"Police is as improved state of society. Next to the blessings which a nation derives from the excellent constitution and system of general laws are those advantages which result from a well regulated and energetic plan of police conducted and enforced with purity, activity, vigilance, and discretion."

--Patrick Colquhoun.
POLICING

HISTORY OF POLICING:

The system of Policing in India dates back to the ancient times. There is very little data available regarding the system that prevailed in ancient India. References can be found in the Vedas to the "Gramin" meaning a village official. He was protector of life and property of the villagers. Vedas have mentioned about certain crime and punishments. There are also indication of collection of secret intelligence regarding security and other matters through spies at that time. Kautilya's Arthashastra describes a system of spies whose duty was to keep watch and ward in villages. The Policing system was organised on the basis of land tenure. The land-lord was enjoined to apprehend all those who disturbed the public peace and restore stolen property. The village responsibility was imposed through a headman assisted by one or more village watchmen. The watchmen kept vigil at night, found out all arrivals and departures, reported on the bad-characters and suspicious persons to the headman and kept a watch over strangers. A.L. Basham correctly writes* "The rural police system is as old as recorded Indian history and had continued unchanged by the tides of conquest, consolidation and anarchy that have swept over India in the past millennia".

The present system of police has its nucleus in ancient India. No separate body which could be termed as "Police" actually existed at that time and a military cum-civil police force was imposed upon the people which kept the population under control by its repressive measures. Gupta Kings ruled with elaborate system of police. The Kings had spies for the detection of criminals and crime. The towns had elaborate system of police. The head of the town police was Nagarpal or Kotwal, a word which is still common for the incharge police officer of the central police station

* A.L. Basham. The wonder that was India 1974 London.
and town. Although the post may go back to Mauryan times, the clearest details of his power and duties comes from Moghul sources, specially the Din-i-Akbari or the diary of Akbar (1556-1605). Kotwal raised his own force and used to maintain order in the town.

In the history of the growth of police in the country, the first ruler who made some significant contribution was Allauddin Khilji. He organised a system of secret police to report on any disobedience of his orders and apprise him of plots or stratagems against him. The Mughals did not directly have any policing in rural areas. They merely adopted the system of autonomous village community.

The first attempt for properly organising the law and order apparatus in the country was brought about by the British. In 1609 when Captain Hawkins, trader for the East India Company reached Surat. Almost after 150 years, the Company started to play a role in the processes of Government. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis the Governor General of India, took police administration in his own hand from jamindars. Districts were divided into parts and each part was administered through Darogha. This system did not function well and in 1814 the Company abolished this system and established traditional method of village policing under Collector.

Due to permanent settlement in 1789 the Collector had to use Darogha to supervise village police. The revolt of 1857 had shaken the British. The Government of India Act passed in 1858 abolished the Company and transferred the governance of India to the Queen in Parliament. The I.P.C. in 1860 and Cr. P.C. in 1862 were enacted. Police Act of 1861 created New system with Inspector General of Police as head of police in State with District Magistrate responsible in district. Superintendent of Police was asked to supervise village police also. Darogha became sub-inspector of police. This new police system was not able to function properly. Complaints of Corruption, high handedness and inefficiency, was
reported to the Viceroy. In 1902 Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, set up a new police commission. In its report commission mentions:

"The police is far from efficient, it is defective in training and organization; it is inadequately supervised; it is generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive; and it has utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people".

The word Police is derived from the word "Politeia" or its Latin equivalent 'Politia'. The other derivatives of these Greek or Latin roots are 'Polity' or 'Policy'.

'Politia' stands for citizenship, or state or administration of government. The Latin root 'Politia' Stands for state or administration or civilization. The corresponding French word 'Polis' means city or town.

The present day meaning of the word 'Police' is the system for the preservation of order and enforcement of law and the internal government of a state, that is the regulation or control of a community or a state through the exercise of the constitutional powers of a government. The other meaning of the word 'Police' is the body of civil servants who are employed for executing the police functions of the state, that is who enforce the laws and regulations which a state frames for the good of the people in furtherance of all of its policy or principles. Police is "Staid guardian" of the public peace. The present police system is the product of a series of compromises between conflicting principles or ideas. Character of police is beautifully described in the report of Royal Commission on the Police 1962 of Great Britain in following words.**

"In contrast to other public services such as health and education, the rationale of police service does not rest upon any single and definite concept of public

* The report of Indian Police Comm. 1902-1903 P-150
Thus it is to the public good that the police should be strong and effective in preserving law and order and preventing crime: but it is equally to the public good that police power should be controlled and confined so as not to interfere arbitrarily with personal freedom. The result is compromise. The police should be powerful but not oppressive; they should be efficient but not officious; they should form an impartial force in the body politic, and yet be subject to a degree of control by persons who are not required to be impartial and who are themselves liable to police supervision.

History of Police in the Chhattisgarh

The history of Policing in Chhattisgarh region is known, after Marathas came into power in the 18th Century. Haihaya dynasty which ruled this region for almost 900 years from 9th Century A.D. to 18th Century A.D. has left no trace of its police system. Judging from the traditions of the people, one can conclude that kingdom was divided into Talukas. Talukdars maintained peace in their area, raising their own force. With advent of Marathas Patil and Mamladtar and Sar-Subedar posts were created under Peshwa. Institution of Panchayat was introduced and amicable settlements were encouraged. However Maratha Rule lasted for only sixty years and left no regular systems of policing, but when Sir Richard Jenkins was appointed Resident at the court during the minority of Raghoji III, Chhattisgarh came under the influence of British system of administration. In 1861-62 this region got the regular civil Police with Zamindars maintaining their own Zamindari Police.

The Police Act of 1861, brought a uniform Police system. Lt. Col. Taylor became the first IGP of Central Provinces. The village Police or Kotwars were kept directly under the Malquzars and were paid by them.

The Zamindari Police in the Chhattisgarh division,
was allowed to continue in larger and more remote Zamindaris, in which it was both difficult and expensive for the government to maintain a force of regular Police.

In 1948, 14 state of Chhattisgarh Agency were integrated in the State of Madhya Pradesh. This integration created problem of re-organising the Sub-standard police system of these States. They were grouped into the districts of Raigarh, Surguja and Bastar, and the remainder to Durg District. The Police of these States was re-organised on the Lines of the rest of the M.P.

Classification of Police Force:

The Staff of the state police consists of:

i/ The administrative and superintending staff.

ii/ The district executive force.

iii/ The criminal Investigation Department.

iv/ The Intelligence branch

v/ The Special armed force.

vi/ The training institutions

vii/ The Harijan Kalyan Branch

1. Under section 4 of the Police Act 1961 the administration of the police throughout the general police districts of MP is vested in the Director General of Police. He is assisted by Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Assistant Inspector General of Police. The Superintendent of Police, in jurisdiction of each District Magistrate is the head of the police force, assisted by one or more Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

2. The district executive force consists of:

a/ district police for the maintenance of the peace and the prevention and investigation of crime.

b/ The Reserve Police for supressing disorders of the peace, quelling riots and furnishing esc orts in special cases.

d/ The mounted police for dealing with serious breaches of peace. Its executive officers are
a/ Inspectors
b/ Sub-Inspectors
c/ Subedar
d/ Assistant Sub-Inspector
e/ head Constables.
f/ Constables.

3. The criminal investigation department consists of:

a/ The Investigating Staff.
b/ The Criminal Intelligence Bureau.
c/ The finger Print Bureau Bhopal.

4. & 5. The Intelligence Branch Consists of special Branch of the state. Special Armed force consists of 22 Battalion spread over the entire state, S.A.F is trained to be used in extreme law and order duties and in anti-dacoity operations.

5. Training institutions. The state has one training college at Sagar to train Deputy Superintendents and Sub-Inspectors, Six police training schools train recruit constables.

..7. The Harijan Kalyan Branch deals with cases of S.C. and S.T. only.

Distributional Pattern of Police service centres in Chhattisgarh Region.

Chhattisgarh is covered by 5 districts each having one Superintendent of Police. There are 27 police stations in district Durg, 18 in District Rajnandgaon, 36 in District Raipur, 35 in district Bilaspur and 21 in district Raigarh. Police station is the smallest unit of police administration. Basic work of crime control and maintenance of law and order is inforced from police station unit. Other higher units are only supervisory and for aid and advice to the police station staff. For a group of police stations there is one Circle Inspector, for one or more circles one Dy. Superintendent incharge called S.D.O.(P)/C.S.P. The Supdt. of Police
is incharge of the district. Beside police stations, each district has reserve lines, which caters for reserves to be maintained for law and order, and provides shadows and guards. It caters for all miscellaneous duties in the district. In each district criminal investigation department is headed by Inspector or Sub-Inspector. For intelligence purposes a unit headed by Inspector/Sub-Inspector is sanctioned at the district head quarters. For prosecution of cases a group of A.P.Ps are sanctioned in the places where judicial courts are established. A number of traffic men are sanctioned for maintenance of traffic regulation mostly in district head quarters and Tahsil places and towns with sizeable population. Each district has its own control room and women police.

Police service centres are mostly located in district and Tahsil headquarters and in some important villages. These centres do not necessarily occupy the central position in the area which they serve. The district headquarters of Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Raigarh are located in one corner of the district. District head-quarters, sub-divisions and police stations were located at the places which were centres of government in early days. Growth of these centres have historical back ground.

Hierarchical and Special Distribution of Police personnel in Chhattisgarh Region.

Subject to general control of Director-cum-Inspector General of Police, MP, Bhopal, the Superindence of the Police in Chhattisgarh Region vests in the Inspector General of Police Bhilai and Bilaspur. Following chart shows hierarchical patterns:-

* Source: Booklet on MP Police- Statistical data as on 28.2.87
**Other Units of Police which are not part of Spatial distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Raipur</th>
<th>Durg</th>
<th>Rajnandgaon</th>
<th>Bilaspur</th>
<th>Raigarh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.P.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addl. S.P.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dy. S.P.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insp.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI/Subedar</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.S.I.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.C.</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consts.</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>1119</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The police force in the Chhattisgarh region is headed with officers of the rank of Inspector General of Police with headquarters at Bilaspur and Bhilai. They are assisted by two Dy. Inspectors General with headquarters at Bilaspur and Raipur. In all the districts of this region the police force is headed by Supdts. of Police with headquarters at Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur Bilaspur and Raigarh. There are three special armed police Battalions headed by Commandants with head quarters at Bhilai Korba and Raigarh. There is one training School to train recruit constables with a Supdt. as its Chief. In addition there is one S.P. EOW dealing with Economic Offices, One S.P. Vigillance dealing with corruption cases with head quarter at Raipur, and one Superintendent Railway Police at Raipur.

These units are independent of Zonal I.G.P. and are responsible to their parent departments head quartered at Bhopal.

In each district S.P. is assisted by number of Gazetted assistants. In Major districts like Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Addl. S.P. are posted to Assist the S.P. Each districts is divided into circles and each circle is headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector. Lately number of circles have increased and all the important Police Stations have also been converted into an independent circle. Each circle includes one or more Police Station headed by Station House Officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector or Inspector. Police Stations is the smallest and most important unit of Police department. Some times out-posts are sanctioned the help the Police Station to maintain order in distant areas.

At the district head-quarters there are other branches like C.I.D., S.B. D.R.P Lines, Control Rooms, Traffic prosecution. These branches help the district Police.
Dy. Supdt. of Harijan Kalyan and training are also posted at Raipur and Bilaspur.

Special distribution of Police units are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Circle</th>
<th>Police Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CSP 2 Bilaspur</td>
<td>1. Kotwali</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Civil Lines</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3. Sarkanda</td>
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<td>4. Torba</td>
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<td>5. Tarabar</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Addl. S.P. Bilaspur</td>
<td>1. Takhatpur</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Seorinarayan</td>
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<td>3. Pamgarh</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Ratanpur</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CSP Darri</td>
<td>1. Darri</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Kartala</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Addl. S.P. Korba</td>
<td>1. Katghora</td>
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<td>2. Pali</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D.S.P.(Hq) Bilaspur</td>
<td>1. Hirri</td>
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<td>2. Masturi</td>
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<td>3. Chakrabhata</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DSP Bilaspur</td>
<td>1. Gaurella</td>
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<td>2. Marwahi</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3. Pasan</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4. Kota</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SDOP Mungeli</td>
<td>1. Mungeli</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Lormi</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Pandariya</td>
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<td>4. Patharia</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>5. Lalpur</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Kunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DSP Janjgir</td>
<td>1. Janjgir</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Akaltara</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Champa</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Shakti</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Jaijaipur</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. Baradwar</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Debra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raigarh</td>
<td>1. SP Raigarh</td>
<td>1. Raigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Chakradharnagar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. DSP Raigarh(Hq)  
1. Gharghoda  
2. Turnar  
3. lailunga  
4. Chhal

3. SP Sarangarh  
1. Kharasia  
2. Fosor  
3. Sarangarh  
4. baramkela  
5. Sarinya.

4. DSP Patthalgaon  
1. Dharmjaigarh  
2. Kapoo  
3. Patthalgaon  
4. Kansawel  
5. bagbahar

5. Addl. SP Jashpurnagar  
1. Jashpurnagar  
2. Pharsabahar  
3. Bageshcha  
4. Kunkuri  
5. Sanna

3. Raipur  
1. CSP Raipur  
1. Kotwali  
2. Azad Chowk  
3. Ananaka  
4. Khamtarai

2. CSP Civil Lines  
1. Civil Lines  
2. Gapj  
3. Purani Basti

3. DSP Hq. Raipur  
1. Arang  
2. Dhariswana  
3. Abhangur  
4. Mana  
5. Kharora

4. DSP Baloda Bazar  
1. Baloda Bazar  
2. Bhatapara  
3. Palari  
4. Wasdol  
5. Bhilaiagarh  
6. Sarsiwa  
7. Simga  
8. Neora

5. DSP Mahasamund  
1. mahasamund  
2. Pithora  
3. Sraipali  
4. Basana  
5. Bag-Bahara.  
6. Tungaon  
7. Gariaband  
8. Chhura
6. SDIP Dantali
1. Dantali
2. Arjumi
3. Kurud
4. Rajim
5. Magarlod.

1. CSP Rajhara
1. Balod
2. Guroor
3. Arjunda
4. Dondilchara
5. Pinkapar
6. Dondi
7. Rajhara
8. Mahamaya
9. Mainpur
10. Deobhog.

2. CSP Durg
1. Durg
2. Mohanagar
3. Pulgaon

3. CSP Bhilai
1. Bhilai Nagar
2. Bilahbatti
3. Nawai
4. Utai

4. CSP Chhawani
1. Chhawani
2. Purani Bhilai
3. Nandini

5. DSP Hq Durg
1. Patan
2. Dhamda
3. Ran Chirai

6 SDIP Bemetara
1. Bemetara
2. Barela
3. Khamaria
4. Saja
5. Navagarh
6. Radghat

5. Rajnandgaon
1. CSP Rajnandgaon
1. Rajnandgaon
2. lalbag

2. DSP Hq Rajnandgaon
1. Dongargarh
2. Chhuriya
3. Ambagharg Chowki
3. SDOP Kawardha
   1. Chhuee Khadan
   2. Gardai
   3. Kawardha
   4. Pipariya
   5. Sahaspur Lohara
   6. Bodala
   7. Rengkhar

4. SP Rajnandgaon
   1. Dongargarh
   2. Bagh Nadi

Socio-Economic Status of Policemen.

Policemen in India come from different strata of society. The officers of the Indian Police Service are recruited on the All India Competitive basis and come mostly from higher middle classes. Non-IPS officers are recruited mainly at three levels (1) as Dy. S.P., (ii) as Sub-Inspector and (iii) as Constable. While Dy. S.P. and Sub-Inspector recruited on competitive basis again come from middle and higher middle class society, constables are recruited from middle and lower class of society. David H. Bayley writes.*

"While I.P.S. Officers are better educated than their counter-parts in the United States or Great Britain, constables are very much below the standard for constables or patrolmen in the west. This is another illustration of an often-made generalization about Indian Society; that along any continuum wealth, taxation, levels of education - extremes are apt to be much farther apart than in a developed nation".

Who are the men of constabulary? Where do they come from? What castes predominate? Data on these lines are not kept in any unit, yet it is general impression with the people that more than 50% policemen of the Chhatisgarh region are from Uttar Pradesh and most of the constables

come from villages. Caste of each constable recruit is mentioned in his service roll. But consolidated date is not maintained at district level. Caste is only noted in case of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe who are thereby allowed certain exemptions in recruitment. The caste is a force of consequence in India today, few people would deny. David H. Bayley writes "If caste is as pervasive in its influence as it is generally accepted, can a police force operate effectively, if it does not reflect the caste composition of the area in which it must act or is utterly heterogeneous in caste makeup".

The author has collected data about caste composition of subordinate policemen of Raipur district. The data is representative in character, and the ratio would be almost the same in other districts of the region too.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Brahmin</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rajput</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Scheduled Tribe</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Scheduled Caste</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sahu (Teli)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kurmi</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rawat</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Maratha</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Christian</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mohammendans</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jaisawal (Kalar)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Gosai</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Marar (Patel)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nai</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Others</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government has reservation for the tribals and Harijans in the police force as it is in other services. The scheduled castes get 15% reservation and Scheduled tribe has a share of 22%. If we keep apart the reserve posts we find that Brahmins dominate the police force of the district. They constitute 26.4% of the total constabulary, Rajputs come next with 13.1% share. Other castes have meagre representation with Teli 7.28%, Kurmi 5.69%, Rawat (Yadav) 3.9%, Maratha 2.2%, Christians 2.2% Mohammedans 1.8%, Jaiswal 1.20%, Gosai 1.1%, Marar 1.16% and Nai 1.1%.

Tribals and Harijans have entered in service mostly due to reservation. If we exclude them for counting the composition of different castes among general caste policemen picture would be more lop-sided. While Brahmins who are only 2.9% and Rajputs with less than one percent of the total population share almost 40% of the total police force. The general impression that constabulary of the region comes from lower class of society is not true. In Indian society social status of a person is decided on the basis of his caste and social standing.

Head Constable is the most important functionary of the police department. He comes in contact of the people most. The caste wise ratio of the head constables are more lop-sided in Raipur district. Following is the caste-wise number of head constables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahman</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajput</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Harijan</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Rawat</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teli</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maratha</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Lop-sided caste composition is reflected in police-public relations. People of mostly lower class and lower class communities consider the force as a superior class. Since the most of the force is not one of them they have little faith and sympathy for police. Since the people are docile and simple, police is very much feared and despised. Unless caste composition of Chhattisgarh police changes drastically by inducting members of backward communities in it the image of exploiter police will continue in the region.

Policemen generally come from poorer section of society. The pay scales which have been sanctioned to them is compared favourably only with peon, forest guard and inskilled unorganised agricultural labour. The entire police force has been balanced at such a level that to think of giving status and emoluments equals to officers does not arise.

Government of MP had sympathetic consideration on the plight of policemen and in the year 1982 improved the pay-scales to all the ranks of state police. Although the new pay scales are improvement on previous scales, much is required to be done. The condition of policemen is not much different from that described by S.M. Evard in 1912. He has mentioned: "There is perhaps, no other country in the world claiming to be civilised, in which more is expected of the police and less is given to them in the way of encouragement and material advantages. The Government periodically hands out
a string of decorations and indigenous titles or issues an official egology of the work of the police but the rank and file in some provinces still find themselves handicapped in the struggle for existence by inadequate emoluments and wretched housing”.

"The wretched service conditions of the police in India, are further proved by the fact that in 1955 the average cost of policemen in United Kingdom was Rs. 11950.00 while that in India was only 1194.00".

Police work is onerous. Police men is on duty for all 24 hours of the day. He has to face variety of problems. He functions under tremendous strain. Most of the middle aged policemen are suffering from ailments. Besides poor service conditions the attitude of public towards police is distressing. Police is looked down as oppresser a legacy of British days. Says Mr. D.P. Kohli, Ex-Director C.B.I.

"At the end of policemen's tiring day, he is always stude with two regrets, the party helped seldom remembers, the party punished never forgets".

The promotional prospect of lower policemen are not very bright. Police administration is based on police station as main unit. There is not much scope to improve the organisation where promotional prospects can be improved.

The Indian police commission of 1902-1903 recommended that looking to the nature of job, all policemen should be provided houses near the place of their work. Even today, only 40% policemen are accommodated in government houses while they are entitled to have rent free quarter. Police housing has been neglected by successive government. Today it has become an acute problem.

For want of government accommodation, policemen are entitled for rented house. With soaring prices, it is impossible to get suitable house for prescribed rent-limit.
National police commission headed by Shri Dhumwoer has recommended that the police constable should be paid the wages equal to the skilled labour being paid in factories. No state government has accepted this recommendation.

Ratio of Policemen coming from out of the Chhattisgarh Region

With the new recruitment policy of the government of MP the representation of local police has increased in the force immensely. Now only 34% of the constabulary is from outside of Chhattisgarh region. Rest 66% come from within the region. Only 22% of the force in Raipur district is from out of state. Now the police in Raipur district is more or less local in character.

Technical Facilities:

Police service still has more reliance on man than matter. The old method of investigation is still in practice. New technical facilities are being extended by the government to facilitate police to maintain law and order. These facilities are of two types.

1. to improve communication in police department.
2. to provide experts opinion to aid the investigation of crime.

To improve communication: to improve police reaction to deal with any situation, radio-wireless sets and vehicle transport is necessary. At the state level these facilities are being supervised by Dy. I.G. of Police Tele-communication and Dy. I.G. of Police planning and provisions. Chhattisgarh region has a well developed wireless system. Motor transport has become necessary for the police force. Following is the sanctioned strength of vehicle.
The transport available with the police in this region is insufficient. Heavy vehicles are needed to carry the force from one place to another. Medium vehicles should be made available to every gazetted police officer and each police station. Motor cycle are supplied to Inspectors and Sub-Inspector for various duties. Government of India have prescribed that each Police Station be provided with a vehicle. At present even all urban police stations are not supplied with transport. With widespread jurisdiction even rural station need quick transport to enhance the police efficiency.


Police is an essential service. It has to serve the people. The number of policemen to be posted in certain area depends upon many factors. Most important of them are; Population, Area, Crime rate and law and order problems. In Chhattisgarh Region police force was re-organised by British on the patterns of rest of India. Police stations were opened in the interior places to serve certain group of villages. Opening of new units continued whenever need arose. Major increase in police force occurred in 1959, 61 and 71. Six police stations with sufficient number were opened at Bhilai Bhatti, Bhilai Nagar, Chawani, Old Bhilai, Rajhara and Nandini, with inception of Bhilai steel plant;
CHHATTISGARH REGION
RATIO BETWEEN POLICE FORCE AND IPC CRIME

INDEX
POLICEMEN PER 100 IPC CRIME

- 20
- 15 - 20
- 10 - 15
- < 10
Police force in Chhattisgarh has been always inadequate. During the seventh finance commission from 1978 to 1983 number of new police stations were opened and force in traffic branch and in technical branches were increased. New police stations were opened at Lal Bag in district Rajnandgaon, Newai, Mohan Nagar, Pulgaon and Dondi in district Durg, Khamtarai, Amanaka, Purani Basti, Civil Lines and Arjunda were opened in district Raipur, Darri, Sarkanda, Tarbahar, Torba and Lal Bag were opened in district Bilaspur. The strength of traffic & other branches increased.

Special Distribution of Policemen Area - Policemen Ratio:

The author has drawn the ratio of policemen for per 100 sq.km. It varies from one police station to another police station. The ratio is 3 policemen in places like Kartala for per 100 sq.km. and 1104 policemen in Kotwali Raipur. The variation is natural. In city population is concentrated. The total area of a police station is naturally very small. The variation is from town to rural area is quite evident. Area wise there are more policemen in Rajnandgaon Durg, Bilai, Raipur and Bilaspur, urban Police Stations. Next comes, places of commercial and religious importance and Tehsil headquarters. Police Stations like Darri, Balco, Gourella, Mangeli, Kawardha, Champa, Shakti, fall under this category, which are of semi-urban nature. Towns are centres of commerce, administration, cultural educational and social activities. The lowest ratio of policemen per 100 sq.km. is in the interior areas mostly covered by forests and sparse population. These police station are Baradwara, Lalpur, Lormi, Hirri, Patharia, Pangarh, Kortala, Marwahi, Kunda, Ratangpur Kota, Chakrathota, Pali, Saraipali, Tumgaon, Arang, Kasdol, Sihawa, Bag Behra, Palari, Chhura, Ranchirai, Patan, Pulgaon, Arjunda, Saja, Pinkapar, Newagarh, Mohla, Churia, Piparia, Gandai, Bagnadi, Sahaspur Lohara, Rengakhar, Bodla, Chouki, Bagicha, Lailunga, Sanna.
The area is not very important factor deciding the number of policemen. Area may not have any bearing on the density of policemen. City police station with small area have large number of policemen while rural and sparsely populated areas have very few policemen. Although area plays an important role in deciding the boundaries of any police station, it has little to do with the number of policemen to be posted in that unit.

Population - Policemen Ratio

The author has tried to find out the ratio of policemen posted in police station for every one lakh population. The ratio of more than 50 policemen for per lakh population is available at police stations of Dhamtari, Raipur, Kotwali, Civil Lines, Purani Basti, Amanaka, Khamtarai, Torba, Bilaspur, Kotwali, Bilaspur, Civil Lines, Tarbaha, Sarkanad, Balco, Mungeli, Rajnandgaon, Mohan Nagar, Durg, Bilai Bhati, Chawani, Newai, Gariabandh. Ratio of 30 to 49 policemen per lakh population is available at Raigarh, Garkhoda, Dabra, Shakti, Champa, Korba, Pasan, N/garh, Kawardha, Bemetara, Bhatpara, Baloda-Bazar, Nawara, Mahasamund, Balod, Mahamaya, Mohla, Bagnadi, Dongargarh, Khairagarh, Chhurkhadan. Under this categories, the police station are mostly of semi-urban nature. They are either tahsil or Block head-quarters. They are also centres of Social and Cultural activities.

Third Category of police station having ratio of 20 to 29 policemen per per one lakh population, are Jashpur Nagar, Kunkuri, Kasaben, Pathalgaon, Dharamjaigarh, Saria, Sarangarh, Jaijaipur, Sarsiwa, Katghora, Gourella, Kota, Akaltara, Janjgeer, Chhabraghat etc. These are small town police station, having some administrative setup, and rural shopping centres.
CHHATTISGARH REGION
DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE FORCE IN RELATION TO POPULATION

POLICEMEN PER 1 LAKH POPULATION
- MORE THAN 50
- 30 to 50
- 20 to 29
- LESS THAN 70

INDEX

Fig - 22
The fourth category of police station having the ratio of less than 20 policemen per one lakh population are Sanna, Bagicha, Kapu, Babahara, Lailunga, Tanga, Kartala, Chhal, Kharsia, Pilibhit, Pali, Narwahi Ratangpur, Lormi, Sihawa, Deobhog, Magarload, Chhura, Gurur, Dordi, Lohara, Ranchirai, Gandai, etc. These are mostly rural police stations. Area is large population is sparse. There head-quarters are in remote villages were no administrative office exists. There is hardly any social or cultural centre. Even places are little known for trade and commerce.

Thus we find high density of policemen in urban centres in comparison to rural areas. Cities and towns are centres of administrative and commercial activity, with frequent interaction of people more law and order problems are generated which requires more policing.

IPC Offences-Policemen Ratio

The relationship of crime with the number of policemen posted in this region is almost same for all police stations. There are two category of police stations having more than 20 policemen for every 100 IPC Offences.

1. Urban Police Station with lesser Crime incident:
   Under this category only those police stations are covered which have not very high incidence of crime. Urban police station having very high rate of crime do not fall under this category. Newly opened police stations are under this category.

2. Rural Police Stations with Less number of Offences:
   The rural police stations having least number of offences also show the more number of policemen in ratio to the total crime. The police stations of Sanna, Runkuri, Kapu, Saranggarh, Bilaigarh, Deobhog, Gareaband, Manpur, Nichla, Bagnadi, Pandaria, Lal Bag, Pusun fall under this category.
Police Station having 10 to 19 Policemen for every 100-IPC Offences:

There are 40 police stations in this region where less than 10 policemen are posted for every 100 IPC crimes. All these stations are rural in nature. Among them Gandai, Lohara, Dongargaon, Chhurai, Saja, Nandghat, Simga, Kharora, Abhanpur, Patan, Pulgaon, Lohara, Masturi, Pamgarh, are in the area which are densely settled. While Sihawa, Baghahra Basna, Pathalgaon Bagicha, Lailunga, Tamnar, Pusaur, Chhal, Marwahi, Pali, Kota, Lormi are mostly sparsely populated areas having forest zones.

Variation in Strength of Police Stations

The size of a police station is not uniform. It varies in area population, crime and number of policemen posted. Where 50 police stations are having more than 50 policemen, 22 have, 31 to 50 policemen, 23 police stations have 20 to 30, 49 police stations have 10 to 19 and 25 police stations have less than 10 policemen. The variation is traditional. In rural police station the typical strength of I.S.I. 2 HCs and 6 constables continues, Patan, Saja, Pinkaper, Nawagarh, Chhuria, Manpur, Piparia, Ghunka S/lohara, Rengakhar, Bagicha, Saria, Barankala etc. are the police stations, with this small strength. In other smaller police stations the strength is one S.I. Two HCs and eight constables.

Spatial Disparity of Police Distribution

The police strength sanctioned to police stations varies from police station to police station. Some of the police stations have high rate of policing in respect of crime and population while others have very low rate of policing.

High Rate of Policing for one lakh population and for 100 IPC Crime.

The police stations having more than 50 policemen for one lakh population and more than 20 policemen for every
100 IPC Crime are rated as stations with high rate of policing. Ten police stations Sarkanda, Tarbahar, Torba, Civil Lines Raipur, Khamtarai, Amanaka, Balod, Newai, Gariaband, Dhamtari come under this category. Except Gariaband and Dhamtari, others are newly opened police stations with large sanctioned strength. All are urban industrial police stations where population and crime are likely to increase in due course of time.

Very low rate of Policing for every one lakh population and for 100 IPC Offences;


Low Rate of Policing in Respect of Population and Crime.

Slightly better staffed than the above category, there are 11 police stations have low police rate in respect of crime and policing they are:

High rate of policing in respect of population and very low rate of policing in respect of crime.

The police stations where police is more than
average in respect of population but less in number in respect of crime are. 1. Chawani (71.1 and 10.4) Civil Lines Bilaspur (107 - 11.3) and Rajnandgaon 95.2 and 10.7). These are police stations who have higher frequency of law and order.

Very low rate of policing in respect of population and very high rate of policing in respect of crime.


Police Stations with very low police rate for 100 IPC offences and low police rate for the one lakh population.

The police stations with very low ratio of police in respect of crime and low ratio in respect of population are 5 in number. They are: Rathalgao, Kota, Chakarbhata Simga and Chhuriya. These are semi-urban police stations.

Very low police rate for one lakh population and low police rate with 100 IPC offences.


Spatial variations of Area & Population of Police Station:

The Chhattisgarh Region is full of extreme. The area of Police Stations vary from 2 sq. km. to 2775 sq.km. In Raigarh district smallest police station in area is Saria with 164 sq.km. area and largest P.S. is Sanna with 2900 sq.km. area. The average area of one police station in the district is 491 sq.km. In Bilaspur district the smallest police station in area is city Kotwali with 6 sq.km. area while largest police station is Kota with 1675 sq.km. area.
The average area of one police station in the district in 128 sq.km. which is largest in the region. In Durg district the smallest police station in area in P.S. Bhilai Nagar Kotwali with 10 sq.km. In Raipur smallest in P.S. Mana with 2 sq.km. area and largest in P.S. Kasdol with 1500 sq.km. area, with average of the district is 645 sq.km. Rajnandgaon is the smallest P.S. of district Rajnandgaon with 48 sq.km. of area and Dongargarh is largest P.S with 1504 sq.km. area the average area of one P.S. in the district is 686 sq.km.

Variation in Population of the police station is also noticed. In Raigarh District smallest P.S. in population is Saria with 36222 population, while most populated is Raigarh with 136100 population. The average population of one P.S. of the district is 74393. In Bilaspur average population of one P.S. is 79507 with smallest P.S. Tarhahar having only 30,000 population and most populated P.S. Mongal with 130558 population. In Durg P.S. Newai, a newly opened police station is having only 19000 population, with Chhawani, the most populated having 1,70,000 population. The average for one P.S of the district is 82155. In Raipur, Mana is smallest P.S. with 10,000 population and Arjuni is most populated with 165000 population. The average of one P.S. of the district is 886079.

In Rajnandgaon district smallest police station in respect of population is Rengakhar with 11168 people and most populated is Dongargarh with 116950 population. The average of one P.S. of district is 60625.

The average area of one Police Station in the region is 664 sq.km. while average population of one police station is 19104. The area wise distances are too large in the region and police service is not easily available in remote areas. Sometimes aboriginals have to travel 40 k.m. to lodge a report in the P.S. policing in respect of
population is not sufficient. In rural area one police station can serve only upto 60,000 people. In urban area this should be only 30,000.

District wise Ratio of Police in respect to Population, crime, area.

Following chart shows the variation of policing in Chhattisgarh Region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Ratio of Police per 10,000 of population as on 1986</th>
<th>Ratio of Police per 1000 crime</th>
<th>Ratio of Police per 100 sq.km.of area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bilaspur</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>244.13</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Durg</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>236.81</td>
<td>17.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Raipur</td>
<td>5.54</td>
<td>233.92</td>
<td>8.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Raigarh</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>283.34</td>
<td>5.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rajnandgaon</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>209.48</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rajnandgaon is poorly policed district. Durg being the densely populated and industrial area have more policemen in respect of its population. Urban centres have better average of Police Station and policemen than the rural areas in respect of population and area.

Spatial Gaps of Police Service in Chhattisgarh Region

The available data is sufficient to conclude that police service is insufficient in Chhattisgarh Region in comparison to other parts of the country and state. On an average there is one police station available for 5193 population, in M.P. which is much better in comparison to the average of this region. The police number is inadequate in respect of crime as well.

The gaps in police service exists in urban as well as rural areas. Crime and population is growing faster in urban centres. Number of police stations will increase.
At present Police Stations are proposed to be opened at Rajnandgaon, Bhilai, Korba, Bhatapara urban centres. (See Chapter Planning)

The rural countryside has been neglected in comparison to the cities. Wide gaps can be found in the vast expenses of rural Chhattisgarh. The contact of people in this area with police is much less than the city people. Villagers do not like the intervention of Police in their day to day affairs.

Villages have their own system of governing themselves. Village Panchayat is still very powerful institution in this region. Village police has also deep root in the area. The institution of Chowkidar is useful. It is suggested that regular policing in rural area need not be increased, except in areas where large gaps are existing in respect of crime and population.