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SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA MAHA VIDYALAYA



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On

'CHALLENGES TO INTERNAL SECURITY IN INDIA'

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Police Reforms - A Solution for the Internal Security Challenges

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In A major boost for police modernization, the Union Cabinet in September 2017 approved a Rs 25,000-crore outlay for upgrading the internal security apparatus in states. The Cabinet Committee on Security, chaired by Prime Minister, approved an umbrella scheme, Modernization of Police Forces, with the money to be spent in three years from 2017-18. Under the scheme, J&K, the northeastern states and those affected by Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) will receive a boost of Rs 10,132 crore for procurement of modern weapons, mobility of police forces, logistics support, hiring of helicopters, up gradation of police wireless, a national satellite network, a crime and criminal tracking network and systems project, an e-prison project, etc.

As government is claiming it is not a boost for the police reforms it is only a matter of police modernization. Though police are given modern weapons like automatic machine guns, but they will not have power to pull the trigger. The trigger is still in the control of the political executive. As long as the police recruitment, postings, transfers, promotions, salaries, disciplinary actions, and other service matters are regulated by the political executive, the police is not autonomous. When they are not autonomous, they cannot be expected to be accountable for their actions, misfeasance, malfeasance, and nonfeasance. Politicization makes the police un professional.

Historical back ground:

Policing in India, is continuously evolving from the ancient period. In the Kautilya's Arthashastra, reference about the internal security were given extensively. The focus on the maintaining wide variety of spying system is a part of it.

In the medieval period, the Mughals have focused their administration on law and order maintenance. The law and order activity was carried under the in charge of king himself. The National Police head was known as Sahib-i-surtah. Kotwal was the incharge of provincial law and order who similar to City Police Commissioner. There were also Quiladars who were the incharge of law and order in the hill stations. At the block level the law and order administration was under the charge of Thanedar. A village Policemen was known as Faujdar.

The British administration laid foundation for the present police administration. The government of East India Company in India was a police state. Its primary role was maintaining public order. After the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny, state authority transferred from East India company to British Crown. The new government enacted the Indian police Act in 1861. It was enacted in the back ground of the sepoy mutiny. Hence it was containing such provisions as to prevent the police from repeating



About the College

Sarojini Naidu Vanita Maha Vidyalaya was established in 1962. It is sponsored and managed jointly by the Osmania Graduates' Association and Exhibition Society. The college has been acclaimed for maintain high stands of teaching and academic performance. The college offers value based education at Intermediate, Undergraduate ad Post Graduate Levels along with MBA.

The College is well equipped with digital classrooms, while the staffrooms and library are connected to internet. The college has collection of 65000 books and audio visual aids in the Undergraduate, Post Graduate and Research Levels. A sprawling campus, spacious sports arena, state of art laboratories for science and computers, an imposing auditorium, well maintained hostel, hygienic canteen, personal and career counseling believes in the holistic development of the students and thus apart from academics various extra-curricular activities like sports, games, NCC, NSS, Sangeeth Vanita are encouraged.

The college has Skill Development center 'NIPUNT' which imparts training to the students in beautician course, tailoring, embroidering and fabric painting equipping our students towards self-reliance. An MOU is resigned with SETWIN for certificate courses like Fashion Designing and DTP, to train the students for self employment. The college offers Civil Service/Banking Service Coaching which instills confidence to face competitive examinations. The college has different clubs like Literary/ Cultural/ Quiz/ Zoology/Entrepreneurial/Physics Clubs.

The college has a very dynamic placement Cell which enables our students to find appropriate employment opportunities while in the Final Year of the Course.

The college has a team of highly qualified and dedicated teaching staff. Various conferences, seminars; workshops are organized for intellectual exposure to the Staff students.

The college with the motto of 'VIDYA VINAYENA SHOBATHE' and a mission of 'Educate Empower and Liberate' is surging ahead as a premier institution for women's education in the state of Telangana catering to 3500 students.


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