Chapter - 11
Organization and Working of Police Administration in Himachal Pradesh
ORGANIZATION AND WORKING OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Organization concept is as old as human society. Till now as we are living in 21st century with modernization in all forms and areas of human activity and knowledge. The previous societies are basically agricultural societies i.e., agrarian societies, then we move towards industrial society and now we are living in cyber age. In previous societies the task of government i.e., ‘The State’ was not so complicated but as the knowledge of human beings increased the shape of life style is changed accordingly and to accomplish the tasks of daily life the forms of organization are changing rapidly and becoming very complex day by day. Thus we see that concept of organization remains the same but the style is changing with time to time. Organization pays an important role in administration. The efficiency of administration depends upon the soundness of the organization. Organization refers to the structure of relationship among jobs and position, which is built for the achievement of common objective. Organization is a systematic bringing together of independent parts of form and a unified whole, through which authority, co-ordination and control may be exercised to achieve given purpose.¹

According to Peter Drucker, a poor organization structure makes good performance impossible, no matter how good the individual may be.² In the same way a good management is necessary to guide and direct people who constitute an important part of an organization. According to Peter. F. Drucker, management is the organ, the life giving acting, dynamic organ of the institute it manages.³ Hicks has identified three material reasons for organizations and through organizations, a man can do three things, that he can not do alone, 1) he can enlarge his abilities, II) he can compress the time

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3. Ibid, p.68.
required to accomplish an objective through an organization and III) he can take advantage of the accumulated knowledge of previous generations.\textsuperscript{4}

In the organization, a man can increase his capabilities and overcome his limitations and can increase his knowledge and efficiency. In every organization there are three main things 1) purpose or goal II) organization structure or hierarchy III) personnel employed for the purpose. The main purpose of the police organization in the state is to maintain law and order, provide peace and tranquility of life, security to citizens of state and to prevent and detect the criminals and to provide social justice system to the layman.

The total strength of police force and its hierarchy in the state is discussed in this chapter. The hierarchical structure of the Indian police was revalued in 1861 in the shadow of the mutiny of 1857 with the main objective of ensuring imperial rule.\textsuperscript{5} The police in India derives its statutory powers from the police Act of 1861 the year, it can be said, it came into legal existence.\textsuperscript{6}

**Police Administration in Himachal Pradesh**

Police is basically in the state list of constitution in 7\textsuperscript{th} schedule, list-II state list-2.\textsuperscript{7} While the Navel, military and Air forces, any other armed forces of the union are in 7\textsuperscript{th} schedule, list-1-union list-2.\textsuperscript{8} Here other armed forces means C.B.I, C.I.B, C.R.P.F, B.S.F and Assam Rifles these all armed forces are under union list and under the control of Central Government in India. These all helps the center and State Government in serious matter of security and maintaining peace in the society.

After our Independence on 15\textsuperscript{th}, August 1947, the state of Himachal Pradesh comprising of the territories of 21 Shimla Hill states and their 9 tributaries came into being on 15\textsuperscript{th}, April 1948.\textsuperscript{9} Himachal Pradesh becomes

\begin{itemize}
\item [6.] K. Padumanabhaiah, "Reports of the committee on Police Reforms", August 2000, p.25.
\item [8.] Ibid pp.1204-1205.
\item [9.] Rajender Attri, "Introduction to Himachal Pradesh", Sarla Publications, 55 Housing Board Colony Sanjauli, Shimla (H.P.), 2000, P.34.
\end{itemize}
as 'C-state' of India, according to the Government of India, part C states Act No. 49 of 1951.\textsuperscript{10} The existence of Himachal Pradesh was duly notified vide notification of Government of India, Ministry of State, No.185-P dated 15\textsuperscript{th} April 1948.\textsuperscript{11} In 25-01-1971, Himachal became or achieved full statehood as ‘The State of Himachal Pradesh’, Act No.53 of 1970, on 25\textsuperscript{th} December 1970, known as, “The State of Himachal Pradesh Act 1970, enacted by Parliament in 21\textsuperscript{st} years of the Republic of India.\textsuperscript{12}

The Himachal Pradesh police administration started with the notification of Himachal Pradesh Govt. 31\textsuperscript{st}, July 1951, No.J.72-6/49. The Chief Commissioner of ‘C’ State, Himachal Pradesh had followed the police act of 1861 (V of 1861) in state and framed rules identical with the rules, 1934.\textsuperscript{13} The Himachal Pradesh follows the Punjab Police Rules-1934, under these rules and regulations, the police administration works in the state. After 1902 to till date so many attempts has been made to modify Police Act 1861, the Police Commissions have given their recommendation to improve the working and effectiveness of policing in India.

The following Table 2.1 gives an idea regarding the organizational growth of Police Department during the various years in Himachal Pradesh.

\textbf{Table 2.1}

\textbf{Organisational growth of Police Department during the last five years in Himachal Pradesh as on 05-08 2006}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Police Stations</th>
<th>Police Posts</th>
<th>Temporary post</th>
<th>Check Post</th>
<th>Out Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla

10. Ibid.p.35
The above Table 2.1 describes that the organization strength in the State of Himachal Pradesh during last 5 years. The number of Police Stations has increased in the state to 87 in 2005 from previous years, these are upgraded from permanent police posts according to the need of society and one police station is reduced to police post against in 2006 as there are no need of police station and law and order can be handled by permanent police post as earlier. The number of police stations varies according the need of crime situation in the state and can be increased/decreased.

The following Table 2.2 has shown the strength of police Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

**Table 2.2**

**Strength of Police Force as on 5.10.2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Director of Police</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Additional Director General of Police</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Inspector General of Police</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deputy Inspector General of Police</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Additional Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Deputy Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Inspector</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sup-Inspector</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Assistant Sub-Inspector</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Head Constable</td>
<td>2,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Constable</td>
<td>10,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,673</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla

The above Table provides information about the over all strength of GOs and NGOs in the Himachal Pradesh in which some of the GOs are on deputation basis working in different states of India on requirement basis in present scenario.

The following Table 2.3 provides information about the strength of the Non Gazatted Officer of Police Force in Himachal Pradesh from 2002 to 2006.
Table 2.3
Strength of the Non Gazatted Officer of Police Force in Himachal Pradesh from 2002 to 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Inspector</th>
<th>SI</th>
<th>ASI</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>Const.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>2287</td>
<td>9735</td>
<td>13545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>2287</td>
<td>9735</td>
<td>13545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>2454</td>
<td>10460</td>
<td>14492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>2456</td>
<td>10462</td>
<td>14492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla

The above table explains the strength of Police NGO’s in the state during last few years in the state. The strength has increased from 13545 in 2002-03 to 14492 in 2005-06 in the Himachal Pradesh Police Organization.

Classification of Officers in the State

The class and rank of police officers of the State can be broadly divided into two categories-1) Gazetted officers and II) Non-Gazetted Officers.

1) Gazetted Officers: The expression "Gazetted Police Officers" is applied to police officers appointed under section, Act-V of 1861 and includes the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector General, Assistant I.G., Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents.

2) Non-Gazetted Officers: the expression "enrolled police officers is applied to police officers appointed under section-7, Act-V of 1861 and includes, Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

The following Table describes the sanctioned strength of gazetted officer (GOs) in Police Administration in all the district of Himachal Pradesh as on 5.10.2006.

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14. The Punjab Police Rules, 1934, P.5
15. Now Designation has Changed to Director General & Inspector General of Police as Head of Police Force in H.P. Since 1987 onwards.
16. Ibid. p. 5
### Table 2.4
Strength of GOs in the Police Administration in all the District of Himachal Pradesh as on 5.10.2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Police Traffic/ District</th>
<th>S.P.</th>
<th>Add.SP.</th>
<th>DySPs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lahaul &amp; Spiti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sirmour</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla

The above Table 2.4 explains the strength of GOs in Police Administration district wise in the Himachal Pradesh. The highest GOs are posted in district Shimla and than in Kangra and lowest in district Kinnaur, keeping in view of security purpose and crime situation in the state.

The following Table 2.5 provides the information about the sanctioned strength of NGO’s in Police Department in Himachal Pradesh.
## Table 2.5
Sanctioned strength of NGOs in Police Department as on 1.9.2006 in Himachal Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Inspector</th>
<th>SI</th>
<th>ASI</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>Const.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1410</td>
<td>1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sirmour</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>1014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lahaul &amp; Spiti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>1st HPAP bn Junga</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>1st IR Bn. Bangarh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>2nd IR Bn. D/Shala</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>3rd IR Bn. Pandoh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>State CID</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>PHQ</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>AP&amp;T. HQRS</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>DIG/NR</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>DIG/SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>DIG/CR</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>FSL</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Vigilance</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Enforcement</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Wireless</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>R&amp;T</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>560</strong></td>
<td><strong>812</strong></td>
<td><strong>2457</strong></td>
<td><strong>10462</strong></td>
<td><strong>14501</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla
The above Table gives clear picture of NGOs in the Himachal Pradesh district wise and highest strength of NGOs is in Shimla district 1842 and 1446 in Kangra followed y 1014 NGOs in the state.

R.L. Katz\(^{17}\) has classified Managers into three categories of skills required and utilized by these managers.

1. **The First Level of Manager:**

   These managers are indirect contact with the employees, who usually produce the goods or services output of the organisation. Therefore, police station incharge, the Inspector and Sub-Inspectors are the first level managers in police organisation.

2. **The Middle Level of Manager:**

   These managers are those with a number of responsibilities and linking or connecting activities. They direct the activities of the first level managers.

3. **The Top Level Manager:**

   The top level managers are a small group of policy makers responsible for the overall strategic management of the organisation. It is the responsibility of the top managers to develop the objectives and strategies of the organisation. It is the top management that must sense the demands of the political social and competitive environments on organisation.

   Applying this classification to the police organisation in India, the Police Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors in charge of the Police Stations are the first level managers. The Deputy Superintendents of Police, the District Superintendent of Police and the Range DIG are the middle level managers and zonal IGP and DGP and the Home Secretary are the top level managers.

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Katz's analysis\textsuperscript{18} of the skills is represented in the figure-1 as below

\textbf{Figure -1}

\textbf{Analysis of the Skills of all the organization level}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Management</th>
<th>Conceptual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle Management</td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower or Supervisory Management</td>
<td>Technical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conceptual skills compared to technical and human skills is more important for the top level managers. Technical skills have the greatest importance to the first level managers. As the managers moves up in the Ladder, the need for technical skills becomes less important, when the manager reaches top level the technical skills are not utilized much but the human and conceptual skills are used more. He gives strategic direction to the organisation.

\textsuperscript{18} Ibid., pp. 92-93.
Top Level Administration of Police Force Keeping in view the above skill levels

Top level administration of Police Force in Himachal Pradesh comprised of some wings, viz., Administration Wing at Headquarters, Law and Order Wing at Head Quarters, Criminal Investigation Department, enforcement and Vigilance Wings, Railways and Traffic Wings, Wireless Wing. Armed Police and Training Wing etc. These all wings are head by Director General of Police as Organisational Head but independent incharge of each. Wings are an Additional Director General of Police assisted by Inspector General of Police, and Deputy Inspector General of Police in the state of Himachal Pradesh. This top level administration vested by Police Act 1861 and Punjab Police Rule 1934, the over all controlling powers of the Police Organization as given in Punjab Police Rules 1934. The DGP, ADGP and IGP along with Secretary Home forms the policies for efficient working of police organization in the State. Secretary Home, further put these recommendations to Home Minister and this bill is passed in the legislature of state and these standing orders of the government are circulated to DGP through Secretary Home in the state. These standing order are the polices, rules, and regulation for the working of Police Department in the State. Chart-1 shows the organizational structure of the Police Department. (Source: Police HQRS, Shimla).

Role of Different Wings of Police in the State

Administrative Wing at Headquarter

The administrative wing at headquarter is headed by a Director General of Police. He is assisted by ADGP, Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Superintendent of Police (welfare). Its function is to look after the administration and give directions to the police department. The wing assisted the Director General of Police on administrative matters and is considered a staff agency. 19

Law and Order Wing at the Headquarter

The law and order wing at the headquarter is headed by the Director General and Inspector General of Police. He is assisted by the

Superintendent (crime) and Superintendent (law and order) with other staff in day to day functioning of law and order.  

Criminal Investigation Department (CID)  

The department of CID was created in 1955 with a special branch to deal with the political work and investigation branch to look after the important criminal cases. It has developed into a big unit controlled by the Additional Director General of Police. Although the CID works under the overall control of Director General and Additional Director General of Police CID has the privilege of corresponding directly to the state government in several matters, but in the matters of internal policy, discipline of the force and other important items of the state and VIP security, are exception where the Director General of Police has overall control.

The State CID is divided into two branches, viz. special branch and criminal branch. The special branch has preventive functions. Two more branches viz. security and counter espionage branches have been carved out of it. The functions of the crime branch are detective and all data regarding crimes is maintained by this branch with manual help as well as with the help of computers. For its effective and proper functioning, the department is manned by one Additional Director of Police and one Deputy Inspector General of Police and other staff. The work of the CID is of specialized nature. It is meant for collection of intelligence security of vital installations, and investigations of important cases. The personnel of this being work without inform for the success of a Government, the department plays as important role with its effective criminal investigation and intelligence system.

Enforcement and Vigilance Wings  

The post of Additional Director General of Police enforcement, and Additional Director General of Police vigilance has not been shown in the organizational structure of Himachal Pradesh Police because these two wings have been isolated from the state police force and are directly accountable to the Home Secretary. Hence, they are not a part of Police hierarchy. The role

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20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
23. Police HQRS, Shimla.
of Director General of Police as restrict to postings and transfers of staff of these two organizations. Although the sanctioned strength of Inspector General of Police is four but only three IGPs have been shown in the organizational chart because fourth one is on deputation with Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board.

Railway and Traffic Wings

To prevent crime on a small stretch of railway line and to exercise vigilance over the road traffic to minimize accidents and crimes, a separate unit name Railway and Traffic headed by an Inspector General of Police is in existence in the Pradesh who is assisted by the superintendent of police designated as Assistant Inspector General, a Deputy Superintendent of Police and other junior officials in the discharge of his duties the headquarter of the wing is located at Shimla. It has one Police Station and five out posts.

Himachal Pradesh Wireless Wing

Effective communication is essential in all organization in which people deal with one another. It is very difficult to imagine any kind of activity that deals not depend on communication in one form or another. For effective communication, a wireless wing was established in the Himachal Police Department in 1953. The supervisory officer of the wing is a D.I.G. It is divided into two branches viz. wireless communication and cryptography. The Director Inspector General of Police, is assisted by an additional Superintendent of Police and two Deputy Superintendents of Police and other staff in the discharge of his duties.

Himachal Pradesh Armed Police (H.P.A.P)

The need of an armed force has always been realized. The Indian Police commission 1902-1903 had observed that armed reserves are necessitated by the principle that it is the function of an efficient police, not only to prevent and detect crime, but also to secures the peace and tranquility in the country. It also adds that the number, organization and equipment of the force must be such as would enable it to deal both promptly and

24. Ibid. p.11.
25. Ibid. p.5.
26. Ibid. p.11.
27. Ibid. p. 11.
effectively with tumults and local disturbances without the aid of the military arms. The composition of a state Armed Police Battalion generally follows the pattern of an infantry battalion. The force was created in the Pradesh in 1962 to assist the district police in maintenance of law and order and to guard vulnerable points and vital installation subsequently. The force was deployed in various districts and concerned district superintendents of police are the supervisory officer of the unit deployed in their respective districts. Earlier its headquarter was situated at Junga which has been disbanded and the force has been raised into three battalion and one I.R.B has been raised with the assistance from Government of India. H.P.A.P. is needed by Additional Director General of Police (A.D.G.P) (APT) who is assisted by Deputy Inspector General of Police Headquarter.

**Himachal Pradesh Armed Police–1 Battalion**

The battalion of H.A.P was created in 1971 mainly to assist the district police in tackling law and order situation and to guard vulnerable points in emergency situations. The battalion is headed by commandant. Its headquarter is located at Junga.

**India Reserve Battalion- I (1st I.R.B.)**

Indian reserve battalion was created in the year 1993, which has been raised by the H.P. Govt. 50% funds are being reimbursed by the government of India. Its headquarter is located at Bangarh in Una District for Police.

**India Reserve Battalion-II (2nd I.R.B.)**

This force was formally known and controls Striking Reserve Force. It was created in 1965 to guard vulnerable points and ensure V.I.P security. It was renamed as H.P.A.P. II Battalion in 1986. The force assists the civil police in crisis situations. A Commandant Heads the Battalion. The Headquarters of the battalion is located at Dharamashala in Kangra District. According to government orders in May 2006, 2nd Battalion was banned and in place of this 2nd IRB has established in the state.

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31. Ibid.
32. Police HQRS, Shimla.
India Reserve Battalion III (3rd I.R.B.)

For maintaining law and order situation and to guard the vulnerable points in emergency situation, this battalion was created in 1986. The permanent headquarter of the battalion is located at Pandoh in Mandi District. A commandant also heads the battalion. According to government orders in May 2006, 3rd Battalion was banned and in place of this 3rd IRB has established in the state.

Himachal Pradesh Training College

Till 1975, a recruit training center was functioning at Chamba which was shifted to Junga, later on and is how known as police training college. This training college, till 1980 was headed by Superintendent of Police and thereafter an ex-cadre post of Additional Superintendent of Police also known as principle, was created. Over all control on the training college was of Deputy Inspector General of Police (training). Presently this college is imparting training to the recruits and organizing promotion courses for Constables. However for other high level promotional and specialized courses the police officers are being sent to the state of Punjab Training Academy Phillour (Punjab) or police training college Madhuvan in Haryana.33

Genesis of Women Police

The new epoch of police functioning known as “Police Social Welfare” emerged in the early decade of the twentieth century. The initial Police Social Welfare was “exclusive domain of women police” and is closely linked with the emergence of women police in the early 1900s. The first Police Social Service Volunteers were Police Women, who were responsible for providing certain social services, particularly to Juveniles and women. The first documented appointment of women police having powers took place in 1905 in Portland, Oregon to help cope with the problems of young women soliciting, the attention of lumbermen, miners, labourers and vacationers on “spree”. Then a permanent department of public safety for the protection of young girls and women was created (Horne, 1975).34 Initially, women police performed the duties that were considered motherly, womanly, nurturing and

sympathetic. In 1910 Los Angeles, California, a women of Social Services experience join the Police and in 1911 Chicago, 10 police women with Social experience were appointed with in 2 years (Miner 1920). In Germany and Britain too, the police women were appointed to protect women and young girls in moral danger and to supervise and enforce law concerning prostitution. In 1968-69, the Delhi Police Commission stressed the young educated women to appoint at officer’s ranks (ASI and SI).

The committee of police training (1974), in social defence it has recommended the scope of invaluable service that units of women police could rander. In 1983, an “Anti-Dowry Cell” was set-up, it was renamed as the Crime Against Women Cell in 1985. This cell handles women's complaints not only from punitive angle but also from a corrective point of views. Large number of the Police-Officers-in-charge of District Crime against women’s cells are women Inspectors, who had received special training in this regard, under the supervision of the lady officer of the rank of DCP. The “Special Cell for Women in Distress” of Mumbai Police is actually run by Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

In Himachal Pradesh women police cells are established in February, 2001 in all the district head quarters under the supervision of district SPs in the state. It is a part of C.I.A. set-up of the district SP police. It consists of one NGO, one head Constable and two lady Constables in each district. All types of complaints received from women’s are recorded and crime against women are investigated by these women cells in all the district of Himachal Pradesh.

41. Police HQRS, Shimla.
Duties in connection with arresting, questioning, searching and finger printing of women and juvenile suspected in crime investigation and investigations of case involving vice and sexual offences such as rape or trafficking in women and girls are earmarked to the women police. They are also required to guard and escort the female prisoners to courts.  

The following Table 2.6 explains the strength of Women Cells in the State of Himachal Pradesh in 2005.

Table 2.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Inspector</th>
<th>S.I.’s</th>
<th>ASI.s</th>
<th>L.H.C.</th>
<th>L. Const.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirmour</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L &amp;S.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangra</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Una</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS, Shimla

The following Table 2.7 provides information about the strength of lady police officers/officials posted in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

42. Ibid. p. 85.
Table No. 2.7
Number of Women Police Officers/Officials Posted as on 22.8.2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>IAS</th>
<th>Add.SP</th>
<th>DySP</th>
<th>Inspector</th>
<th>SI</th>
<th>ASI</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>Const.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Simour</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lahaul &amp; Spiti</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>1st HPAP Bn. Junga</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>1st IRB Bangarh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>2nd IRB D/Shala</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>3rd IRB Pandaloh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Enforcement</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>AP&amp;T</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>DIG/NR</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>DIG/SR</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>DIG/CR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>24.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>26.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>27.</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>526</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla

The above Table 2.7 describes that the strength of women police in Himachal Pradesh where only one lady IPS Officer is working, 4 lady DySPs and 10 lady Inspectors in the state. In Shimla there are 100 women police officers/personnel working where as in Mandi & Kangra it is only 51 and 49. As the crime rate is high in Kangra and Mandi ranges therefore women police are needed in the large strength, to check the crime against women in the state.

Role of Women Police in Welfare

Commenting on the functions of Police Women, Higgins (1961) observes that they serve mainly as preventive agents. She mentions that police women are ever vigilant of people and places, whose influence might prove hazardous to young people. So becoming part of a crime and delinquency, prevention programme in their various communities.
Deliberating on the psychology of women in policing\(^43\) Sherman (1973)\(^44\) reasons out that larger benefits would accrue by using more women police. The reasons highlighted by him also include, “The proficiency of women in service role and their capacity to provide better service to women and children. In addition the entire range of social legislations on juvenile justice, probation, immoral trafficking, beggary, untouchables, dowry, eve-teasing etc., have opened up new avenues for the police, where women certainly prove to be better (Rao, 1975, Bhardwaj, 1976, Mahajan 1982).\(^45\)

National Police Commission\(^46\) (NPC) (1980) says women police can also help in giving better attention to the “Service” aspects of police work. The entire philosophy, culture and attitude of police should be such as to make a police station appear and function as a ready source of relief for persons in distress. In our view, the presence of women police in police station would help to a great extent in achieving this objectives. Referring to the need for parity in the duties being performed by women police and their male counter parts, the commission further stressed the additional duties related to welfare work and crime prevention work that included handling and investigating sexual offences in women ad children, juvenile delinquency case work, crime prevention work, giving talks at schools, communities etc., police social welfare activities etc.

Mahajan (1982)\(^47\) in his study on police women succinctly sums up the social service role of the women police. The women’s new role in police remains unattractive to the women population, it has yet to gain re-cognition and acceptance from the police man and society at large. It can, however, be made more attractive if the nature of work is make to resemble that of a social workers.

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45. Ibid., p. 14
46. Ibid., p. 15.
Top Level Administration of Police in Himachal Pradesh

Director General of Police (D.G.P)

The responsibility for the command of the police force, its recruitment, discipline, internal economy and administration throughout the general police vest in the Inspector General of Police [now Director General of Police (D.G.P)]. He is the head of the police department and is responsible for its direction and control and for advising the provincial government in all matters connected with it. In the discharge of his duties as (Director General & Inspector General) and in the execution of orders of government he is bound to act in conformity with the system and regulation regarding the functions, discipline and administration of the force contained in the police act (V of 1861) and in these rules.\(^\text{48}\) According to report of National Police Commission, Govt. of India May 1981, (P-11) The Chief of state police is of the rank of Director General, it will be desirable for the Director General to function in the style of participative association of the I&G.P (Inspector General of Police).\(^\text{49}\) In H. P. Inspector General has promoted to Director General in 1987 in the state\(^\text{50}\).

Powers and Functions of D.G.P

Functioning of Inspector General (now Director General of Police) is same in almost all states of India basically based on the Police Act, 1861, the main source of business rules or code of conduct for police administration. The administration of police throughout a general police-district shall be vested in an officer (now Director General & Inspector General of Police D.G.P).\(^\text{51}\) The Inspector General of Police (now D.G.P) shall have the full power of magistrate throughout the general police district.\(^\text{52}\) The police officers superior in rank to an officer incharge of a police station may exercise the same powers throughout the local area to which they are appointed (Cr.


\(^{50}\) Police HQRS, Shimla.


\(^{52}\) Section 5, The Police Act, 1861, ibid, p. 138.
P.C. Sec.36.1973). Inspector General of Police (Director general of Police) will have jurisdiction extended over the whole of the state.53 Thus the criminal procedure code an another source of power to police force in the state.

He has the power under section 7 of the police Act, 1861 and subject to the provision of Act. 311 of the constitution and to such rules as the state government may from time to time make under this act, The Director General of Police and I& G.P may at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any police officer of the subordinate ranks, whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duties or unfit for the same.54 Therefore police officer from the rank of Constable to the rank of Inspector or below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) can be, dismissed, suspended and reduced in the rank by him. Procedure to be followed in departmental inquiries for departmental punishment has prescribed in rule 16.24 of Punjab Police Rules, 1934.55 For any inquiry, he may also approach the Chief Secretary to the government for the services of a member of the panel of selected retired officers to hold the inquiry against the police officer for his misconduct in respect of his relatives with the public, if any received through Deputy Inspector General of Police.56

Director General of Police may from time to time subject to the approval of the state government, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the organization, classification and distribution of the police force, the places at which the members of the force shall reside and the particular services to be performed by them, their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them, the collecting and communicating by them of intelligence and information and all such other orders and rules relative to the police force as the Inspector General (now DGP) shall, (AG & GDP) from time to time, deem

56. Ibid. p.71.
expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of its duties.\textsuperscript{57} Thus this, section 12, consists of two parts.

The first one deals with organizational matters of police force regarding with D.G.P of police can frame such rules as he considers expedient but subject to approval by the state government. The other part authorizes, the D.G.P of police to frame all such orders and rules as necessary to prevent abuse or neglect of duties, such rules and orders framed under latter part do not require approval of state govt. 1983 Labs.\textsuperscript{1861} (P&H).\textsuperscript{58} Under section 14, of the police Act 1861, whenever any railway, canal or other public works or any manufactory or commercial concern shall be carried on, or be in operation in any part of the country and it shall appears to the Director General of Police (Former I.G.P) that the employment of an additional police force in such place is rendered necessary by the behavior or responsible apprehension of the behavior of the persons employed upon such work, manufactory or concern, it shall be lawful for the D.G.P with the consent of the state government to depute such additional force to such place and to employ the same so long as such necessity shall continue and to make orders from time to time upon the person having the control or custody or the funds used in carrying on such work, manufactory or concern for the payment of extra forces so rendered necessary and such person shall there upon cause payment to be made accordingly.\textsuperscript{59}

Under section 8, of the Police Act, 1861, every police officer, (appointed to the police force other than an officer mentioned in sec.4) shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the form annexed to this act, under the seal of the Director General of Police shall appoint by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, function and privileges of a police officer.\textsuperscript{60} He has power to constitute the selection board for recommendation of all direct appointments to non- gazetted ranks above that of Constable and all first appointment of civilian clerks, being appointing

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{57} Ibid. p. 71
\bibitem{60} Ibid, p. 6.
\end{thebibliography}
authority. He can order his subordinates to prepare the seniority of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors and to consider the cases of promotions to the ranks of Inspector. If the flow of promotion is unevenly distributed amongst ranks, he can make suitable transfers of Sub-Inspectors on the promotion list from one range to another. Director General of Police is assisted in control and administration of the police force by such number of Inspector Generals of Police (I.G.P), Deputy Inspector Generals (D.I.Gs) and Assistant Inspector Generals of Police and Superintendents of Police as appointed by the state government.

**Additional Director General of Police**

Since 1987 when senior most IGP is entitled by the government of Himachal Pradesh as Director General of Police on the recommendation of National Police Commission, 1981, a separate post of ADGP is also created to assist the DGP. ADGP look after and super vise different--different wings of police department in H.P. like CID, L &O, HQRS, AP&T, Rail & Traffic, etc. The ADGP is assisted by IGP in the departments. IGP is legally responsible to ADGP directly and DGP indirectly. ADGPs enjoys all the discretionary powers in different-different wings of police departments and answerable to DGP in police administration.

**Inspector-General of Police**

Inspector Generals assist the Additional Director General of Police and (D.G.P) in his work and general administration in the state. There are so many I.Gs of police in different-2 areas like, I.G.P law and order, I.G.P headquarters and I.G.P Railways and Traffic Police in Himachal Pradesh. The post of Additional Inspector General of Police sanctioned in the year 1981 have been raised to the rank and post of the Inspector General of Police in super time

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64. Police HQRS, Shimla.
scale and the state has sanctioned similar posts to be created in other calls of the department.  

The Inspector General of Police is the incharge and supervising officer of the region under them and gives appropriate guidance to the Deputy Inspector General of their region. Their duty/powers in relation to the employees/ officers of their region are as under.

1. To transfer non-gazetted officers of the region under them. The inter regional transfer are done at the police headquarters' level, as done earlier, but the procedure in respect to them are that these orders are now be passed in accordance with the recommendation of the concerned I.G of Police.

2. To dispose of the representations, appeals, revisions and petitions of the employees posted in the region under them.

3. To grant casual leave to the gazetted officer of the region under them, which was granted by D.G.P till now.

4. To make available their opinion, concerning to work of the gazetted officer of their region to the Director General of Police for annual entries. The Deputy Inspector Generals are also be in these officers.

5. Such other work/ acts/ functions that may be entrusted to them from time to time by the Administration or the Director General of Police.

Role Performance of Director General of Police

In General, the concept and practice committed police force in the state has often reduced the police to being a personal or private army of the ruling party. The doctrine of rule of law, one of the greatest boons of democracy, has been given a go by to suit group interested and political considerations.

Police chiefs are hardly allowed to function in accordance with the established principles of constitutional law and practice. They cannot decide the postings and transfers of even superintendents of police. Their authority has been so body curtailed by the control of the Chief Secretary, and Home

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66. Ibid. p.3.
and Financial Secretaries that they can do precious little to improve the system, encourage good policeman or discourage dereliction of duty. In turn, they have generally ceased to be an example for their man. They are evoking less and less respect or response from their men because they are seen by the later as willing tool in the hands of the ruler. It is being increasingly felt that the Director General and Inspector General of police can perform his important role of maintaining law and order effectively only if he is given sufficient powers and is the final authority to post and transfer the police officials. Otherwise, he will remain a paper commander and his job will remain advocating minor demands of welfare and equipment of his department.68

The blame cannot only be given to the meager powers of the police chief in state. The real reason lies in our political ethos, in which the politicians and, therefore, the Bureaucrats feel that they can interfere in matter of most minute detail. Hardly, any powers have been delegated to him from the secretariat and in these circumstances he is handicapped to take any emergent decision. The Director General of police is the functional head where as the secretary frames the policy. A significant development took place in May, 1987 in Punjab when the governor created a department of internal security and made the Director General of police its secretary providing a free hand in the affairs.69

Annual confidential reports of the Director General are being written by the secretary which tends them to dance on the fingertips of the secretary. Though Inspector General has been vested with the magisterial power under section 5 of the police Acts, yet he has been restricted under section 13 of the same Act. and is always required to act on the general direction of the District Magistrate. The Inspector General spends most of the time on force inspection and by attending the other assignment neglecting the task of planning and strengthening of the police organization. There is lack of account ability. The National police commission has inferred that Inspector General is

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responsible for generally maintaining law and order throughout the state. But he cannot be held responsible for each isolated incident in a particular district unless it is proved that the particular incident occurred because of some acts of commission on the part of chief of police.  

In 21st century the Director General of police & Inspector General of police have to play a very important role in tackling terrorism, and maintain law and order in the state. He is the only one supreme to keep check on criminal activities of the state. But still, he some times like a puppet in the hands of chief Minisier of the state, secretaries like Finance secretary, Home Secretary & Home Minister etc. He always depended on secretariat and Chief Minister for approval of Finance to the department and postings and transfers in the police department. But as we are living in the complex world of computer, technological advancements and changing scenario of society has shown to the governments, the need to give power to Director General to see through the law and order and functioning of police administration directly without any involvement of secretariat as well as the Ministers of State for efficient working of police department.

Middle Level Police Administration in Himachal Pradesh:

Police ranges in Himachal Pradesh

Twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh are divided into three police ranges viz, Northern Range, Central Range and Southern Range. DIG is the head of the each police range in the state.

(I) Northern Range:

Headquarters of northern range is in Dharamshala, in Kangra district. The northern range comprises three districts, viz., Kangra, Chamba and Una districts.

(II) Central Range:

Headquarters of central range is in Mandi town. In central range there are 5 districts viz., Mandi, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts.


71. Police HQRS, Shimla.
(III) Southern Range:

Headquarters of southern range is in Shimla city. This range is based on 4 districts, viz., Shimla, Solan, Kinnaur and Sirmour districts.

The following Table 2.8 provides range wise breakup of police station in the state of H.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Ranges</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>No. of Police stations</th>
<th>Number of permanent police posts</th>
<th>Number of temporary police posts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Dharamshala</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lahaul &amp; Spiti</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Keylong</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Rekong Peo</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sirmour</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Nahan</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Railways &amp; Traffic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>05 (outpost)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS Shimla

The above Table 2.8 describes the over all distribution of police stations, permanent police posts/temporary police posts/outposts in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh along with their range wise.

Deputy-Inspector General of Police

Deputy Inspector General of Police play major role in law and order administration in any state and is a senior officer of the Indian police services. He is supervised by Inspector General and on the top level by DGP of the concerned state. All Deputy Inspector General, (and Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police) are representatives of Inspector general of Police in these spheres under I.G rule of Punjab Police rules, 1934.72

Certain Deputy Inspector General are in charge of ranges of districts. Each of them is responsible for the efficiency of the police in his range and

must see that a proper level of district administration is maintained. He must always be in close touch with his superintendents and be ready to aid, advise or control them. He must inspect the work of superintendent of each district at least once a year and prepare an inspection report in the form prescribed.  

The Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department is responsible through the staff of his department, for the intelligence organization of the criminal administration in this capacity he is called upon to assist both the provincial government and the district authorities. He is also authorized to call upon the district or railway police for action in such matters, whether in respect of crime or intelligence, as may from time to time be consigned to his charge. In respect of crime, however he will keep the Deputy Inspector General of ranges concerned, fully informed of all action, which his department is taking with in the sphere of their jurisdictions.

The Deputy Inspector General of ranges is responsible to the Inspector General for the administration, training and discipline of the police of his range and for the efficiency of their organization and operations for the prevention and detection of crime. In the exercise of this responsibility a Deputy Inspector General will interfere as little as possible with the executive authority of the superintendents under him and will permit such modifications of practice and organization to suit local conditions as he may consider advisable and as the law and these rules alone. He will use his powers of control to secure a uniform standard of efficiency and fullest co-operation between districts and branches of the force in the circulation of information and in action against criminals.  

The Deputy Inspector General of ranges and of the criminal investigation department and the Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police shall maintain close touch with each other by informal meetings and formal conferences. They shall freely exchange information relating to the criminal administration and shall ensure that co-operation between ranges and branches of the force is as close as that between the

75. Ibid., p.3.
districts with in a range. DIG range is therefore required to maintain the law and order in the jurisdiction of his range. It is lawful for the DIG under section 13 of the Police Act 1861, to depute any additional number of police officers to maintain peace at any place with in the general police district and for such time as shall be deem proper on the request of any person showing the necessity there of, subject to the general direction of the Magistrate of district. The DIG has also been vested with the power to dismiss, suspend or reduce any police officer of the subordinate ranks whom he shall think remiss or negligent or unfit in the discharge of his duty subject to the provision of Art.311 of the constitutions. The dismissal can be made up to the rank of Inspector.

Under rule 13.4 of Punjab Police Rules, 1934, the DIG is vested with power to make officiating promotions to the rank of Inspector. He shall make suitable transfer of Assistant Sub-Inspector and Head Constable on the promotion lists from on district to another. The DIG who shall have the power to revise such orders on recording reasons in each case, by the superintendents. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, education and training will be responsible for supervision and co-operation of work in the Range Training Centers which will inspect from time to time. Apart from this, he will keep in touch with the latest methods of training introduced else where and adopt them for use in the Police Training Institutions.

Role Performance of DIG

DIG is an effective communication channel between superintendent and Director General of police. The police organization, therefore, above the district level comprises a wide and complex network of territorial functional and specialized agencies. He is responsible for maintenance of peace and order with in the jurisdiction of his range, he is enjoying the power of recruitment, training and discipline of the force, but interference by the politicians is a hindrance in his efficient functioning. DIG always plays only an

76. Ibid., p. 3.
advisory role for the operation functions of the police under his jurisdiction. He has become a titular head. He just provides a link between a political and administrative echelons of the machinery of the state govt. The control of the police department at the state level is vested in the office of Director General of Police who, in turn, is accountable to the political authority in the state through the civil secretariat.  

Deputy Inspector General of Police have to perform various functions like, promotions and transfers and take disciplinary action against their subordinates below the rank of DySP, but in actual sense are not free to act upon.

The Commissioner

In section 1.14 of Punjab Police Rules, The Commissioner Exercises through his district Magistrate a general control over the administration of his division in criminal as in other, matters and is specially responsible for the maintenance of co-operation between the police and the magistracy and of cordial relations with the police officials of Indian states on the border. Section 5 of U.P Regulation defines the term Commissioner wherever it occurs in the Police Regulations includes a collector or Deputy Commissioner- incharge of a division. The Commissioner of division exercise general power of supervision over The District Magistrates of their respective division in matters relating to the police as in other branches of the administration. It is the duty of Deputy Inspector General of the range to keep the commissioner of the division fully informed of all matters of importance concerning the efficiency of the police and state of crime.

The District Magistrate

Under section, 1.15 of Punjab Police Rules, 1934, The District Magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and the police force is the instrument provided by government to enable him to enforce his authority and fulfill his responsibility for the maintenance of law.

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and order. The police force in a district is, therefore, placed by law under the
general control and direction of the District Magistrate who is responsible that
it carries out its duties in such a manner that effective protection is afforded to
the public against law less ness and disorder.\(^{84}\) Provided that in the districts
where the collector/ Deputy Commissioner is collector/ Deputy Commissioner
in charge of the division, his functions is regard to the transfer of Inspectors
and officer incharge of police stations will be exercised by Additional
Magistrate (Executive)\(^{85}\) Under U.P Regulation Section-7, the District
Magistrate is promptly informed by superintendent of the occurrence of all
serious crimes and of any sudden increase in the volume of crime generally\(^{86}\.
If the superintendent is on tour and The District Magistrate is at headquarters,
the police officer incharge at headquarters should give the District Magistrate
all-important information, which might otherwise not reach the Magistrate
quickly enough through the superintendent.\(^{87}\) Under section 1.15 of Punjab
Police Rules, 1934, he may a) required the superintendent to furnish him with
any documents relating to the conduct of any subordinate enrolled police
officer in any case in which the conduct or character of such police officer is
likely to effect his dealings with the public or the prevention and detection of
crime b) direct the superintendent to enquire into any allegation of miss
conduct or neglect of duty on the part of any subordinate enrolled police
officer in any case in which such misconduct or neglect of duty affects or is
likely to affect such officers dealings with the public, or the prevention and
direction of crime and to submit the record to superior police authority and c)
direct the superintendents to furnish information on any matter connected with
crime, the criminal classes, the prevention of disorder or the distribution of the
police force, or an any other matter not connected solely with the internal
administration of the force.\(^{88}\)

District Police Administration

The district police is an integral part of the state wide police set-up,
which is hierarchically structured and held together by bonds of strong

\(^{84}\) Ibid., p.5.
\(^{86}\) Ibid., p.5.
\(^{87}\) Ibid., p.5.
\(^{88}\) K. Koshy, Op., Cit., pp. 5-6.
discipline. Over a period of time, the District Magistrate has assumed a role of authority, command and control over the discharge of police functions with in the district. The district police and superintendent of police are thus subjected to two kinds of control- a hierarchical control exercised by the officers in the police and an operational control exercised by the chief executive of the district.\(^8^9\) It is to be kept in mind that the police is vital adjunct of the district administrative set-up and its performance affects all aspects of public activity and public welfare. In this context, the district officer and The S.P have to work in close association with each other and cannot afford to assume postures, which would tend to promote individualism and destroy collective performance. A positive approach would consist in identifying and removing all irritants and prescribing a clear procedure for effective and active coordination at the district level.\(^9^0\)

The district is the hub of the state police administration and controls the network of police stations all over the region. Organizationally, a district is organized into sub-division, circles, police stations and police posts. The Superintendent of Police who is entrusted with the administration of police in the district has been put under the general controls and direction of a magistrate. He is always a member of the Indian Police Services. Although he is the member of IPS yet there are a few instances where senior members of Himachal Pradesh police services (H.P.P.S) have been posted as district superintendent of police. These officers were placed in the selection list for promotion to Indian Police Service. The Additional Superintendent of Police assists the Superintendent of Police in big districts viz., Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kangra, Chamba and Una. The division of work among the two is functional and not territorial. Some districts have been divided into sub-divisions. These sub-divisions are Sarkaghat, Sunder Nagar in Mandi, Palampur, Nurpur, Dehra in Kangra, Kaza in Lahaul- Spiti, Poanta and Rajgarh in Sirmaur, Parwanoo and Nalagarh in Solan, Rohru, Rampur, 


\(^9^0\) "Compendium of Recommendations of the Police Commissions of India", National Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Part-III, 1997, p.81.
Theog and Jhakri in Shimla district. A Sub-Divisional Police Officer of the rank of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, heads each sub-division. The post of the Deputy-Superintendent of police headquarters exists in each district. He is the supervisory officer of the police station and police lines. He is a member of the state police services. Next in the hierarchy is the post of district Inspector which is in existence in all the districts. The post is filled in through promotion. The division of work between the Deputy Superintendent of Police and District Inspector is made on territorial bases, i.e. each of them is made supervisory officer of some police stations. In every district there are one or more superintendents and such members of Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, inspectors, sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors, head Constables and Constables.

The following Chart No-II describes the hierarchal structure of the Police Administration at District Level.

**Chart-II**

Hierarchical Structure of the Police Administration at the District Level

```
SP
  ↓
Addl. SP/Asstt. SP.
  ↓
DySP/SDPO
  ↓
Inspector/SHO
  ↓
Sub-Inspector/SHO
  ↓
Asstt. Sub-Insp./Incharge Police Post
  ↓
Head Constable
  ↓
Constable
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91. O. P. Verma, OP. Cit, pp. 135-136.
Superintendent of Police (S.P.)

The superintendent of police is the executive head of the district police force. He is directly responsible for all matters relating to its internal economy, training and management and for maintenance of its discipline and the efficient performance of all its duties. The S.P. is generally under the control of district magistrate according to section 4 of police act 1861. The S.P. gathers intelligence report on criminals, politicians and other co-ordinate along with the District Magistrate to maintain normally of law and order. S.P. is accountable to range Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Director General of Police in addition to the District Magistrate. The accountability shall include in addition to all the district matters of importance, personnel management transfers, postings, promotions, clothing equipment and welfare of his men. He is also needed to entrust special duties of security to VIPs. The S.P. may seek his assistance in the area of crime control, personnel discipline, organizational efficiency or any other special problems of local variety, demanding special attention of his office. As aides, they function as arms, ears and eyes of the SP.

Function and Duty of SP

All magisterial courts which are not situated at district headquarters may when issuing summons, warrants or other processes under chapter VI, VII, X, XI and XII and section 386(l) [now chapter VI, VII and X and section 421] of the code of criminal procedure, 1898, for service with in the subdivision in which the court is situated, send them direct to the police station concerned and not through the office of Superintendent of Police. Such processes will after service be returned direct to the court concerned and will not be sent through the office of the Superintendent of Police. Under the rule 13 of UP police registrations, the Superintendent when at headquarters should attend his office on all working days. He should ordinarily transact in his all official businesses except such confidential matters as he thinks it proper to dispose of at his residence. At his residence he should be readily

95. Ibid., p.7.
accessible to members of the public who wish to visit him. He should encourage them to call on him and to communicate their ideas freely. The more sources of information that he has outside the force, the more efficient will he be as a police officer. The superintendent of police must see that each police station in his district is fully inspected by a Gazetted Officer annually in the manner laid down in the memorandum on the inspection of police station by Gazetted Officers and he must himself visit every police station at least once a year.

Touring need not be confined to the cold weather, and where inspection houses are available, outlaying police station should be visited during the hot weather and rain. Superintendents of districts boarding on other provinces of Indian states should arrange to meet the officials of neighboring districts at least once a year, and if possible, more frequently. A record of these meetings should be prepared by the superintendents and forwarded to the Range Deputy Inspector Inspector-general for information.96 Under rule 16 of U.P. regulations, all cognizable crimes reported at police stations must find entry in the English crime register. A separate portion of this register should be assigned to each police station and within that portion, to each of the six classes of crime specified in statement ‘A’ attached to the annual administration report. If any particular crime, e.g. cattle theft is rife the superintendent may assign separate papers with in the class to which it belongs.97

Additional Superintendents of Police (Addl. SP)

Additional Superintendents of Police assists the Superintendent of police and performs such duties are assigned by the D.I.G. range and S.P. to him in the concerned district.

Assistant Superintendents of Police (ASP)

These are the officers of India Police Services. The newly appointed I.P.S., is designated as Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) and normally get the charge for four to six years. Some of functions are delegation in nature and the S.P. may seek their assistance in the area of crime control, personnel discipline, organizational efficiency or any other special problem of

96. Ibid., p. 8.
97. Ibid., p.8
local variety, demanding special attention of his office, as aids, they functions as arms, ears and eyes of S.P.\textsuperscript{98}

**Deputy Superintendent of Police (DySP)**

The authority and duties of Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of Police are the same and interchangeable. They derive their powers from the fifth definition in section 1 of the Police Act (V of 1861) and from section 551 of the code of criminal procedure, Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of Police are posted to districts and other duties at the direction of Provincial Government to be trained and to assist the superintendent in the discharge of his responsibilities, and the authority of the superintendent is delegated to them to the extent prescribed by these rules.\textsuperscript{99} The new post of DySP was created in pursuance to the recommendations of Indian Police Commission 1902-03 in order to strengthen the office of the Superintendent of Police of the district. The Deputy Superintendent of Police look after the work of Sub-division when posted in the field and assist to SP and perform such duties as are assigned to them by District Chief when stationed at head quarters.\textsuperscript{100} These are appointed through State Public Service Commission with in the respective states.

**Functions of DySP**

1. Maintenance of law and order in Sub-Division or any part there of.
2. Crime control and Supervision of special cases in his area.
3. Collection and communication of intelligence from the Sub-division.
4. Submission of periodic reports, returns and statements of the office of the SP
5. Inspection of Police circles, police stations and police out posts lying in the sub-division.
6. Initiation of programs aimed at the development of friendly relations between and the community in the area.

\textsuperscript{98} Rajesh Kumar, Op. cit., p. 130.
\textsuperscript{100} S.Mehartaj Begum, "District Police Administration", Anmol Publications, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1996, p.81.
7. Touring the area extensively and making himself available on the spot to undertake relevant measures necessary for the discharge of above duties.

First Level Police Administration in Himachal Pradesh

Police Station

The police station is the basic unit of all the police work and policing. A police station is the most important unit of the police administration. For the bulk of citizens in our country, whether located in city or town or in a remote village. It is almost the only or predominant point of contact with the police. It is at the level of police station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. People come the police station with their grievances or complaints against a person known or unknown from whom they have suffered or apprehend injury or harm from their person or property. They lodge this information or complaint.\textsuperscript{101} Sharma has defined the police station as the main theatre of police operation.\textsuperscript{104} The public expectations from the police can only be fulfilled if public are satisfied with the integrity, professionalism, fortitude, impartiality and promptness in the services rendered by the jurisdictional police station.\textsuperscript{102}

The incharge in almost all the police station is Sub-Inspector except city police station. The Police Commission 1902-03 had recommended that the incharge of city police station should be a Sub-Inspector and should be recreated directly.\textsuperscript{103} The incharge of city police is known station house officer (SHO) who is assisted by Sub-Inspector or Assistant Sub-Inspector as investigating officer, one of the head Constables as police station clerk (Muharrier) and Constables by way of patrolling other duties. The SHO maintains a host of legal books, reports, registers and manual such as first information report (FIR) case diaries (general diary national), crime register, the bad character roll, the crime index, absconder register cash book

\textsuperscript{102} K.K. Sharma, "Law & Order Administration", National Book Organization, Delhi, 1985, p. 78.
\textsuperscript{103} J. C. Madan, "Indian Police", Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi-1980, p. 247.
accounts and duty register etc.\textsuperscript{104} There are 87 Police Stations in Himachal Pradesh.

**Police Posts**

A police station is further divided into police posts depending upon the area and population for administrative as well as for public convenience. Here people can also lodge complaints and can seek immediate police help. Measurer have been taken to equip these posts to met any emergency the incharge of the police post is either an assistant Sub-Inspector or head Constable of police assisted by the Constables. Presently there are 102 Police Posts in Himachal Pradesh.\textsuperscript{105}

**Check/Out Post**

Check post at the sensitive points have been created. The function of the check post are to keep check or in coming and out going movable property. The posts witch are subordinated to the police stations in the jurisdiction of which they are located, have proved very useful in detecting the timber smuggling cases in Pradesh. Presently there are 5 check / out posts in the Pradesh. The number of the check posts keeps on fluctuating because they are created in a emergency situation or to nap culprits especially terrorists and smugglers. They are not permanent and are abolished when ever the situation is normal and is felt that there is no rational continuing these posts.\textsuperscript{106}

**Inspector (Station House Officer)**

SHO is the officer incharge of police station. He is of the rank of inspector. He is responsible for all matters regarding the prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order and investigation of crime accruing in his jurisdiction.\textsuperscript{107} They are under control of SP of their line offices and assigned duties by them. He is head of the police station. He submit reports and give-required information of police work in his area to higher authorities when required.

\textsuperscript{105} Reet Sen, Op. cit.,
\textsuperscript{106} Ibid.
Sub-Inspector (SIs)

Sub-Inspector assist to Station House Officer in his work in the Police Station. The main work of the SI is almost the same as that of SHO. He performs the function of SHO during his Absence. In small population, there is small police station and Sub-Inspectors are the head of police station, the Station House Officers of the rank of Inspector.

Powers and Functions of Sub-Inspectors

Under section 1.12 of Punjab Police Rules- 1934, Sub-Inspectors in charge of Police Stations exercise all the powers of an officer in charge of police station. Additional Sub–Inspectors in police stations may be deputed by the officer incharge under section 157, code of criminal procedure or any Sub–Inspector by supervisor officers in virtue of the powers granted under section 151, code of criminal procedure, to investigate cases and such offices then have the powers to investigate which are granted under chapter XIV, code of criminal procedure to any officer making an investigation under that chapter. Sub–Inspectors and officers junior to Sub-Inspector may arrest under the orders of the officer in charge of a police station under section 55, code of criminal procedure. Sub-Inspector has to perform various function as to maintain, law and order in his area under jurisdiction, to prevent crime, the detection of criminals, to collect intelligence, to hold traffic, public assembles and processions. He has to go on tour of his areas and produce the police prosecution in the courts to get justice to victims of crime and to see the police station management.

Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI)

Assistant Sub-Inspector is of lower rank than Sub- Inspector. The ASI provides a promotional avenue to the qualified head Constables. He helps the Sub-Inspector in police work during the violence or criminal detection. His duties depend upon the area of police station under jurisdiction. He is not free to take major administrative decisions independently as Sub-Inspector, he performs the duties delegated to him by his senior officer.

108. Ibid., p. 107.
Head Constable (HC)

One or two Constables generally share the jobs of Sub-Inspector in a police station. They do both, various types of clerical as well as administrative work regard to the maintenance of reports and records in the police station. They work as station writers, office clerks, record keeper and accountants in the police station. He is assigned by SHO in the police station.

Constable

Constable are the guard and escorts of police. They are assigned, their duties by S.H.O. or seniors from time to time. During the day they regulate traffic and in nights patrol the area of their beat. They accompany and assist senior officials in investigational work in regard to crime and on associations such as those of post-mortem examinations, police funerals and hospital operations of the convicts under trial and police custody.¹¹⁰

Financial Provisions in Police Administration in Himachal Pradesh

Finance function is the procurement of funds and their effective utilization in any organization either public or private administration. Finance and administration can not be divorced. Every administration act has its financial implications as inseparable as a man and nothing can be done with without the expenditure of money, at a very minimum for the compensation of the official or employees who act. Finances are, therefore out of the first and inescapable responsibilities of government executives.¹¹¹ Generally, finance is concerned with obligating funds at the lowest cost and making optimal use of these funds.¹¹² Raymond chambers provides a definition of financial management as, financial management comprises the forecasting, planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling of all activities relating to the acquisition of financial resources of an undertaking in keeping with its financial objectives.¹¹³ It can be inferred that finance engages into two main functions for top management (I) recording monitoring and controlling of financial

consequences of past and future operations and (II) acquiring funds to meet current and future needs.

The success and failure of any enterprise mainly depends on now effectively decisions keeping in mind the objectives of an organization are taken. Any wrong decision in any other area may be located and also corrected, if the management of finance is sound, unsound financial management on the other hand might set many a good business effort at naught. More over, financial decisions include judgment about whether an organization should held, reduce or increase investments in various assets. Decision involving the time of financing are multi period decisions for which optimum solution may be changed if the single period frame work is removed in modern financing system. Further financial decisions of pattern of investment and resource mobilization play an important role in the dynamic organizational environment as success or failure of the administration either public or private. Therefore finances are lifeblood of any organization, department, a fuel with which it runs in a healthy manner.

The National average of budget is 5.03% of the state budgets. Further, this allocation is even less than 5% in big states like Maharashtra, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, etc. The financial crunch for state police gets further accentuated by the fact that out of his meager allocation from the state budgets, about 87-88% is spend on pay and allowances and another around 10% on compulsory expenditure like TA/DA, medical reimbursement, office expenditure, maintenance of vehicles and equipments etc. It is a reality that only about 2% of the police budget is available for the re-organization and up gradation of policing. The police in states have been working under such severe financial constraints and impediments for more than five decades. It is therefore, necessary that escalation of costs in maintaining and running the establishment should automatically be provided in the annual budgets. In addition, an amount equivalent to 10% of the present police budget should be earmarked as, “development fund”, to be spend for augmentation of man

power and up-gradation of its infrastructure and skills in a phased and sustained manner.\textsuperscript{116}

K. Padamanabhaiah\textsuperscript{117}, report on police reforms August, 2000. Suggests that we have stressed the fact that the police budget should in fact be first charged on the revenues of the state. With growth of population, simultaneously, there would be growth in the police organization as more and more functions are also being assigned to them.

However there is corresponding growth in police budget, in Himachal Pradesh as to meet the challenges before the police administration as we study in the country,\textsuperscript{118} even in a well managed state like Andhra Pradesh we have noted that while in 1994-95 the police budget constituted 4.12% of the state budget, in 1999-2000 it has steadily come down to 3.15%.

The following Table 2.9 provides the information about the Budget Sanctioned by the Government of Himachal Pradesh during last ten years to Police Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sanctioned Budget in Crores</th>
<th>Increased in percentage of Budget year wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>79, 55, 19, 000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>96, 47, 00, 000</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>121, 30, 00, 000</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>140, 42, 02, 000</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>140, 73, 97, 000</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1, 43, 93, 44, 000</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1, 59, 93, 99, 000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1, 59, 51, 47, 000</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>168, 54, 53, 000</td>
<td>5.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1, 95, 03, 85, 000</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS, Shimla

The above Table gives clear picture of Budget during last 10 years. It is clear that there is increase in the budget by the government of H.P. to police department every year due to its requirement in present scenario. The percentage is going to increase year wise, due to increase in police functions, increasing requirement of better facilities, training, recruitment networking and

\textsuperscript{117} Ibid, p.87.
\textsuperscript{118} Ibid, p.86.
transporting facilities in the department of police in Himachal Pradesh. In H.P. 92% of the total police budget\textsuperscript{119} is spent on distribution of salary of the police department in the state. Further, only 8% of the total budget is spent on training facilities, transportation, TA/DA, medical facilities, office infrastructure in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

**Financial Allocation for Modernization\textsuperscript{120}**

For modernization purpose, under modernization scheme of government, the amount is provided by centre and state on 50%:50% share bases earlier, but in the year 2002-03, it has increased to 60% center and 40% state share. To meet the purpose of modernization faster in the year 2005-06, the share of funding has increased to 75% centre and 25% state. The funds demand for modernization in the state is approximately 13 crores every year recently in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

The following Table 2.10 describes the budget allocation under modernization scheme in police department in Himachal Pradesh as per the norms issued by the centre government on 2000-01.

**Table 2.10**

Percent of Budget Allocation under Modernization Scheme under Different Heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Percentage Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Police Training, Building expansion &amp; renovation, training aids equipments etc.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>FSC &amp; FPB equipments etc.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Light weaponry, traffic control and security equipments etc.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mobility purchase of vehicles etc.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Communication equipments etc.</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Office equipments etc.</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS, Shimla

The above Table explains the allocation of budget in percentage under modernization scheme in the state according the norms issued to the state of HP by centre government in the year 2000-01, regarding the modernization schemes, but in practice the budget is generally distributed among the

\textsuperscript{119} Police HQRS, Shimla  
\textsuperscript{120} Ibid.
different heads, as mentioned in the above Table is used as per the priority and requirement bases in the department of police in Himachal Pradesh.

The following Table 2.11 describes the allocation of funds for modernization in the state of Himachal Pradesh during last 5 Years

Table 2.11
Allocation of Funds for Modernization in the State of H.P. during last 5 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Period</th>
<th>Central Government Share (crore)</th>
<th>State Government share (crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police HQRS, Shimla

The above Table 2.11 explains the funding of shares by center and state government during the year 2000 to 2003 the state share was nil and was pending which was allotted in the next years from 2004-2007 onwards, further, the state share ratio has increased during the years from 75%: 25% share recently. This huge amount of grant-in-aids was spent and allotted in the modernization of different areas viz., (i) For the purpose of vehicle (ii) Weaponry (iii) Communication equipment (iv) F.S.C & FPB (v) Security/training equipment (vi) Police housing etc. The state sharing of funds are spent only on police housing like, residential non-residential buildings in the state of H.P. The state share has been pent on police housing only in the state to make new buildings of police stations for this 30 crores of rupees are given to Public Works Department (PWD). The sanctioned amount for the mentioned objective is still pending with the Public Works Department of the Himachal Pradesh.¹²¹

¹²¹ Ibid.
Summary

Keeping in view the various provisions, planning, programmes, functioning, structure and levels of police management in the state of Himachal Pradesh, it is quite clear from the present organizational working. On the first level, Police Officers are over worked in term of the time spent on jobs also they are mentally occupied when they are not actually on job. This makes situation worse due to over work. Therefore first level leadership can't achieve the organizational goals and objectives. These leaders spent more than 15 to 18 percent of their time on day patrolling duties and 10 percent on night patrolling duties. This comes out to be around 25 percent on patrolling duties. It may be argued that their patrolling duties have some managerial function interims of supervising the policemen deployed at various places. Most of the developed countries deploy 60 to 70 percent of police station manpower on patrolling duties. More empowered and better training constabulary will be able to perform better patrolling duties as they will have better sense of responsibility and belongingness. This will reduce the supervision and there by reduce the burden on the first level police managers.

The police stations in charge spend around 10 percent of their time on bandobast duties. This counters the argument of too much law and order duties at least of this level of officers. Off course it is also a fact that constabulary spends too much time on these duties. This hampers the investigation of the cases as head Constables and ASIs investigates majority cases. The police stations incharge officers spend around 25 percent of time on investigation of the cases. Generally, they investigates important cases, also prevention and detection of crime is one of the most important organizational goal of the police organization. It is inferred in the light of fact that these officers work one and half times of the prescribed time limit for the normal human being. Moreover as the maximum normal police custody of the accused available to police is 24 hours and it is very difficult to get further custody and it requires extra effort for further custody. Investigation of important cases is highly time bound. The public pressure to arrest the accused and the recovery of the material, add further to the police problem. Investigation gets the second priority and suffers. This is more serious as it happens in important cases.
The Middle Level managers spend too much time on technical skills in police organisation and so they are unable to spend enough time on human and conceptual skills. Similarly the top managers also spend time on technical skills and they don't utilize much of the conceptual and human skills. As that is why they fail to give strategic direction to the organisation and that is why the organisation has failed to respond to the environmental changes. It is inferred that from Constables to the DGP doing almost the same kind of the job. This is because the top and middle level police manages, the officers of the Indian Police Service have failed to change the British mentality of not trusting the constabulary. The British had their own reasons not to trust the native constabulary as the Indian Police was stated in the back drop of the mutiny of the Indian Soldiers and number of other such revolts by other Indian classes like peasants, tribals etc. Because of this, the induction and in service training of the constabulary has too much emphasis on outdoor and so not much time is available for learning police skills like public dealing. Any change in the police structure will need commensurate change in the police training other wise the present Constable will not be able to function as the officer. The change of this mentality should form the first major step of police reform.

Further, it is very much clear from the present scenario, that the police department in the State of H.P. is over burdened by the politics & secretariat to act freely. In the 21st century, the evil of political will is still present there and wreaking the roots of police department, needed eradication for efficient working of police. Magisterial power has not vested to IGs of police in the state to maintain the prestige of service. The strength of police is not up to the desired requirement of the state. Though there are recruitments in police department upto 1000 personnel (policemen) in 2006, which is not much to meet the requirement and work load of the force. There is no modernization in the police force and police stations in the state, from the British times except 7–8 police stations. It is due to the lack of funds to police department, though the amount has been increased, but still it is not sufficient to meet the purpose of modernization in terms of computers, weapons, transport facilities etc at police station level in the state. There is an urgent need to modernization of the investigation technology. There has been no change
from the earlier facilities in investigation and forensic sciences in modern times.

Police has started becoming responsive to the changing situation of the country. It is moving towards a service oriented goal with broadening of its role. Both police and social welfare are directly and indirectly related and there is need for greater mutual understanding, appreciation and collaboration with each other. Women police have made themselves felt by making positive and meaningful contribution in the modern police role, this category of human resource could be utilized to the maximum advantage for modernization and humanization of police system. The yearly requirements of modernization expenditure of department of police in the state is approximately 13 crores, out of which only 50 percent is allotted to department every year, which is not too much to meet the purpose of modernization in the state. Due to this reason the modernization of police stations in all the districts are pending and in worse condition in the state. There is no provision for higher police training arrangement for police personnel/officers in the State, due to the lack of proper funds for training purpose in the state. The police training college needs more modern facilities and modern training programmes, techniques for higher promotion purpose in the state. Because of the lack of police force in the state the district police are over burdened and due to this, first level police officer spent their lot of time in patrolling, bandobast and other duties in the police station. They are over burdened by duties, due to the lack of police strength, public pressure and less time to investigation and interacting with general public. Similarly middle and top level of organisation spent more time on technical skills rather than human and conceptual skills, due to over burden of duties, over pressure of political classes on top to bottom has reduced the effectiveness of police officers at all the levels to act freely. At the same time there is need to change the British time mentality in the police administration by changing British times old Police Act, that police can change its image of British times to modern welfare service oriented police of 21st century.