CHAPTER - VIII
CHAPTER - VIII

GOA POLICE IN THE MAINSTREAM

In this Chapter effort has been made to survey the growth recorded by the Goa Police Organisation since 1965, on the basis of various orders available on record. In the steady enlargement of the department, as a process of modernisation, some units have vanished while many new ones came into existence in the course of time.

Organisational Growth

As seen in the previous chapter, the first recruitment after liberation was made in 1962 and they had joined the deputationists and pre-liberation police personnel in performing the police functions after their training at PTS. However, the actual reorganisation of the police force in this Union Territory was taken up only in 1965 with a view to bring it on par with similar organisations in the rest of the Country. As per the study conducted and recommendations made by Shri S. Balakrishna Shetty, the then Additional Director General of C.B.I., the Goa Police force had been split into 3 Sections viz, 1) Executive Force, 2) Goa Armed Reserve Police Force and 3) C.I.D. Three different orders were issued on 8th July 1966, the first one creating a strength of 5 Dy.SPs, 6 PIs, 23 PSIs, 10 ASIs, 20 Writer HCs 103 HCs, 22 Writer PCs, and 1029 PCs for the police sub-divisions and all Police Stations in Goa, Daman and Diu. In
the second order 4 Active Companies and 1 Head Quarters Company were created with the following strength:

a) 1 PI, 1 Writer HC, 3 PCs for HQs, 1 ASI, 2 HCs (Gr.III), 2 HCs (Gr.IV) and 21 PCs for training platoon, 34 civilian staff for Motor Transport Section and 25 followers compose the Head Quarters Company. b) 4 Active Companies for Goa Armed Reserve under the command of a PI as Battalion Commander and with a total strength of 4 PSIs, 12 ASIs, 4 Writer HCs, 8 HCs (II), 40 HCs (III), 36 HCs (IV), 384 PCs and 44 followers i.e., at the rate of 1 PSI, 3 ASIs, 1 Writer HC, 2 HCs (II), 10 HCs (III), 9 HCs (IV), 96 PCs and 11 followers per Company. The third order sanctioned the Criminal Investigation Department Wing with a strength of 1 Dy.SP, 3 PIs, 20 PSIs, 1 Photographer, 47 HCs, 30 PCs and 1 Scientific Assistant.

In 1972, the department had 19 police stations including the Railway P.S., 23 Outposts and the CID, comprising of the Special Branch, the Foreigner's Branch, the Crime Branch, and Enforcement Branch. The Armed Police consisted of 4 Active Companies of Goa Reserve Police, the Head Quarters Company, the training platoon, the Band platoon, the gas squad, the wireless section and the Motor Transport Section. While the GRP and the Motor Transport Sections had 1 Dy.SP, 3 PIs, 5 PSIs, 18 ASIs, 100 HCs, 461 PCs, the CID consisted of 1 Dy.SP, 6 PIs, 22 PSIs, 1 ASI, 62 HCs, and 34 PCs.

Subsequently, in the year 1974, in view of the request made by the Goa Administration, Shri A. Gupta, the then Director, BPR&D, MHA, was deputed to conduct a study of the requirement of
police force in this territory and recommended the creation of 195 additional posts, specially for opening new police stations. However, the Government of India agreed to the creation of only 115 additional posts of Police Constables. The efforts made by the administration to get the remaining posts sanctioned had not succeeded. In the following years, Goa Government had moved various proposals for the creation of additional posts for the Police Department. However, either due to the ban on creation of posts or non-availability of funds, these proposals were not agreed to. However, by 1980 with great efforts 274 posts were sanctioned. Government of India accorded its approval in Nov. 1979 and Govt. of Goa created these posts in 1980. These posts include: 5 Dy.SPs, 5 PIs, 15 PSIs, 33 ASIs, 50 HCs, 115 PCs, 17 W/L operators, 2 Radio mechanics, 14 messengers, 2 LDCs, 1 steno, and followers like cooks, cobblers and others.

In the year 1985, Shri P.S. Bawa, the Inspector General of Police, made serious efforts to strengthen various proposals sent earlier with a supporting data and also prepared a number of new proposals for modernising the force. His efforts culminated in a study by the Administrative Reforms Division of Goa Government followed by their recommendations. This matter was pursued by the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu, Shri Gopal Singh with the Union Home Minister through his personal letter.

Dr. Gopal Singh apprised the pressing need to strengthen the police force by emphasising that the sanctioned strength in 1985 was basically as was envisaged for the conditions of this
territory in 1965, as later assessed in 1974. Since 1974, the conditions in the territory had changed tremendously on account of the increase in population, influx of labourers from outside, rapid growth of tourism, increased frequency of VIPs and VVIPs, industrial development etc. He emphasised that the additional posts were required urgently to deal with law and order problems, to check crime, and to control the ever increasing volume of traffic on the roads of the territory. Shortage of manpower had telling effect on all these fronts. There was a comparative increase in the occurrence of crime from 1965 to 1985, when it was hovering around the 3000 mark. Similarly, in 1985, the total strength of traffic police was only 1 PI, 4 PSIs, 9 ASIs, 8 HCs and 36 PCs for the entire territory, whereas the increase in the volume of traffic and number of fatal accidents required additional manpower.

The total strength of Goa Police in 1985 was: 1 IGP, 4 SPs, 16 DySPs, 22 PIs, 81 PSIs, 100 ASIs, 442 HCs, 1781 PCs, and 237 other posts. The ARD after considering various handicaps faced by police vis-a-vis the growing number of problems and challenges, after a comprehensive study, had recommended the creation of 862 posts in the Executive Branches, 146 posts in the Administrative Branches, and 27 posts in the Motor Transport Section. Their recommendations included the creation of 22 outposts, additionally. At the time of reorganisation in 1965, the number of police outposts were reduced from 41 to 23. However, after the report of BPR&D in 1974, some OPs were added. By 1985 there were in all 21 Police Stations and 28 Outposts.
As against the proposal to create 1035 additional posts, as an interim measure, BPR&D had conducted a study of only a few sections. Government of India (MHA) communicated in June 1986 that the study included the 5 branches of traffic, security, drivers, motor transport workshop and administration and that as against the projected requirement of 647 posts for three branches, BPR&D had recommended creation of 271 posts. In the administration, creation of 1 head clerk, 1 sr. steno, 6 UDCs and 13 LDCs was recommended. The decisions were further changed. Later in February 1987, Government of India conveyed its decision to create 224 posts in traffic, security, drivers, and motor transport sections in place of the 271 posts agreed earlier, that too in a phased manner of 112 posts in 1987-88 and 112 posts in 1988-89.

At last in April 1987, the first phase of 112 posts was cleared by Government of India. They included 1 DySP, 1 PI, 1 PSI, 2 HCs, and 20 PCs for traffic unit, 1 DySP, 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 12 HCs and 40 PCs for security unit, 20 drivers, and 10 motor transport staff like foremen, mechanics etc. Subsequently, after attaining Statehood, Government of Goa sanctioned the second phase of 112 posts in July 1988. These posts included: 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 9 HCs, and 34 PCs for traffic, 1 PSI, 5 HCs and 32 PCs for security, 17 drivers, 1 DySP and 9 staff like mechanics, electricians etc. for Motor Transport Section.

The interim sanctions mentioned above left the progress of the proposals truncated. The work undertaken by the BPR&D remained incomplete and the Government of Goa also was silent for
quite some time. The constant and steady increase in the workload in various spheres added tremendous pressure on the department. Therefore, the Police Department consistently pursued the earlier proposals and also meanwhile added a number of others with adequate justification for creation of additional posts. As an outcome of these efforts, Government of Goa, deputed a team from the Department of Administrative Reforms to examine all the proposals vis-a-vis the needs of the police department. The team's report was discussed by a high powered committee consisting of Chief-secretary Shri D.C. Misra, IGP Shri A.K. Singh and others on 14.9.1994. The Inspector General of Police did not concur with the recommendations as the study was only superficial and adequate attention was not paid to all the proposals sent by the police department. At the suggestion of the Chief Secretary, it was finally agreed that pending a thorough examination of all the proposals of the department, as an interim measure, 215 posts recommended by the ARD team would be accepted by the police department.

Thus, after a long gap, in September 1995, Government of Goa created an additional strength of 2 DySPs, 7 PIs, 1 PSI, 1 Physical Training Instructor, 14 ASIs, 90 HCs, 20 PCs (drivers), 28 PCs, 1 Sr. steno, 14 UDCs, 22 LDCs, 6 Peons and 8 Sweepers, and 1 attendant. It has been decided to distribute them as under: 2 DySPs for GRP D & E Companies, 7 PIs for the PSs of Goa Velha, Pernem, Valpoi, Collem, Porvorim, Colva and Canacona, 1 PSI for Curchorem PS, 1 PT Instructor for Police Training School, 1 steno for IGP, 14 ASIs in PSs, traffic cells and security unit, 90 HCs.
in all PSs, security, traffic and other units, and 28 PCs in various Police Stations.

The total police force as of May 1995, was 1 IGP, 1 DIG, 4 SPs, 3 Additional SPs, 18 DySPs, 35 PIs, 119 PSIs, 3 LPSIs, 107 ASIs, 1 LASI, 490 HCs, 6 LHCs, 1818 PCs, 157 LPCs, 141 drivers, 43 M/T staff, 51 followers, 3 medical staff, and 87 ministerial staff. Thus Goa Police had a total of 3326 sanctioned posts. By October 1995, with the addition of 215 posts, the total strength has risen to 3541. This strength includes the sanction of 1 PSI and 11 PCs each for the upgradation of 4 outposts into police stations by the Central Government. Thus total sanction was 4 PSIs and 44 PCs in 1989.

Police Administration

The department was headed by an Inspector General of Police in the initial 5 months after liberation, when most of the senior officers were deputationists. Once the administration was placed on a proper keel, a Sr. Superintendent of Police took over as the Chief of Goa Police. Subsequently from April 1968 the post was designated as Inspector General of Police, though the incumbent was of the rank of Sr. Supdt. of Police. Later on from 1980 onwards officers of the rank of DIGs were posted as the IGP, as the status of the post was elevated and the pay scale of IGP Goa, Daman and Diu was fixed as that of DIG. It was declared by Government of India that this post was equivalent in status and responsibility to the post of Addl. Commissioner of Police (Range) in the Delhi Police. In the year 1988, Government of Goa
created a post of IGP in the pay scale of a full-fledged IGP.

However, an officer of the rank of IGP occupied it only in 1991.

The list of the Chiefs of Goa Police is as under:

1. Shri R.N. Nagu, IPS (I.G.P.) 21-12-61 03-05-62
2. Shri. N.S. Karkarey, IPS (S.S.P.) 03-05-62 10-02-63
4. Shri. C. G. Saldanha, IPS (S.S.P.) 15-06-63 03-04-68
5. Shri. S. Chandra Sekharan, IPS (S.S.P./I.G.P.) 03-04-68 24-07-69
7. Shri. M. B. Kaushal, IPS (S.S.P./I.G.P.) 03-01-73 02-02-76
8. Shri. Prakash Singh, IPS (S.S.P./I.G.P.) 02-02-76 31-03-80
9. Shri. P. V. Sinari, IPS (S.P./Acting IGP) 31-03-80 29-09-80
10. Shri. G. S. Mander, IPS (DIG/IGP) 29-09-80 27-03-82
11. Shri. R. C. Sharma, IPS (DIG/IGP) 31-03-82 03-03-83
12. Shri. Rajendra Mohan, IPS (DIG/IGP) 03-03-83 17-08-84
13. Shri. P. S. Bawa, IPS (DIG/IGP) 17-08-84 09-07-87
14. Shri. R. K. Sharma, IPS (DIG/IGP) 09-07-87 22-07-91
15. Shri. Y. R. Dhuria, IPS (I.G.P.) 22-07-91 24-06-93
17. Shri. A. K. Singh, IPS (I.G.P.)

18. Shri. P. R. S. Brar, IPS (DIG/Acting IGP)

In the year 1990, a post of Dy. Inspector General of Police was created by the Government of Goa and was designated as Additional IGP, as the incumbent of the post of the Inspector General of Police at that time Shri R.K. Sharma was also substantively of the rank of DIG. However, the post was again designated as DIG, as soon as a full-fledged IGP had taken over as IGP Goa in 1991. The incumbents of this office were:

1. Shri P.V. Sinari, IPS 4.4.1990 to 30.11.1990
2. Shri Anthony D'Souza, IPS 5.8.1991 to 07.02.1995

While the IGP is the Head of the Department and is in overall command of all matters, the second-in-command, the Addl. IGP or DIG was entrusted in 1990 various functions like Crime control measures, including the working of CID, the functions of DIG(CID), Law and Order matters, training matters, reserve police, motor transport, wireless matters and certain powers of rewards and punishments were also delegated to him.

Till 1968, there were 1 Sr. S.P. and Addl. S.P. in Goa. In the year 1968, the Sr. S.P. was designated as the I.G.P. of Goa, Daman and Diu, while the second-in-Command, was posted as Superintendent of Police (Goa). Subsequently, in the year 1987 more posts were added. The post of S.P. (Training) came into existence in 1976, while S.P. (CID)’s post was created in 1980.
Another post equivalent to S.P., Dy.C.G.(HG) and Dr. Director (C.D.), was also created in 1980. Later on in 1987, the post of S.P.(South District) was created and the post of S.P.(G6a) was designated as S.P.(North District). By 1990 Goa had 5 posts of I.P.S. in the AGMU Cadre, viz., IGP, S.P.(CID), S.P.(North), S.P.(South) and S.P.(Training). There were 2 ex-cadre posts of DIG and Dy.C.G., H.Gs and C.D.

As noted earlier the post of D.I.G. was created in ex-cadre in 1990. In the cadre review of I.P.S. in 1994, the overall cadre strength of Goa Segment was maintained at 5 but certain alterations were made. The ex-cadre post of DIG was converted into a cadre post of I.P.S. while the post of S.P.(Trg.) was removed from the I.P.S. Cadre. Thus, the position after 1994 is:


**ex-Cadre:** S.P.(Trg.) - 1, DyCG(HGs) & DD(CD) - 1,

Meanwhile in the year 1986, Govt. of Goa had re-designated 2 posts of Dy.S.P. (Selection Grade) of Goa Police, which were in the Gr.I Scale, as Additional S.Ps, in order to bring parity with the Goa Civil Service officers who were holding the posts with designations of Additional Collector, Director of Transport etc. One post of Dy.S.P.(Principal P.T.S.) was upgraded in 1990 to Gr. I Scale. By partial re-organisation of the Dept., the Additional S.Ps were posted as S.P.(HQ), S.P.(Security & Traffic) and Principal P.T.S.

As regards the other gazetted rank, i.e., the Dy.S.P. of Goa
Police Service, the department started with a strength of 6 posts — one in CID, five in Sub-Divisions (including Daman) in July 1966. The same year in September the post of Principal P.T.S. was created. Subsequently, 2 Dy.S.Ps were added in 1968. The total posts, including deputation, leave and training reserves, and Dy.S.P(armed wing) by 1973 were 11.

Later in the year 1980, Govt. added 5 more posts of Dy.S.Ps, 1 as staff officer to IGP, 3 in Armed Wing Companies, and 1 in the Foreigners’ Branch. The post of JSO(C.D.) was also created in the same year. Dy.S.P.(Airport)’s post was created in 1986 while the posts of Dy.S.P.(Traffic) and Dy.S.P.(Security) were added in 1987. Dy.S.P.(M.T) came into existence in 1988. The posts of Dy.S.P(ANC) and Dy.S.P.(Tourism) came into existence in 1988 and 1990 respectively. One post of Dy.S.P.(W/L) created earlier had lapsed in the meantime. The post of Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Daman was shifted to Daman administration in 1987, when Goa attained statehood. Thus in all there were 18 posts of Dy.S.Ps and 3 posts of Addl. S.Ps of Goa Police in Goa in 1994.

In the year 1995, 2 more posts were created, one to substitute the post shifted from GRP to PTS in 1992, and one to substitute the post shifted from GRP to Ponda sub-division in 1993.

Thus the strength of Gazetted ranks in 1995 was:

**IPS Cadre:** 5.

IGP -1, DIG-1, SP(CID) -1, SP(N) - 1, SP(S) - 1.
Decentralisation of administration in the police department has started only after the formation of the South District in 1987. Government had sanctioned the posts of 1 SP, 1 PSI, 1 PSI(W/L), 2 HCs, 1 HC(W/L), 8 PCs, 1 Scientific Assistant, 1 Assistant Accounts Officer, 3 Head Clerks, 1 Accountant, 3 UDCs, 4 LDCs, 2 drivers, 2 messengers(W/L) and 1 sweeper for administrative purposes in the new district. With this additional staff, certain financial and administrative powers were delegated to SP(South) and he was declared as Head of Office. Following this example the Department declared SP(North) also as Head of Office for some Units including North Goa Police Stations, and delegated financial and administrative powers. From its own resources, the Department posted 1 AAO, 1 Head Clerks, 3 UDCs, and 4 LDCs to North Goa Office in August 1991. Subsequently, Principal Police Training School was also delegated these powers. For the remaining units of Goa Police either SP(Training) or SP(HQs) functions as Head of Office. The Accounts Officer at Police Head Quarters coordinates the financial aspects on behalf of the IGP. All the Heads of Offices are virtually independent within the powers delegated to them in handling the accounts and establishment matters. Certain subjects like recruitment, promotions, transfers etc. which have
a common bearing on the entire police administration have however been retained with the Police Head Quarters.

Upto 1987, as a Union Territory, Goa was a part of the common Union Territories Cadre of IPS. After the Statehood was conferred on Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa, the nomenclature of the Cadre has been changed and a Joint Cadre, namely, AGMU (Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, and UTs) was formed in 1990, under the control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. The selection, recruitment, and postings to various segments of the Cadre, of the IPS officers of this AGMU Cadre are controlled by the MHA as per the IPS(Cadre) Rules, as the MHA is the Cadre Controlling Authority.

As regards the posts of Goa Police Service, they are governed by the Goa Police Service Rules 1973, which reserves 50 per cent of the posts for Direct Recruitment and the remaining half for promotion from the rank of PIs of Goa Police. Initially the Direct Recruitment was through UPSC, with the help of MHA. However, after Goa attained statehood the process has been undertaken by the GPSC and the selection would now be from within the State of Goa. It is observed that GPSC has not started the exercise so far. As a result many of the posts of Dy.SPs are filled by promotion on ad hoc basis. Such an arrangement, it is gathered has caused great damage to the morale of the officers, in view of the uncertainty in their services.

The remaining ranks are governed by the Goa Police Subordinate Service Rules and the Civil Service Rules. Their
discipline, appointments etc. are all specified and regulated in the Rules.

Ministerial assistance:

Initially the office was functioning directly under the IGP (Sr.SP). In course of time, there was decentralisation of work and powers and with increase in workload efforts were made to get additional ministerial staff sanctioned. By October 1995, the total strength sanctioned is 1 Accounts Officer, 2 AAOs, 1 Office Superintendent, 4 Accountants, 5 Head Clerks, 1 Statistical Assistant, 2 Translators, 1 Marathi Shorthand reporter, 7 Stenos, 33 UDCs, 58 LDCs, 8 Peons, and 1 gestetnor operator. They are divided into Administrative Section under the office Superintendent and the Accounts Section under the Accounts Officer at Police Head Quarters to work under SP(HQ). The remaining staff are posted with SP(North), SP(South), Principal PTS, and various other units.

The Accounts Branch of Head Quarters has 1 AO, 2 Accountants, 5 UDCs, 15 LDCs and 3 peons and they prepare budgetary estimates of the department and control the expenditure, at the same time they help the department in procurements and prepare pay and other bills of staff for whom SP(HQ) is the Head Office. The Administrative Branch has 1 Office Superintendent, 2 Head Clerks, 1 Statistical Assistant, 10 UDCs, 16 LDCs, 3 peons and 1 gestetnor operator. This branch looks after the establishment matters like promotions, recruitment, disciplinary action, pension, proposals, leave, increments,
rewards etc. and miscellaneous matters like housing, records and others.

**Organisational Chart:**

The organisational structure of the department in 1995 is shown in the following Chart:
Organisational Structure

--- S.P.(N) ---
-- Panaji SDPO-PSs Panaji, Goa Velha, Ribandar
-- Ponda SDPO-PSs Ponda, Collem, Valpoi
-- Mapusa SDPO-PSs Mapusa, Calangute, Porvorim Bicholim, Pernem
-- Tourist Police Tourist-Police Unit
-- AAO & Office

--- S.P(S) ---
-- Margao SDPO-PSs Margao, M/Curtorim, Colva Cuncolim, Quepem, Curchorem Sanguem, Canacona
-- Vasco SDPO-PSs Vasco, Vasco Rly., Verna Marmagao Harbour
-- AAO & Office

--- S.P.(CID) ---
-- Dy.SP(SB)-All special branches in Goa.

--- S.P.(Sec) ---
-- Dy.SP(Security)-Security Cell.

--- S.P.(Traffic) ---
-- Dy.SP(Traffic)-All Traffic cells of Goa.

--- S.P.(ANC) ---
-- Dy.SP.(ANC)-A.N.C.

--- Principal ---
-- Vice Principal
-- Office of PTS

Budget:

The Annual Budget of Police Department is divided into various Sub-Heads and Minor Heads and Detailed Heads, under one major Head: 2055-Police. It is basically a non-plan department except for Police Housing, which is covered under National
Planning. The budgetary provisions in the year 1962-63 were Rs. 35 lakhs and by 1995-96, the total budget has increased to Rs. 16.10 Crores. The details of the provisions for 1995-96 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in Lakhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direction and administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Investigation and Vigilance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Police (For services borrowed from other Govts.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare of Police Personnel (Hospital Charges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modernisation of Police Force (vehicles, machinery, equipment, major works etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total - Police (Non - Plan)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, Rs. 42 lakhs are provided for Home Guards and Civil Defence and Rs. 18.62 lakhs for construction works of Police Department under non-plan budget. Another Rs.5 lakhs has been provided under Plan budget for Road Safety Education and Training under the Budget Head of the Transport Department.

Modernisation of Goa Police:

Government of India introduced the non-plan Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces in the States for the 10 year period 1969-70 to 1978-79. It was extended for 10 years in the
80s and later in the 90s. The scheme was basically for modernising the force to meet the needs in the troublesome, crime-prone areas, as well as in the backward rural areas. It was to gear the police up so that they have good communication and transport systems and have the availability of forensic science laboratories nearby, and also have adequate provisions for housing for policemen, to have good and effective policing to deal with particular problems arising there, more effectively. The pattern of Central financial assistance is 50 percent loan and 50 percent grant-in-aid. The State Governments have to contribute 50 percent of the expenditure.

The items covered under the scheme are wireless and communication equipment, vehicles, training equipment, equipment for crowd control and VVIP Security, as well as equipment for Forensic Science Laboratories and for other scientific aids to investigation, equipment for Finger Print Bureau and for examination of questioned documents, buildings for State FSLs, Data-processing machines for crime records, statistics and accounts.

As far as Goa is concerned the scheme has become applicable only after attainment of Statehood on 30-5-1987. So far the amounts sanctioned are: Rs. 10.40 lakhs in 1988-89; 18.48 lakhs in 1989-90; Nil in 1990-91 and 1991-92; Rs.58.96 lakhs in 1992-93; Rs.43.61 lakhs in 1993-94; and Rs. 29.48 in the 1994-95.

Goa Police Act and Manual:

253
Every Inspector General of Police since the time of the reorganisation of Goa Police set-up in 1966, has been attempting to bring out an Act and a Manual. Goa Government has also appointed various officers in the past to complete the task. However, no final shape has been given to it so far. In the meanwhile, Bombay Police Manual works as the guiding book for the Department. However, in the absence of regular Manual, the Standing Orders issued by the Department from time to time provide the guidelines to the functioning of various units. But they cannot serve with the force of a Manual and the policemen tend to gradually forget the contents of the standing orders in course of time and the seriousness is lost. As a result, the system goes astray very frequently.

There are instances where many officers and men are not even aware of the existence of the Standing Orders and instructions issued by the Department.

District Police

The Set-up:

Goa became a State on May 30, 1987. On this occasion Daman, and Diu which were hitherto a part of the same Union Territory, parted company with Goa. Till then, the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu had one police district which was divided into five sub-divisions. The District Head Quarters was at Panaji, while the sub-divisional Head Quarters were Panaji, Mapuca, Margao, Vasco, and Daman. This set-up was introduced as per the reorganisation introduced in October 1966. In the year 1966, Panaji sub-
division consisted of the Police Stations of Panaji Town, Panaji Rural and Ponda; Mapuca sub-division had the Police stations of Mapusa, Pernem, Bicholim and Valpoi; Margao sub-division comprised of Margao Town, Quepem, Margao Rural, Sanguem, Canacona and Curchorem Police Stations; while Vasco sub-division had the Police Stations of Vasco, Mormugao, Collem, and Vasco Railway. Daman sub-division had with it Daman and Diu Police Stations. Thus in all there were 19 police stations. There were 23 outposts under these police stations. By 1987, the number of Police Stations increased to 21 with the addition of Calangute under Mapuca sub-division and Cuncolim under Margao sub-division. Panaji Rural was renamed as Ribandar Police Station.

Statehood to Goa in 1987 brought further changes. Goa was divided into 2 districts. The North District with its Head Quarter at Panaji covers the jurisdiction over Mapuca and Panaji sub-divisions and the South District with its Head Quarters at Margao has control over Margao and Vasco sub-divisions. Subsequently, some more police stations and one more sub-division came into existence. Further, some of the police stations have been upgraded to have PIs as the officers-in-charge. As late as August 1995, 7 posts of PIs have been created to cover some of the remaining police stations which were headed by PSIs. The situation in 1994 was that:

Inspector General of Police is the Head of the Police Department; DIG is the second-in-command. There are 2 District SPs. SP(South) controls Margao and Vasco sub-divisions while
SP(North) has jurisdiction over Panaji, Ponda and Mapuca sub-divisions. The sub-division of Panaji has Panaji, Ribandar and Goa Velha P.Ss. Ponda, Valpoi and Collem PSs are placed under Ponda sub-division with its Headquarters at Ponda. Mapuca, Calangute, Porvorim, Pernem and Bicholim PSs are under Mapuca sub-division. Thus in all 11 police stations are covered by the North District. Of the remaining 12 Police Stations, four viz., Vasco, Verna, Vasco Railway and Mormugao Harbour are with the Vasco sub-division while Margao sub-division has jurisdiction over Margao, Colva, Maina-Curtorim, Cuncolim, Canacona, Quepem, Curchorem and Sanguem PSs. DySPs are in-charge of sub-divisions and Police Inspectors are in-charge of 11 police stations. Shortly 7 more PSs are likely to be taken over by PIs, leaving only 5 PSs namely, cuncolim, Quepem, Sanguem, Mormugao Harbour, and Vasco Railway PSs under the charge of PSIs.

All police stations and sub-divisions have been organised and duties and functions distributed to the Police Station staff as per the prevailing systems elsewhere in the country. Records and procedures adopted are mostly on the lines of Maharashtra Police.

Beat system and village police:

With the reorganisation of the set-up of Goa Police in 1966, the time-tested and time-honoured beat system was introduced in all Police Station areas. Staff were earmarked for each beat and their duties included collection of criminal and other relevant information, keeping close contacts with various informants in
different strata of society, developing personal knowledge about those living in the beat area, keeping a watch on various criminal activities and inform the officer-in-charge of the police station, keep a surveillance on ex-convicts, service of summonses and warrants etc. Their information is expected to help the Police Station Officer to update his records. Night patrolling is also organised with their help particularly in cities and towns. An outpost covers the areas left out by the beats.

However, according to many officers, the arrangement of beats mostly remains on paper as the policemen earmarked are frequently drafted for other duties. It is only occasionally that one realises the importance of the beat-system and puts into serious operation for a short period before another compulsive deployment disturbs it. Thus it works in spells and bounds, but is not totally extinct.

No village police has however been introduced in Goa. In the last three and a half decades Goa has become more and more urbanised and as things stand in 1995 the thought of village police seems totally abandoned. Moreso it is due to the fact that the concept of Commissionerate System is being debated in the recent past.

Crime Front:

The crime trend has not been steady. Though there is an overall increase and the figure has almost tripled over the 3
decades, the spurt in crime is always seen whenever there are agitations on a large scale. For instance the years 1966 and 1986 which were marked by the issues of merger with Maharashtra, language and statehood disclose the latent content of criminality which gets exposed on such occasions of protest. The figures shown under the Minor Acts indicate the special efforts made by the police from time to time, as they are not reported to police.

In the table below the statistics of crime from 1962 to 1994 are incorporated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Murder.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Attempt to murder.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Culpable Homicide.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dacoity.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Robbery.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. H.B.T. by day.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. H.B.T. by night.</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Thefts.</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>1047</td>
<td>875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Receiving of stolen property.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cheating.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Cr.Br. of Trust.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Counterfeiting.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mischief.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Rioting.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Unlawful assembly.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Escape from legal custody.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Adm. Stup. of drugs.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Hurts.</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Kidnapping.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Assault on public servant.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Anti corruption.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Other offences.</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Fatal Accidents.</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Other Accidents.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Other IPC cases.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

258
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>2444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>4650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Minor and Special Act Cases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arms Act.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gambling Act.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>1339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indian Police Act.</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Immoral Traffic(Pre.) Act.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Essential Commmdt. Act.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Excise Act.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.D.P.S. Act.</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Beggars Act.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reg. of For. Order Act.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Indian Passport Act.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Expl. Act/Expl Subs Act.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indian Railway Act.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cinematograph/copyright Act.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Protection of Civil Right Act.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Other Act.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dangerous drugs Act.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cr. Law Ammendment Act 1932.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>S.I.T.W. &amp; G Act.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in occurrence of crime is countered by the Department by taking various measures, by improving the standard of investigation, preventive action and police performance in
general. A specialised crime investigation unit in the form of Crime Branch in CID was set up in 1966. It gets help from the scientific aids of fingerprints etc. Similarly a dog squad is associated with the branch for tracking down criminals. Night patrolling, beat system, Nakabandi etc. were all added as some of the measures. Special crimes like Narcotics are tackled by the Anti-Narcotics Cell. For a study of crime a Research Unit and to help in planning, a Reader's Branch were set up. The problems of foreigners are looked after by the Foreigners' Branch. At the district and police station level, efforts are made to increase the day and night patrolling, nakabandhis, beat patrolling, form special squads for detection and improve the rate of conviction. The crime scene is constantly monitored by means of inspections, and regular meetings by senior police officers. Record system is very elaborate. To check the menace of corruption the Anti-Corruption Branch was started.

The historical truth is that the effectiveness of any organisation depends upon the quantum of toning-up by the Head of the Organisation, as well as the innovative ideas added to remove the old flak. Goa Police is no exception. Though various Standing Orders were issued by the IGP from time to time to improve the specific performance of each unit, those instructions only remain in hibernation in the files until someone points out.

Criminal Investigation Department

The set-up:

As a part of the process of reorganisation of Goa Police
recommended by Shri Balakrishna Shetty, Government of Goa created the CID wing in July 1966 with 1 DySP, 3 PIs, 20 PSIs, 1 PSI (photographer), 47 HCs, 30 PCs and 1 Scientific Assistant. Simultaneously the strength was distributed in various units as under:

a) 1 DySP was in-charge of all the CID units.
b) 1 PI, 12 PSIs, 23 HCs, and 15 PCs in Special Branch.
c) 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 10 HCs, and 4 PCs in Foreigners' Branch.
d) 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 11 HCs, 7 PCs, and 1 Scientific Asst. in Crime Branch.
e) 1 PSI, 3 HCs in enforcement.
f) 1 PSI, 2 PCs in Daman.
g) 1 PSI, 2 PCs in Diu.

Subsequently in February 1968 Government of Goa requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to depute a senior police officer to Goa to assist the administration in reorganising the CID wing and creating an Anti-Corruption Branch in Goa Police. As a result Shri Shanti Prasad, OSD (police) conducted a study and submitted his report on March 29, 1968.

Shri Prasad notes, "The Chief Minister was not happy with the functioning of the Special Branch. He felt that the Special Branch was not able to keep the Government posted with political and other developments in the State and that intelligence work, particularly of the activities of the Catholic Missions, was far from satisfactory. He also mentioned that it was necessary to create an organisation for anti-corruption work as nothing tangible had so far been done in this direction. He was also not happy with the state of training, particularly of the Old Goa Police, as they were not even able to salute properly".
Shri. Shanti Prasad made a number of suggestions for the improvement of Special Branch and the Foreigners' Branch. Further, he made suggestions to organise an ACB unit and recommended for the creation of a Dog Squad, as recommended earlier by Shri. Shetty. At the suggestion of the Chief Minister, Shri Prasad had gone into the aspect of training also. All these suggestions and recommendations of Shri. Prasad will be incorporated in the notes on respective units.

In order to implement his suggestions, he recommended an additional strength of 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 1 HC and 2 PCs for CID. Some of this staff had to be withdrawn from the Police Stations, as agreed by the Sr.SP and the remaining had to be created.

As a result of his recommendations the strength of the CID Units was further strengthened in April 1969. Subsequently, 1 post of PI from Vasco Police Station was transferred to ACB. After the reorganisation, the CID set-up was as under:-

a) 1 Dy.S.P. was the supervisory officer for all the CID Units
b) Special Branch: 2 PIs, 13 PSIs, 24 HCs, and 15 PCs.

c) Crime Branch and Anti-Corruption Branch: 2 PIs, 7 PSIs, 14 HCs, 13 PCs, 1 photographer, and 1 Scientific Assistant.
(including Enforcement and that of Daman & Diu)

d) Foreigners' Branch: 1 PI, 4 PSIs, 10 HCs, 4 PCs.

Thus in all there were 1 DYSP, 4 PIS, 23 PSIs, 46 HCs, 32 PCs, 1 Photographer and 1 Scientific Assistant in 1969.

The CID Wing has further grown over the years and by 1995, there is 1 SP(CID) as overall in charge of Special Branch, Crime
Branch, Foreigners' Branch, Anti-Narcotics Cell, and Airport Security. Security of VVIPs and VIPs is under a separate Unit, which is supervised by SP(Security and Traffic). The Anti-Narcotics Cell is for the time being under Principal of PTS. Details of the growth of various CID Units are discussed in the following pages.

Special Branch:

Special Branch of CID was created in 1966 with a strength of 2 PIs, 13 PSIs, 24 HCs and 15 PCs. Mr. Shanti Prasad in his report of March 1968 notes that full sanctioned staff was not available, particularly of PSIs. Dossier maintenance was incomplete and lopsided in the absence of officers. Further, some officers were being used for VIP Security duties. Though Special Branch was organised on the pattern of Maharashtra and a Special Branch Manual was compiled on those lines, the performance was not upto the mark. The Special Branch staff and the Sr. SP were advised about creation of sources at proper level. It was observed that in 1968, out of the total 48 PSIs allocated for the State, 23 were local officers and 14 were deputationists. Another 15 were under training. Continuance of deputationists for some more time was recommended as essential as local officers had no training in Special Branch work.

Mr. Prasad had recommended that there should be a two pronged approach on the coverage of intelligence; one by the field staff posted at the various CID centres and the field staff specially allotted to the Foreigners' Branch and second by the Special
Intelligence staff posted at the Head Quarters of Special Branch directly controlled from it through 2 PIS posted there. It was recommended that in the Special Branch, both the PIs should be taken on deputation from outside and at least 3 or 4 PSIs of Special Branch should also be deputationists. Two officers could be Christians. The Special Branch was reorganised later more or less on these lines.

Over the years, the strength has grown to 1 DYSP, 2 PIS, 15 PSIs, 34 HCS and 18 PCs. Though the growth is apparently slow, one may note that the responsibilities also have altered in course of time. One main task of VVIP Security has been taken away and entrusted to an independent Unit. Further, Daman and Diu were separated in 1987.

The Head Quarters of the Special Branch is located at Panaji. It has a political wing, labour wing, students and youth wing, administrative wing and miscellaneous wing. The administrative and political wings are with the PIs, while the rest are with the PSIs. One PI is in charge of each district to coordinate the working of the CID Centres located in important towns. They are responsible for collecting and collating intelligence from all the CID centres and Wings of Special Branch. The CID centres collect intelligence on aspects like political, students and youth, labour, communal, social, criminal, religious, commercial, educational, economical, Government Offices etc. within their jurisdictions and inform the Special Branch Head Quarters.
Foreigners' Branch:

Along with the other CID Units, the Foreigner's Branch was also set up in 1966 under DySP(CID). It was sanctioned a strength of 1 PI, 3 PSIS, 10 HCS and 4 PCs. For effective performance of this branch and to have an effective vigil on the foreigners Mr. Shanti Prasad made some suggestions in 1968. He observed in his report that all types of foreigners, particularly 'Hippies' were wandering on the beaches of Goa. As such there was need for special emphasis on collection of intelligence in respect of movements and activities of the foreigners. It was recommended that staff provided for VIP Security could be utilised for collection of this intelligence when there were no VIPs visiting Goa, under the supervision of PI(FB).

The branch looks after the functions related to registration of foreigners, extension of their visas, Indian citizenship applications, enquiries into visas of Pakistan Nationals, enforcement of the provisions of Foreigners' Act, Foreigners' Order etc., deaths and missing reports of foreigners and various other matters pertaining to foreign nationals. Applications for Indian Passports which were also being handled by the Foreigners' Branch have recently been entrusted to the Special Branch for enquiries, as a process of redistribution of work.

In the year 1994, as many as 44 foreigners of various nationalities were arrested in Goa, out of which 13 were under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 and 100 for violation of provisions of Foreigners' Act. Government of Goa
on 9.1.1986 appointed the IGP, SP(CID) and DySP(CID)(FB) as the Registration Officers(FROs) for the purpose of Registration of Foreigners' Rules 1939, for the whole of the Territory, while PI(Immigration), who is in-charge of Mormugao Sea Port, for the Sea Port and PI(Immigration) in-charge of Immigration at Dabolim Airport for the Airport.

Over the years the strength was enhanced and as of October 1995, it was 1 DySP, 2 PIs, 4 PSIs, 4 ASIs, 18 HCs and 6 PCs. The work of Immigration at the airport and the seaport is also looked after by the Foreigners’ Branch. For this purpose, earlier in 1971, Government of Goa had sanctioned the posts of 1 PI, 1 PSI, 4 ASIs, 8 HCs and 12 PCs for the Immigration branch as a part of the Foreigners’ Branch of CID.

Crime Branch:

In order to entrust the investigation of important cases and to provide the help of scientific aid in the investigation of crimes at the Police Stations, a specialised Crime investigation unit in the form of Crime Branch in CID was set up in 1966. A scientific aids unit, dog squad and photographer are placed under its control. Similarly for a study of crime statistics a Research unit functions under DySP(CB). A reader is also attached to study and help in day-to-day crime matters. To check the menace of corruption an ACB Unit was started.

While setting up the CID wing in the process reorganisation in July 1966, Crime Branch was created as a part of CID with a
staff of 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 11 HCs, 7 PCs and 1 Scientific Assistant. Subsequently, in 1969, the combined strength of Crime Branch and ACB including the enforcement and the staff for Daman and Diu was notified as 2 PIs, 7 PSIs, 14 HCs, 13 PCs, a photographer and 1 Scientific Assistant. As of 1984, the strength of the Crime Branch alone was 1 DySP, 2 PIs, 6 PSIs, 14 HCs and 15 PCs. This unit was placed under SP(CID) along with other units like Foreigners' Branch, Special Branch etc.

The functions of the Crime Branch include the investigation of cases entrusted to them by the IGP or SP CID or those registered directly by the branch or source information or as a result of raids. Usually sensational and complicated cases, and those having inter-District or inter-State ramifications are entrusted to them. Emphasis is on investigation of property offences, cases of fraud, cheating, misappropriation, forgery, counterfeit currency notes etc. and unearthing of gangs indulging in any specific crime.

With the formation of the Crime Branch, records of Crime and Criminals have been systematised. Crime Registers, Modus Operandi Registers, Dossiers etc. are maintained, by exclusively earmarking staff for this purpose. A card index system was also introduced. Computerisation of Crime Records is in progress.

A Central crime record system for property offences was started with the maintenance of Registers for active burglars and thieves, both convicted and facing trial, as well as Registers for Criminals indulging in White Collar Crimes. These registers
are updated from time to time on the basis off information fed by the police stations. Photo-albums of criminals were also introduced for various kinds of offences.

Scientific Aids of investigation:

In the initial days after liberation senior Police Officers of Maharashtra and Karnataka who were on deputation in Goa were quite experienced in using Scientific aids to investigation. The collection and packing of various exhibits having evidentiary value was being done by them and they were being forwarded to FSL, Bombay for examination and results. The procedures were being followed as prescribed in the Bombay Police Manual. The work of examination of various types of exhibits, viscera, firearms, poisons etc. was undertaken by FSL Bombay on payment basis. As regards the examination of hand writings in cheating, misappropriation, forgery cases, they were being sent to the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Hyderabad (MHA, BPR&D), again on payment basis.

In 1966, one post of Scientific Assistant was created in Crime Branch to streamline and organise the work related to the use of forensic science and scientific aids to investigation. Shri M.D. Joshi, a qualified officer, who was working with FSL Bombay was appointed to this post in 1967. Since then this Unit became the nodal agency to route all exhibits, documents, Finger Prints, explosives etc. On an average 100 exhibits of various type, 225 viscera packs, 35 cases for document examination are sent every year to the relevant institutions.
Policemen have been trained and Police Stations are provided with investigation kits in order to collect various types of scientific clues from the scene of crime. The Scientific assistant also imparts training in scientific aids at Police Training School to recruit police constables and those attending refresher courses. Special drug detection kits are supplied to all police stations for conducting spot tests and identifying the seized or suspected narcotics.

As it is not viable to have a Laboratory or training facility in Goa, the PSIs, PIs and DySPs are deputed to undergo training in various branches of Forensic science at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi, CDTS, Hyderabad, Narcotics Control Bureau, Bombay, Currency Notes Press, Nasik, Bank Notes Press, Dewas, Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Hyderabad.

One Head Constables of Crime Branch has been trained and designated as Police Chief Operator for Finger Prints. The FP slips for search and record are sent to Finger Prints Bureau CID, Pune and Central Finger Print Bureau New Delhi, for search. More policemen have been trained in lifting FPs by the police Chief Operator. On an average 5000 search and 200 record slips are sent to the FPB CID Pune every year from this tiny State.

The Scientific Cell of Crime Branch consists of 1 Scientific Assistant, 1 Chief Operator and 2 HCs. There is also a photographic unit in Crime Branch. Both the Scientific Cell and Photographic Unit function as a single unit for purposes of
visiting any crime spot. The assistance of Dog Squad of Crime Branch is invariably taken while visiting the scene of crime of heinous and property offences. All the three units form as Crime team for visiting such scenes of crime. According to the instructions issued by the Department, as and when any crime is reported from South and North Goa, the crime team has to move for spot inspection and the concerned officer has to accompany the crime team and assist the Scientific Assistant in spot inspection of the scene of crime. Presently from 1994 Central Laboratories are being utilised to the maximum.

**Dog Squad:**

Mr. Shanti Prasad in his report in 1968 observed that though Mr. Balakrishna Shetty had recommended creation of a dog squad with 3 dogs and 3 PC handlers and 1 HC as in-charge, the unit was not created. He had strongly recommended for creation quickly. He had noted that all the old dogs were useless and were destroyed. In fact they were used by the Portuguese Police for chasing people and patrolling rather than tracking down criminals. The unit was created under Crime Branch. The squad has been strengthened in 1993 with the creation of additional posts of 1 ASI, 2 PCs, 1 PC(Sweeper) for North Goa and 1 ASI, 6 HCs and 1 PC(sweeper) for South Goa.

The ASI is the dog trainer and the HCs are dog handlers, other are followers. The dogs are used for tracing narcotics, explosives and tracking criminals. As of October 1995, there are 5 dogs by name Sanga, Tiger, Sheela, Swati and Laika. Sanga is a
specialist in narcotics, while Sheela and Laika are of explosives. Tiger and Swati have specialised the art of tracking criminals. Sanga and Swati are Doberman dogs and the rest of Alsatian breeds. Apart from performing the above duties successfully, these dogs give their performances in police functions and participate in parades.

Research Unit:

Crime record involves compilation of voluminous data from various police stations etc. and a full-time attention. Further, in order to analyse the crime trend and provide some clues to the field officers and also to feed information to various authorities in State and Central Governments, Research Unit was formed and staff of 1 PI, 1 PSI, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 HC and 3 PCs was created on 24th August 1974, by the Government of Goa. By 1984 the strength was enhanced to 1 PI, 2 PSIs, 2 HCs, 3 PCs and 1 Statistical Assistant by the Department. The Unit was entrusted with the important job of compiling statistics of crime reported from the territory and to send periodical returns to BPR&D, CBI and other Agencies. (It functions under the Crime Branch).

Computer Unit:

The first Computer entered the Police Department in 1987. But this being a Personal Computer, it was used only for minor tasks. Subsequently, with the purchase of up-graded systems in 1993, the Department has started entering the data of the
foreigners and criminals in the Computer discs. In 1994, the National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi has released three micro-computers to the Goa Police under the Crime Criminal Information System Project. One computer has been installed in each of the offices of the District SPs and third one in the CID Crime Branch for the purpose of maintenance of Crime Records as per the Integrated Police Forms designed by the National Crime Records Bureau. In order to have uniformity of data at All India Level, the NCRB constituted a working group with the participation of State Police Agencies to judge the volume of crime in different States vis-a-vis the yearly crime figure to formulate the staffing pattern. Efforts are being made to create the Computer Cell on a permanent basis. Meanwhile an arrangement is made by the Department by training some policemen in computer operation, and the Unit is functionally placed as a part of the Crime Branch.

Anti-Corruption Branch:

The Shanti Prasad Report on 1968 points out that there were no arrangements for the anti-corruption work. It notes, 'As the corruption was not rampant, the crime branch teams could look after this work also, to start with. But, for collection of corruption Intelligence, 1 PSI and 1 HC is recommended to be provided in Crime Branch. In due course, if the work load is heavy, 1 PI can be provided for ACB. DySP(CID) should be declared as the Vigilance Officer for the Goa State. He would automatically get the necessary legal powers under the Prevention of Corruption Act'.
Subsequently, in order to deal with vigilance matters, the ACB was set up by the Government on 18th April 1969. It conducts confidential inquiries and keeps vigilance on officials allegedly involved in corruption cases. They have to conduct investigation in respect of cases involving moral turpitude, disproportionate assets and corrupt practices and cases of doubtful integrity of Government employees as well as those working in autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of State Government. They are to conduct inquires into public complaints, institute regular inquiries and prosecution, and undertake any other work relating to the vigilance.

An ACB Unit which was sanctioned under the IGP with a strength of 1 PI, 2 PSIs, 2 HCs and 1 PC was transferred in 1978 by the Government of Goa to the Vigilance Division set up by the Government in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Later a post of Dy. Director(Vigilance) has been created to function directly under the Chief Secretary.

Earlier the ACB was declared as a Police Station, in March 1978, for the purpose of Sections of 161,165, and 165(A) of IPC and the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. These were later incorporated in the comprehensive Act known as Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The ACB continues to be in CID, and SP(CID) supervises the work of the branch directly. SP(CID) is now the Vigilance Officer of the Department. DySP(CB) is also associated in the day-to-day working. The ACB has conducted 47 enquiries in 1978, 64 in 1979,
95 in 1980, 130 in 1981 and so on and 46 cases in 1991. They
work in tandem with the Vigilance branch of the Government which
now works under a Dy. Director.

Anti-Narcotics Cell:

The Hippie culture of seventies brought to Goa Narcotic
Drugs. As this trade flourished, the local youth also started
falling prey to the drugs. By the start of eighties it became a
menace, particularly in the coastal villages like Candolim,
Calangute, Baga, Anjuna, Harambol, Colva, etc. and in the major
towns of Panaji, Mapuca, and Margao.

Police and Excise officials tried to tackle the problem
under the prevailing Law of Excise Act and Dangerous Drugs Act.
But the penal provisions were very weak and only ended in fines,
and the offences were bailable. However, in 1985, a Special Act
namely Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act was passed
by the Government of India. This stringent Act provided
punishment for offences varying from 6 months to 30 years and
also fine upto 2 lakh rupees. Minimum penalty was prescribed.

In the years 1986-87, a special cell was formed by the then
Sub-Divisional Police Officer of Mapuca under his personal care
to fight this menace and large quantities of Narcotics were
seized for the first time and many drug traffickers were nabbed.
This cell became defunct after his departure.

Subsequently, in 1988 Government of Goa formed the Anti-
Narcotics Cell at Panaji. the ANC was created with 1 DySP, 2
PIs, 5 PSIs, 7 HCs and 13 PCs. A Special Court was set up in 1992 under an Addl. Sessions Judge and the ANC was declared as a Police Station in April 1994 with jurisdiction all over Goa for the purposes of investigation of the offences under the NDPS Act.

Drug menace includes drug trafficking, peddling and consumption by the foreigners and local people. The ANC has booked a total of 340 cases and arrested 428 persons till the middle of 1995 from 1988, out of 228 Indians booked 65 were convicted and out of 199 foreigners 43 were convicted, while some cases are still under trial.

In spite of the severe punishments, the trade has not vanished, though contained to some extent. It is one of the perils of tourism, as the low-class foreigners participate in it.

Airport Security:

Dabolim Airport was only a domestic one in the first two decades after liberation. The number of flights were also very few connecting Bombay and Bangalore on certain days. In the year 1978 there were only 3 departures of Boeing 737 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and only one departure on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. The first lot of police staff for anti-hijacking purpose was sanctioned by the Government in 1976. The staff was 1 PI, 2 PSIs, 3 HCs, 2 HCs(female), 8 PCs and 2 PCs(female). They had to be deployed for frisking, surveillance, and armed guards at the aircraft at the
access points and gates as well.

The grand event of CHOG(M) Retreat in Goa in 1983 brought it on the international map. This year also connected Goa on international air route with the introduction of direct Air India flights. It was followed by the introduction of Chartered flights from other countries in 1985. Since then there has been a steady growth and the number of foreign/chartered flights have increased manifold. In 1992-93, as many as 528 flights were operated and about 81,000 tourists were handled. There is a steady upward trend in the growth. During 1993-94, 432 flights brought 80,004 (till 11.3.94) foreigners into Goa. During the turn of the Century, the figure is likely to be almost 6 lakhs, as per the estimates of National Airport Authority of India.

In order to handle the additional work load, Government of Goa had sanctioned some more manpower. In 1984, 1 PI, 3 PSIs, and 2 HCs were sanctioned for operating X Ray baggage inspection system and Door Frame Metal Detector. Further, through another order 1 PSI(female), 2 ASIs and 1 ASI(female) were added for airport security the same year. The airport security was further strengthened with 2PSIs, 5 HCs, 1 HC(female), and 8 PCs in 1985, and in order to maintain a proper shift system and proper supervision Government of Goa provided 1 DySP, 1 PI, 8 PSIs, 1 PSI(female), 8 HCs, 1 HC(female) and 12 PCs in 1986. Thus, the total sanction of staff is 1 DySP, 3 PIs, 15 PSIs, 2 PSIs(F), 2 ASIs, 1 ASI(F), 18 HCs, 4 HCs(F), 28 PCs, 2 PCs(F) in all.

With the privatisation of air space after 1991, in addition
to the Indian Airlines, the domestic circuit is also covered by private airliners like Damania, Modiluft, Jet Airways, East-West Airlines etc.

Plans are afoot to expand and strengthen the police security and regulatory arrangements. Training aspect is being given a priority in view of the hijacking problems elsewhere. The basic objectives are to meet the pressure of domestic and international air-traffic, including the immigration tasks.

Security Unit:

Security of the VIPs was a subject which was within the confines of Special Branch of CID from the time of Reorganisation in 1966. Until a separate cell was formed in 1986, the Special Branch was making all the security arrangements for the local VIPs and theVVIPs like President of India, the Prime Minister of India and also for the visiting dignitaries from outside the country. They were the coordinators of various arrangements for programmes of visiting dignitaries. After successful hosting of CHOG(M) Retreat in 1983, Goa has become a definite destination for many VVIPs for a holiday. As there were hardly any specialised staff available, manpower was pooled from various functional units of Goa Police for the task of providing security to the VVIPs and VIPs.

With the increasing security requirements becoming unmanageable for the Goa Police with its meagre strength, Government sanctioned a strength of 1 DySP, 1 PI, 4 PSIs, 17 HCs, and 72 PCs in 2 installments in 1987 and 1988. The manpower is
utilised for covering the security aspects at Raj Bhavan, residences of Chief Minister, Speaker, 4 Ministers, 2 High Court Judges, pilot and escort cover to the Governor, and CM, and guard and watch and ward duties at Secretariat. However, with the changing scene of terrorism etc. all over the country, and with the ever-increasing number of Ministers in the State Cabinet, Police are forced to increase the security arrangements by drawing manpower from various units. As of October 1995, the actual deployment of manpower for security functions was 1 DySP, 1 PI, 8 PSIs, 10 ASIs, 53 HCs, and 216 PCs as against the sanctioned strength of 1 DySP, 1 PI, 4 PSIs, 17 HCs and 72 PCs. Obviously, this arrangement is bound to affect the working of other units. Furthermore, the arrangement is a permanent one and in case of visiting dignitaries manpower is further drawn from other units. On an average more than 350 VVIPs including those who are in the 'Z' and 'Z+' category of Security risk visit Goa every year. Apart from manpower, even vehicles are being withdrawn from various units with increasing frequency, as VVIP security gets the highest priority in police working.

During the visits of VVIPs for undertaking specialised works, anti-sabotage check teams, bomb disposal and bomb detection teams are requested from the Army or the Intelligence Bureau, as the required equipment and trained staff are not yet available in Goa Police. Efforts are in progress to procure some such equipment and also train Goa Police personnel in Security aspects, as personal security officers and in other jobs connected with security.
As regards the security of Banks and Vital installations, and industrial estates, some staff has been sanctioned and attached to the local Police Stations. In 1986, 1 HC and 4 PCs were sanctioned for deployment at TV Relay Centre, Panaji. Similarly 6 HCs and 24 PCs were sanctioned in 1993 for guarding the currency chests of some banks. Earlier, for manning the police outposts in various Industrial Estates a staff of 1 PSI, 7 ASIs and 40 PCs was created by the Government in 1987.

Goa Armed Reserve Police Force and Related Units

Reserve Force:

Four Active Companies and one Head Quarters Company were sanctioned as a part of reorganisation in 1966, by the Government. The Goa Reserve Police has been generally utilised for various unsanctioned duties of VVIP Security, airport security, immigration duties at airport, traffic, various unsanctioned guards, escorts of prisoners to various courts, bandobast arrangements in the State, etc. leaving the department virtually without any striking force. In fact, over the years we have been depending on Police Forces from the neighbouring States and also Central Para-Military Forces for General Elections duties, tackling major law and order problems arising from issues like language, Konkan Railway issue etc.

By October 1995, there are 3 DySPs posted in various Companies of GRP and 1 DySP for Head Quarters. SP(Training) supervises the work of the Reserve Force alongwith that of other
units like Motor Transport, Wireless and Police Band, whereas SP(HQ) is in-charge of the HQs Company alongwith some other units.

Motor Transport:

The Motor Transport section looks after the maintenance and repairs of vehicles of Police department and some times those of the ministers. In the year 1965 as per Balakrishna Shetty's Report, the total number of vehicles were 56. They included one old-mobile, 8 Volks Wagons, 1 Vauxnall car, 2 Willys cars, 5 Toyota Jeeps, 15 Land Rover Jeeps, 9 Willys Jeeps, 1 Mercedes, 3 Dodge Police Vans, 1 Bedford Prison Van etc. In 1969 the department had 42 light vehicles, 4 medium vehicles, 6 heavy vehicles and 18 motor cycles besides a trailer pump and a fire tender. By 1995 the number has increased to 1 bullet-proof car, 6 Ambassadors, 26 jeeps, 29 Gypsys, 6 tempos, 4 DCM Toyotas, 2 Cranes, 12 Tata buses, 2 mini buses, and 85 motor cycles of various makes.

In the year 1966 at the time of reorganisation of the Goa Police, 34 civilian staff were sanctioned for the motor transport office. This included fitters, electricians, upholstlers, painters, welders, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths etc. By October 1995, the motor transport section has a manpower of 1 PI, 1 PSI, 1 ASI, 1 HC, 7 PCs, 24 ASIs(Driver), 30 HCs(Driver), 68 PCs(driver), and 38 civilian staff. It is noteworthy that only in the year 1990, the drivers have been designated as policemen and ranks of ASIs, HCs and PCs were given, in a proportion of 20 percent, 25
percent and 55 percent respectively. The shortage of drivers is normally met by utilising Home Guards.

There is a motor transport garage at PHQ where the maintenance and repairs are undertaken.

Communication and Wireless:

At the time of liberation there were a few wireless sets in Goa. In 1965 the position was 4 H.F. sets (Transreceivers battery operated) but not in good working condition. In the year 1972 there were 9 wireless stations in the territory. The strength of 1 PSI, 36 wireless operators, and 2 radio mechanics were available. Later, in 1974, Government of Goa added 1 PI(W/L), 1 PSI(W/L), 46 Wireless operators, 3 radio mechanics, one electrician(Jr.), 1 engine mechanic, 2 despatch riders and 25 messengers. This strength was supplemented by 1 DySP, 1 PI(R/M), 1 PSI(R/M), 1 PSI(Cipher), 2 PSIs(Operators), 2 ASI(R/M), 3 ASI(Cipher), 1 HC(Engine mech.), 3 HCs(radiotelephony operator), 3 HCs(Cipher), 1 HC(Carpenter), 1 PC(Store), 1 PC(mast-lusker), 1 steno and 1 LDC.

In October 1995, the Unit has 1 DySP(W/L), 1 PI(R/M), 1 PI(W/L), 1 PSI(R/M), 1 PSI(C), 4 PSI(W), 1 ASI(R/M), 48 ASI(Opr.), 49 HC RTOs, 1 ASI(C), 3 HCs(C), 1 HC(R/M), 1 HC(carp), 1 PC(M/L), 41 PCs(W/L), and 2 despatch riders.

Immediately after liberation Goa Police wireless organisation was run by SRPF of Maharashtra State who were on deputation. The complete network was HF system(telegraphy). In 1965, the SRPF
left Goa, handing over the system to Goa Police Wireless staff of 34 HCs of Portuguese regime, under the supervision of PI(HQ) which continued till 30th June 1967, in which year one post of PSI(W/L) was created and the same was filled on deputation from ISPW, for expanding the system. Also one post of Radio Mechanic was filled from civil side for maintaining and installing the wireless equipments.

The HF communication was provided at Panaji, Vasco, Margao, Pernem, Mollem, Canacona, Sanguem, Quepem, Curchorem, Ponda, Mapuca, and Dodamarg. At the same time 16 VHF Sets (old generation) were kept as reserve for mobile use during various Police bandobasts. All the wireless stations were operative only from 7.00 AM till 23.00 PM, except during emergencies when they functioned round-the-clock.

In 1970, in view of increasing law and order problems at major towns like Mapuca, Bicholim, Panaji, Margao, Vasco, the HF Stations were converted into VHF stations, for speedy action. In 1975, more VHF stations were opened with new generation of VHF equipment. Static, mobile and handheld sets were added. The HF net was continued between Panaji, Daman and Diu.

The top managers' vehicles were fitted with VHF sets for speedy communication while on move during law and order bandobast etc. By 1987, when Goa attained Statehood, two networks, one for North Goa District and the other for South Goa District were created. For effective long distance communication two repeaters were provided in 1992. A separate top-management net work has
been planned. Further, a wireless workshop manned by the technical staff was set up at Police Head Quarters. They undertake the work of repairs, installation of static and mobile sets etc. A small such unit has been set up at Margao also.

As regards the training aspects, refresher courses are conducted at Panaji, in radio-operation. Specialised training is given at CPRTI, DCPW, MHA, New Delhi. Similarly, basic radio-telegraphy courses are conducted at Maharashtra Police Wireless Training Centre, Pune. Furthermore, radio personnel have also been sent to various familiarisation courses at Webel, Calcutta, Meltron, Nagpur, and CPRTI, New Delhi.

As of October 1995, Goa Police Wireless organisation is in possession of 298 VHF static/mobile sets, 232 VHF handheld sets, 8 repeaters, 3 data-mod computer systems, and a number of ancillary equipment such as battery charges etc. All PSs and OPs are connected by the wireless network. Government non-plan modernisation scheme has come as a boon in modernising and expanding the wireless communication system of Goa Police.

A Police Control Room works round-the-clock at Panaji and is in contact with all wireless stations, as well as the police stations in Goa on wireless and telephone networks. There is a Digital Exchange of C-DOT with 80 telephone extensions connected to various officers stationed at Panaji. Telephone facility is provided at all Police Stations and out-posts and at the offices and residences of most of the officers. There is strength of 1 PSI, 4 ASIs, 2 HCs and 3 PCs working in the PCR.
executive force). The PCR is the nerve centre of the department and is contact point to the public. A convenient telephone number 100 is given to it so that they can contact it easily in case of emergencies. The PCR officer immediately informs the concerned Units/officers for taking necessary action. Similarly it gathers and collects information from various places, especially when there is a law and order situation or VVIP bandobast, or Election arrangement etc. to keep the senior officer abreast of the latest developments. The PCR and wireless control room work together. A cipher room with strong arrangements for secrecy is also in the same premises.

The basic functions of the PCR is to provide assistance and help to public in case of need and distress by the quickest possible means within the shortest possible time and to collect and disseminate information for assisting the local police in prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of law and order and to inspire public confidence in police.

Band Section:

Police Brass Band is a matter of pride not only for the department, but also for the people of Goa. They are constantly enamoured by its performance at various official and private functions. There is an arrangement to depute the band even for private celebrations on payment basis, depending on its availability. The bandmen playing different instruments are appointed as policemen and the unit has a strength of 1 ASI, 3 HCs, and 26 PCs. They are given an impressive uniform. The
amount collected as Band charges in case of private engagements is distributed as: 4 percent for Band Fund, 15 percent for the band-master and 45 percent for the bandsmen. The band platoon is used for law and order duties also at times.

**Training aspect**

**Police Training School:**

After liberation, Indian law and Procedure were adopted. In order to impart training in the new law and procedure, as well as in the basic physical training, to the absorbed employees and to the new recruits, a Police Training School was established in 1962 at Valpoi in the erstwhile military post of the Portuguese. Initially officers on deputation had managed the institution. Mr. R.K. Kalaswad, DySP, being the first Principal. The staff sanctioned for PTS as a result of 3 orders in September 1966, July 1968 and August 1968, is as under: 1 Dy.SP., 1 Law Instructor, 1 PSI, 5 HCs, 5 PCs, 1 UDC, 1 LDC, 1 Language teacher, and followers like, cooks, tailor, dhobi, mochi etc. Subsequently, in 1990, the post of Principal was up-graded as Addl. SP, and later on one post of DySP was added to PTS in 1992 by shifting from the GRP strength. The above staff being inadequate, usually more men are posted by drawing from various other police units.

Policemen are given training in law, investigation, police duties, physical training, unarmed combat, yoga, handling of arms, traffic, crowd control, human behaviour and rights etc.
Apart from training recruit constables, refresher reorientation and promotional courses are conducted for various ranks upto the ASIs.

Initially 2 batches of HCs, underwent their training at Valpoi. At the same time a training school was started at Altinho, Panaji also where the Companies of SRPF of other States were camping. The later was closed down shortly thereafter.

Mr. Shanti Prasad notes in his report of 1968, "He(chief minister) was also not happy with the state of training, particularly of the old Goa Police, as they were not even able to salute properly..... The CM has mentioned to me the poor state of training particularly of the Old Goa Police Staff. In his reorganisation proposal Shri Balakrishna Shetty had recommended refresher courses for various ranks from PCs to DySPs. I believe all the Old PSIs have already gone through a refresher course at PTS. Some refresher courses have been started at PTS for HCs and ASIs. It is necessary that all the old staff of HCs and ASIs should be put through these refresher courses quickly. Simultaneously it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken to organise refresher courses of about 6 weeks to 2 months duration for all the PCs of the old Goa Police. Besides drill and discipline, the PCs should also be imparted an elementary knowledge of law and police procedure also." 89

PTS has come a long way now. The syllabus for various courses is presently framed on the lines of the Gore Committee Recommendations and on an average 100 to 150 recruits pass out
from this School every year. To its credit excise, forest, and jail guards are also trained here very frequently.

During the period 1992-94, the staff and recruits joined together to construct a parade arena, a multi-purpose hall and also some minor works like bakery, piggery etc. They could lay beautiful gardens, lawns and planted fruit-bearing trees extensively to convert the otherwise dull and dark premises into a new attractive institution. Shramdan, donation of labour, was the basic principle in the success story. A lift irrigation system installed by them provides water copiously from the Madei river.

Government of Goa provided a substantial incentive of 30 percent of pay for the instructional staff of PTS in 1986. Though it was discontinued for a while from 1993, it was again revived in October 1995.

Training of Gazetted Officers and Upper-subordinates:

While the constabulary are trained at PTS, the upper-subordinates and Gazetted officers are sent for basic training in Institutions of other States. The DySPs of Goa Police who were directly recruited underwent their training either at National Police Academy, Hyderabad or at Police Training College, (now Maharashtra Police Academy), Nasik. The directly recruited PSIs have so far been sent either to PTC, Nasik or to PTS, New Delhi.

Specialised training:
In order to modernise the force and to keep the men abreast of the latest developments in policing, officers and men of Goa Police are sent to various Institutions outside Goa for various courses. Over 125 officers and men attended the courses in bomb disposal, ranger commandos, and personal security officers at N.S.G., Manesar. Some have attended courses in weapons; and tactics, VIP security, forged currencies, finger prints, passport and foreigners' matters, scientific investigation, unarmed combat, handling of explosives, crime detection, wireless systems, traffic control, vigilance, counter-intelligence, computers, anti-hijacking, anti-terrorism, document examination, narcotic drugs, laying traps, economic offences etc. Such an exposure to various courses constantly enlightens them and brings their knowledge on par with those in the rest of the Country. At least 30 percent of the force have attended some specialised course or other.

Other Units

Traffic Cell:

The volume of traffic in Goa at the time of liberation was insignificant. It was mainly in the eighties and nineties that it has grown manifold.

In 1986 there was a strength of 1 PI, 4 PSIs, 9 ASIs, 8 HCs and 36 PCs distributed over Panaji, Mapuca, Margao, and Vasco Traffic Cells. It was utilised for regulation duties only at points like, (i) manning of bus stands, and (ii) manning of
important junctions in a single shift. But the inadequacy was felt in dealing with the problem which consisted of road accidents and congestion on the roads. There was a steady increase in road accidents from 1055 in 1980 to 1557 in 1985. Similarly, the growing townships of Mapuca, Ponda, Margao, and Vasco were showing strains of parking problems. Police had to regulate traffic, enforce the traffic law, educate the public in road safety and at the same time study the problems and improvements and liaise with various agencies of the Government, i.e., engineering dept., KTC., transport dept., tourism department, municipalities, collectorate etc.

Traffic functions being those which cannot be ignored, were being managed by withdrawing manpower from GRP and police stations. Thus as many as 1 PI, 4 PSIs, 10 ASIs, 19 HCs and 90 PCs were deployed at Panaji, Margao, Mapuca and Vasco. In addition, about 20 Home Guards were also being deployed.

A detailed study report and proposal was therefore prepared by the then IGP Shri P.S. Bawa, for enhancement of staff in March 1986, which had finally culminated in the sanction of the posts of 1 DySP, 1 PI, 2 HCs and 20 PCs by Government of India in the first phase in 1987 and 1 PI, 3 PSIs, 9 HCs, and 34 PCs in the second phase by the Goa Government in 1988. As of October 1995, the total strength of Traffic Unit in Goa was 1 DySP, 3 PIs, 8 PSIs, 19 HCs and 90 PCs. In addition about 50 Home Guards are deployed for traffic duties regularly.

The traffic cell has an education wing which works under a
Police Inspector. Lectures are organised in schools and public places to educate the public regarding traffic rules etc. Audio-visual and publicity aids are frequently put to use in promoting the ideas of road safety.

The Traffic Unit works under the control of S.P. (Security & Traffic).

Tourist Police:

Goa is the most popular tourist destination in the Country. In the eighties and nineties, especially after the CHOG(M) Retreat in Goa in 1983, this place has become extremely popular and the tourism industry has been growing by leaps and bounds. The growth of tourists has been recorded as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>119387</td>
<td>8371</td>
<td>127758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>332534</td>
<td>34288</td>
<td>366822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>682545</td>
<td>62667</td>
<td>745212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>776993</td>
<td>104330</td>
<td>881323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>845404</td>
<td>210191</td>
<td>1059595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above growth has also necessitated an extra attention from Police to control touts, pickpockets etc. and also to protect the tourists from the fraudulent activities of some travel agencies and others. Police presence is required at the beaches, temples, churches, ferry points, bus stands, railway stations, check posts, airports etc. They can also help the tourists by providing appropriate guidance within the State.
In 1987, from the available staff of various Police Stations, policemen were deputed to cover the above requirements as far as possible. They were given red arm-bands with the words 'Tourist Police' written on them. This was done particularly during the tourist season, from September to May.

These arrangements were formalised when Government of Goa created the Tourist Police Unit in 1990 in the Directorate of Tourism for implementation of Goa Registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1982. The strength sanctioned was 1 DySP, 1 PI, 2 PSIs, 4 HCs, and 30 PCs. This strength was subsequently created in the Police Department in September 1990 with the arrangement that the expenditure will be adjusted by book adjustment by the Directorate of Tourism. Though the posts were created under the Department of Tourism, the staff is drawn from the Police department and their performance is mentioned through SP(NORTH). Aspects of supervision of work, discipline and command and control are thus with the Police. This police assists the Tourism Department officials in prevention of unauthorised and illegal stalls on beaches, and in implementing the provisions of the Goa Registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1982.

Women Police:

the Women Police made their footing in Goa Police with the constitution of a Women Police Unit by reviving the 3 pre-liberation permanent posts of 1 PSI and 3 HCs by the order of Government of Goa in February 1974. The posts were filled by women candidates. However, after their training instead of
constituting the Cell, the PSi was deputed for field duties and the Head Constables were deputed at the Airport which had pressing requirements, as till then one female clerk was performing the frisking duties at the Airport. Subsequently in 1980 Government of Goa permitted recruitment of 20 female constables, by cutting into the strength of male PCs. Later, again another 55 posts of male PCs were converted into posts for female PCs in 1988 and so on. Thus by 1995, by including all creations and conversions the women contingent in the department has grown up to 1 PI, 7 PSIs, 1 ASI, 12 HCs, and 162 LPCs.

Women Officers perform all the duties on par with the men, including investigation, night patrolling, law and order matters, VVIP duties, traffic etc. Whereas the Lady HCs and PCs are normally used for frisking work at the airport, escorting and guarding lady prisoners, office work at the police stations and other units, helping the investigating officers at the time to investigation and arresting ladies, in traffic control, wireless operation, and at the time of law and order and security arrangements. Their contribution in day and night patrolling etc. is negligible. The women police, due to their personal commitments like, family, pregnancy etc. normally scramble for white collar jobs in the department. This is particularly applicable to the PCS and HCs, who are generally reluctant to work for extended hours and holidays, and cannot take up field jobs.

Mounted Police:
Five horses were purchased by Goa Police from the holdings of Remount Training School and Depot, Saharanpur (UP) in Jan. 1990. Their names are Samrat, Noorjahan, Toofan, Mumtaz and Check. The Mounted Police Squad started functioning from 12.1.1990 with these horses and the department has spared the services of 1 HC and 7 PCs and trained them in this job. Syes were appointed on contract basis. Like in other forces, they are used in Goa also for ceremonial parades. But they were not found to be suitable for Law and Order and bandobast duties in Goa.

Due to certain managerial problems, the squad was dismantled by the Government and the horses were handed over to the Amateur Riding Club. However, it was subsequently revived in Dec. 1994.

**Home Guard & Civil Defence**

In the context of the emergency which arose as a result of the Chinese aggression in October 1962, Government of India advised all States/U.Ts to emerge their existing voluntary organisations with the statutory voluntary organisation of Home Guards, as it was considered that this organisation could serve as a power instrument for strengthening the will of the people to stand up to hardship and danger in the Country's hour of need. Government of Goa also established the Goa Home Guards Organisation in 1967 and the same was functioning under GOa Police Dept. Upto June 1981, with a strength of 400 Home Guards. In 1981, however, a full-fledged office for Home Guards and Civil Defence was established.
A target of 400 Home Guards was allotted by the Union Government in 1968 which was later enhanced to 600 in 1985. Subsequently 100 HGs were allotted to Daman and Diu after Goa became an Independent State in 1987, thus leaving a figure of 500 for Goa. There are 65 female Home Guards among 500 volunteers spread over various divisions in Goa. The figure are Panaji-110, Mapuca-110, Vasco-87, Margao-100, Bicholim-33, Valpoi-25, Ponda-20 and Pernem-15. These HGs are governed by the Bombay HGs Act, 1947, which has been applicable to the State.

The HGs are trained in drill, weapon training, fire discipline, crowd control, field craft, patrolling, map reading and Civil defence training including fire fighting, rescue, first aid, flood relief etc. The roles assigned to them include: a) to serve an auxiliary to the police and generally help in maintaining internal security, b) to help in any kind of emergency like air raids, fire, flood, epidemics etc. They also have to play a vital role in civil defence, like incident control, reconnaissance parties, rescue parties, trailer pump parties, mobile canteens etc.

In Goa they have been frequently deployed along with the local Police in maintenance of law and order, particularly during agitations and strikes, traffic duties, various bandobust arrangements, patrolling and crime prevention duties, and various miscellaneous functions.

The Civil Defence Unit which was being handled by the Collector of Goa was transferred to the combined organisation of
HG and CD in 1981. A full-fledged post of Dy.CGHG and DDCD was created to head this organisation. Administratively IGP is the ex-officio CGHG and DCD.

The Civil Defence wing of the organisation has 1 Dy.Controller Civil Defence, 2 CD instructors, 1 Steno, 3 LDCs, 1 driver, and 1 peon while the HGs wing has 1 Dist. Commandant who is also JSO CD, 1 Head clerk, 4 Platoon Commanders, 2 Hav-instructors, 1 UDC, 1 LDC, 1 driver, 1 steno, 3 peon and 1 sweeper. The organisation also has a medical officer. This staff forms the HQs.

At the Division and Police Station level, the SDPOs and Principal PTS are the ex-officio Div-Commandants for HGs, and the officers in-charge of Bicholim P.S., Pernem P.S. etc. are in charge of the HGs of their areas.

Civil Defence is an organisation of the people to minimise the effects of enemy action, to save life, to minimise damage to property, to maintain continuity of production and to maintain the morale of the people in times of war. It aims at restoring quick normalcy in essential services, Industrial Units and other walk of life after an attack. Panaji and Mormugao are classified as Category-I towns for the purpose of implementation of CD measures. The Civil Defence organisation is governed by the Civil Defence Act, 1968, which is a Central Act. There are in all 1613 CD volunteers in Mormugao and Panaji CD towns, on rolls.

Fire Brigade
It was only in the year 1984 that fire service has become an independent directorate. Until this time the police were undertaking this responsibility and a fire fighting unit was established at Police Head Quarters at Panaji. In addition to the equipment and fire appliances, a Mobile Fire Fighting Vehicle with its respective accessories was acquired by the Administration in Aug. 1969. As it was decided to have the Fire Fighting Unit organised and functioning under the Police Department and in view of the fact that the personnel were required to handle this equipments in the absence of trained staff, some of the men from the Goa Reserve Force were trained at the Andhra Pradesh Fire Service Training College, Hyderabad, in fire rescue work to form, in the meantime, the nucleus of the Fire Service Unit. Between Aug. 1974 to Feb. 1978, the unit was provided a staff of 5 sub-officers, 10 leading-firemen, 65 firemen and 10 driver-operators.

**Welfare Measures**

**Welfare Cell:**

In order to plan and execute various welfare measures for the policemen, a Police Welfare Cell has been set up which has a PSI and other staff working in it. It works under the supervision of SP(HQ). Apart from maintaining the Police Welfare Fund, the cell plans and coordinates various other welfare activities for the policemen.

**Welfare Fund:**

296
The Goa Police Welfare Fund was started as a welfare measure in 1966. The Fund has been raised by half yearly subscriptions from Police Officers and men, and performances of dramas, wrestling and football matches, premier shows besides other open-air competitions, with a view to providing amenities and comfort to police and their families and other low paid staff of the department. The subscription varied from 0.75 for a class IV employee to Rs.3.00 for a P.I. per month. Thus the total average annual contribution comes to Rs.3000. The total assets as of 31.8.95 were Rs.29,30,019.00, out of which Rs.5,05,000.00 were in fixed deposits in banks, while Rs.6,43,554.00 were in Saving Accounts in SBI for day-to-day transactions and the remaining amount of Rs.17,81,465.00 was in circulation in the forms of loans, advances etc.

The Fund is managed by a Committee headed by the IGP and is utilised for different purposes like ex-gratia payments, funeral expenses, spectacle aid, loans and advances in easy installments @ 6 per cent interest. Advances are given to set up Canteens and messes also. Tailoring classes etc. are organised. Cash awards are given to bright children of policemen on the basis of performance in schools. As per the Rules of the Fund, Rs.5,500/- is given to the family in the event of death of policemen while in service and Rs.10,500/- if the death occurs while on duty in any encounter with dacoits, criminals etc. The monthly contributions were increased with the range from Rs.5/- for the lowest paid to Rs.30/- for the IGP, on 27.1.1988. Subsequently
the Gazetted officers have been kept out of the Fund. Government of Goa provides a matching grant specially for the part of the Fund meant for Sports Activities.

Other activities:

The Police Consumers Cooperative Society at Panaji, was started with a capital of Rs.6010/- in 1969. It has a fair price shop also and sells various consumer items at reasonable prices.

In July 1993, the Goa Police Staff Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. was floated by the Department with the aim of granting loans to its members on low rate of interests. IGP is the ex-officio chairman of the Society.

As a welfare measure Police canteens are run at all major Police Stations and units. Similarly, recreation rooms and a library/reading room are provided at some places. A gymnasium has been started recently.

The Goa Police Football team was very popular sometime back, though presently it is lustless. Efforts are being made to recover the past glory. At the same time a Home Guards football team has also been floated recently.

Dispensary:

Another important welfare measure is looking after the health aspect of policemen and their families. There is one police Dispensary with a Police Medical Officer, who is on deputation from the Health Department of Goa Government, and a lady Doctor,
attached to the Civil Defence Unit, stationed at Police Head Quarters, Panaji. The doctor visits all PSs/Units into the State as per Schedule iterinary and attends to the medical needs of policemen and their families, and supplies them free medicines. As and when the treatment is not within the competence of the Police Dispensary the patients are referred to Government Hospital and the PMO follows up the case.

The Police Medical Officer is assisted by a male nurse, a compounder (Pharmacist) and a peon, sanctioned in 1968. He also has a clerk sanctioned later.

A separate budget sub-head is provided for the procurement of medicines and maintenance of the dispensary.

Montepio:

The Institution called 'Montepio da Policia do Estado da India' (in short Police Montepio) was established by the erstwhile Portuguese Government by Legislative Diploma No. 1771 dated 20th March 1958, for the welfare of such members of the police force who become its members and made contribution thereto with the fund collected out of the contribution by its members. The said ex-police Montepio acquired certain buildings at various places. This welfare Association also raised funds through various social and other activities organised in aid of the association. The 'Montepio' catered to the needs of the staff of this Department and their families to some extent by providing residential quarters constructed for the benefit of its members. It also provided other benefits and amenities to the staff of the
Department by way of loans, etc. As far as accommodation is concerned 209 residential quarters- 68 at Altinho, Panaji, 12 at Ponda 12 at Mapuca, 12 at Bicholim, 23 at Valpoi, 28 at Vasco, 12 at Sanguem, 42 at Margao had been distributed to the officers and men of this Department at very nominal rents, thereby alleviating to some extent the problem of accommodation.

However, after liberation, the then Military Governor by his order on 22-5-1962 repealed the said Diploma Legislative No. 1771 and directed that all the assets and liabilities of the said ex-Police Montepio be vested in the Liquidator, appointed by the Administrator of the Union Territory. It was found that apart from other assets, cash of Rs 58,829 was with the Montepio.

However, the member entered into a protracted litigation in various courts challenging the order, and finally on 10-8-1988, the Supreme Court of India upheld the order and directed payment of Rs.5000/- to each of its members. Thus, after paying the compensation, Government of Goa became the owner of the assets.

Police Housing

Apart from Montepio quarters, there was no Government accommodation available to the police personnel at the time of liberation. Once Government of India included Police Housing under the 5-year plan, Goa Police also took advantage of it and plans were made from time to time to construct houses at various places. The objective was to ensure that Policemen were available at short-notice in case of any emergencies in view of
the essential nature of their duties and at the same time as a welfare measure for the hard working and fully-occupied policemen and their families.

The aim of the Scheme is to provide family accommodation to all member of the force as far as possible within a reasonable period. With this aim in view, efforts are made to acquire land in the vicinity of Police Stations as far as possible.

The level of satisfaction achieved in respect of family accommodation by October 1994 was only 35.14 per cent, though much better than many other states. The strength of Goa Police is 3541 in 1995 and the number of police personnel provided with family accommodation is 1169. Up-to the rank of PIs, rent-free accommodation is provided.

As of 1995, the requirement of quarters of this department is 3541. From a zero level the department has so far reached some respectable figure. Yet, much is left to be done. The present position is 833 'A' type, 272 'B' type, 48 'C' type and 10 'D' type quarters are available. And 1 'E' type, 1 'D' type, 9 'C' type, 72 'B' type and 36 'A' type quarters and bachelors accommodation at GRP Camp, Altinho, Panaji are under construction. Physical targets proposed for 1994-95 are 36 'B' type, 12 'C' type type quarters and 1 barrack at the GRP Camp.