. After his demise Maharaja Shivakarna subjugated it. Munda and

Kharia tribes entered into this part in 1441 A.D and Oraon tribe settled here in about 1503 A.D from Rohtas. For some time it was part of the Kalinga Empire and subsequently in 1336 A.D Harideo of Gang dynasty (Ganga Vanshi Gajapati Royal Family of Kalinga-Utkala Empire, Orrissa) was made king of Biru.

### **2.3 GEOHRAHIC/PHYSICAL ASPECTS:**

Major parts of the geographical area of the district are formed of red laterite acidic soil. Upland has generally covered by Morum and Stone. The landscape is formed of hills and undulating plateau. The inhabitants of this area depend primarily on agriculture and forest products for their livelihood. The agriculture is mainly dependent on seasonal rain. Even though the average rainfall of the district is 1100-1200 mm. The Major rivers of this area are Sankh, Deo, Girwa, and Palamara. Among these rivers Sankh is the main river of the district. Simdega district has about 32% of forested area. Important forest products are Saal seeds, Cocoon, Lac, Tendu leaves, Karanj, Chiraunji etc., The major trees are Sal, Bija, Gamhar, Jackfruit, Jamun, Mango, Bamboo, Neem etc.

### **2.4 DEMOGRAPHY**

The population of Simdega district according to 2001 Census is 514320 residing in 100049 households. Simdega is primarily a rural district with 94% of the total population living in the rural areas. Urbanization is very poor with 6.6 per cent population only living in urban areas. Simdega is the only town in the district. Simdega district is primarily settled by the Scheduled Tribes (ST) with 70.2 per cent population, which is the highest among all the districts of Jharkhand. Majority of the tribal population in the district belongs to Christian faith, making the district a minority concentrated district. In addition to this there are about 3% of Muslims minorities as well. About 8% of the population consists of Scheduled Castes (SC) and the remaining population constitutes other caste Hindus. Major tribal groups in the district are Oraons, Kharia, and Mundas etc. A few families belonging to the Primitive Tribal group like Asur, Birhor etc are also living in the district.

***The Population distribution as per the census 2001 is given below:-***

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Population (2001)</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	SIMDEGA+ PAKARTANR	126898	63990	62908
2	KOLEBIRA	60137	30074	30063
3	BANO	72168	35929	36239
4	JALDEGA+ BANSJORE	74400	37172	37228
5	KURDEG+ KERSAI	77025	38299	38726
6	THETHAITANGAR	76903	38190	38713
7	BOLBA	26789	13331	13458
8	TOTAL	<b>514320</b>	<b>256985</b>	<b>257335</b>

## **2.5 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO**

Simdega is one of the least developed districts in the country and it lacks in many of the socio-economic developmental indicators. The economy of the district depends mainly on agriculture, forest products, cattle rearing, mining activities and other little commercial activities. The main crop of this area is paddy. Millets, Mustard, Niger and Maize are also quite popular. Wheat, Gram, pea, Soya beans, Groundnut etc. are also being cultivated. Total cultivated land is about 134024 hect, out of which only 16367-hect is irrigated. The agriculture is mainly depended on rainwater. The main forest products are Mahuwa, Chironjii, Lah and Tendu leaves. There is no any major industry in the district. Trade and commerce is also at its infancy. Local trade and business is mainly centered upon local hat bazaars and weakly Hats.

From the point of view of infrastructure the district has good network of roadways but road condition is not up to the mark. All blocks are connected to the district headquarter through road. NH- 23 passes through the district connecting the State Capital, Ranchi and Rourkela. However village connectivity is poor. The district is deprived of adequate railway communication. District headquarter is not rail connected. Rourkela is the nearest major railway station to Simdega is

situated at a distance of 70 km. Ranchi-Rourkela rail route passes through Bano and Jaldega blocks of Simdega district. However only a few important trains do stops there.

The district receives most of the power supply from the Kamdara Grid. The supply of electricity in the District is much poor even in the district head quarter. Out of ten blocks only six are (Kolibira, Bano, Jaldega, Thethaitangar, Simdega, Kurdeg) electrified till date. It is an area of major concern. With the completion of proposed Power grid station at Biru Simdega the situation may improve.

As far as education and health is concerned situation not satisfactory in the district. The literacy rate of Simdega district is 52.35%, which is below the national level of 67.3%. The female literacy rate is only 40.56%, which is below the national level of 57.1%. The male literacy rate is 64.14%. In addition to this, the literacy rate among the minorities like Muslims and Christians and tribes is very below the district level. There is a dearth higher and quality education in the district. There are no facilities for technical as well as professional education in the district. Details of educational institutes are attached with this as annexure 1.

As like many other backward districts in the country the district also lag behind in many of the health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Institutional delivery, safe delivery etc as compared to the State as well as National average. The District depend mainly the Government health system. Private investment in the health sector is insignificant. The total no of doctors and other staffs is less than the sanctioned posts. Lack of manpower is a major hurdle in extending proper health facilities to the people. As a result of large gap existing between demand and supply of health facilities, many of the villages still dependents on alternative/traditional/local health facilities including quacks. Health Indicators of District Simdega with respect to the State and Nation and other data are attached as annexure II.


### III SOP FOR MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED CRISIS

#### 3.1 MAJOR EXTREMIST/NAXALATTACKS / SUCIDE ATTACKS / SABOTAGES/BOMB EXPLOSIONS/ TAKING HOSTAGE etc by Hostile Elements

The district Simdega is affected by left wing extremist menace, mainly operated by various split groups of MCC( MAO). Police station areas like Simdega, Kolibira, Jaldega, Bano, Orga, Bansjore are more affected and vulnerable for naxal activities. The rich forest cover coupled with undulating hillocks makes the location very suitable for such activities. The major incidents reported in the district include attack on Bansjor OP on 01.01.08, Land Mine Explosion in Railway Track near Orga rail Station, Explosion and pulling down of Panchayat Bhavan at Kruskela Simdega etc.

Considering the possible/potential attacks/explosion by the extremist groups the following instructions/activities under SOP are prepared/scheduled and widely circulated/educated among all security and other service personnel.

Sl No	Name of activity/Role	Assigned to	Remark
1	Preparatory and Preventive Activities	BDO/CO and SHO as assisted by Patrolling team	History of the area, Intelligence inputs, Crime Record, Area Map, resource Mapping register, Telephone directory, basic equipments etc

			will be kept ready by Block/PS and district offices.
2	Public interface/confidence building measures	Local Police/Civil Administration headed by BDO/SHO.	Through community policing, Janata Darbars, effective implementation of welfare/development activities.
3	Collection of intelligence/information	Village Choukidars, Dalpatis, Intelligence Wing/ Other field staffs/specially assigned secret informers, Patrolling Parties	Public/private Tel numbers, Contact numbers of different Officials and Staffs, Control Room etc are circulated among these field players. Dictionary of Tel numbers various field staffs also being kept at Thana/Block levels.
4	Recording/Cross Checking/verification/transfer/analysis of information	BDO/CO/Officer in Charge of Police station as assisted by his team and Circle Inspector at PS level. DySP/SDO at Sub divisional Level/District Control Room headed by one DySP and ADM at district level.	Telphon/Fax/Computer with internet/Registers/log books etc are installed/prepared and distributed at Block/Thana Level. Instructions are also

			issued to ensure secret transfer of information at various levels.
5	Resource Mobilisation	BDO/CO, SHO and MOIC at the Block level  Dy Collector nazarath and Sargent Major at the subdivisional/district Level	
5	C-ordination	Local SHO/Block Administration	
6	Selection of Routs/Strategising Operation etc	Local BDO/CO, SHO and Inspector/DySP assisted by Quick Response Team. Help and guidance from SDO, SP and DM may be sought wherever necessary.	QRT is specially trained mobile team presently available at the district Headquarter
7	Identification and disposal of Suspected objects	Specially Trained Squads, Dog Squad, Bomb Squads etc	
8	Guarding the area, crowd control, evacuation, and temporary shelter etc	Local police as assisted by BDO/CO or deputed spl Magistrates and SDPO and SDO in case of necessity. In the case of large scale evacuation the District Transport Officer in co-ordination with the Bus/Truck association will	Magistrate deputation will be made by the SDO/DM as the case may be

		<p>arrange necessary vehicle support. The AC/ /DSO/SDO/Local CO in coordination with DSE/DEO/EE PHED/DAO/DHO etc and other departments will co-ordinate adequate transit/temporary camp spaces, adequate food/water and immediate relief activities. The Block Medical officer in Charge,</p> <p>Civil Surgeon will make arrangement for medical facility.</p>	
9	<p>Search, Seizure and Counter Action, Tracking the activities of Culprits etc</p>	<p>Local SHO and his team at the local level. In case of major attack/special case minimum DySP level officer or SP himself will lead the team.</p>	<p>Telephone Tracking with the support of dept of Telecom, Boarder sealing with co-operation of neighbouring officers/counterparts, Tracking Finance dealing of culprits with</p>

			the support of bankers/local officers/media etc to be ensured.
10	Fir Fighting and other immediate preventive and rehabilitation measures, in case Rail Track sabotage immediate resumption of traffic etc	Designated Police officer/ Fire Force and CO/SDO in co-ordination with other departments like Rail, Telephone, Road Transport, Supply, Water, Health etc.  In case Rail Track sabotage the District and Block/Police administration will support the rail department for immediate resuming of traffic	
11	Reinforcement, internal and External mobilization of forces	Internal Mobilization and reinforcement will be ensured by the Sergeant Major/Dy SP headquarter in consultation with SP. External Mobilization by SP in consultation with senior officers. CRPF team that is always being kept in ready motion at the police line will rush in consultation with the	First the QRT will be moved there in consultation with /based on feed back of field officer and senior officers wherever necessary adequate security reinforcement will be made and assistance if required will be taken from

		<p>SP. Nazarath Dy Collector/SDO/DTO and DM will extent necessary support for transportation, transits stay etc if required on requisition of SP of the District.</p>	<p>DIG/IGPS/IG Ops/State Headquarter.</p>
12	<p>Medical Support on site and Hospital along with the Ambulance</p>	<p>Block Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon at respective levels</p>	<p>Life saving drugs, ambulance with fuel and driver in running condition will be kept ready at Block and District hospital by respective in charge doctors/officers.</p>
13	<p>Filing FIR, Arrest and Legal follow up, safety, preventive security, peace keeping measures etc</p>	<p>Local SHO, Designated IO, Circle Inspector, DySP, SDM and SP.</p>	

### **3.2 BREAK DOWN OF LAW AND ORDER AND** **IMMINENT THREAT THEREOF**

The Law and order situation in the district is more or less peaceful. Crime situation is also of under control. However considering the fact that the district shares interstate boundaries and due to presence of minor organized criminal groups moving across vulnerability of the district can't be ignored. In addition to that occasional protests/agitation/road jam etc by various interests groups/public/political protests for better civic facilities, against the policies of the government etc are reported in the district. Hence this SOP's focus is on crowd management and preventive action.

#### **A) Dharna/Public agitation/Bhandh/Hartal etc**

The emerging law and order situation to be dealt primarily by the local administration as assisted by sub divisional police/magistrate. In case of large crowd or in grievous situation the senior offices like SDPO, SDO, Designated Sr officers, SP, DM etc will step in to the situation as per need. Following things to be kept in mind while dealing with these kinds of emerging law and order situations.

As a preventive step public awareness campaigns to be taken up at various level with an intention to educate public regarding various government programmes and the following points to be taken care of.

- a) Legal awareness with special focus on penal actions may initiate for involvement of illegal activities
- b) Confidence building measures like elders committee, peace committee, neighborhood groups etc to be formed and regular meetings to be held against recurrent law n order situation
- c) Preparing the list of possible trouble makers as well as peace lovers/activists of the area

- d) Tracking/collecting information regarding the activities of various organizations/communities in general and of antisocial elements in particular
- e) Adequate planning, preventive steps like security measure u/s 107, 113, 144 etc of CrPC against the trouble makers
- f) Deputation of adequate forces/special magistrate/fire force/photography etc on agitation
- g) Barricading, drop gate, physical checkup of participants and vehicle etc in systematic manner in prefixed programmes
- h) In sudden breakup of law and order situation like road jam/public protest etc quick response through QRT along with adequate reinforcement to be ensured and crowd formation to be prevented by guarding the area.
- i) Adequate number of vehicle, arms and equipments, public announce system, vedeographer etc to be ensured
- j) In case of unruly crowd disposal through announcement/warning, teargas/water canon, mild laticharge etc to be resorted and senior officers to be kept updated. All actions to be photo/vedeographed.
- k) Incase of violation Criminal Cases to be charged against identified leaders/ activists
- l) Incase of Bandh/ Hartal frequent police patrolling, adequate security cover to the shop keepers who are willing to open their shops, police security/escort to the moving vehicles, static force deputation at various/strategic/important locations etc to be ensured.
- m) Many times criminal acts like Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, theft, Extortion, Kidnapping, Rape etc evokes very high emotional response leading to law order problems. Primarily the local level field officers especially the SHO are expected to play a very active rule in dealing with such situation. Depending upon the gravity and volume of the situation senior officers at the sub divisional level, district levels are also to be involved. The civil administration is expected to extend necessary assistance to the police administration in these cases.
- n) In addition to the FIR and case proceedings in criminal matters speedy disposal of case situation like dead body, remainings/debris of explosives/buildings, speedy arrest of the culprits, avoiding

mob formation, preventive/security measures to prevent further occurrences etc to strictly followed.

## **B ) CRIME SITUATIONS**

### ***i) Robbery/Theft/Dacoity etc:***

When a first information of robbery or dacoity is made at a Police Station, the Officer-in-Charge of the Station, while recording the first information, should record in detail the time, sequence of events, duration of attack, language spoken by the offenders, weapons carried, disguises, if any, used, and note in detail the description and number of the offenders the actual part played by each, the degree of force used by either side and the description and value of each item of property carried away by the offenders.

In instances where the complaint is made to the Dalapathi/choukidars of the Village and it does not contain all or any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding order or where the informant could not furnish all these details to the Police when making the first report, the Investigating Officer should ascertain the necessary particulars from the witnesses and record them in the case diary at the earliest opportunity.

After recording the complaint in the First Information Report form, the Station House Officer should dispatch express reports to all the authorities concerned. It is important that such information should be disseminated to all the neighbouring stations and the District Crime Record Bureau by the quickest means available so that those stations can also take immediate action and the District Crime Record Bureau, from the information recorded therein, may also be able to guide the Investigating Officer.

If the names of the criminals are unknown/not reported the Station House Officer should consult the Crime History of his station for similar prior occurrences and the possible criminals responsible for them.

Criminals who were concerned in previous cases should be immediately checked, and, if they are absent, constables should be deputed to their known places of visit and their relations, associates and friends. These will be found in their history sheets.

The Station House Officer should himself proceed to the scene with the required number of constables for his assistance, and inspect it paying careful attention to all the details including that of the modus operandi adopted by the criminals.

He should question the victims of the robbery or dacoity and the people of the neighbourhood. The victims should also be specifically questioned as to the use of force and injuries, if any, caused by them to the accused.

If it is established that the criminals are not locals, special parties should be organised at bus stands, railway stations, ferries, abandoned places and the surrounding areas inclusive of all hiding places and they should be combed. The neighbouring Station House Officers should be requested by the quickest means possible to make similar searches for the criminals in their station limits. Arrangements should be made to check all the vehicles and their inmates on the highways and other roads moving out of the station limits.

Information regarding movement of nomadic groups, immigrant vendors/labours, street traders to be collected and they should be thoroughly interrogated and their movements to be monitored.

Information about the occurrence should be circulated to all the VDP members of the surrounding villages with the details of stolen property.

Information with details and descriptive particulars of the property lost should be sent immediately to the police of nearby towns where the property is likely to be disposed of.

Whenever a dacoity/robbery/theft is reported the following action should be taken immediately:

- (1) posting armed pickets at vulnerable isolated areas/localities;
- (2) checking the movement of suspicious strangers in bus stations/railway stations/important National Highway Traffic Junctions where Dhabas or hotels are located;
- (3) checking of inmates staying in hotels in towns and cities at odd hours of day and night;
- (4) checking known receivers of stolen property;
- (5) form special squads and depute teams of police officers to the border districts and neighbouring States and maintain liaison and exchange intelligence on a regular basis;
- (6) intensify beat patrolling in the cities and towns and other outlying areas;
- (7) intensify village beat performance in the rural areas;
- (8) activise neighbourhood/ watch committees in the affected areas and involve active citizens;
- (10) may install alarm or siren system wherever found feasible;
- (11) activise Village Defence Party if they are functional;
- (12) check moving gangs;
- (13) check previous offenders involved in serious HBTs, robberies and dacoities;
- (14) the local police should prepare an Action Plan at district level, sub-division level and circle and police station level with a view to ensure that the entire police machinery reacts swiftly to an occurrence of an incident of dacoity and mobilise the force deployed for prevention of dacoities;
- (15) on receipt of information about occurrence or attempt at dacoities, the search parties to go on various routes likely to be taken by the culprits assisted by dog squads and suitable equipments in terms of proper footwear and torches etc.

### ***PREVENTIVE MEASURES***

- i) People should be advised to avoid unnecessary exhibition of their jewellery on their person, ii) to be watchful about suspicious movements of persons nearer coming either on foot or on a by-cycle or on motor vehicle, iii) raise alarm when the offender attempts to snatch the chain, in order to attract the attention of passers by (iv) To report the presence of strangers/groups in the locality (v) Early report of crime without time loss etc (vi) formation of village defense committee (vii)

Verify the identity of person during renting out spaces, appointing house makes etc Viii) Not to entertain strangers inside the home, not to accept any drink, food items etc from strangers etc.

### ***C) ASES INVOLVING USE OF FIRE-ARMS***

The following points should be borne in mind while investigating a case involving the use of fire-arms:-

(1) Never touch the weapon at the scene of crime before its exact location has been recorded in detail both verbally and by a sketch or photograph.

(2) In developing the fingerprints that may be found on the polished surfaces of the weapon, note that it should be handled by the minimum number of expert persons with the maximum amount of care.

(3) Make detailed notes immediately of the condition of the weapon such as the position of the safety catch and the cartridge case and whether a fired cartridge is found in the weapon or a defective one is sticking up rendering the weapon inoperative. If a loaded cartridge is found it should be removed with as little manipulation as possible and the cartridge so removed should be separately marked with a label tied to the rim for future identification.

(4) After the loaded cartridge, if any, has been removed, record the name, model and other particulars of the weapon and any other identifying marks which may appear on the surface.

(5) It is advisable to close the muzzle end of the weapon immediately on reaching the scene, for it may later be necessary to take barrel washings to ascertain whether powder has been used.

(6) Look for the presence of wads at and around the scene from where the weapon was discharged. Where a shotgun was used in a closed place, a room for instance, the pellets should be looked for in the cushion of chairs, in the doorframes and other places, where they are likely to have embedded themselves. In an open place with trees around, they are likely to be found embedded in trunks. In case a weapon with a single projectile was used, search should be made in the places mentioned above for bullets which might have come out after hitting the person or which might not have hit him, if more than one shot was fired.

(7) The same hints should be remembered where no weapon is found on the scene. Here, the recovery of any pellet, wad or such other article may give a definite clue to the type of weapon used. The expert can also determine the type of weapon, if a fired cartridge case is recovered from the scene. In these cases, if the suspected weapon is subsequently traced, the expert will be able to tell whether that particular weapon discharged the bullet or fired the cartridge. Care should be taken in transmitting these articles for examination to the expert. The bullet or the cartridge case should be preserved in a protecting roll of cotton or similar soft material and placed in pillbox, each item separately. Care should be taken to see that no additional markings or scratches are caused on the bullet or cartridge case thus sent. Also, care should be taken in handling weapons where the accused pleads accidental discharge. Do not try to verify what the accused says, but send the weapon after packing it carefully to the expert for his detailed examination.

#### **D) KIDNAPPING FOR RANSOM**

1) This is an offence where action has to be taken under section 364 A IPC. Kidnapping for ransom is an offence of serious nature that affects the society financially as well as emotionally. This creates panic in the society if it is not detected immediately. Gangs and individuals kidnap either the children or adults of rich families and demand a huge sum of money commensurate with the financial status of the families concerned.

2) In such cases ransom is demanded through telephone calls generally and the police should have the wherewithal to trace the caller with the assistance of the telecommunication department and by using scientific methods. It is very important to see that no bodily harm comes to the kidnapped and this can be generally achieved by maintaining a hopeful dialogue with the caller. These cases call for sustained efforts on the part of the Investigating Officer and demands perseverance and complete devotion. All out effort should be made to detect such cases quickly within a reasonable period of time.

## **E) RAPE AND UNNATURAL OFFENCES**

(1) According to the definition in Section 375 IPC, a man is said to commit 'rape' who has sexual intercourse with a woman under any of the five circumstances (a) against her will; b) without her consent; c) with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt; d) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is the man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married; e) with or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

(2) There should be actual penetration of the penis into the vulva, although there be no emission of semen, to constitute the offence. Even when the signs of virginity are in no way interfered with and there is no physical evidence either, still, if there be the slightest penetration according to medical evidence, the offence of rape has been committed.

(3) Rape can be committed on any woman, whatever her age or character may be, except in the relationship of husband and wife as mentioned in the exception under Section 375 IPC.

(4) When coitus is forced on a woman against her will and consent, there must normally be the evidence of resistance from her. Such resistance may be borne out by the tearing of clothes and injuries to the accused. In trying to overcome physical resistance, the accused may also inflict injuries, bruises and scratches on the body, and injuries to the sexual parts of the victim. But, they may not be present, if the victim is held by another while she is ravished or is forced to submit on account of fear of life or threat of injuries, or is dragged with a view to render her incapable of physical resistance. Injuries to the victim may also not be present in instances of rape on young girls as they are physically incapable of resisting a grown-up male.

False complaints of rape are sometimes made for revenge, money extortion etc.

5) The Investigating Officer must make careful enquiries to find out if the statement of the victim is sufficiently corroborated by other independent evidence, corroboration may be by direct or circumstantial evidence, which should, in addition to confirming that the offence was committed, establish that the accused committed it.

The following are some of the points to be noted while investigating a case of rape:

(1) In the case of the victim:

- a) age, and whether the victim reported the matter immediately to her relations or neighbours;
- b) the character of the woman;
- c) whether she is healthy and physically strong and if so, whether one person could have committed rape on her;
- d) the place where the offence was committed and whether her cries could reach some one in the vicinity;
- e) tearing of clothes;
- f) whether she was dragged, if so, by whom;
- g) injuries to the body and their nature and position;
- h) presence of marks on external clothing when the offence is alleged to have been committed outside a house;
- i) presence of semen or blood stains on her persons or on the clothes;
- j) injuries to private parts and presence of blood;
- k) in the case of young and unmarried girls, presence of or rupture of hymen; if the latter whether it was recent, and signs of recent defloration;
- l) infection of venereal disease the accused may be suffering from;
- m) the condition of pubic hair, whether mixed with semen or blood; and
- n) the presence of hair similar to that of the accused in or near the vagina or other parts of the body or on the clothes.

(2) Some times the blood of the offender will have been deposited in the nail beds of the raped girl.

It may, therefore, be necessary to examine the nails of the victim and if, in any event, blood is deposited there, it may be necessary to request the doctor to clip the finger-nails, preserving the blood stains for purposes of comparison with the blood of the accused.

(3) In the case of accused :

- (a) age, physical development and capacity;
- (b) injuries to his person, face, neck, and particularly in the neighborhood of genitals;
- (c) tearing of clothes;
- (d) presence of blood or semen stains on his person/cloths/ pubic hair;
- (e) injuries to the male organ,
- (f) presence of venereal disease detected in the examination of the woman;
- (g) presence of hair similar to that of the woman ravished;
- (h) nail marks on the accused either on the face or on other parts.
- (i) The determination of blood groups may prove to be of invaluable help in the detection of rape cases.

### **3.4 MUTINY / LARGE SCALE DESERTION in CPMF/SPF**

At present there is no permanent CPMF camp station existing in the district. However in most of the time one company of CPMF is deputed in the district. Majority of the force in the district belongs to District Armed force of the State. Sometimes companies of State armed forces, Jharkhand Jaguwar, SAP etc are also deputed. There is no any such past history mutiny in the district. However the following SOP is prepared to ensure the force in cool and comfort and to avoid any such incident like mutiny, rebellion, and desertion etc following steps to be ensured. It also can be used in emergency situations.

- i) All possible/legally permissible steps are taken to provide basic facilities like stay, food, transport, entertainment etc
- ii) Interpersonal/ personal interaction, personal hearing to all jawans are ensured
- iii) Symathatic and humane approach towards the genuine needs of the jawans like leave, posting, personal/family problems etc
- iv) Frequent interaction with senior officers, counselling sessions, discussions on success/heroic stories forces around the world

- v) Strict adherence to discipline, body fitness, exercise etc
- vi) In case of emergency one set of trained force may be used against another
- vii) Use of non regular forces like Home guards, Ex army etc
- viii) Close monitoring, secret watch and collection of information over the movements and behaviour of individual/groups of jawans.
- ix) Strict/exemplary actions against violation/behaviour, which disrupt the harmony and unity of the forces.
- x) Notes of appreciation/prize etc to the achievement/model character/behaviour etc

### **3.5 ATTACKS USING CHEMICAL/RADIOACTIVE/BIOLOGICAL EAGENTS**

The district simdega has no such history of terrorist/chemical attack or no such physical circumstances like presence of heavy industries, laborotories, Mines natural leakage may lead to a man made disaster. However with the growing threat of global terrorism/naxalism no part of the country is no longer free from threat. Such disaster can be man made or even natural. It is proposed to focus attention on disaster management pertaining to WMDs and, more particularly, biological weapons. It is unfortunate the district is very premature to deal such situation due to lack of modern equipments, lab/hospital facilities, expert/skilled officers to such situation. However it is important to have an SOP to deal the same. Following guidelines are issued under the SOP.

- i) Devastating effects of such disaster is well known. It may badly disrupt the Public health and municipal systems, Electricity, Water supply system especially if the first responders become the victims of the nuclear attack, and take weeks to restore. So special attention to be given for restoration/alternate arrangements for the same.
- ii) There is a growing feeling that radiological weapons could become the real WMD threat since radioactive materials are widely used over research laboratories, hospitals, industrial enterprises

and so on, quite apart from their generation by atomic power plants. The Bhopal gas tragedy offers a good example of what might happen after a chemical weapons attack. Emphasis to be given to ensure all such organisations are well adhered to safety norms, recurrent updating of technology/maintenance of equipments etc.

- iii) Since the district lacks with basic facilities to combat such situation early reporting with no loss of time and to get expert help/equipment support from outside is very important.
- iv) Update data to be kept ready with contact numbers, address etc to facilitate speedy contact with such experts/organisation who can reach and extend help.
- v) Mass awareness programme regarding safety/preventive measures to be followed by the public to be carried out.
- vi) Effective steps to be taken to evacuate the peoples and to guard the area on suspect/incidents reported so that extended damages can be avoided.
- vii) Expert intervention can only be allowed. No local public will not be allowed to enter the disaster area for rehabilitation/search activities.
- viii) National Disease surveillance systems/ Animal disease surveillance and control; help from international laboratories and vaccine banks; and dissemination of technology etc to be attempted in the district.
- ix) Efforts to strengthen laboratory capabilities to be taken up.
- x) Develop additional capabilities to ensure early detection and response to epidemic emergencies with the support of state/National govt/agencies.

## Annexure I

Sl .No	Department	Type of School	Number of School
1	Education Dept. / SSA	Govt. Primary School	540
		Un aided Primary School	159
		Govt. Middle School	313
		Unaided Minority Middle School	51
		Govt. Basic School	5
		Navodaya School	1
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	1
		Govt. High School	33
		Minority High School	17
		Project High School	3
		Kasturba Gandhi Residential School	4
2	Welfare Dept.	Adiwasi Residential Middle School	2
3	Higher Education	Inter & Degree Colleges	13

## Annexure II

### *Health Indicators of District Simdega with respect to the State and Nation*

Sl No	Health Indicator /1000	Simdega	Jharkhand	India
1	Crude Birth Rate	30	26.8	25
2	Crude Death Rate	7.9	7.9	8.1
3	Infant Mortality Rate	53	50	63
4	Maternal Mortality Rate	371	371	301
5	Sex Ratio	1001	941	927

### *Key Health Service indicators of Simdega with respect to Jharkhand and India*

Sl No	Service Indicator	Simdega	Jharkhand	India
1	Couple Protection Rate	22.3	37.9	48.1
2	Complete immunization	30.2	29.3	53.3
3	Complete ANC check up	11.1	9.9	--
4	Institutional Delivery	13.3	22.4	--
5	Safe Delivery	23.1	27.8	41.9

\* Source: RCH-DLHS Survey 2003 and Internal MIS Data

Details

of health facilities-infrastructure and staffs are given below:-

## *Health Facilities in the District*

### **Health Care Infrastructure :-**

1. District Hospital :- 1 (One)
2. CHC :- 0 (Nil)
3. Block PHC's :- 7 (Seven)
4. Referral Hospital :- 1 (One)
5. Ad. PHC's :- 7 (Seven)
6. No. H.Sub Centre :- 155

### **Medical & Paramedical Staff (Public Sector) – Sanctioned & In Position; Regular, Contractual**

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of The Post</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>In Position</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
1.	Civil Surgeon	1	1	0
2.	A.C.M.O.	1	0	1
3.	D.L.O.	1	0	1
4.	D.S.	1	1	0
5.	Medical Officer's	53	16	37
6.	Assistant Malaria Officer	1	1	0
7.	Malaria Inspector	2	0	2
8.	Block Ext. Educator	7	0	7
9.	Health Educator	5	4	1
10.	L.H.V.	17	8	9
11.	Health Inspector	8	1	7
12.	Surveillance Inspector	15	8	7
13.	Surveillance Worker	60	11	49
14.	A Grade Nurse	13	13	0
15.	Clerk	27	27	0
16.	Lab Tech.	14	2	12
17.	A.N.M.	183	141	42

18.	Health Worker	54	47	7
19.	Family Planning H.W.	22	19	3
20.	Pharmacist	14	5	9
21.	Compounder	16	8	8
22.	4th Grade	106	78	28

### **Medical & Paramedical Staff (Private Sector)**

1. Rural Mission Dispensaries :- 22
2. Clinics :- 1
3. Arouse (Balwari Center's) DDC Holder :- 21
4. One Village Health Link Worker Per Revenue Villages :- 5