CHAPTER - 2

ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONING

Maintenance of law and order has been a time honoured function of the State. However, it has become more significant in modern times. This is mainly on account of two reasons. Firstly, rapid growth of population, industrialisation and urbanisation have led to an immense increase in problems like agrarian and tribal revolts, political, ethnic and communal violence, labour and student unrests and terrorism and regionalism etc. Although such problems are rampant and quite common in the developing world but the developed countries like the United States\(^1\) are also not altogether free from such evils. Secondly, peace and order are the basic conditions for the over all socio-economic development—a goal which the administration in the contemporary societies, at least in the developing ones, strive to achieve.

These two factors have made the law and order administration of crucial significance in all the societies—whether developed or developing. But it is of utmost significance in a country like India where there are wide diversities in matters of religion, language, caste, culture, creed etc.

UNION GOVERNMENT AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Indian Constitution with its unique kind of federal structure, having a strong centralised bias\(^2\), places the subject of police in the State List of VII Schedule\(^3\). Consequently, police administration and maintenance of law and order becomes a responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, this
doesn't eliminate the role of the Central Government in police administration altogether. The Central Government is empowered to act on its own as well as to direct the State Governments in matters of police administration on account of inclusion of subjects like All India Services, Central Bureau of Investigation, preventive detention training of police officers, arms, ammunition, explosives, extradition, passports etc. in the Union List. In the Concurrent sphere also, on which the Central Government has the overriding jurisdiction, certain subjects like criminal law, criminal procedure, maintenance of public order, evidence etc. having a significant bearing on the police administration of the country, have been included. The Central Government's role in police administration is also related to making amendments to the basic police laws like the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Evidence Act, Indian Police Act etc.

At the central level, the administrative and coordinating role in the field of police administration is played by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which can, however, in no way, be called a Ministry for police affairs. It is the Home Ministry which is responsible for the maintenance of internal security and order in the country. The ministry provides assistance to the states in times of need by deputing extra forces either from the central reserve or from other states.

A brief description of the major aspects of the role played by the Home Ministry, is as follows -
1. The Union Government reserves the right to give directions to the State Governments to ensure full compliance with the laws made by the Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that state. In this regard there are several Central Acts which are basic to and affect the police administration of the country as a whole. It is through the power of giving directions concerning these Central Acts that the ministry supervises and controls the police administration in the States.

2. Another important occasion for the Home Ministry to control the police administration in the States is through the management and regulation of the Indian Police Service who serve the respective State Governments to which they are allotted and their service conditions are also governed by the States. However, it is the Home Ministry that lays down their general conditions of service. Besides, the ministry also provides training to the I.P.S. officials and even looks after matters pertaining to their discipline and conduct.

3. The administration of the Union Territories, which are directly governed by the President through an administrator, is a special responsibility of the Home Ministry. In this capacity, it also becomes the responsibility to organise police force in these territories.
4. The Union Home Ministry also plays a crucial role in coordinating the inter-state police activities. It is the Home Ministry that calls the meetings of the State Home Ministers, Home Secretaries and the D.G.P./I.G.P. This goes a long way in combating inter-state crime and defusing inter-state tensions in the field of police work.

5. The Ministry of Home Affairs also distributes several kinds of Police Medals and National Bravery Awards every year in recognition of the outstanding police services rendered by meritorious policemen in the states. Various kinds of police meets, games and sports competitions are also arranged by the ministry to keep the police personnel in good trim and high spirits.

6. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has also a lot to do for equipping the police properly eg. the ministry looks after the supply and provision of arms, ammunition, wireless sets and vehicles or police use at the state level. This role is critically important because it largely determines the police efficiency.

7. The emergency that followed the Chinese aggression of October 1962, which threatened the very security of the country resulted into the creation of Home Guards under Statute, by merging various voluntary organisations which were prevalent at that time in various states. However, the responsibility to create a network of Home Guards and an exclusive organisation of civil defence
in collaboration with the police departments in various states was again thrown on the Union Home Ministry.

Thus the Union Home Ministry regulates, controls as well as coordinates the police administration in the states and performs a large number of functions in this connection. For maintenance of law and order the Central Government provides assistance to the states, whenever required. To discharge this function the Central Government maintains a wide network of line and staff units which are shown in the following table.

Table 1
Central Police Agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Units</th>
<th>Mixed Units</th>
<th>Staff Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Reserve Police (CRPF).</td>
<td>11. Intelligence Bureau (IB)</td>
<td>11. S.V.P. National Police Academy</td>
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<td>7. Special Protection Group (SPG)</td>
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<td>8. National Security Guards (NSG)</td>
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</table>
A brief description of these units follows (I) line units

A. CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

The Central Reserve Police Force is one of the oldest Central police agencies in India. The meritorious services rendered by this force under the Crown Government led to its retention in the post-independence era also, though with a changed name-Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and function. CRPF is an armed reserve with the Central Government and comes under the Union List.

The major function of the CRPF is to assist the civil administration of the states and Union Territories in the task of restoration of peace and maintenance of law and order. The force may also be employed for the protection and security of the vital installations of the Central Government, ordnance factories and other central agencies in the states, in combating natural calamities or anti-dacoity problems etc.

B. BORDER SECURITY FORCE

A post-independence creation the Border Security Force (BSF) mans the country's international borders and provides a sense of security to the people living in these areas. It also deals with incidents of minor intrusions, illegal infiltrations and smuggling from across the border and coordinate the activities of various law and order agencies involved in the detection and prevention of crime on the border. Moreover, it also supplements the army in times of hostile confrontation.
Organised on the pattern Reserve Police Force, the Border Security Force is headed by a Director General of Police. The senior officers of the force are drawn from the Indian Police Force on deputation whereas the subordinate staff is recruited and trained within the organisation.27

C. CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE

In the year 1964 there were serious industrial disturbances in the states of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal thus highlighting the need of security in the major public sector undertakings. Keeping in view this fact, the parliament passed the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1966 which became operative from 10th March, 1969.

The major function of the CISF is to bring coordination between the state police and the industrial authorities and to make available the security and intelligence data regarding the anti-social elements, those who may pose a threat to the social peace, to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Located at New Delhi, the CISF is divided into three zones the northern, eastern and southern. The eastern and southern zones at Ranchi and Madras respectively are headed by two Inspectors General & while the northern zone is placed under the command and control of a Director General who also heads the CISF28

Technically speaking, the CISF is a watch-and-ward organisation rather than a police force. Consequently, its personnel may arrest and search but can't investigate.29
D. RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

The Railway Protection Force\textsuperscript{30}, as a successor to the watch-and-ward system of the Indian railways before independence, protects railway tracks and railway property and enforces legal and other administrative regulations concerning passenger and cargo traffic.\textsuperscript{31}

Divided into nine zones, the RPF is headed by a Director-General who is assisted by two Deputy Inspectors General at the headquarters. Each of the nine zones is headed by a Chief Security Officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General\textsuperscript{32}

It may be noted that RPF is a central police organisation and is totally different from Railway Police/Government Railway Police which is a branch of state police. It doesn't investigate railway crime nor is it used for patrolling purpose. However, it works in close cooperation with the state railway police to protect the railway property and ensure safe travel to the passengers\textsuperscript{33}.

E. INDO-TIBETIAN BORDER POLICE

Created on 24th October 1962, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) provides security to the northern borders of India.\textsuperscript{34} It has been created under the CRPF Act, 1949 as an armed force under the Union Government. ITBP is headed by an Inspector General of Police with Deputy Inspectors General incharge of the force in each of the three northern states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The senior cadre is drawn from the concerned state police force on depulation whereas the
subordinate staff is recruited and trained by the organisation itself.\textsuperscript{35}

The ITBP has a creditable record in the field of mountaineering and has been rendering valuable service to the administration by providing medical and educational facilities to the people in remote areas\textsuperscript{36}.

\textbf{F. ASSAM RIFLES}

Assam Rifles is the oldest central police organisation. It was created in 1835 with the name of 'Kachar Levy', to maintain law and order in the Luhsai Hills. It was given the present name of 'Assam Rifles' in 1941.\textsuperscript{37} In 1965, the Ministry of External Affairs, which managed its affairs, transferred its control to the Home Ministry. Since 1965, the force is placed under the superintendence and control of the Governor of Assam. However, for operational control, it comes under the Indian Army.\textsuperscript{38}

\textbf{THE DUTIES OF ASSAM RIFLES ARE:}

1. security and protection of the international border where it is placed;
2. maintenance of law and order in tribal areas of Assam; and
3. internal security duty wherever needed by the local police.
The National Security Guards (NSG) was raised after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They are also called 'Black Cats' because they wear the black dugnaus as uniform. It was originally set up as an anti-terrorist force. Although VIP security is not its normal function but it is deputed for this task because of the terrorist threat to them.

The headquarters of NSG are at New Delhi. However, almost the entire force reside in Manesar Camp near Gurgaon, where their training centre is located. It is headed by a Director General who is an Indian Police Service Officer of the rank of Director General of Police. The strength of the NSG is drawn largely from the Army, BSF, CRPF and such other forces which send their men on deputation to the N.S.G.

It is one of the youngest central police organisations. This Force has been raised purely for WVIP and particularly the Prime Minister's Security. The headquarters of SPG are at New Delhi, next only to the P.M.'s residence. It is headed by an Indian Police Service Officer of the rank of Director General of Police who is designated as Director. This force was created in the aftermath of Mrs. India Gandhi's assassination. The SPG men are trained at the NSG training centre, Manesar.

The SPG is responsible for the security of the Prime Minister particularly when he appears outside the confines of his residence or office. They are also responsible for coordinating
security measures in advance when the Prime Minister leaves Delhi for domestic or foreign tours.40

II STAFF UNITS

Following are the major agencies performing staff functions at the Union level.

A. SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

Before independence there was no central institute to train the Indian Police Officers. Instead, they were trained in the training schools/colleges of their respective provinces which were not well equipped. Therefore, a Central Police Training College was established on 15th September, 1948 at Mt. Abu to train the Indian Police Service probationers. Gradually, the institution expanded both in context and scope and in 1956 it was raised to the status of National Police Academy. Later, in February, 1975 the Academy was placed under the administrative control of a Director, who is of the rank of a Director General 41 and was shifted to Hyderabad.

As a premier police training institution, it now organises many advance and refresher courses for the senior officers of the Indian Police Service besides providing training to the Indian Police Service probationers.42

B. DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) which coordinates the police wireless communication throughout
the country, is a staff agency to aid and advise the wireless agencies at the state level. Placed under an army Brigadier, the DCFW tones up the wireless communication network, keeps the system in running order by providing prompt repair facilities, monitors the modernisation of the system beside providing training and refresher courses in radio telecommunication for wireless operators of the state police.43

C. BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR & D)

In 1970 the Research and Statistics Divisions of the CBI were separated and enlarged to form the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D) with the following two functions:

i) Research, Statistics and publication of police documents and journals; and

ii) Development of police manpower and equipment.

In July 1973, training of police personnel was added to the charter of responsibilities of the BPR & D.44 Presently, following institutions are placed under the administrative control of the Bureau:

1. The Central Forensic Laboratories at New Delhi, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad.

2. Government Examiner of Questioned Documents at Calcutta, Simla and Hyderabad.

3. Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta, Chandigarh, and Hyderabad.

All the above organisations are under the Commander, Central Forensic Institute who is of the rank of an Inspector.
General of Police. His headquarters are at Calcutta. The Commander is placed under the administrative control of the DG, DPR & D who is the head of DPR & D. 45

D. INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (ICFS)

In 1973, an Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (ICFS) was created under the administrative control of the Bureau of Police Research and Development. However, in 1976, the ICFS was separated from the DPR & D and made an independent institution under the direct supervision of the Union Home Ministry. 46

Located at New Delhi, the ICFS is headed by a Director of the rank of Inspector General of Police who is assisted by a Deputy Director and other academic staff. The institute has two faculties of Criminology and Forensic Science. The Faculty of Criminology runs in-service training courses for police officers of the ranks ranging from S.I. to D.I.G., Superintendents of Prisons, Magistrates, Sessions Judges etc. The Forensic Science Faculty organizes courses for training the personnel working in different Forensic Science Laboratories and Chemical Examiners Laboratories. 47

E. NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)

Of late, the nature and form of crime has been changed altogether. The traditional property crimes, which the police records systems were primarily designed for, have been replaced largely by such specialised crimes as white-collar crime, against
women and children, crime of vice and violence, drug trafficking, smuggling, forced immoral trafficking, terrorism, communal violence etc. This has necessitated the creation of a suitable information and crime records system to fight the modern organised crime in a better way.

Consequently, the National Crime Records Bureau was created through a Government Resolution on 11th March 1986 on the basis of the recommendations made by the National Police Commission. The Bureau has a three-tier structure namely district, state and national for the development of a sound crime records system. The primary objective of maintaining crime records at the national level is to assist the state police forces in the investigation and detection of crime.

F. CENTRAL FORENSIC INSTITUTES

There are several forensic institutes established and maintained by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs for helping the state police organisations in dealing with the modern crimes more effectively. Following are some such major institutes:

1. CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES (CFSLS)

The Central Forensic Science Laboratories perform highly specialised kinds of functions. There are four such laboratories located at Calcutta, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Chandigarh. The CFSLS apply scientific techniques for the detection of crime. For this purpose the laboratories are provided all kinds of materials involved in crimes and
serviceable as evidence such as cloth, papers, glass, soil, vegetables, food, debris, wood, ropes, drugs, explosives, inflammable liquids etc. All the materials made available to the laboratory undergo various scientific tests, examinations and enquiries to establish scientific facts that might provide some clues in apprehending the criminals. Besides, these laboratories also conduct research on forensic and allied subjects as well as provide training to and conduct refresher courses for the persons in the state forensic science laboratories.

2. CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOLS (CDTS)

There are three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) located at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. Each of these schools is placed under a Principal, who is of the rank of a S.P. The schools offer two types of courses. Firstly, a course in Advanced Scientific Methods of Crime Investigations for Investigating Officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors. The main emphasis in this course is on the use of scientific methods and modern techniques in dealing with crime investigation. The second is an Orientation Course to Forensic Scientist and is very short duration course. The object of this course is not so much to go into the details of investigating methods but to acquaint the trainees about the utility and application of scientific techniques to crime detection.

3. EXAMINER, QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS.

There are three central units of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents at Calcutta, Simla and
Hyderabad. Though primarily meant for serving the Central Government, they may cater to the needs of the states as well. All kinds of questioned documents involving forgery, cheating, fake certificates, and signatures etc. are referred to the examiner of the concerned region. The experts in handwriting science process these documents and establish their validity or otherwise. 52

4. SEROLOGIST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Serologist is primarily concerned with the identification, analysis, origin, classification and grouping of blood and blood like stains and other physiological fluids like saliva, semen, sweat, urine etc. The opinion of the serologist, whose office is located at Calcutta, is sought by the police departments in matters pertaining to such crimes as murder, rape, and suicide. The expert opinion on such crimes is highly useful in establishing the onus of the crime 53

5. CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

Located at Calcutta, the Central Finger Print Bureau helps the police administration in detection and prevention of crime by collecting, classifying, scientifically processing and recording finger-prints of habitual and professional as well as occasional criminals. 54 On reference, it can readily establish finger print relationships and identify the old offenders. By keeping a vast inventory of millions of finger-prints at its disposal, the bureau provides an invaluable service. It is a very
complicated task requiring highly specialised knowledge of the science of finger prints. Besides, the bureau also provides training in the science of finger-prints to the experts from the state police departments.

6. **MASTER OF MINTS**

The Government of India has two of these specialised agencies at Calcutta and Bombay. The function of the agency is to furnish expert opinion on suspected coins. The crime of manufacturing counterfeit currency needs this specialised agency not only to detect fake currency but also to conduct research and explore ways and means to stop this highly skilled crime industry, which specialises in counterfeiting currency. Located in close proximity to the premises of the mint, the officers of the Master help the police and provide technical guidance of professional nature.

7. **THE MASTER INDIA SECURITY PRESS.**

The security Printing Press, Nasik is responsible for the printing of currency notes, the postage and the court stamps. Obviously, the printing of fake currency or postage is a grave crime, which requires technical assistance in its detection. The office of the Master furnishes all kinds of expert opinion and advice which establishes conclusively whether particular bank notes or stamps in question in any crime case are genuine or fake. The specialised knowledge on currency matters helps the police to detect some of the special equipments involved in faking currency.
8. THE INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES.

The country has been divided into five circles for the administration of explosives. Each of these circles has its headquarters in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra and Gwalior. An Inspector is the head of the organisation and his main function is to provide an examination report on the explosives involved in various kinds of criminal offences. The office has the technical know-how to examine the components and the sensitivity of the explosives. The cases in which explosives are used by the offenders are referred to for the opinion of the Inspector by the courts which accept it as final. 58

III MIXED UNITS.

The line units are meant exclusively for field work while the staff units concentrate on the academic, analytic and coordinating work as attached offices. However, the mixed units are those which perform both the kinds of work. The mixed units perform the field work in the form of collection of information and data (a line function) and at the same time they also analyse, monitor and process such information (a staff function).

Following are the major units performing a mixed nature of functions

A. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (CID)

In 1920 the Central Criminal Intelligence Department 59 was reorganised as the Directorate of Intelligence Bureau and was given the responsibility of collecting intelligence about
internal as well as external security. After independence the security functions of the government increased enormously and became all the more important and hence the bureau was reorganised and placed under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. The headquarters of the Central Intelligence Bureau, as it is known presently, are at Delhi and it is headed by a Director who is the highest ranking police officer in the country. The major function of the bureau is to collect, process and analyse the political and other useful intelligence concerning the security of the entire country. It performs this function through a wide network of agencies located in all the state capitals and other important cities.

B. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WING (RAW)

Before 1968 the function of collecting internal as well as external intelligence was performed by the Intelligence Bureau. However, keeping in view the hostilities with our neighbouring countries and the need of specialised training to conduct foreign intelligence work, a new agency viz. the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was created in the year 1968. The major objective of RAW is to collect foreign political, military as well as any other information and intelligence which may be of strategic importance for the security of our country.

Research and Analysis Wing is placed under a Director who is equivalent to the Secretary to the Government of India. For administrative purposes, RAW is attached to the Cabinet Secretariat under the Prime Minister.
In 1941, the then Government of India created the Special Police Establishment (SPE) through an executive order to deal with the law and order problem more effectively. In 1946 the executive order was replaced by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and it was placed under the Home Department. However, by early 1960s, the menace of corruption in administration increased so enormously that the SPE was found to be incapable to contain it. Consequently, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was created in 1963 and the SPE was merged into it as one of its divisions. From organistional point of view, it consists of seven divisions. The headquarters of the CBI are located at Delhi and it is headed by a Director who is a senior D.G.P. The Director is concurrently designated as Inspector-General, Delhi Special Police Establishment.

CBI was entrusted with enlarged functions. Though its special police establishment division, CBI is the principal investigation agency of the Government, it is concerned with investigation of cases of misconduct by public servants in the employment of Central government and its corporate undertakings; cases in which interests of Central government or any corporation or body set up and financed by it are involved; cases relating to breach of Central laws in enforcement of which Central government is interested; big cases of fraud, cheating and embezzlement and other cases when committed by organised gangs or professional criminals having inter-state or international ramifications. Besides investigation, CBI is also given the role of National
POLICE ADMINISTRATION AT THE STATE LEVEL

The principle of civilian supremacy over the police administration both at the headquarter and the field level, laid down by the Police Act of 1861, holds good even today. Consequently, police administration at the state level consists of two wings viz. The civil wing and the professional wing.

THE CIVIL WING

At the state level, like the central level, no independent department for police affairs is created rather it is placed under the Home Department. Consequently, it is the Home Minister who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his state to the Legislative Assembly. In this capacity, he formulates the general policy, makes decisions, issues directions and wields overall supervision and control over the police administration.

In this exercise, the Home Minister is assisted by the Home secretary or Commissioner, who is the administrative head of the police administration in the states. Besides assisting and advising the Home Minister and getting his decisions implemented, the Home Commissioner or Secretary also acts as a link between the Central and State Governments in matters pertaining to public order and civil defence. In the performance of these functions, the secretary or commissioner is assisted by the Director General
(DG) or Inspector General (IG) of Police, who is the functional head of the state police organisation.

The Home Commissioner symbolises civilian supremacy in police administration. He is a generalist non-professional to whom the professional leaders of the police at state headquarters look for advice, guidance and even final decision.64

THE PROFESSIONAL WING

The Professional Wing which works under the operational commands of the Director General of Police or Inspector General of Police, includes [beside the Director General of Police or Inspector General of Police] senior officials of the State police administration. The police officials at the state headquarters mainly perform the staff functions. As a matter of fact, "the state police officials are too far from the scene of activity to matter and be effective as line officers in the police department. At the State level the role of police officials even in the line hierarchy gets transformed in staff function."65

DIRECTOR GENERAL OR INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE (DGP OR IGP)

The Police Act of 1861, which provides a basic framework to the Indian Police till today, placed the state police administration under the charge of the Inspector General of Police (Inspector General of Police). However, the functions assigned to him were too many and the duties too heavy to be efficiently performed by him single-handedly. Consequently, the states, in the course of time, created several positions of the
Inspectors General of Police for performing various specialised police functions. To supervise and coordinate the specialised activities of the various IGP, a new higher position of Director General of Police is created. Today except in 5 state/U.Ts. of the country viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Isles, where the Inspector General of Police is the head of the police, in all other state/U.Ts we have a Director General of Police as the head of police force.

The functions performed by the Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police are many and varied. He acts as the chief advisor of the state government on matters relating to law and order and police administration. Thus he advises the political decision-makers through the Home Commissioner or Secretary. He also acts as the administrative head of the state police organisation and in this capacity supervises, controls and coordinates the staff and line agencies. He is also responsible for the implementation of policy laid down by the government. He is also given special responsibilities in regard to the financial management of his department and has to plan, budget and allot grants.

The above list of functions, though not an exhaustive one by any means, indicates towards the crucial role the office of the Director General of Police plays in the police administration of the state.

In practice, however, it is generally seen that most police chief are unable to devote adequate time to their primary task of giving policy directions and in planning and strengthening the police organisation. This is because the pan of
control under them is too large to be manageable and a large part of their time is being spent on routine work. To relieve the excessive workload, the post of Director-General of Police of an Inspector General of police, Headquarters has been created. He assists the Director General of Police in dealing with the field-agencies and provides guidelines to the field level staff in regard to the performance of their functions. Besides, he also administers and coordinates the activities of the DISGP at the range level. In this way he acts as a funnel for the Director General of Police and as a line official for the officials below him.

Besides the IG, Headquarters, the Director General of Police is assisted by various other officials such as the Inspectors General of Police, Addl. IsGP, Deputy IsGP, Asstt. Deputy IsGP, Superintendents of police and a host of other functionaries working both at the headquarters and in the field. At the headquarters level, the IsGP, Addl. IsGP, DISGP, Asstt. DISGP etc. act as staff officers. In every state they look after various specialised police functions and head various branches such as Police Training, CID, Anti-corruption, Government Railway Police, Armed Police, Traffic Police, Welfare and Modernisation, Communication etc. Such branches and divisions are created for the purpose of convenience and proper functioning of the police department. Accordingly, in the state of Haryana also, there are several specialised branches and divisions of the police department, a brief description of which is under.
1. STATE VIGILANCE BUREAU

A rather disturbing repercussion of the rapid economic development has been a vast increase in the white collar crime. Consequently, the police departments at the state level have created a separate unit, known as Stage Vigilance Bureau (SVB) or Anti-Corruption Department to deal with this menace of corruption. As the name indicates, the main functions of this bureau are to keep the government informed about all cases of corruption, bribery, misconduct and other mal-practices of public servants that came to its notice; to collect such information as desired by the government with a view to find out the possible sources of corruption amongst public servants, and to make enquiries secret or open into cases of corruption, bribery, misconduct and other mal-practices that may be referred to it from time to time by the government.

The bureau is presently headed by a Director -General Sh. S.S. Brar, the senior-most Indian Police Service officer in Haryana. The bureau is having three vigilance ranges at Karnal, Gurgaon and Hissar, each under the supervisory control of a Superintendent of Police. District units have been set up under Inspectors. At each range there is a police station which registers and investigates cases of corruption.

The State Vigilance Bureau works independently of the Police Department of Haryana and works directly under the Chief Secretary of Haryana for all administrative purposes.
2. **PRISONS**

Police has to keep the culprits in confinement for which it needs prisons, which, with the excessive application of psychological methods to set the criminals right, have come to be known as reformatories or 'reform houses'. Prisons are, however, not under the direct control of the police department or even the home department of the states as there exists separate jails department under the state governments for this purpose.

Considering this fact, in Haryana, a separate position of Director General, Prisons has been created under the Jails Departments of Haryana. Presently an Addl. Director General of Police Sh. Lachman Das, Indian Police Service is holding this position. His main function is to act as a link between the police and the Jail Departments thereby coordinating the activities of both. In the performance of this function, he is assisted by the Jail Superintendents, one each for the jails in the state of Haryana.

3. **HOME GUARDS AND CIVIL DEFENCE**

Home Guards is an auxilliary organisation manned by the members of the public to assist the police and other government agencies in times of emergency. Its functions are to help in the maintenance of law and order in times of natural calamities; fire-rescue, communication and ambulance services; operation of transport, electricity, water supply and other essential services when the normal services are not functioning and to assist in the Social Welfare schemes of the government.
In Haryana, this Department is placed under the charge of a Director, who at present is of the rank of Director General of Police, Sh. Ramesh Sehgal, Indian Police Service. This department of home guards and civil defence acts independently of the police department. Several officials and non-officials work as district and battalion officers under him. The functions, training and personnel administration of the guards make it a secondary police organisation which is adjacent to the regular police organisation of the state.

4. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Criminal Intelligence work forms an important part of the police work. Consequently a special organisational unit, known as the Criminal Intelligence Department, under a senior official of the police is functioning in almost all the states. In Haryana, it is placed under an IG of Police and to assist him there is a Deputy Inspector General of Police.

The CID in Haryana consists of three main branches- The Special Branch, the Crime Branch and the Security Branch. The Special Branch looked after by a Superintendent of Police is primarily responsible for the collection, scrutiny and systematic processing of all kinds of violent and secret activities of communal leaders, labour unions, agrarian movements and youth groups. It also collects vital information about all matters connected with state security and foreigners and also keep an eye on the activities of the ruling party that forms the government.
The staff consists of headquarters staff divided according to parties and organisations and field staff posted on territorial basis.

The Crime Branch is placed under a Deputy Inspector General of Police and is assisted by a Superintendent of Police. The main function of this branch is to investigate important cases of murder, dacoity, forgery, currency-faking, theft of arms and ammunition, organised cheating and fraud, smuggling and cases of inter-district and inter-state ramifications. In performance of these functions, the crime branch is assisted by a number of subsidiary organisations like the Modus Operandi Bureau, Dog Squad, the Finger Print Bureau etc.

The Security Branch is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Police and DSP. This branch has been created specifically for the purpose of providing security to the chief minister and his family. At least one of the three officials accompany the chief minister as personal security officer on all his tours both inside and outside the state.

5. GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE

Policing the Indian Railways is the responsibility of both the Government of India (Railway Ministry) and the respective state governments. Whereas the Railway Protection Force (RPF) perform the watch and ward duties of the railways and combat crime on running passenger and cargo trains, the Government Railway Police, as it is known in Haryana, prevents and
detects all types of crimes on the standing passenger and goods trains as well as in the railway station premises.

The Haryana Government Railway Police (GRP) is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police whose headquarters are located at Panchkula. He is assisted by a Superintendent of Police whose office is located at Ambala Cantt. The jurisdiction of the railway police mostly comprises of the railway line within which the main operations of the railways are performed. The unit of investigation is the railway police station which is organised on the same lines as a district police station.

The functions of the GRP consist of detection, investigation and prosecution of railway offences, reporting of all instances of corruption and fraud by subordinate functionaries, control of passenger and vehicular traffic inside the railway station premises, the removal of dead bodies or sick passengers from trains and railway station complex, looking after the incidence of crime at booking offices, waiting rooms and entrance and exit gates of the station etc. Besides, it also deals with other such crimes as those of throwing stones on running trains, tearing up of the rails, ticketless travelling, chain-pulling etc.

The cost of railway police is shared between the state government and the Indian Railway. In the case of GRP in Haryana, it is shared in the ratio of 60:40 by the Indian Railways and the Haryana Government respectively.
G. HARYANA ARMED POLICE

A marked feature of the police organisation in India has been the vast expansion of armed battalions at the centre as well as in the states, its rationale lying in the fact that as law and order problem assumes enormous proportions, the district police finds itself incapable of dealing with it.

The Haryana Armed Police is headed by an Inspector General of Police who is assisted by a DIGP. There are five battalions of the IIAP each of which is headed by a Commandent, who is equivalent in rank to the Superintendent of Police. Of the five battalions, three are stationed at Madhuban and one each at Ambala and Hisar. These battalions can be deployed anywhere in the state to deal with anti-dacoity operations, serious civil connotations, crowd control at the time of VIP visits, fairs and festivals and any other law and order problem. It may perform watch and ward functions and may be deputed to other states as well to assist the police of that state on the orders of the state government.

Organisation of the IIAP is similar to the infantry or the BSF or the CRP. A battalion is divided and sub-divided into companies and platoons. It is provided with its own essential inputs such as arms and ammunition, transport, communications network, clothing, miscellaneous stores, medical units, mess canteen and welfare centres.
7. OPERATIONS

The menace of terrorism is increasing at an alarming pace in Indian society. In fact, it has acquired serious dimensions in the late 80s and early 90s particularly in the bordering states. Though Haryana is not a terrorist hit state, yet the flames of terrorist activities in the state of Punjab, have often been felt here in Haryana particularly in the bordering districts of Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Kaithal, Hisar etc. Consequently, the police department of Haryana has to create a separate unit to fight with this problem in an effective manner more so because the terrorists are using the most sophisticated weapons and technology which the police department ordinarily doesn't possess. This unit is placed under the charge of an Inspector General of Police who is called the Inspector General of Police, Operations. In administrative matters, he is assisted by two Superintendent of Police who are called as Superintendent of Police, Commandos. Besides four other Superintendent of Police, who are known as Superintendents of Police, Operations, are also appointed in bordering districts of Karnal, Kaithal, Ambala and Yamuna Nagar to deal with the terrorist activities in these areas.

8. HOUSING CORPORATION

The strength of Haryana police force stands, at present, at about 55,000. However, the problem of providing residential accommodation to such a large force becomes one of very serious nature particularly when the rented accommodation are
to scarce and when the police personnel have to perform their duties even at odd hours.

Considering the seriousness of this problem, the Haryana police department created a Housing Corporation to meet the housing necessities of the police personnel and placed it under an Inspector General of Police. To help him there is the engineering, architectural and other civilian staff.

9. **STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (SCRB)**

The National Police Commission of 1977, in their reports, recommended that the crime records bureau be created both at the central as well as at the states' level. Consequently, in 1986, the government created a National Crime Records Bureau with a three-tier structure at the district, state and national levels. For this purpose, the central government provided funds under the modernisation scheme to the states for creating such bureaux.

In Haryana, the SCRB has been placed under the charge of a Director who is of the rank of Inspector General of Police. To help him there are experts and specialists in this field. The main function of the SCRB is to collect, classify, record, maintain and make the various kinds of information on crime and criminals readily available to the police organisation.

10. **FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (FSL)**

The police department in Haryana, as in various other states, is also assisted by a Forensic Science Laboratory which helps in the establishment of the identity of criminals through
the application of scientific methods and techniques. For this purpose various articles such as clothes, papers, articles having blood stains and all other affected items left at the scene of crime are provided to this laboratory which process them in its three specialised sections chemical, biological and physical. The results provided by FSL quite often provide useful clues into the incidence of crime.

The FSL is headed by a Director who is of the rank of Inspector General of Police. He is assisted by the technical staff.

11. HARYANA TRAFFIC POLICE

In Haryana the function of traffic regulation is discharged by two agencies. Firstly, the district police organisations attend to the job of traffic regulation by using civil police for additional work in their respective jurisdiction.

In addition to the district police, the Haryana Traffic Police is also discharging this function. Additional Superintendent of Police Traffic with appropriate subordinate staff works directly under the State Transport Controller (STC) and the maintenance of order in traffic movement is his main function. He is also authorised to penalize and impose fines on the offenders but all such cases are to be decided finally by the Regional Transport Authority (RTA).
12. TECHNICAL AND TRAINING (T & T)

The Department of Technical and Training is headed by an Inspector General of Police. In the capacity of IG, Technical he has to make the entire purchasing for the police department of the Haryana right from the badges and stars of the police personnel, to the arms, ammunition, police vehicles and all other sophisticated instruments. In performance of this function he is assisted by an Inspector General of Police and an AIDGP.

In the Capacity of IG, Training, he has to plan, organise and conduct all the training programmes and refresher courses for the various categories and ranks of police personnel. For this purpose there is a police Training College (PTC) at Madhuban whose affairs he has to administer. In discharging this function, he is assisted by the Director, PTC who is of the rank of DIGP and by the Principal, PTC, who is of the rank of Superintendent of Police.

13. MODERNISATION

Police has to tackle specialised kinds of crime and thus it needs to be updated to discharge its functions effectively. Consequently, a specialised unit, known as Modernisation has been established for this purpose under an Inspector General of Police with the main function of modernising the police force. Thus he has to propose and procure the latest technology and equipments for the police force. In discharging this function he is assisted by various other officials.
14. TELECOMMUNICATION

To secure fast communication which has been made possible by the advances in the fields of science and technology, a Telecommunication Centre has been established in Haryana which is looked after by an Inspector General of Police, who is assisted by a DIGP and a Superintendent of Police. Besides, there is a host of other functionaries such as technicians and wireless operators etc. Control Rooms have been established at all district headquarters, sub divisional headquarters, police stations and even some of the outposts are connected with the wireless telecommunications.

ORGANISATION AT THE RANGE LEVEL

Many states are too big to be administered effectively from a central point. It is not possible for the head of the police i.e. the police chief or the Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police to keep in touch with the functioning of the entire organisation. Therefore, the police organisation in state is divided into ranges for operational convenience. This is above the district and below the state level. This broadly corresponds to the divisional set up. Each range is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police with a few districts under him the number (of districts) ranging from 2 to 8 in various states depending upon the size & population of and the number of crimes occurring in the districts.

There are four police ranges in Haryana viz. Ambala, Gurgaon, Hisar, and Rohtak. The span of control of each range
Sk-K Kapoor, IPS, is the Deputy Inspector General, Rohtak range presently. The Deputy Inspector General functions as a staff officer to the state police chief and as a line officer to the district police. His functions include periodic inspections, receiving and processing reports and returns from districts and issuing instructions to the district police functionaries. A major function of the range Deputy Inspector General is to coordinate the activities of district police and also take measures for inter-district cooperation. He is personally responsible for the enforcement of discipline among the police persons under his charge. He exercises power of transfer and discipline over certain categories of employees. He keeps a watch on the crime situation in the district, particularly over grave offences like dacoity, murder etc. He also exercises control over police funds. The range Deputy Inspector General's functions, thus include personnel management, budgetary control and coordination. He is responsible for the maintenance of efficiency and discipline and securing cooperation between the police functioning in the districts within his range. He has to ensure harmonious relations between the police and the executive magistracy.

There are some criticism about a 'range' becoming merely a post office. It is criticised to be functionally superfluous. Some feel that inspite of range offices the workload of the state level offices has not been reduced and rather it has been on the increase. The National Police Commission recommended that the range Deputy Inspector General should play a positive role in the functioning of the district under his control. He
should act as coordinating authority between districts in his range and with those of the adjacent ranges. It also recommended that the Deputy Inspector General should be a sensitive judge of the public opinion and play an important role in planning and modernisation of the force. The commission felt that to be effective the range Deputy Inspector General should not have more than five districts under his control. It also recommended that for adequate supervision, Territorial Inspector General of Police should be appointed with 4-5 ranges or 20-25 district under his control. The armed battalions of the range should also be placed under the operational charge of the Territorial Inspector General of Police. They should be delegated administrative, financial, disciplinary and other powers. This will, on the one hand, reduce the workload on the Director General of Police and enable him to concentrate on higher matters of policy and administration and obviate the general criticism about the presence of a large number of Inspector General of Police at the state headquarters, on the other.

ORGANISATION AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL AND BELOW:

District is the basic unit of field administration in India. It is at this level that the government comes into direct contact with the people. Due to this proximity of the citizens with the district administration, the units of almost all the major central and state government departments are located here. That's why district administration is a complex and multi-functional unit of administration having a number of public
functionaries for actually managing the affairs of the government.

One of the chief concerns of district administration is the maintainance of peace, law and order, public safety and crime control. This function is performed by the Superintendent of Police under the overall supervision and control of the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate is broadly responsible for the preventive aspects and the police is responsible for the control of crime, maintainence of law and order, tranquility etc. Functionally, the Superintendent of Police is accountable to the head of range police chief viz. the Deputy Inspector General of Police and through him to the Inspector General and/or Director General of Police at the state Headquarters.

The main functions, responsibilities, powers and duties of a Superintendent of Police are ably summarised by Dr. P.D. Sharma:

1. **Maintanence of Order**:

   The Superintendent of Police is empowered to take all sorts of preventive measures, if a breach of peace is apprehended in the district. To avoid untoward situations he may advice the collector to issue prohibitory orders and even to clamp curfew, if the situation so warrants. In the event of actual breach of peace, he is expected to make adequate police arrangements to cope with the situation. Crowd-control during fairs and religious festivals are his special concerns. If agitations are launched by political parties or other militant groups, the Superintendent of
Police is required to take special precautions consistent with the susceptibilities of special groups. Holi, Diwali, Bakraa-Id, Dusehra, VIP visits, election campaigns and political meetings etc. are some of the special occasions when mass congregations threaten to violate public order and as such their management constitutes special responsibilities of the Superintendent of Police.

2. Prevention of Crime:

Deliberate violation of laws is a crime and even when it does not disturb public peace or security in an immediate sense, it has to be detected and plugged in time in the large public interest. The Superintendent of Police of a district has special responsibility in this regard. He controls the incidence of crime in his district through: (a) effective patrol by his fleet; (b) investigation of grave crimes and making and receiving special reports about these cases; and (c) administrative supervision over his subordinates who keep constant vigilance, take preventive measures and maintain up-to-date records of criminals in the district. The function entails a number of subsidiary duties. The Superintendent of Police has to call for reports, supervise in person and visit the scenes of crime soon after their occurrence. This is a major traditional function and the victims involved in these crimes often go to the Superintendent of Police as aggrieved parties in appeal.
3. Collections of Intelligence:

The Superintendent of Police also supervises the operations of Crime and Special Branches of his Criminal Investigation Department. He sends periodic information to the Deputy Inspector General (Intelligence) at regular intervals. He also acts as a line agency on behalf of the state organisations of the Criminal Investigation Department which, in turn may ask him to undertake certain special kinds of intelligence operations on the request of the union agencies like Central Bureau of Investigation or Central Intelligence Bureau or Special Police Establishment. The civil, the political and the senior police officials of the government have to be kept constantly informed about the incriminating activities of the saboteurs of peace and enemies of the state.

4. Administrative Functions:

The functions of the Superintendent of Police further include various kinds of organisational and personnel responsibilities at the district level. He has to maintain an adequate supply of vehicles, arms, communications, equipments and other accessories like uniform etc. in a good shape. He inspects police stations within the jurisdictional limits of his district and provides for necessary physical conditions to keep his men working in a satisfactory state of morale and motivation. As a captain of his team, the Superintendent of Police has a critical say in the policies pertaining to recruitment, promotion, training programmes and disciplinary matters. He evaluates the
performance of his administrative subordinates and takes disciplinary actions as and where needed. To effect discipline in the force he attends parades, gives personal interviews and recommends cases for promotion, punishment and transfers to his seniors. He organises sports, tournaments, annual get-togethers and special meets to keep his district force in high spirits.

He undertakes police welfare projects and provides incentives to his juniors for better performance. As head of the office, he is personally responsible for the correctness of cash and store accounts of his department. He maintains financial propriety by observing rules and is expected to effect measures conducive to internal economy of the organisation. He supervises the office work of his civilian officials, who handle the inflows and outflows of all kinds of communications, horizontally as well as vertically.

5. Police - Public Relations:

Democracy in the country has developed a new responsibility upon the Superintendent of Police, i.e., to develop friendly and cordial police-public relations in the district. The aggrieved people are given special audiences and cooperation of the political leaders of the area is sought. He has to act as a reconciliatory link between his juniors police officers and the aggrieved parties which hurl all sorts of accusations against the former. Some Superintendents of Police maintain special research cells or public-police relations units in their organisations to keep their fingers on the pulse of the people.
Thus we have seen that the Superintendent of Police has vast powers and functions in the district in so far as the law and order and crime control is concerned. In the performance of these functions, he is generally assisted by an Additional Superintendent of Police. Sometimes the Additional Superintendent of Police is simultaneously given the charge of a Sub-Division in which case, he has to act in two capacities viz. as staff aide to the Superintendent of Police and as line officer of the Sub-Division concerned - chief police officer of the Sub-Division.

DISTRICT POLICE OFFICE

The organisation at the district level broadly consists of two wings viz. the District Police Office and the Field Organisation. The general administration of the entire police in the district is carried out by the District Police Office (D.P.O.). It works under the Superintendent of Police or the Additional Superintendent of Police who is incharge of the office administration and also exercises general control and supervision. The District Police Office can be considered as the Secretariat of the district police and acts as the nerve centre of the police administration of the district and below. For administrative convenience, the District Police Office is organised into a number of branches and sections. Following is the arrangement of the branches and sections at the District Police Office, Rohtak:
1. English Branch:

The English Branch performs the establishment functions for the district police. In this capacity it maintains the character role of all the district level functionaries below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. In addition to that this branch also deals with the matters concerning arms licences.

Besides, the English Branch also procures and issues all kinds of stationery.

2. Accounts Branch:

Accounts Branch maintains records of all kinds of financial transactions that take place at and below the district level. It also maintains the records of the salaries, General Provident Fund etc. of the employees.

3. Return and Writer Branch:

The main function of the Return and Writer Branch is to maintain a proper record of crimes that take place in the district. For this purpose, it demands a weekly report of the crimes from all the police stations, classify them and maintain their proper record.

4. Head Proficient Branch:

This branch acts as a finger print bureau of the district police. It collects the finger prints of the criminals operating or operated in the district. It keeps a record of the
finger prints and send it to the State Crime Records Bureau for further processing, classification, collation etc.

5. **Urdu Branch:**

The Urdu Branch mainly performs the function pertaining to all kinds of diary and dispatch up to and below the level of Superintendent of Police.

6. **Security Branch:**

The Security Branch deals with diverse kinds of matters such as passports, foreigners, characters and antecedents verifications, Very Important Persons (VIP) visits.

7. **Orderly Assistant Sub Inspector Branch:**

This branch has to keep records of 'Fauzi Missal' or Personal File of all the police personnel with the rank of the Sub-Inspector working in the district right from their entry into the service. A copy of all the documents regarding their appointment, transfer, reward, punishment etc. is placed in their file.

8. **Vernacular Record Keeper:**

Whereas the Return and Writer Branch keeps the records merely in the form of entries, the Vernacular Record Keeper Branch keeps a detailed record along with relevant documents of such cases. Besides, it also procures all the printed and published matter from the above and provide it to the functionaries at and below the district level.
9. Crime Records Office:

The Crime Records Office deals with the unidentified gangs roaming and indulging in the criminal activities in the district. The necessity of this office was felt particularly in the context of growing white collar crime.

The District Police Office also includes a District Radio Office which is responsible for the proper functioning of the wireless and telecommunications system. Besides, there is also a Deputy District Attorney who acts as a legal adviser to the Superintendent of Police.

To assist the district police organisation there is also a reserve force in every district under the control of the District Police Chief. In Rohtak district also there is a reserve force which consists of three units each of which comprise of one Non-Gazzetted Officer, three Head-Constables, and 25 Constables.

In addition to this, there is also a Tear Gas Cell which consists of one Assistant Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 13 Constables. This reserve is resorted to and taken help of in times of some emergency.

Sub-Divisional Office:

For operational convenience, the district police organisation is divided into a number of sub divisions. At the sub-division level police work is coordinated and controlled. It is an intermediary administrative link between the police circles and the police stations on the one hand and the Superintendent of
Police and the higher police officials of the state on the other.

The police sub-division is placed under the charge of a Deputy or Additional Superintendent of Police who is a member of the State Police Services. They are also called the Sub-Divisional Police Officers. The main function of the Sub-Divisional Officer is to look into the problems of law and order, crime, discipline among the police force and other related matters in the sub-division or any part thereof. He has to collect and collate the intelligence from the sub-division and to communicate it to the higher echelons. Besides, he has to submit periodic reports to the Superintendent of Police, conduct inspection of police circles and police stations at regular intervals and in this manner to keep the police officials above him abreast of all the developments in the sub-division.

There are Sub-Divisions in Rohtak District viz.

Rohtak, Meham, Jhajjar and Bahadurghar. At all these four Sub-Divisions there is a Deputy Superintendent of police who controls and coordinates the police functioning at the level of Sub-Division and below. Besides there is also a Deputy Superintendent of Police for Rohtak City who is responsible for maintenance of law and order in Rohtak City.

POLICE STATION

The Sub-Divisions are sometimes divided into Police Circles, composed of a number of police stations. Circle Inspectors are appointed to these positions. The main functions of these Circle Inspectors are to act as a link between the Sub-
Division and Police Stations as well as to supervise the functions of the lower units viz. the Police Stations. However, in Haryana, this scheme of territorial division is not followed and the Sub-Division is directly divided into Police Stations.

The territorial division breaks down to the level of Police Station which is the smallest unit of police administration. This is the field unit of police establishment where the actual work of police administration is conducted. A Police Station, by definition, is a place and includes any local area specified by the State Government on this behalf.

It is a primary administrative unit of police investigation which receives and registers information and complaints about cognizable offences. There is no uniformity in terms of either the crime rate or the population or geographical area in so far as the jurisdiction of a Police Station is concerned. In fact, there is no standardised pattern and fixed rules in this connection. There are, as a matter of fact, wide variations between different states as well as within the states.

Yet there are, definitely, some factors which determine the jurisdiction or the carving out of a separate police station. These, in main, are the following:

2. Composition of the community—whether urbarised or industrialised, or agricultural or students community.
3. Nature of people to be dealt with—whether quarrelsome or peaceloving.
4. Geographical area.
5. Population

However, among these also the primary consideration is given to the figures of crime rate and the other consideration are generally only secondary.

The officer-in-charge of the Police Station is called the Station House Officer (S.H.O.) who may be either an Inspector or a Sub-Inspector keeping in view the significance of the police station. He has to perform a vast multitude of functions and responsibilities. In the performance of his duties, the Station House Officer is assisted by a team of Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. He derives these powers and authority form a multitude of sources such as the Code of Criminal Procedure (1859), Indian Penal Code (1861), Code of Civil Procedure (1861), Indian Police Act (1861) as well as the Police Rules of the respective states.

Following are some of his main functions:

1. Arrests of suspects.
2. Submission of reports to competent and relevant authorities for punitive and preventive actions.
3. Keep a close watch over the movements and activities of the notorious bad characters.
4. Arrange effective patrols and night-vigil.
5. To detect and investigate crime.
6. To produce before the courts all prisoners who are under trial.
7. To act as the chief administrative officer of the police station and in this capacity looks after the management of the police persons under him.

There are 11 police stations in Rohtak district. The sanctioned strength of police persons in each of these police stations is shown in the Table-1.

Table -1

Rohtak District: Police Station wise sanctioned strength of police persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Inspector</th>
<th>Sub Inspector</th>
<th>Assistant Sub Inspector</th>
<th>Head Constable</th>
<th>Constable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City, Rohak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadar, Rohtak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Lines, Rohtak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meham</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalanpur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beri</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.Was</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhajjar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, Bahadurgarh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadar, Bahadurgarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FUNCTIONING OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION

The duties of the police organisation are explicitly laid down in various statutes. However, it is a matter of investigation at the field level as to how the police organisation performs its duties. For the excellent work done there are medals and awards for police persons. So a clean functioning resulting in peace and order in the society is the foremost function of the police organisation. But the dysfunctioning is also equally in existence in the police organisation. Consequently, the dysfunctioning or the malfunctioning emanating from unlawful behaviour of the police organisation is most vital aspect which attracts the attention of all concerned.

The malfunctioning of the police organisation has been thus observed in "The Tribune," October 29, 1992, "There is no greater force of lawlessness then the police in this country. Police officers not only take the law into their hands but frequently show contempt for law, justice and citizens' rights." The proportions of seriousness of the police lawlessness can be measured from the fact that the Prime Mister of the country had to exhort the police. As reported in "The Hindustan Times" February 20, 1993, the Prime Minister's exhortation to the police to guard against excessive use of force against those in their custody is timely. "It had become necessary in view of the growing incidents of custodial deaths and torture in lock-ups reported from various parts of the country," is what the editor of 'The Hindustan Times' had observed in editorial note on
February 20, 1993. It is needless to say that such reports have tarnished the image of the police to such an extent that the police system does not enjoy the confidence of the public. For most policemen the only effective way to interrogate an accused person is through physical torture. Although the third degree methods may appear effective on the surface, they can not be a substitute for scientific interrogation. This is what the National Police Commission, which studied the problem in the seventies had to say in this regard: "We are convinced that if the average police officer is assured of adequate time and facility for patiently examining an accused person and pursuing the examination from point to point through a process of simultaneous verification of facts mentioned by the accused, it would facilitate a proper examination of the accused person without resort to questionable methods involving pressure tactics." But, unfortunately, the recommendation of the Police Commission to improve the image of the police have not yet been implemented.

Sh. Satyindra Singh has observed "the Indian police system is the most unfortunate of the British legacies and democratic India has retained and strengthened it." The police atrocities reveal that even after 46 years of independence the manifestations of a repressive colonial force are there. As early as 1903, the Indian Police Commission report said: "The police force is generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive and it has failed to secure the confidence and cooperation of the people." The same is equally true today. There are continuous reports of
torturing, excesses, humiliations, blinding, raps and men and women both being stripped.

The stark observations of the Delhi High Court Judges on September 7, 1991 in an unreported case are also a pointer to what the police actually does. A teenager, Devender Kumar Sharma, was bodily lifted by the police after he had been shot above the waist and carried to a police vehicle at some distance. There is another instance as reported in the media on September 8, 1991 of a 20 year old adivasi woman gangraped by four policemen within the precincts of a police station in Amravati district and removed to another police station and assaulted again.

These are a few out of a thousand of such instances which we have learnt to accept as a part of the ethos of our law enforcers.

What is more alarming is the increase in the number of deaths in police custody. They take place in our country all the time and many of course, go unreported. Keeping in view the alarming nature of such incidents, the then Chief Justice of the Apex Court of the country asked the government on January 22, 1985, to amend the law of evidence suitably so that the policemen who commit atrocities on persons in their custody were not allowed to escape for want of evidence.

There is no dearth of instances where the police organisation is misused by the politicians in power. Sh. N.S. Saxena, a senior police functionary, had observed in a national daily some time ago that two thirds of the Station House Officers in the country, the most important police functionary in the police apparatus, are political appointees. So, the crime
investigations are done in a selective manner where the main beneficiary is the politician with the cop as a close-second and society becomes the main casualty. A young Indian Administrative Services officer at a seminar in Bombay some time ago very frankly observed that 'with every promotion we lose some of our spine'. It is, of course, our politicians who in many cases are the main offenders and continue to misuse with impunity the police force.

RECENT REPORTS OF POLICE EXCESSES IN HARYANA.

The Haryana police has also not belied the national police character of notoriety. There are several glaring instances of police atrocities and misuse of the police power. However, due to the paucity of time, the researcher has included in the study the instances of the recent past after formation of the present government in Haryana. The most glaring of police brutalities is the instance of Barahi village which occurred on the night of 31st August, 1991. The police committed atrocities on the villagers without any provocation on the part of the villagers. In fact, this was a brazen instance of excesses committed by 'power drunk persons in uniform.' The policemen had forced the menfolk of the village to strip in front of the women of the village.

The 'Sarva Khaap Panchayat' called for Haryana Bandh on October 9, 1991 to protest against the alleged police atrocities in the state and the government's inability to take action against the guilty officers involved in Barahi episode.
especially and the episodes of police atrocities in general in the cases of Bhiwani, Gurgaon and Rewari districts. The Haryana Government had initiated a judicial enquiry headed by a acting High Court Judge into the incident besides suspending the Station House Officer of Bahadurgarh police station and transfer of seven constables and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. What to talk of handling the situation in a sensible manner, the police did not hesitate to take another brutal step by gunning down two persons and seriously injuring many others when it opened fire on agitating villagers of Prithla village in Faridabad district. In view of the Haryana Bandh Call given by the 'Sarva Khaap Panchayat' the villagers of Prithla had put up a blockade on the Delhi-Agra national highway passing through the village. The trouble started when the police tried to remove the blockade. The police opened fire when they did not succeed to remove the blockade. On that very day the police had also resorted to a severe lathi charge and tear gassing in order to control a mob near Palwal and Ballabgarh in Faridabad district. The police also resorted to firing in the air and tear gassed a mob near Sankhaul village in Rohtak district. The Chief Minister of Haryana had to face a queer situation when two of his cabinet ministers, Mr A.C. Chaudhary and Mr Mahender Partap Singh, fell out with the Chief Minister on Prithla episode. These two ministers had assured the residents of the Prithla village that they stand by the decision of the 'Sarva Khaap Panchayat'.

As reported in 'The Tribune' dated October 14, 1991 on p.14, it was felt that Barahi and Prithla are both dominated by
members of the Jat Community. It has been revealed in the report that the Congress I polled only 60 votes in Barahi village in the May 1991 polls and 102 votes in Prithla. In fact Prithla has a history of anti-Congressism. Mr. Dhajan Lal's public meeting in 1989 was bitterly attacked by the Prithla villagers and even Mr Birender Singh, prominent Jat leader and a grandson of Sir Chhotu Ram, was not allowed to hold his public meeting because he represented the Congress. Such being the background, even a layman can understand that political ill-will was the cause of police atrocities in Barahi and Prithla villages. Even the mediamen got raw deal from the police with regard to dissemination of information at the level of the Director General of Police, Haryana with regard to the Prithla episode.

Rohtak police resorted to lathi charge and burst tear gas shells to disperse a peaceful crowd of resident doctors and students of the Medical College, Rohtak on 16th October 1992. The agitators wanted to stop the cavalcade of the Chief Minister for submitting a memorandum to him. It was alleged that about 50 medicos were rounded up by the police.

Another instance of beastly action of the police took place at Bhatasana village near Dharuhera in Rewari district on 20th October 1992. A 23 year old Harijan, Mr. Bishamber, was tortured and castrated in the Dharuhera Police Station. Reports of how Bishamber was treated in police station read like a page out of the savage annals of pre-history. According to the Haryana Minister of State for Jails, Captain Ajay Singh Yadav, the youth was brutally beaten up, then tied to a cot with an iron-chain.
kicked in the loins and was "castrated" with a shaving blade.\textsuperscript{80}

Very recently the police committed excesses in Kachrauli village of Panipat District. A police party consisting of 40 policemen locked up the menfolk in houses and took out the ladies, dragged them in the streets and torn-off their cloths.\textsuperscript{81}

Another similar brutality has been committed by the police in Kharawar village of Rohtak district where two youths were gunned down by the police. The Chief Minister had to announce a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh each and government employment to the next of kins of the deceased. But the villagers have declined to accept any such compensation and the stalemate continues.\textsuperscript{82}

In the midst of such atrocities and excesses which have become a part of the police functioning, it is possible that a police officer or constables are transferred from here to there, but this is not the permanent solution of the problem. The trade unionist attitude of the police persons will ensure that law-breaking would be condoned and the law-breakers promoted. It is a pity that image of the entire police force is tarnished by its own bestiality. If the image is to be saved, the 'beasts in uniform' must be ruthlessly eliminated. People have now begun to think that the police organisation should not be wholly kept in the control of political masters of the State but some kind of judicial control should be entrusted to the judiciary of the state.
REFERENCES

1. An inter group (block white), starting with a biased verdict of an all white, 12 member jury, ultimately culminated into a violent flare-up and rocked several cities of the U.S. including Los Angeles, Atlanta and San Francisco, claiming several lives in May 1992. For details see the Hindustan Times. 22 May, 1992; p-10.


4. Constitution of India, Union List, Entries, 8,9,18,65(a), 70 and 80.

5. Constitution of India, Concurrent List, Entries, 1,2,3 and 12.

6. Constitution of India, Article 368.


10. Some of the Central Acts affecting police administration more closely one-

14. This fact was brought about by the then Director-General of Police in Haryana. Sh. I.S. Hooda, in an informal that with the students at the Maharshi Dayanand University Campus, in January 1991.
16. Ibid.
18. The Home Guards organisation was created for the first time in the year 1946 in Bombay Province to help the Bombay Police when the city was rocked by a seriously rocked by a series of communal riots and strikes. This successful experiment led to the creation of such voluntary organisations in various states.
Initially designated as the crown representative's Police, it was created on 27th July, 1939 with the objective of helping the princely states in maintaining law & order.

Constitution of India, Entry 2 and 2A of the list I of the VII Schedule.


The Pak invasion of 1965 gave a big jolt to the CRP companies deployed in the rann of Kutch which forced the Indian Government to power over the matter of border security in depth. This resulted into the creation of the Border Security Force on 01st of Section IV (i) of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

For details Rule XV of Section IV (i) of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

For details see Border Security Force Act, 1968.

op.cit., Nirmal, A, p. 163-64.


The RPF was created wide Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

Section-3, Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

Section -1, Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

34. Before 1962 we didn't have specialist mountain divisions in our defence forces the need of which was badly felt at the time of the 1962 Chinese aggression. Consequently ITBP was created in the year 1962 immediately following the invasion.


37. The British Government reorganised it by passing the Assam Rifles Act, 1941.


39. Ibid. p. 204-206.

40. Ibid. p. 208.


43. Ibid, Chapter LVIII, pp. 69-74.

44. Ibid, Chapter LVIII, p.69.

45. op.cit., Nirmal, A. pp. 233-34.


47. op.cit, Nirmal A, pp. 255-56.

48. The NPC, in their second report, strongly recommended the creation of an agency for keeping upto-date data on crimes and criminals and providing and updating this information on the basis of constant communication with the States.
The Central Criminal Intelligence Department was created in 1904 to assist the local police in matters of crime.

For details see - op.cit., Nirmal, A., pp. 283-87.

For details see - op.cit., Nirmal, A., pp. 292-300.

Ibid., pp. 318-32.

op.cit., INDIA 90; p.693.

op.cit., Sharma, P.D., p.56.

Ibid. p.55.


Records of office of the Director General of Police, Govt. of Haryana.

Sharma, op.cit.; pp. 86-88.

Misra, op.cit.; p.110

Code of Criminal Procedure in India (1859); Sections 4(1)S, pp. 154 and 551.
71. The Hindustan Times; February 20, 1993, p.8.
73. The Hindustan Times; September 26, 1991, p.3.
76. The Tribune; October 14, 1991, p.3.
78. The Tribune; October 12, 1991, p.3.
82. The Tribune; December 25, 1993, p.5