CHAPTER-II
2.1: POLICE ORGANIZATIONS:

A police organization is a public employer of police officers. Villages, townships, municipalities, and states all are in need of police officers. Three major characteristics identify a police organization: a generalized public safety responsibility, a territorial jurisdiction, and funding by an employing governmental agency.

The generalized police responsibility is to protect life and property, to maintain the public peace, and to provide related services. The employees of a police organization are given a broad grant of authority to enable them to fulfill this responsibility, and there is an inherent accountability for the use of such power.

The territorial jurisdiction of a police organization is usually the same as that of the employing by government. Funds to operate the police organization are provided from the general funds of the State Government. The funding system is usually an annual financial allocation, but the State Government is also expected to provide emergency financial aid whenever necessary.¹

The Police Act of 1861 made the establishment of organized police forces the responsibility of the various provincial governments then in existence in India. The constitution of Independent India also placed “Public Order” and “Police, including railway and village police”, in the State List. The Central Government has exercised an advisory role in such matters and have been rendering assistance to the States in various ways.

The State Governments determine all questions relating to the strength and equipment of their police forces and the expenditure to be incurred thereon from year to year and also exercise various administrative and disciplinary powers. They also frame detailed rules for the administration and operation of their police forces which are contained in the Police Manuals/Regulations of the different States.

The head of the police force in every state is the Inspector General of Police who is responsible to the State Government for the administration of the police force throughout the State and also for giving advise on police matters. This includes internal economy, equipment, training and discipline of the force and its efficient organization as a means of preventing and checking crime and preserving law and order and the efficient discharge of their duties by officers of all ranks. The Inspector General is expected to keep in constant touch and communication with the regional and district police officers and to keep the State Government informed of the state of crime and political and communal movements throughout the State.

The Inspector General is assisted by a number of Range Deputy Inspectors General on a regional basis. The number of ranges in a State depends on its size. Generally four districts are grouped together to form a ‘Range’ for the convenience of the police administration. The Range Deputy Inspector General of Police generally supervises the work of the Superintendents of Police and, without interfering in any way with the authority of the Superintendent, has to see that the standard of work is maintained at a high level. He visits and inspects the districts regularly to ensure that work is being carried on efficiently and is expected to advise, guide and assist the Superintendent of Police whenever the latter is faced with any difficult situation. He usually has under his control a part of the State armed reserve and can move it to any district with-in his range.

The administration of the police throughout the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of a district is, under the general control and direction of such Magistrate, vested in a District Superintendent and such Assistant District Superintendents as the State Government consider necessary. With the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, the District Magistrate’s functions, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) as far as the police are concerned, are the promulgation and enforcement of regulatory orders and executive processes and the supervision of the work of the executive magistrates, who are entrusted with proceedings under the preventive sections of the Cr.P.C. and in certain States the trials of cases under local and special laws. The trials of cases under the Indian Penal Code (I.P.C.) are conducted by judicial magistrates. In bigger districts, there may be two or more Superintendent of Police; the senior most of them is then called the Senior Superintendent of Police.
Every district is divided into sub-divisions in-charge of Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police. In Gujarat states sub-divisions are further divided into police circles in charge of Inspectors. A district may have three to four policed sub-divisions and six to eight police circles.

Each district is divided into a number of police stations, depending on its size and population. There are some districts with more than 20 police stations, whereas there are others with only ten to fifteen. In Commissioner Area there are more than 20 police stations in Ahmedabad, Surat etc. The average-sized rural police station has a population of about 1,00,000 and an area of about 200 sq. kms. The Police station is the basic unit of the police administration in a district. Under the Cr.P.C. all crime has to be recorded at the police station and all preventive, detective and law and order work of the police is carried on from there. Each police station is divided into a number of beats, which are assigned to Head Constables for patrolling, surveillance, service of processes, collection of intelligence etc. The officer-in-charge of a police station is usually a Sub-Inspector or Inspector. In some Big Police stations Senior Inspectors are placed in charge of the bigger police stations. The officer in charge has varying numbers of Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables placed under him depending on the size of the police station.

The constable, being the lowest rung of the administrative hierarchy, constitutes the backbone of Police Organization. But the constables are treated as worse than unskilled workers. The main consideration for recruitment of police constable is physical fitness (educational qualification is matriculate). What efficiency can we expect except in wielding lathis? Many of the older generation of constables can barely sign their names. Since the intake is so poor, little improvement is possible at the stage of training. Now with increased salary, some improvement in the intake is expected. Poor salary, bad service conditions and little chance of promotion would not have attracted good human material, nor would these have provided an incentive to work to those who join because of paucity of employment opportunities.

1. Report of the Committee on Police Training by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, P.1 to 8
A.S.I. is the nucleus of the police department. He is the first officer to come into contact with crime. He is the officer whom Cr.P.C. recognizes as an officer who has to take the initiative when a case is reported. The status, powers and qualifications of a SI are not proportionate. Looking at his duties, powers and importance in police work, his status in the hierarchy is incommensurable. He is a non-gazetted officer. In the state the minimum qualification for the post is still intermediate or its equivalent. It is true that graduates and even post-graduates complete for this rank but they do not opt for it willingly, often they are compelled by deteriorating employment situation. Even during the service there is little incentive to work. Their responsibilities are enormous. But the incentives they get besides low salary, poor service conditions and limited chances of promotion, are ill-treatment from the senior officers, suspension and censures rather than rewards for shouldering the responsibilities and criticism and hatred from the public.

The ill-treatment of junior officers is because of a tremendous gap between the senior gazette officers and the junior or non-gazetted officers. The main reason for this gap is the pyramidal structure of the police departments in which some people start not from the bottom of the pyramid but from the middle, rather, from near the top. The people who start from the bottom do not even reach the middle of the pyramid. Unfortunately, in the Police department, there is a separate cadre of leaders—leadership does not evolve, it is imposed. A person who starts from near the top of the hierarchy might not succeed as a leader, since he would not consider himself a part of the force and would not be aware of the problems his subordinates face in job-performance. Therefore, he might not be able to appreciate their difficulties. This would also affect their reactions to the successes and failures of their subordinates. Sometimes he would start with a superior feeling and would not listen to the advice given by experienced subordinate officers. Unless the leader can provide a fair treatment to his subordinates, relies upon co-operation and not on authority and generates a feeling of ‘we’ rather than ‘I’, he will not be able to give his men a purpose, will not able to guide them properly and inspire enthusiasm among them.

Man-management is an important quality of leadership. There are two cardinal principles of leadership; (i) example is better than precept, and (ii) personal conduct should be such that it can be emulated and not taken advantage of. It should
be above reproach. The welfare and interests of subordinates should be looked after before thinking of his own comforts. In army, they say ‘a good officer is a servant of his men first and master second’. This holds well in the police too. The quality of leadership influences the morale of the forced. A good leader inculcates self-discipline and corporate discipline and develops spirit-de-corps in his unit.

The superior officers, instead of being impartial, are mostly governed by casteism, favoritism and nepotism and other predilections and are also influenced by political leaders on whom they tend to lean heavily for their early promotion and choice posting. This has led to inefficiency among all the subordinate ranks of the police due to the prevailing discontent among them. The superior officers have no time even to make out plans and propose them to the Government for the constructive development of the force in proportion to the population explosion and to meet the challenges of multiple problems that have been and are cropping up due to the changed social and political contexts and outlook of the masses.

A superior officer must also have the qualities of a good supervisor. A good and strict supervision is essential for the efficient functioning of an organization. Only a good supervisor can be aware of the deficiencies of the field officers and their genuine problems in job-performance. He is a trainer and developer of human resources. In performing this function, he is instilling confidence and improving not only the job but also an understanding of the goals of the police service, of its methods for accomplishing these goals, of its organizational philosophy, and of the various career paths available within it. It must be recognized how effectively the police supervisor trains his subordinates, as well as how the objectives of the training programme, have a tremendous influence on the capacity of the department to meet its goals. He must be aware of the practical problems facing the department and provide an example by solving such problems. He should go the fields regularly and supervise the functioning of the field officers, listen to complaints against them and instruct them as to how they should perform their duties.

Very few of these qualities are to be found in the supervisory officers in the Gujarat Police. Very rarely (and very few of them) do they try to know and understand their subordinates. Nor do they carry our supervisions properly. Most of them avoid going to the field and thus directions given by them are, most of the time,
theoretical and hypothetical, having little practical bias. Cases are supervised with much delay and no proper directions are given by them to the investigating officers. Advice tendered by experienced subordinates is either not heeded to or contemptuously turned down. Some of the senior officers, it has been pointed out, regard inspection as a means to punish the junior officers and look upon punishment as an effective instrument of maintaining discipline. They very seldom realize that too many punishments affect the morale of the officers.

An imposed leadership renders supervision ineffective. The IPS officers generally start with a superior air because they start from near the top of the hierarchy and from the very beginning they have a huge body of subordinates to control. They get charge of a district in one to two years, but do not get sufficient training and experience for the running of a district in such a short period of time. This is an anomaly that has developed after independence.¹

2.2 ONE POLICE FORCE FOR THE WHOLE STATE OF GUJARAT:²

There is one police force for the whole of the State of Gujarat. The Police force shall consist of such number in the several ranks and have such organization and such powers, functions and duties as the State Government may by General or Special order determine;

The recruitment, pay, allowances and all other conditions of service of the Police Force shall be such as may from time to time be determined by the State Government by general or special orders.

There is a control of District Magistrate over Police force in district A pyramidal structure is created for providing jobs for various strata of society, gazated posts ‘for the scions of the falling feudal chiefs and the rapidly growing educated higher middle class’, non-gazated officers’ posts (SI and Inspector) for the ‘lower

The middle class’ and the post of constables for ‘the surplus landless labour of the country’. Since the all India cadre of the SP was initially reserved for Europeans only, the post of DySP was created for the upper and upper-middle class Indians. Later, some vacancies in the SP cadre were kept for Indians as well, but the parallel system of recruitment continued. The only difference between two of them is that one belongs to an all-India cadre and the other to the State cadre. One is selected through UPSC and the other through the examination conducted by State Public Commission i.e. G.P.S.C. Both of them start from the same level, but the former is designated ASP and the latter DySP. The former gets charge of a district in one year and the latter in eight to ten years. The former ascends the hierarchical ladder more seiftly than the latter.

There are two to three circles in a district and each of them is known as sub-division. There is a head of circle that is known as S.D.P.O. Sub-divisional Police Officer. A Sub-division consists roughly 6 to 8 police stations. The Police Inspector or Police Sub-Inspector remains in charge of Police Station. In Rural Police-stations most of them are running by Sub-inspectors. There is a post of Circle Police Inspector between three to four police stations which are conducted by P.S.I. C.P.I. is supervisory officer and he is under control of S.D.P.O. All S.D.P.O.’s are controlled by District Supdt. Of Police. The constable, being the lowest rung of the administrative hierarchy, constitutes the backbone of Police Organization. After promotion the constable gets the cadre of Head Constable (Jamadar) or 1st Grade H.C. or A.S.I. There are two grades of Head Constables. One is First Grade and the other is Second Grade. The Senior First Grade Head Constable promotes as A.S.I. and he is the senior most officers after P.S.I. in the Police station.

Before independence there was a provision of appointment of Village Police and there was a special act for the appointment, duties and control of Village Police the act is known as ‘The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867.’

2.3 STRUCTURE OF POLICE FORCE FOR STATE OF GUJARAT: ¹

The structure of police force is described in Police Manual Part-I Chapter-I is as under:


   According to **Section-3 of Bombay Police Act, 1951** there shall be one Police Force for the whole of the State of Gujarat.

   According to **Section-4 of Bombay Police Act, 1951** The superintendence of the Police Force throughout the State of Gujarat vests in and exercisable by the State Government and any control, direction or supervision exercisable by any officer over any member of the Police Force shall be exercisable subject to such superintendence.

Constitution of Police Force:— According to **Section-5 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951** the constitution of Gujarat Police force is as under:—

Subject to the provisions of this Act-

The Police Force shall consist of such number in the several ranks and have such organization and such powers, functions and duties as the State Government may by general or special order determine;

The recruitment, pay, allowances and all other conditions of service of the Police Force shall be such as may from time to time be determined by the State Government by general or special order:

Provided that-

the rules and orders governing the recruitment, pay, allowances and other conditions of service of the members of the Police Force constituted under any of the Acts mentioned in Part I or II of Schedule I and deemed to be the members of the Police Force under section 3, shall continue in force until altered or cancelled under clause (b); but in the case members of the Police Force; constituted under any of the Acts mentioned in Part II of that Schedule
such alteration or cancellation shall be subject to the proviso to sub-section (7) of section 115 of the State Reorganization Act, 1956 of 1956.

Nothing in this clause shall apply to the recruitment, pay, allowances and other conditions of service of the members of the Indian Police and Indian Police Service.

According to Section 5A of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 there is a provision to appoint of a DIRECTOR GENERAL AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE AS UNDER:

For the overall direction and supervision of the Police Force, the State Government shall appoint a Director General and Inspector General of Police who shall exercise such powers, perform such functions and duties and have such responsibilities and authority as may be provided by or under this Act or orders made by the State Government.

The Director General and Inspector General of Police shall be selected from a panel of officers consisting of the officers already working in the rank of the Director General of Police or of the officers in the rank of Additional Director General of Police who have been found suitable for promotion after screening by a Committee under the provisions of the All India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951);

Provided that the panel of officers from the rank of Additional Director General of Police shall not exceed double the number of vacant posts to be filled in the rank of Director General and Inspector General of Police in the State.

The Director General and Inspector General of Police so selected and appointed shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of two years irrespective of his date of superannuation, subject to the relevant provisions under the All India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951), and the rules made there under.

The Director General and Inspector General of Police may be removed from his post before the expiry of his tenure by the State Government by an order in writing specifying the reasons thereof, consequent upon the—

conviction by a Court of Law in a criminal offence or where charges have been framed by a Court in a case involving corruption or moral turpitude; or
punishment of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement from service or of reduction to a lower post; or
suspension from service; or
incapability to discharge his functions as the Director General and Inspector General of Police due to physical or mental illness; or
Misuse or abuse of powers vested in him or for gross inefficiency and negligence or failure to provide leadership to the police force.

According to Section 5B of Bombay Police Act, 1951 the TENURE OF OFFICE OF KEY POLICE FUNCTIONARIES:-

(1) The Police officer on operational duties in the field viz. Inspector General of Police in a range, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Police Officer and a police officer posted as an Officer-in-charge of the Police Station shall ordinarily have a minimum tenure of two years on such post.

(2) Any Police officer referred to in sub-section (1) may be removed or, as the case may be, transferred from his post before the expiry of the tenure of two years consequent upon the—

(a) Conviction by a court of law, or
(b) Punishment of dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement from service or of reduction to a lower rank; or
(c) Charges having been framed by a court of law in a criminal offence, or
(d) Suspension from service; or
(e) Incapability to discharge his functions and duties due to physical or mental illness; or
(f) Misuse or abuse of powers vested in him; or
(g) Gross inefficiency and negligence where a prima facie case of a serious nature has been established after a preliminary enquiry; or
(h) Superannuation; or
According to Section 6 of Bombay Police Act, 1951 the appointment of Inspector-General, Additional and Deputy Inspector-General:

1. For the direction and supervision of the Police Force, the State Government shall appoint an Inspector-General of Police who shall exercise such powers and perform such functions and duties and shall have such responsibilities and such authority as may be provided by or under this Act, or orders made by the State Government.

2. (a) The State Government may appoint an Additional Inspector General, and one or more Deputy Inspector General of Police.

   (b) The State Government may direct that any of the powers, functions, duties and responsibilities and the authority of the Inspector General may be exercised, performed or discharged, as the case may be, by an Additional Inspector General or a Deputy Inspector General.

   (c) The State Government may also by a general or special order direct that the Additional Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General shall assist and aid the Inspector General in the performance, exercise and discharge of his powers, functions, duties, responsibilities and authority in such manner and to such extent as may be specified in the order.

2. State, Commissionerate, Ranges and Districts.—The control and administration of the Police Force in the entire State is vested in the Inspector General of Police, (Director General of Police) who is assisted by one or more Assistant Inspectors-General of Police (Additional Director General of Police). For the purpose of Police Administration, the State is geographically divided into the Commissionerate of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Baroda and Surat as Police Commissioner area and Seven Ranges, consisting of the Districts as below:- There is a Superintendent of Police in every district and the police force of the said district is under his control. Moreover there are 7 Ranges in the State and 4 Police Commissioners’ areas as under:-
According to **Section-7 of Bombay Police Act, 1951**, the appointment of COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IS AS UNDER:-

The State Government may appoint a Police Officer to be the Commissioner of Police for any area specified in a notification issued by the State Government in this behalf and published in the Official Gazette.

The State Government may also appoint an Additional Commissioners of Police for the areas specified in clause (a).

The Commissioner shall exercise such powers, perform such functions and duties and shall have such responsibilities and authority as are provided by or under this Act or as may otherwise be directed by the State Government by a general or special order.

Provided that the State Government may direct that any of the powers, functions and duties, responsibilities or authority exercisable or to be performed or discharged by the Commissioner shall be exercised, performed or discharged subject to the control of the Inspector General:

Provided further that the area for which a Commissioner has been appointed under this section shall not, unless otherwise provided by or under this Act, be under the charge of the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent for any of the purposes of this Act, notwithstanding the fact that such area forms part of a district within the territorial jurisdiction for which a District Magistrate or, a District Superintendent may have been appointed.

Police Commissioners’ area: - (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Baroda (3) Surat (4) Rajkot.

Range areas:-

Ahmedabad Range: - Covers Ahmedabad Rural District, Kheda (Nadiad) District and Anand District.
Gandhinagar Range: - Covers Sabarkantha District, Mehsana District and Gandhinagar District.
Baroda Range:- Covers Bharuch District, Narmada District, Dahod District, Panchmahal District, Baroda Rural District.
Rajkot Range:- Covers Rajkot Rural District, Jamnagar District, Surendranagar District.
Junagadh Range:- Covers Junagadh District, Amreli District, Bhavnagar District, Porbandar District.
Surat Range :- Covers Surat Rural District, Valsad District, Navsari District, Ahva-dang District, Tapi District.
Border Range:- Covers Banaskantha District, Patan District, Kutch-1 Bhuj District and Kutch-2 Gandhidham district.

There is a special provision Inserted by the Bombay Police (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2007 (Guj.23 of 2007) dated 30th July 2007 in the Bombay Police Act, 1951 which reads as under:--

Section 7A. SEPERATION OF INVESTIGATING WING AND LAW AND ORDER WING:--

(1) The State Government may, having regard to the population in an area or the circumstances prevailing in such area, by an order, separate the investigating police from the law and order police wing in such area to ensure the speedier investigation, better expertise and improved rapport with the people.

(2) Such investigating police wing shall investigate the serious crimes such as offence punishable under Chapter XII, XVI, XVII of the Indian Penal Code, Offences of Terrorist Activities, Cyber Offences, Inter as of 1860 (45 of 1860). State Offences and such other offences as the State Government may, by an order, direct.

(3) The Director General and Inspector General of Police or an officer authorized by him shall co-ordinate between the Law and Order Police wing and the Investigating Police wing.

According to Section-8 of Bombay Police Act, 1951 appointment of District Additional, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents.—

(1) The State Government may appoint for each District or for a part of a District or for one or more districts a Superintendent and one or more Additional, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, as it may think expedient.
(2) The State Government may, by a general or special order, empower an Additional Superintendent to exercise and perform in the district for which he is appointed or in any part thereof, all or any of the powers, functions or duties to be exercised or performed by a District Superintendent under this Act or under any law for the time being in force.

(3) The District Superintendent may, with the previous permission of the State Government delegate any of the powers and functions [conferred on him by or under this Act, except the powers to make, alter or rescind rules or orders under section 33, to an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent.]

According to Section 8A of Bombay Police Act 1951 appointment of Superintendents of Wireless System and Motor Transport System or for any specific duty.—The State Government may appoint for the [whole of the [State of Gujarat] or for any part thereof one or more Superintendent of Police as it may think fit—

For the Police Wireless System;
For the Police Motor Transport System; or
For the performance of such specific duties as the State Government may from time to time determine in this behalf and the Superintendent so appointed shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as the State Government may from time to time assign to him.

Provided that, such powers and functions shall be exercised or performed subject to the control of the Inspector General].

According to Section 9 of Bombay Police Act 1951 appointment of Principals of Police Training Schools.—The State Government may appoint any Police Officer not below the rank of District Superintendent to be the [Principal of [any] Police Training College, or School] established by the State Government], and may assign to him such powers, functions and duties as it may think fit.

According to Section 10 of Bombay Police Act 1951 State Government shall appoint Deputies and Assistants to Commissioner.—(1) The State Government may appoint one or more Deputy Commissioners and one or more Assistant
Commissioners of Police in any area in which a Commissioner has been appointed under clause (a) of section 7.

(2) Every such Deputy or Assistant Commissioner shall, under the orders of the Commissioner, exercise and perform any of the powers, functions and duties of the Commissioner to be exercised or performed by him under the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force in accordance with the general or special orders of the State Government made in this behalf.

Provided that the powers to be exercised by the commissioners [of making, altering or rescinding rules under section 33] shall not be exercisable by a Deputy or Assistant Commissioner.

According to Section 11 of Bombay Police Act, 1951 the State Government shall appoint Superintendents within Jurisdiction of Commissioners.—(1) The State Government may appoint [for any area for which a Commissioner of Police has been appointed under section 7] such number of Superintendents of Police as it may think expedient.

(2) A Superintendent appointed under sub-section (1) shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions as can be exercised or performed under the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or as are assigned to him by the Commissioner under the general or special orders of the State Government.

Provided that the powers to be exercised by the Commissioner [of making, altering or rescinding rules under section 33] shall not be exercisable by the Superintendent.

According to Section 12 of Bombay Police Act, 1951 the Constitution of Divisions and sections is as under :

(1) Subject to the control of the State Government, the Commissioner [for any area] shall, if he thinks fit-

Constitute [within the area under his charge] Police divisions.
Sub-divide the same into sections, and
Define the limits and extent of such divisions and sections.
(2) **Officers in charge of divisions and sections:** Each such division shall be in charge of a Superintendent of Police and each section shall be in charge of an Inspector of Police.

According to **Section 12A of Bombay Police Act 1951** the appointment of INSPECTORS:- Subject to the general or special orders of the State Government the Commissioner for the area for which he is appointed and the Inspector-General for other areas shall appoint Inspectors.]

According to **Section 14 of Bombay Police Act 1951** the Certificate of appointment shall be provided as under :

1. Every Police Officer [of the grade of Inspector or below], shall on appointment receive a certificate in form provided in Schedule II. The certificate shall be issued under the seal of such officer as the State Government may by general or special order direct.

2. A certificate of appointment shall become null and void whenever the person named therein ceases to belong to the Police Force or shall remain inoperative during the period within which such person is suspended from such force.

According to Section 20 of the Bombay Police Act 1951 the Power of Inspector-General and Commissioner to investigate and regulate matter of Police accounts are as follows.—The Inspector-General, throughout the [State] and the Commissioner in the area for which he is appointed, shall, subject to the orders of the State Government, have authority to investigate and regulate all matters of accounts connected with the Police in the [State] or in the area, as the case may be, and all persons concerned shall be bound to give him reasonable aid and facilities in conducting such investigations and to conform to his orders consequent thereto.

According to **Section 22A of Bombay Police Act 1951** the provision of Appointment of Railway Police is as under :

1. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette create one or more special police district embracing such railway areas in the State as it may specify, and appoint a Superintendent of Police and such other Police officers for each such special district as it may think fit.
(2) Subject to the control of the Inspector-General, such police officers shall discharge police functions connected with the administration of railways situated within their respective charges, and such other functions as the State Government may from time to time assign to them.

(3) Any member of the said Police Force whom the State Government shall generally or specially empower to act under this sub-section may, subject to any orders which that Government may make in this behalf, exercise within the special district or any part thereof any of the powers of an officer in charge of a police station in that district, and when so exercising such powers shall, subject to any such order as aforesaid, be deemed to be an officer in charge of the police station discharging the functions of such officer within the limits of his station.

(4) Subject to any general or special orders which the State Government may make in this behalf, such police officers shall, in the discharge of their functions, be vested within every part of the State with the powers and privileges and be subject to the liabilities of police officers under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

2.4 REGULATION, CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE OF THE POLICE FORCE:

According to Section 23 of Bombay Police Act 1951 the Framing of rules for administration of the Police are as under :--Subject to the orders of the State Government, the Commissioner in the case of the Police Force allocated to areas for which he has been appointed and the Inspector-General in the case of the Police Force allocated to other areas may make rules or orders not inconsistent with this Act or with any other enactment for the time being in force-

regulating the inspection of the Police Force by his subordinates;

determining the description and quantity of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries to be furnished to the Police;

prescribing the places of residence to members of the Police Force;

for institution, management and regulation of any Police Fund for any purpose connected with police administration;
regulating, subject to the provisions of section 17, the distribution, movements and location of the Police;
assigning duties to Police officers of all ranks and grades, and prescribing-the manner in which, and
the conditions subject to which, they shall exercise and perform their respective powers and duties;
regulating the collection and communication by the Police of intelligence and information;
generally, for the purpose of rendering the Police efficient and preventing abuse or neglect of their duties.

According to Section 24 of Bombay Police Act 1951 the Inspector-General or Commissioner may call for returns.—

(1) The Inspector-General may, subject to the rules and orders of the State Government, call for such returns, reports and statements on subject connected with the suppression of crime, the maintenance of order and the performance of their duties as his subordinates may be able to furnish to him. The Inspector-General shall communicate to the District Magistrate any general orders issued by him for the purposes aforesaid or in consequence of the information furnished to him, and also any orders which the State Government may direct.

(2) The Commissioner may subject as aforesaid with reference to the area under his charge call for such reports, returns and statements as are provided for in subsection (1).

2.5 Organizational set up of the Commissionerate Police Force—

(1) The Commissionerate area is divided into zones and for each zone there is a Deputy Commissioner of Police of the rank of Superintendent of Police or above ranks.

(2) Zones are divided into two or more Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police or above ranks.
(3) Each Division consists of two or more Police Stations. An Inspector of Police is ordinarily in charge of a Police Station. Ordinarily each Police Station has a certain number of Sub-Inspectors, Unarmed Head Constables and Constables under it for the purpose of carrying out executive as well as ministerial duties.

(4) In addition to Zonal Deputy Commissioners of Police, there are functional Deputy Commissioners of Police for Headquarters, Traffic, Special Branches etc. assisted by Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables.

2.6 Organizational set up of the District Police Force:--

(1) For each district, there is a Superintendent of Police. He may, wherever necessary, be assisted by one or more Additional Superintendents of Police. The districts are divided into two or more Sub-divisions each in charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police. Every important Sub-Division has, in addition, one or more Circle Police Inspectors attached to it mainly for the purpose of coordination of crime. A District for Police purposes may be a revenue District or a part of it.

(2) Each Sub-Division consists of one or more Police Stations. A Sub-Inspector of Police is ordinarily in charge of a Police Station except in certain cases, where an Inspector is placed in charge. Important Police Stations have more than one Sub-Inspector attached to them. Ordinarily each Police Station has a certain number of armed and unarmed Head Constables and Constables under it for the purpose of carrying out both executive and ministerial duties.

(3) With a view to placing the Police machinery within easy reach of the public, certain rural Police Stations have one or more Outposts attached to them, each Outpost having ordinarily a Head Constable and the necessary number of Constables stationed at it. The area under District Headquarters, Towns and big rural Police Stations is generally divided into a number of sections popularly known as Chowkies or Gates each with a Head Constable and a certain number of Constables stationed at it in order to facilitate the performance of patrolling and other police duties. These Outposts and chowkies are created by local authority and the officers in charge of these cannot on their own, exercise the power of an officer in charge of a Police
Station as defined by the Criminal Procedure Code. In big cities the chowkies are ordinarily manned by Sub-Inspectors.

(4) Police Stations are notified by Government as defined in Section 2(s) of Cr PC. The Police Outposts and chowkies are opened with the previous permission of the Inspector General of Police, who is competent to sanction them provided there is no extra expenditure to Government on the creation of the additional strength.

(5) The constabulary in each district is divided into two branches—the armed and the unarmed. The main functions of the armed police are, escort, guard and reserve duties whereas the men of the unarmed police after training as policemen, will be required to devote their energise and intelligence to the prevention and detection of crime. As the Armed Branch is also used as reserve to deal with emergency they are usually put through a rigorous training in the use of lathis, tear smoke and fire-arms. It is not intended that the two branches shall be rigidly divided. To achieve a progressive amalgamation of both the branches, as an experimental measure, certain duties like—

(i) Orderlies including officer’s orderlies, court orderlies, Bank orderlies, wireless orderlies, telephone orderlies

(ii) Officers in charge of bells of Arms, Tents, and Head Quarters and office pickets.

(iii) Supervisors in the District Motor Transport Sections, ---

Are placed in the combined list of duties to be performed both by armed and unarmed police.

2.7 Police Headquarters:--

(1) In addition to the men at the Police Stations and Outposts, there is at the Headquarters of each district unit a force under the charge of an officer not below the rank of an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. This force consists only of armed reserve but also of men for other incidental duties like, escorting of prisoners, treasure, local and other guards. This force is mainly utilized for (a) local duties (b) duties in the district (c) as emergency reserve and (d) as leave and training reserve.
(2) The training of recruit constables is undertaken at the Police Training School Baroda. Till the term at the Police Training School commences, the recruit’s are given training at their respective Head Quarters. In addition, those who return after completing the training, receive practical training at the respective Head Quarters. Necessary staff for such training is provided in the Head quarters.

(3) In addition, the Head-quarters has a Bell of Arms, and an armourer’s shop run by one or more armed Head Constables and Constables.

(4) Clothing and equipment articles are issued from Head Quarters store, which is usually under an unarmed officer. The administrative officer of the Head-Quarters has also the required number of clerks and unarmed Head Constables and Constables as writers, including an armed Head Constable working as Company Orderly to keep records of allotment of daily duties to different members of the Head Quarters force.

(5) The Mess and Canteen is run at Head Quarters for the benefit of the men, and is under the control of a Manager.

(6) In order to provide recreation to men a Recreation Centre with indoor games, library, etc. is provided at the Head Quarters.

(7) For the welfare of the men and their families, there is a Welfare Centre also at the Police Head Quarters where several welfare activities like sewing and embroidery classes, children’s park, BAL Mandir, flour mill, health centre, family planning centre etc., are carried on.

(8) A hospital or a dispensary is also maintained for treatment of the sick policemen and their families in some places.

(9) The Head Quarters is the reserve centre of the District and whenever any reinforcements are needed, they are supplied from the Head Quarters. To this end, all the men at the Head Quarters are given both outdoor and indoor training every day, whenever they are not on duty.

2.8 Emergency Company :--

(1) At each Head Quarters a body of men set apart as reserve will be known as “The Emergency Company”. The men of the company will be armed with 303
magazine rifles. The object aimed at is to have in each district a picked body of well armed and reliable shots available primarily for special work of a hazardous nature. This company should be tough hardened and physically strong striking force capable of withstanding hardships and shall be composed of the best shots; if possible all the members should be Marksmen.

(2) The Superintendent of Police concerned should personally select the members of the company for their tough physique smart appearance, cleanliness, intelligence, steadiness courage, reliability and see that normally they are not above 35 years of age.

(3) The men of the Emergency Company will undergo exhaustive training at the Head-quarters in musketry, bayonet fighting assault course anti-dacoit operation fields training and field craft including correct methods of house fighting, fighting in streets and crowded places I big cities in addition to other items such as physical training and the use of lathi and baton. They will also undergo special courses in field craft judo and such other items which may be specified from time to time. Superintendents of Police should take personal interest in the training of these men. In order to instill confidence in the men the senior officers and all other officers who are to deal with mobs should not only go through this training themselves but should be able to lead their men.

(4) The Company should be able to assemble within a few hours’ notice and should be able to move off immediately. The Company should be trained to work in conjunction with Tear Gas Squads wherever they exist and one of the exercises which the Inspector General would like to see when he visits Districts is the ability of the Emergency Company to break up mobs by its own action and in collaboration with Tear Smoke Squads.

(5) Men, while in this Company, are not to be transferred from Head Quarters, but will perform all the ordinary duties performed by the rest of the Head quarters armed police when they are not under a course of training.

(6) They may be sent out of Head Quarters on escort duty, provided by so doing their number present at the Head Quarters is not reduced to less than half the Company and that during periods of emergency no member is so sent out. Ordinarily
members of the Company should not be given escort duty which will keep them away from Head Quarters more than a week at a time.

(7) In order to keep the Company as its maximum efficiency, the Superintendent of Police should review them regularly and replace persons who fail to reach the prescribed standards. Those who are not up to the mark in their efficiency or fail to reach the prescribed standards. Those who are not up to the mark in their efficiency or fail in any manner to come up to the standard set by the Superintendent for the Emergency Reserve should be removed from it and replaced by others who are more suitable. It is by constant weeding out that this force can be kept at a high pitch of efficiency.

(8) The men of the Emergency Company should be treated in the same manner as the remainder of the force, except in the matter of non-liability to transfer from Head quarters and of Musketry practices which should be arranged as per rule.

2.9 Emergency Reserve Force of the Police for Wireless Grid.(State Level).

(1) During emergency, it may be necessary to have more wireless operators to keep the wireless station open for 24 hours a day. The emergency reserve force of police wireless operators is therefore necessary. Suitable Police Constables and Head Constables drawn from the existing strength of the districts are therefore trained in wireless telegraphy and maintained as reserve to be called on duty during such emergency.

(2) The men drawn as above for emergency will have no special right to be taken up in the regular wireless staff where recruitment is done as laid down in the recruitment rules for the same. They can however apply like others.

2.10 Emergency Reserve Force of the Police for Motor Transport.(State Level)—

Emergency drivers will be recruited from constables who have driving licenses and are willing to work in the Motor Transport Section. These persons will be trained in driving police motor vehicles and they will be brought on the list of emergency drivers from the date they get heavy motor driving license. In case, there
are no sufficient men with driving licenses coming forward, recruitment may be done by calling for suitable candidates from the Employment Exchange. Those who have already got heavy duty vehicle licensee will rank higher in seniority than those having motor car or motor cab driving license, which in turn will rank higher than those having no license. The senior-most from the emergency drivers will be allotted as full drivers in case there is a vacancy in the sanctioned strength of drivers. The men so selected as emergency drivers will be kept on the waiting list at the Headquarters and utilized during emergency or when regular drivers go on leave or when a vacancy occurs, according to their seniority.

2.11 Police Band.—

(1) With a view to providing appropriate music for police parades on ceremonial occasions and also to provide buglers to give orders to the men by means of bugle calls, a Police Band is maintained at the Police Head-quarters. Its strength ordinarily consists of one armed Head Constable (Band Master) and fourteen armed Constables (Band Men) the numbers being increased to sixteen, if tenor drums are used.

(2) In Ahmedabad City, the Band Master is of the rank of Police Sub-Inspector. The strength of the band is three Head Constables and fifteen Constables.

(3) Detailed rules regarding the maintenance of Police Bands are framed.

2.12 Crime Branch in the Commissionerate.—

The Crime Branch in the Commissionerate is normally under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police who is assisted by one or more Superintendents of Police. It has two sections, viz. (1) Detection of Crime Branch and (2) Prevention of Crime Branch. Each of these branches is under a Deputy Supdt. Of Police who is assisted by the required number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. The Detection of Crime Branch has sub-branches like (i) General Branch, (ii) Modus Operandi Bureau, (iii) Vigilance Branch, (iv) Anti-prohibition and Gambling Squad, (v) Photographic Bureau (vi) Anti-black-marketing (in cinema tickets) squad, (vii) Anti-violence squad, etc. The vigilance branch does the work of ‘Juvenile Aid Police Unit’ under a woman Sub-Inspector assisted by required number
of women Head Constables and Constables. Prevention of Crime Branch mainly attends to externment cases, detention cases and other matters regarding prevention of crime.

2.13 Commissionerate Criminal Investigation Department (Special Branch).—

(1) In the Commissionerate, the Criminal Investigation Department (Special Branch) consists of Special Branches (I) and (II) and also Special Emergency Branch each under a Superintendent of Police. A Deputy Commissioner of Police is in charge of all these branches.

(2) It is the primary duty of the Special Branch to collect intelligence of various communal, political and labour activities and to see that the situation arising out of the information is worked out with the help of Sectional Police whenever necessary. Any sudden or unforeseen communal, political developments or labour trouble are to be reported by the Sectional Police to the Special Branch for pursuing the matter further. The purpose is to take suitable measures to maintain law and order and to prevent disorder.

(3) The Special Branch is working more or less on the same basis as the State Criminal Investigation Department (Intelligence). Its main work is to collect intelligence which may have a bearing on law and order situation; it looks after all affairs concerning communal matters, activities of all political parties, students, labored. It also maintains records of all such activities. The security of V.I.Ps., vital installations and of the country in general is also the duty of this branch. In addition, the branch deals with movements and activities of foreigners and other subversive elements.

2.14 Local Crime Branch and Local Intelligence Branch (In Districts).—

(1) Every District including Western Railway has a Local Crime Branch under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police. The staff ordinarily consists of an Inspector and/or a Sub-Inspector and the necessary number of Unarmed Head Constables and Constables. Its general duties are:--
(a) To take up investigations of important cases requiring sustained attention and effort,

(b) To guide and assist the Police Stations in the investigation of complicated cases,

(c) To investigate cases wherein gangs are involved or the activities of the Criminal extend over more than one Police-Station, and

(d) To collect, collate and examine information regarding Crimes and Criminals in the district, and in the neighboring Districts with a view to locate any special upsurge of Crime in any area.

Note:--The Detective Branch of the Railways will henceforth be known as Local Crime Branch.

(2) Similarly there is a Local Intelligence Branch consisting generally of an Inspector and/or a Sub-Inspector with the necessary number of subordinate police. They collect intelligence and make enquiries about communal, political and other similar matters in the districts.

2.15 Women Police. ---

There is a Women’s branch of the Police consisting of necessary staff in the Commissionerate and in some districts. Its main functions are to help in the recovery of abducted women, to attend to the convenience and complaints of female passengers at important railway stations, to apprehend, search and guard female offenders, to help in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act and Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, to keep vigilance at places of worship or entertainments. They can be used on other duties for which they have an aptitude or are capable of performing efficiently. They can also be of help in the investigation of cases where women are involved.

2.16 Prosecuting Staff.—

(1) For prosecuting cases in Magistrates’ courts, there is, both in the commissionerate and the districts, a certain number of Assistant Public Prosecutors. They attend to all the Courts and conduct cases. They also study the papers of the
cases sent to them and point out the investigating officer, any evidence which could have been collected but has been omitted. Where he finds that no evidence has been collected on any ingredient constituting an offence, he may draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police/Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Commissioner of Police/Sub-Divisional Police Officer to this defect.

(2) As section of the Criminal Procedure Code is limited in its operation to enquiries and trials held by Magistrates and as it does not apply to security proceedings, Head Constables may be appointed as Prosecuting Jamadars in order to deal with Chapter cases under section 107 Cr PC for which a Prosecutor may not be available.

Note:- Since 1973 the Assistant Public Prosecutors are appointed by Gujarat Public Service Commission and they are performing their duties under the control of Gujarat State Legal Department.

2.17 Criminal Investigation Department (Intelligence). (State Level)—

The Criminal Investigation Department (Intelligence) of the State is controlled by a Deputy Inspector General of Police, (now it is controlled by Additional Director General of Police) who is assisted by one or more assistants of the D.I.G. and Superintendent of Police and a staff consisting of necessary numbers of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables in the head office. There are 4 Criminal Investigation Department (Intelligence) Units, at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Bhuj, each under a Deputy Superintendent of Police with required subordinate staff attached to it. There are Criminal Investigation Department (Intelligence) centers in each district under a Police Inspector and/or a Police Sub-Inspector stationed at the District Head Quarters and also other important places in the District. The main work of the Branch is to collect intelligence which may have a bearing on the law and order situation in the State and in the country. In addition, the branch also deal with the movements and activities of foreigners and other subversive elements. The security of the V.I.Ps. Vital installations and of the country in general is included in the duties of this Branch.
2.18 Criminal Investigation Department (Crime). (State Level)—

(1) The Criminal Investigation Department (Crime) of the State, commonly known as State C.I.D.(Crime), is controlled by an Additional Director General of Police who is assisted by one or more assistants of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police and Superintendent of Police and a staff consisting of the necessary number of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head-Constables in the head office. Complicated and important cases, as also those having inter-State or inter-district ramifications and cases entrusted to this Branch under the orders of the Inspector-General (Director General) of Police or the State Government are taken up by this branch for investigation. There are two Criminal Investigation Department (Crime) Units, one for each of the two ranges, viz. Baroda and Rajkot, under the control of a Superintendent of Police with the required subordinate staff attached to it. A Police Research Centre is also functioning at the head officer under a Superintendent of Police with the required number of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables, to undertake study, analysis and research with regard to the incidence of crime in particular areas of the State.

(2) The Finger Print Bureau is a wing of the Criminal Investigation Department and is controlled by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Crime). The Director, Finger Print Bureau is in charge of the Bureau and he has under him a Director, Group II, Experts and Searchers. (for fuller details vide Finger Print Bureau Manual).

(3) The Handwriting and Photographic Bureau functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Crime). The Bureau is in charge of the Chief State Examiner of Questioned Documents. This Bureau gives expert opinion to the police on questioned documents and attends to identification of handwriting and all photographic requirements pertaining to finger prints, chance prints, scenes of accidents, house-breakings and theft cases, unknown dead bodies, etc. They also supply photos of externees and criminals for the purpose of identifying them and watching their movements whenever necessary.
(4) A Forensic Science Laboratory functions under the administrative control of the Home Department to assist the Police in dealing with crime on systematic and scientific basis. The laboratory is in charge of a Director, assisted by other subordinate staff.

(5) The railway police under the Superintendent of Police, Western Railway, Baroda and the State Traffic Branch under a Superintendent of Police with its Headquarters at Ahmedabad are also under the control and supervision of the Additional Director General of Police.

2.19 Anti-Corruption Bureau (State Level)—

(1) With a view to eradicate the evil of corruption and bribery amongst Public Servants, there is an Anti-Corruption Bureau, under the control of the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau. The Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau has been designated as Additional Director General of Police and Director Anti-Corruption Bureau. The Additional Director General of Police and Director is a Head of Department under the administrative control and direct supervision of the Home Department. The Additional Director General of Police and Director is assisted in his work by one or more Joint Directors (of the rank of Special Inspector General of Police) and Assistant Directors (of the rank of Superintendent of Police), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Inspectors and Police sub-inspectors, etc.

(2) In every District, at least one Inspector of Police of this Bureau is stationed. In certain Districts there are one or more Police Sub Inspectors to assist the Police Inspector. Units offices are working under an Assistant Director (of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police), with necessary staff under him.

(3) Officers (designated as Assistant Directors) from other departments like Public Works Department and Revenue Department are taken on deputation and attached to the Bureau, to assist and advise the Bureau in matters pertaining to their respective Departments.

2.20 State Reserve Police Force.—

With a view to providing the Armed force which may be required at any place in the State to deal with any disturbance or other emergency, the State Reserve Police
Force, trained more or less on Military lines and equipped with modern weapons, has been organized under the Bombay State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951 and is constituted into Groups and stationed at different centres in the State each Group being under the control of a Commandant of the rank of Superintendent of Police assisted by necessary staff of officers of different ranks. All the Groups of the State Reserve Police Force are under the administrative control of the Additional Director General of Police, Armed Units. The constitution and working of these Groups are given in the State Reserve Police Act, and the rules framed there under, as also circular orders issued from time to time.

2.21 Police Wireless Grid.(State Level)—

(1) The Gujarat State Police Wireless Organization is functioning under the Superintendent of Police, Wireless, who is assisted in his work by Deputy Superintendents of Police, Police Wireless Inspectors, Police Wireless Sub-Inspectors and other subordinate staff. This Section is controlled by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Armed Units.

(2) The Police Wireless Communication network consists of H.F. (High Frequency) or V.H.F. (Very High Frequency). It has static or fixed stations or mobile and/or transportable stations.

(3) Every district and State Reserve Police Group has a static wireless station at the district or State Reserve Police Headquarters connected with the State Headquarters at Ahmedabad. They are grouped together on different channels with State Headquarters according to load of traffic and administrative convenience. Some districts have also wireless stations at taluka Headquarters and/or other important or strategic places. In addition, some districts have been provided with wireless mobiles.

(4) In some important cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Baroda etc. there are static control stations linked with wireless mobiles, for patrolling mobiles, striking force mobiles, traffic mobiles, supervising officers, mobiles, etc.

(5) There is a Central workshop and Stores at Ahmedabad for the upkeep, maintenance and supply of wireless equipments and also to give general technical
assistance wherever required in the State. A training centre also exists at Ahmedabad, where training is imparted to the wireless staff and other incumbents.

2.22 Police Motor Transport. (State Level)—

A Motor Transport Section for the whole State under a Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport is controlled by the Additional Director General of Police, Armed Units. The duties of this Section in general are--

(i) To help maintain the Motor Transport fleet and Water Transport in good condition.

(ii) To help in condemning vehicles, buy new ones and to adapt the Police Motor Transport to changing conditions.

(iii) To carry out the duty of maintenance of vehicles through the Motor Transport workshops at Rajkot and Baroda.

(iv) To impart basic and refresher training to mechanics, technical staff and drivers, and

(v) Generally to advise the Inspector General on all matters relating to transport.

2.23 Traffic Control Department. (Commissionerate & District)—

(1) There is a separate Traffic Control Branch in the Commissionerate under the control of a Deputy Commissioner of Police assisted by the requisite number of Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and other subordinate staff. The main functions of this Branch are:--

To regulate traffic in general and motor traffic in particular on important roads in the Commissionerate so as to prevent accidents; to study roads; especially the width and designs of footpaths, designs for traffic islands and such Engineering problems and to advise the Commissioner of Police on modifications to permit free flow of traffic; to enquire into and give technical advice in cases of motor accidents; to study accidents and suggest suitable measures to prevent them, to inculcate traffic sense in the minds of the members of the public through propaganda and other means; to enforce speed limits and other regulations in force; to enforce the law prohibiting
transport of any article from region to region and generally to advise the Commissioner of Police on the existing and likely traffic problems of the city.

(2) A similar Traffic Branch consisting of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and necessary subordinate staff, equipped with motor vehicles to facilitate quick movement in functioning under the direct control of the Additional Director General of Police C.I.D. (Crime and Railways) to cover the mofussil area and to perform similar functions with respect to the whole State and to advise the Director General of Police suitably.

2.24 Office Staff.—

(1) The ministerial staff of the Police Department consists of one combined cadre.

(2) The staff in the office of the Inspector General of Police & Director General of Police ordinarily consists of one or more Deputy Assistants to the Inspector General of Police, one or more Office Superintendents, and necessary number of Head Clerks, Clerks, Stenographers and typists.

(3) The staff in the office of the Commissioner of Police consists of one or more Office Superintendents, Head Clerks, Clerks, Stenographers and Typists.

(4)(a) The staff in the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police consists of an Office Superintendent, and/or a Head Clerk, Stenographer and the requisite number of Clerks.

(b) To assist in the study of crimes in his charge, the Range Deputy Inspector General of Police has in his office a Police Inspector who is styled as Reader Inspector.

(5)(a) The ministerial staff of all the office of the Superintendents of Police, the Principals, Police Training Schools and the Commandants, State Reserve Police Force Groups, consists of a Head clerk and necessary number of clerks.

(b) An officer of the rank of Police Inspector is appointed as Home Inspector of Police to supervise, among other things, the work of ministerial establishment of the office of the Superintendents of Police in the Districts.
(c) To assist in studying the crime position in his charge, the Superintendents of Police and the Sub-Divisional police officers have in their offices a Police Sub-Inspector, who is styled as a “Reader”.

2.25 Mounted Police.—

In addition to the armed police, there are Mounted Police Units in some Districts. They are useful for crowd control during unrest, keeping watch over criminals and anti-social elements in areas notorious for such activities and especially for prevention of crop thefts and illegal grazing of standing crops in fields.

2.26 Dog Squad.—

In view of the increasing possibilities for the use of police dogs in the detection of crimes; Dog squads have been stationed at Ahmedabad and some Districts, to help in the investigation of various crimes; Separate instructions are issued from time to time regarding the use of these Squads.

2.27 DIRECTION AND CONTROL

2.27(1) Police Sub-Inspectors, Police Inspectors, Circle Police Inspectors:--(P.S.I., P.I., C.P.I.)

The Police Sub-Inspectors, Police Inspectors, Circle Police Inspectors works under the control of Deputy Superintendent of Police and exercises powers and performs duties conferred or imposed upon him as enumerated in Bombay Police Manual Volume III and under the Bombay Police Act, 1951. The Sub-Inspector, or the Inspector of Police is the head of the Police Station, he is the Police Station Officer and The Circle Police Inspector is the supervisory officer of two to three Police Stations controlled by Sub-Inspector of Police.

2.27(2) Sub-Divisional Police Officers.(Dy.S.P. & A.S.P.)—

The Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of a Sub-Division works under the Superintendent’s control and exercises powers and performs duties conferred or imposed upon him as enumerated in Bombay Police Manual Volume III and under the Bombay Police Act, 1951.
2.27(3) **District Superintendent of Police. (S.P.)**

(1) Subject to the orders of the Director General of Police and the District Magistrate in their respective spheres of authority, the direction and regulation of the police throughout a district is vested in the Superintendent as the executive head of the force and he has full control over the internal administration of the force under him including arms, drill, exercise, prevention and investigation of crime, prosecution, discipline and other matters of executive detail.

(2) An Additional Superintendent of Police is in the same position as the Superintendent of Police in the area for which he is appointed and performs such duties and exercises such powers of the Superintendent as the State Government might have assigned to him.

2.27(4) **District Magistrate. (D.M.)**

(1) A District Magistrate shall exercise full control over his District Police Force. In exercising his authority as such, the District Magistrate is subject to the rules and orders made by the State Government.

(2) In exercising his authority under section 17 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 in respect of Assistant Public Prosecutors, the District Magistrate may make general orders subject to which in addition to the orders of the Director General of Police, the Superintendent of Police will direct the study by such officers of laws, orders and modes of proceedings; but the District Magistrate shall not make any orders as to the distribution or as to the performance of duties of such officers.

(3) If the District Magistrate considers that the Police Force required for a particular occasion is not available in the District, he can communicate with the Director General of Police, who will, as far as possible, comply with the District Magistrate’s requisition. At the same time the District Magistrate will avoid, as far as possible, interference in matters of personal relations among members of the force and of disciplinary details.

(4) Superintendents of Police should inform the Director General immediately when they send men from their Districts to adjoining Districts at the instance of
District Magistrates or of Government, in cases where the Director General is not aware of such movements of the police.

(5) In order to keep in touch with the state of crime and the maintenance of peace and order in the District, the District Magistrate may call for reports generally or on specific occasions from the Superintendents of Police on various matters connected therewith, such as prevention of disorder, regulation of assemblies and places of amusement, the distribution of the Police Force, etc.

(6) If the District Magistrate finds that a particular officer is unsuited for a particular duty or locality, it is open to him to ask the Superintendent of Police to substitute another officer in his place. If the officer to be replaced is above the rank of an Inspector, the Director General of Police will, at the instance of the District Magistrate, make such orders as he deems suitable, due weight being given to the views of the District Magistrate.

(7) If the District Magistrate is not satisfied with some matters of police administration in his District he should first move the Director General of Police in the matter, endorsing a copy of the reference to Government, if considered necessary, by him. In case he considers the action taken by the Director General is inadequate or unsatisfactory he may then move the Government in the matter.

(8) The maintenance unimpaired of the responsibility of the District Magistrate for the peace and good order of his charge is of the utmost importance. All questions of policy and of the administration of the law within the District are for his decision, and his orders should as a rule, be accepted unhesitatingly. Should a Superintendent of Police demur to any order of the District Magistrate of which reconsideration has been refused, and should he consider the matter of sufficient importance to justify his action, the only course open to him is to address the District Magistrate and formally request him to refer the question to Government, who will decide such cases in consultation with the Director General of Police. When such a request is received by the District Magistrate, he should make a reference through the Director General of Police. In the meantime the orders of the District Magistrate must be promptly and fully carried out unless and until they are revised by Government. The District Magistrate shall not, however, interfere in questions of recruitment, internal economy and organization nor with the administrative, disciplinary or other details of the Force.
The District Magistrate when exercising his power of control shall also abstain from any action likely to weaken the authority of the Superintendent of Police or to deprive him of responsibility. For this purpose he shall avoid, as far as possible the issue of executive orders to the Police until he has consulted the Superintendent. The Director General will discourage any tendency on the part of his subordinates to approach him unnecessarily in matters in which the control properly vests in the District Magistrate.

(9) Whenever District Magistrate visit Divisional Head-Quarters for Coordination Meeting, they should take the opportunity of discussing general problems regarding law and order and crime with the Range Deputy Inspector General of Police. When the matter is of urgency and importance, they should arrange to meet the Deputy Inspector General individually.

2.27(5) Deputy Inspector General of Police.(D.I.G.)—

(1) The Deputy Inspector General of Police will perform such of the duties of the Inspector General of Police and will exercise such control as may from time to time be delegated to him either by Government or by the Director General of Police in respect of such powers as it may be within the latter’s competence to delegate.

(2) The administration by the Superintendent which comes within the sphere of the Director General of Police shall also be subject to the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the range concerned, so far as the latter officer has been empowered to exercise such control in respect of such matters.

(3) Whenever neglect or want of system or divergence from orders is observed, the Deputy Inspector General shall point out to the Superintendent of Police the proper method of conducting the duty and the latter, will carry out the instructions given, any difference of opinion being submitted to the Director General of Police subsequently.

(4) Deputy Inspector General when inspecting the police administration of a District should make a point of seeing the District Magistrate.

(5) A Deputy Inspector General may not issue any circular orders to, nor may be prescribe any returns or forms to be prepared by Superintendents of Police of the Districts in his range without the previous sanction of the Director General of Police.
2.27(6) Inspector General of Police (I.G.)—

The Inspector General of Police will perform such of the duties of the Deputy Inspector General of Police and will exercise such control as may from time to time be delegated to him either by Government or by the Director General of Police in respect of such powers as it may be within the latter’s competence to delegate.

This post is created in Gujarat Police department for promotion purpose to Deputy Inspector General of Police. The duties of the I.G. is same as the duties of D.I.G.

2.27(7) Commissioner of Police.(C.P., D.C.P., A.C.P.)—

The Commissioner of Police, subject to the orders of the Director General of Police, shall, within his sphere of authority direct and regulate all matters of arms, drill, exercise, observation of persons and events, mutual relations distribution of duties, study of law, orders of modes of proceedings and all matters of executive detail or the fulfillment of their duties by Police Force under him.

2.27(8) Director General of Police. (D.G.P.)—

(1) The Director General of Police is the Head of all the Police Force in the State. He is the Head of the Police Department and the Adviser to Government on all questions of Police Administration. He is responsible for the internal economy, general training and discipline of the Police Force, and for its efficient organization as a means of preventing and checking crime and preserving law and order.

(2) All orders of Government in connection with the Police Force should, as a general rule, be issued through the Director General of Police. In any case where it may be necessary for Government to issue special orders to any part of the force, these also, as a general rule, should issue through the Director General of Police a copy of the same being sent to the District Magistrate concerned, when necessary. This sub-rule does not apply to general orders which are communicated simultaneously to all officers concerned.

(3) The general orders which the Director General of Police is empowered to make under Section 23 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, need not in all cases be
submitted to Government for approval. But the Government expect the Director General of Police to submit for their previous approval any general orders involving radical and important changes which the Director General of Police may propose to issue under that section; otherwise all orders on matters of routine or of an unimportant nature may be issued by the Director General of Police without reference to Government.

(4) The Director General of Police has control over the Superintendent of Police in respect of his personal movements and duties subject to the provisions of Section 17 of the Bombay Police Act 1951.