CHAPTER-II

Evolution of Police Administration in Andhra Pradesh
2.1 India

Evolution of Modern Police

When the East India Company took over the reins of administration from the Mughals, the law and order situation in the empire was at a very low ebb. Depicting the then prevailing anarchic conditions Sir Thomas Munro wrote; “A very large population of the Taliaris (or police officers) are either themselves robbers or employ them and many of them are murderers.” The police organization conniving at crimes and harbouring offenders in return for a share of the booty was a veritable challenge to the ingenuity of the foreign traders. Of course, they had their own interest in imperialistic exploits, yet the problems of internal security and protection of their commercial establishments on an alien soil invited their best attention. They evolved a concrete policy of gradual but piecemeal reforms in the organization and working of the police machine in India. Notwithstanding the colonial exploitation and all that goes with it, they quite laboriously and ingeniously built over a period of time the superstructure of a modern police force, without much disturbing the indigenous police system.

The British policy of gradual and piecemeal reforms was thus characterised by the processes of continuity and change in the evolution of Police Administration in the company territories. They retained the village system but relieved Zamindars of their liability for police duties. The Company Administration appointed Magistrates and Darogas and put the latter under the administrative supervision and control of the former. The Darogas had specific jurisdiction in regard to police stations and about thirty armed Burkundazes and the village watchmen were sanctioned for an average police station in Bengal. The big cities, however, continued with the office of the kotwal, who had a number of Darogas to assist him. In some sub-divisions the medieval institution of Fauzdar was not only retained but systematically strengthened. Thus, the situation till the Mutiny of 1857 and a few years
thereafter remained fluid and a policy of continuing experiments within the framework of the Mughal period yielded little results.

Governor, Warren Hastings of Bengal in his Regulating Act suggested extraordinary legislation to tackle the dacoit problem. In 1808, the Crown Government introduced special and expert control over Police Administration through a new chief now to be designated as Superintendent of Police for the division of Calcutta, Dacca and Mursidabad in Bengal. The magistrate of 24 Paraganas district was specially appointed as Superintendent of Police in addition to his magisterial duties with a concurrent criminal jurisdiction with other district magistrates of the area. His police duties mainly included the collection and compilation of information from different parts of the province and to organize concerted operations for the discovery and seizure of dacoit gangs. The experiment was so successful that in 1810 the division of Patna was also placed under the existing Superintendent of Police of Calcutta. This was followed by the creation of the posts of additional Superintendents of Police for the divisions of Banaras and Bareilly.

In Madras Presidency the process of Police reorganization commenced with the enactment of Regulation xi of 1816 which rescinded Regulation XXXVI of 1802. The provincial government appointed Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Stratton as Commissioners to examine the feasibility of 'Bengal Reforms' as recommended by the Police committees of 1801, 1806 and 1813. Although valuable, the recommendations of the commissioners remained in cold storage. Impressed by reforms in Police Administration in Sindh, the Madras Government in 1886 appointed the Torture Commission which examined the then existing organization of Madras Police.

The Commission observed:

"Police, we consider, do involve a duty entirely distinct from the magisterial. It is to all intents and purposes in its nature executive and although not absolutely incompatible with that of a magistrate, it had better
be kept separate for in necessarily involves acts against appeals should be open to the Magistrates. The arrangements calculated for the prevention, next the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals, we conceive the proper duties of police; the trial and punishment are the duties of magistrates and the court of circuit in their respective gradation.

The Commission further recommended that the Superintendents of police should be appointed in each district and they should give their undivided time and energies exclusively to the control and Super vision of the force. The Commission also advocated the appointment of Commissioner of police for the entire presidency to co-ordinate police operations through a centralised administrative agency. The Madras government, while accepting the report of the Torture Commission, wanted to deprive the magistrates of all the executive control over the police. But Sir Charles Trevelyan, the then Governor of Madras, forced modifications in the proposed bill and succeeded in superceding the view of the Commission.

The Mutiny of 1857 shook the very roots of the administration of law and order in India. The diversity and inadequacy of the police machine to deal with the increasing problems of violence and disorder made the Imperial Government realize the urgency of a unified and reorganized police system for the entire country. The heavy expenditure involved in maintaining a military-like police to prevent disorder and a civil police to detect its signs in advance during the days of 1857 upheaval and after compelled the government to appoint an All-India Police commission in 1860 to look into the problems of Police Administration, to suggest ways and means for an increase in police efficiency and to recommend sizable reduction in the excessive expenditure involved in maintaining the police force.

**Indian Police Commission 1902-1903**

Another significant landmark in the history of the Indian police during the British period is the appointment of the second All-India Police Commission.
Commission which came on the turn of the 20th century. The purpose of appointing the Commission was to study the state of police organization in different provinces of the country and to submit recommendations for making the police force effective in the changed context of Indian politics. It was the first attempt of its own kind to screen and revamp Police Administration in its entirety.

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 terminated the office of the secretary of state for India. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution in their wisdom decided to retain and provide special security to the two All-India services, including the Indian Police Service Article 312 of the Constitution allowed the old Indian Police Service Cadre to be converted into the new cadre of the Indian Police Service. The Union public service Commission was made the custodian for the All India Services, which conducts an annual All India competitive examination for recruitment to the cadre of Indian Police Service. The All India Services Act, 1951 prescribes the framework for the Indian Police Service and Indian Police Service Recruitment Rules would govern the details of the recruitment policy, which were to be formulated by the union Ministry of Home in consultation with the Union Public service Commission. The president of India makes appointments of officers in the Indian Police Service, and the Union government maintains in several ways a position of command and control over Police personnel administration of the country.

The growth of administration in general and Police Administration in particular in the wake of rapid rise in crime statistics and public disorders can be attributed to the growth of urbanization and other compulsions of democracy. As a result of this a great amount of structural proliferation can be witnessed in the organization of police, especially in the emergence of specialized staff agencies at the centre. Some of these staff units like the central Reserve police, the Special Police Establishment and the Central Intelligence Bureau, etc. were already there even before Independence. But
then the recent reforms have renovated these organisations and changed the
function of these units in the light of the new needs and techniques available
today³. The scientific revolution and the explosion of knowledge have given
birth to various advanced institutes of forensic research and specialised
training in police craft. The need of protecting the borders of the country
from enemy infiltration and other types of violations have resulted in the
constitution of Border Security Force, which is a para-police organization at
the centre. Through these auxiliary units and specialized staff aids, the Union
Government controls the top personnel management and provides a co-
ordinating system of administration for the Indian police. In both these areas
the Indian police system, which was fairly national even before Independence,
has emerged as a real all-India system of great federal value and technical
competence.

The Constitution of India lists police as a state subject. The state
Home ministers control their respective police organizations, which have not
changed much since Independence particularly at the district level. The
challenge of development so engaged the attention of the government at the
State and Central levels that the problems of regulatory administration went,
by and large, unattended. Though the problems of organized crime and
disorder have become both formidable and urgent in recent years, it seems
paradoxical that most of the States have cared to cling to status quo ante in
Police Administration at their level. Some big cities have, however, been
forced to make new experiments with police Commissionerships on the lines
of organisation of former presidency towns. The question of sincere
implementation by the governments of several states have modified and
amended their police laws.

2.2 Andhra Pradesh

In 1861 the Andhra region of the erstwhile composite Madras State for
the purpose of Police Administration was divided into two ranges viz.,
Northern range consisting of (1) Ganjam (2) Visakhapatnam (3) Godavari (4) Krishna and (5) Nellore districts. The central range consisted of (1) Kurnool (2) Bellary (Presently in Karnataka State) (3) Kadapa and (4) North Arcot (Presently in Tamil Nadu State) districts. The Northern range was coastal in character and it had many swamps, forests and hilly tracts. The type of crime was of different levels. The central range a landlocked zone was entirely different from the former. These were also called as ceded districts. It was observed that in the ceded districts (central range) murder, house-breaking and burglary and the inhabitants were insecure.

The agency police in Ganjam in the year 1862-63 gave place to the regular police. The agency tract police strength consisted of one each of Inspector General and Assistant Inspector General, four Deputy Inspectors General, 20 Superintendents, 18 Assistant Superintendents, 443 Inspectors of all ranks, 23,925 constables of all ranks. In order to streamline Police Administration and facilitate the functions of crime prevention, detection and arrest of criminals, a small manual was proposed to be distributed to each constable highlighting the types of offences and how to deal in such matters under the stipulated laws. The Manual consisted of 7 types of offences viz., (1) offences against persons (2) against property without violence (3) against property with violence (4) Malicious offences against property (5) forgeries, perjuries and offences against justice (6) offences not included in the above five and (7) offences against revenue laws.

Announcement of service and pension rules in the year 1864-65, encouraged police employment and efficient working of indigenous police. In the year 1865-66, a better control of hilly tracts districts was under taken by updating. The old police stations and another fifteen new police stations were constructed. During the year 1866-67, the Town Improvement Act was introduced by which 75 per cent of the police cost was paid by the town municipalities. However, by Madras Act III in 1871, the municipalities were relieved of this burden. Due to retrenchment in 1871, police force was
reduced, a few central positions abolished, South and West ranges clubbed along with North and South Malabar Zones combined under one superintendent of police. The pay structure in the lower cadre was marginally increased and schools, for the police children were constructed. A separate police Force was appointed in the city and in each districts. While the city police was under the KOTWAL, (The present day Police Commissioner), the District Police was placed under the control of a 'MUHTAMIM' or superintendent with one AMEEN (Inspector) for each Taluk, one JAMEDAR (sub-Inspector) for each Thana or police station, one DEFEDAR or Head Constable for each Chowk (or out post), eight men in each Thana and six men in each Chowki\(^6\). Further a “Jauk” or Guard, consisting of a JAMEDAR or Dafedar with 13 others of which at least one literate was constituted. There were three and five categories of MUHTAMIMS and AMEENS respectively. The former were paid between Rs. 140 and 200 per month and the latter Rs.60/- and 100/- per month and extra horse allowances of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20/- respectively were also paid. The JAMEDARS with uniform ranks were paid Rs. 15/- per month and Rs. 7/- pony (small horse) allowance. DAFEDAR received Rs. 10/- per month. The total police strength of the entire Hyderabad state consisted of 14 superintendents of Police, 75 Inspectors, 241 Sub-Inspectors and 3,133 men\(^7\).

The duties of the police were to keep watch and ward to protect men and property, preserve peace, prevent commission of offences and crimes, detect and apprehend criminals till the file was closed. Besides this, they had to secure stolen property, collect criminal evidence to be produced at the courts, apprehend suspicious habitual criminals, watch their movements and behaviour, guard roads, highways and streets, serve summons, guard district jails and treasuries, protect mail, private and public property particularly belonging to Her Majesty and Highness. Finally, they worked as “spies” to trace valuable information which might help police in smooth administration.
The police personnel management in the districts was that the MUHTAMIM had his headquarters at the district centre. He held to frequently visit and inspect throughout his jurisdiction the working of his subordinates. One AMEEN was incharge of one or two Taluks at a time. The field force worked as Jauks (party of one JAMADAR with thirteen men of which one should be a literate). There was one Jauk (company) stationed at the Head “Kachari” (session court) of the district to serve summons, and warrants. Another Jauk was at the disposal of the MUHTAMIM, half of them should stay back the latter was on tour with the other half. Two Jauks should protect the district treasury stationed therein and every jail should also have two jauks each. Further, there should be one Jauk in each Tahsil “Kachari”.

After assignment of the above said locations, the remaining Jauks were to be put in charge of areas of criminal sensitivity, roads, high-ways and other vulnerable junctions. They were strictly instructed to protect the highway mail of Her Majesty. The Jauks were basically patrol squads to prevent the incidence of crime, they were so regulated that they watched and visited every vulnerable locality prone to criminal activity. They performed watch and ward functions on every highway under their jurisdiction. They submitted a report daily for the perusal of the superintendent.

The Jauks were warned against any mis-behaviour or high handedness in dealing with the respectable citizens. They were warned not to interfere or overhear any personal conversation and indulge in any threat or blackmail dealings. However, if the conversation was so believed that it would hamper the law and order administration, the police staff should be extra vigilant on such abnormal situations and prevent the occurrence if any such ill-fated design.
Twenty two mounted police with one JAMEDAR and a DEFEDAR were entrusted to each district. Of these were in the service of TALUKADAR for speedy work execution. The rest were at the service of the MUHTAMIM. Two constables were always at the personal disposal and the remaining were posted at vulnerable locations to perform strict duties. One each MUNSHI or clerk was engaged with MUHTAMIM and AMEEN to finish all the writing work, dispatch and receive correspondence. A list of offences was chalked out with clear instructions to the police regarding their functioning, interference, non-involvement and over-involvement. They had to practice a code of conduct and maintain public peace.

The new regulations included a green dress, drill and certain military scriptures, tended to be distasteful to a few in the force. Unaccustomed to such things in the past they considered the conditions derogatory and dishonourable. They were also against taking commands in English. However, with a certain amount of reluctance, the new youth recruits faithfully and obediently adhered to the rules. Thus the new regulations were accepted.

Till 1867-68 the police department was merged with the revenue, but during this period it was segregated. A new territorial jurisdiction into divisions, comprising three districts each headed by one SADAR TALUKADAR for revenue and judiciary, and NAIB MUHTAMIM for Police Administration was carved. (The present day ranges correspond to the erstwhile divisions). The revenue supervision was placed under a SADAR MUHTAMIM based in the city and also a secretary in his capacity to represent the Government on behalf of Police Administration. This modification of the top brass enriched the police functioning as the top officials NAIB MUHTAMIM and SADAR MUHTAMIM often visited the police departments throughout the districts which naturally and obviously boosted the dignity and morale of the police force.
However, the segregation of revenue from the police force and the importance which the revenue officials had with the government created a feeling of ill will and dissatisfaction among the police officials. The supremacy of each department and its officials met with verbal encounters. Thus this functioning or malfunctioning paralysed the proper police functioning. The jealousy between the revenue and police officials dragged on for a long time. A cold war had distinctly started between them. Hence, the dual administration of the district often disrupted normalcy and ended in administrative chaos and anarchy.

The recruitment age for the constable job was between 18 and 39 years and the candidate had to have a minimum height of five feet four inches. The SADAR MUHTAMIM, MUHTAMIM and AMEEN were green coat with silver lace, a green brocaded turban, boots and had two pistols under their possession besides this they had a saddle cloth and a bridle for the horses.

The sub-ordinate police staff attached to each jauk had green coat, white trousers, red turban and shoes. There were six guns provided to each jauk, besides swords and batons called “sota”, the latter used in the day and the former in the night. Every day drill was compulsory. The superintendent of clothes was incharge of police uniform and a certain amount was deducted towards uniforms. Every three years, new uniforms were distributed. There was a regular check on maintaining neat and tidy police uniforms. The policemen were regarded for exhibiting drill discipline, horse riding and other sports.

The “modus operandi” of crime detection was a simple process. On receipt of written report of offence, the Thanedar, the jamadar and dafedar swung into action. Meanwhile the Thanedar would forward the news to AMEEN. He either had a special file or a daily diary which he was supposed to submit to bring it to the knowledge of MUHTAMIM. In case of serious offence the MUHTAMIM and SADAR MUHTAMIM would interfere and
complete an investigation. After the completion of investigation and the culprit was caught, the stolen property recovered would generally be presented at the AMEEN'S residence and thereafter immediately within 24 hours presented into the court of law.

The chargesheet viz., "Takhta-i-Chalan" was prepared with details. A police officer acquainted with the facts of the case was associated to provide the required information to the Magistrate. After the full enquiry, the Magistrate would order the police of the results of the trial by means of a form known as Chalan-I-wapasi which set forth whether the accused had been acquitted or convicted and in the latter case, punishment awarded.

The register of undetected crimes would be maintained to review once in a year to update any fresh evidence and follow up action. Generally, a file was kept in abeyance after six months, and could be reviewed any time when a clue was obtained.

In addition to the field staff, there was a special escort staff for the higher officials. There was always one and half jauk as escort to the SADARMUTHAMIM, one Jauk with district MUHTAMIM, half Jauk with AMEEN, another half at taluk treasury, one at district treasury and two to guard jail.

The SADAR-UL-MOHAM (the Minister of Police) and the Sadar Muhtamim were always theoretically and practically involved in Police Administration. They regularly toured in the field to have first-hand knowledge and information.

A Police Act was also drawn up which specified cognizable and non-cognizable offences in addition to incorporating the other administrative instructions for the Police Force. In 1867-68 the police Department was separated from the Revenue Department and the whole state was divided into divisions, each division consisting of 3 districts. For Revenue and Judicial
purposes a 'SADAR TALUKDAR', was appointed for each division while an officer called 'NAIB MUHTAMIM' was appointed for Police Administration. The commendable feature of the administration of the then Hyderabad State, as seen from today's needs is that the police Department, after separation from the Revenue was placed under the supervision of an officers called 'SADAR MUHTAMIM', who, apart from acting as head of the police Force also acted as secretary to Government in the police Department. By 1884 the police in districts functioned under a separate Inspector General of police. Col. E.S. LUDLOW joined as full fledged Inspector General of police in April 1884. Before assuming his office, he visited the entire state to study the existing situation and conditions of police service. The Government meanwhile appointed a committee headed by Col. E.S. LUDLOW to look into the problems of the police. Hence, by September 1884, a few reforms were proposed.

With the Inspector General of police as police chief, the four divisional superintendents of police who were to look into the district police affairs were removed and kept under the control of Inspector General of Police. The office of SADAR-UL-MOHAM was abolished and another post (MUIN-UL-KOTWALI) or assistant minister for police was appointed.

Col. E.S. LUDLOW was emotionally involved in the Police Administration. He was moving and inspecting various districts and giving specific recommendations for improvement. He started advising the officials to maintain various types of registers as records for inspection and other related matters. He was also keen on police uniform and boots. He had even been keen on jail administration. The process of investigation was organized. Col. E.S. LUDLOW also personally investigated and produced a number of cases in the Court.

To contain the robilla activity, Col. E.S. LUDLOW recommended to his highness the Nizam to maintain the record of their employment,
movement, arrival, departure and residential address. This was recorded in the constitution DASTUR-UL-AMAN. The identity of being a rohilla was also clarified by definition. They were divided into four classes. The first type of rohillas were issued passes after which there was no surveillance over them. The second category were under police surveillance and were requested to provide a security of Rs. 200/-, and obtain a pass. The third category were under strict police surveillance and were provided periodic passes and were disarmed. The fourth category was reported from his 'highness' Dominion.

The police patels were empowered to check the passes and take action as per the constitution. Hence, Col. E.S. LUDLOW'S twelve year service in the position of Inspector General of police proved to be useful particularly to contain the rohillas.

The next incumbent A.C. HANKIN'S to the highest office of the police was also commendable for his reforms and development, who was appointed as Inspector General of police in January 1897. He served in the post for twenty two years and to a large extent stabilized the police force. His long association with the Police Administration was responsible for naming the police as the HANKIN'S police.

The Inspector General of police of the Hyderabad State was redesignated as Director General of police in 1920. This appears to have been only a change in designation and not in rank unlike the present rank of Director General of police which is higher in rank to the Inspector General of police. The Range Deputy Inspectors General of police were also redesignated into Deputy Director General of police consequent to this change in 1920.

Another officer who was responsible for streamlining the Hyderabad police was Mr. HOLLINS who took over as Director General of police in 1934-35. one of his observations is of topical interest. Commenting on the investigation of the local police Mr. HOLLINS observed "Our Investigating
officers have little detection ability and many of them take little interest in investigation work. It is no credit to a police officer to secure conviction of a man who is caught red-handed committing the crime. The test of an Investigation Officer is his ability to work out cases in which there is no clue at the outset.

The Hyderabad state police had to contend with political agitations for independence, with people taking the cue from neighbouring British India. The police also followed the same methods adopted by their counter-parts in the neighbouring states to put down the agitations.

The Country attained Independence from British Rule on 15th August 1947 and with that came to an end the post of Resident of the British Government in Hyderabad. The Secunderabad Town and Cantonment Police and the Hyderabad Railway police were taken over by the Director General of police, Hyderabad from the First of August 1947. The period between 15th August 1947 and September 1948 was a turbulent period due to the vacillation of the Nizam regarding merger with the Indian Union. Hyderabad state was a predominantly Hindu state, population wise, but was ruled by a Muslim. The Nizam could not make up his mind as to whether he should join the Indian union or try to survive as an Independent Nation. The pressure of the majority of the people was for merger in the Indian Union, while the Nizam's advisors were for an independent existence or even for some kind of merger with the newly created Pakistan. Peace was greatly disturbed by the depredations of Razakars and seeds for future communal tensions were sown during the period by these fanctic Muslim extremists with their selective atrocities on the Hindu population. The Nizam had his own Army and the Razakars and the Army were expected to protect the Hyderabad State borders, if necessary, from the Indian Army. The Government of India decided, after some diplomatic efforts, on what is called 'THE POLICE ACTION' and in September 1948 the Indian Army moved into the State of Hyderabad meeting with very little resistance. The state of
Hyderabad then became what was then called part ‘B’ State of the Indian Union, Part ‘A’ States being the territories directly administered by the British prior to August 1947, such as Madras Presidency.

Immediately after the Police Action in 1950 the Communists mounted a violent movement in some Districts of the Telangana area. Large supplies of arms and ammunition were available to the communist terrorists from the fleeing Razakars and with this a campaign of murder, arson and looting was let loose in the villages of the Telangana districts. At the height of the trouble more than 11000 officers and men from the various Police Forces of neighbouring States in addition to the 26,000 strength of the Hyderabad Armed Police Forces were combating the terrorists. The terrorism was finally put down by 1951, but, as later events show, not permanently.

In 1950-51, the district police office was reorganised, the executive personnel were replaced by Ministerial Staff. The mounted police and the Sikh force were retrenched. The police station jurisdiction was revised and new territorial extensions were marked. The jurisdiction of the district superintendent of police and sub-divisions also got altered. This was made that the functioning became accessible. With the infrastructural changes and the new recruitment, the police morale was boosted. However, the middle cadre personnel like the Sub-Inspectors and head constables were rather inexperienced as they were either promoted or recruited for want of filling the vacancies.

In 1950-51, the Government of India directed special recruitment board to recruit officers to Indian Police Service rank. The Hyderabad state police probationers trained at Mt. Abu and underwent training at Madras however, only nine of them were admitted to Indian Police Service. The top secret matters were now dealt with by the Branch ‘X’ of Crime Investigation Department. The Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, constituted a separate cell to deal with the communists. They
were assigned to work under Deputy Inspector General, Crime Investigation Department and Railways. The crime rate in the 1950's increased to such an extent that the Crime Investigation Department could not cope with it. The rural folk faced heavy crisis with the criminals. Hence, the Crime Investigation Department pooled a special dacoity scheme and started investigating, systematically suppressing the scrupulous criminal attacks, particularly in the district rural areas.

Marked improvement was registered in the police transport organization, which extended its staff and functioning. The police training centre at Amberpet (Hyderabad) took up new modern methods and techniques including handling of new equipment.

The Indian Constitution came into force in Hyderabad State from 26th January, 1951. This provided a major reformation in Judiciary. The sub-Inspector and the inspectors who were to act as public prosecutors were removed and law graduates appointed. At the judiciary, nine additional district magistrate courts, eight munsiff courts and the post of second magistratce, city criminal court, and twelve munsiff courts were established.

In 1952-53, the terrorist activities were largely curtailed. This allowed to repatriate the armed police force personnel of other states. However, the new issues of 'Anti-nonmulki' and 'currency demonetisation' agitations picked up. In 1952 Hyderabad city witnessed crisis of non-mulk's in employment. The student groups widely participated in the disturbances. Firing had to be ordered, later an enquiry was instituted which upheld the firing. The post of Deputy Inspector General of Police (administration) was abolished.

The jurisdiction of the range Deputy Inspector General was realigned in 1953-54. The Eastern range made as the central range, in all there were three ranges administered by three Deputy Inspectors General. The Crime Investigation Department and Railway however remained under a separate Deputy Inspector General. The disbandment of a few battalions of the Hyderabad State Reserve Police, the deputy inspector general of police
(Hyderabad State Reserve Police), two commandants, and eight assistant commandants were retrenched. However one post of Deputy Inspector General, seven posts of district superintendents of police and 19 Deputy Superintendents of Police were created. The district armed and special police reserve forces were reorganised on platoon basis. During this period, a lot of sports, games, and housing programmes were largely encouraged.

The Hyderabad police manual was based on Madras Police standing orders. However, the top brass felt the need for revision and simplification. This task was assigned to Sri Narsimhacharya, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Crime Investigation Department and Railways as Chairman.

In 1955, the Modus Operandi Bureau started working on modern lines of investigation based in the city. This as a transitory organization collected information and disseminated to various branches on investigation about the criminals. A Rogues Gallery was maintained for easy identification of criminals. A district crime bureau and a central crime bureau in the city were mooted in October 1955. The police training school got upgraded to police training college and the police radio organization was made permanent.

However, events overtook the administration. Sri Potti Sreramulu who went on a fast unto death for securing a separate Andhra State died on 15-12-1952 at the end of his fifty eight days fast. This martyrdom of Sri Potti Sreramulu resulted in widespread unrest in the Andhra areas with the resultant fallouts like arson, looting and the police using force culminating in the opening of fire. The Government of India finally acceded to the demands of the Andhras and announced the formation of Andhra State which came into effect in October, 1953. The districts which comprised the new State of Andhra were Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Anantapur, Kadapa and Chittoor. Although Bellary itself was predominantly Telugu speaking, it was not included in the Andhra State and only three taluks of the district viz., Alur, Adoni, and Rayadurg were merged in the Andhra State.
The formation of Andhra State gave rise to, as expected, similar demands for linguistic States in the other parts of the country. The Government of India set up a States Reorganization Commission to redraw the political map of the country on a linguistic basis. This resulted in the trifurcation of Hyderabad State. The predominantly Telugu speaking districts namely Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Hyderabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad and some taluks from the other border districts were all merged in the existing Andhra State which became the State of Andhra Pradesh with Hyderabad as the Capital of the State. The Kannada speaking districts of Hyderabad State merged with the then Mysore State while the Marathi speaking districts merged with the then Bombay State.

The State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence on 1st November, 1956 because of the integration of the Andhra region consisting of Andhra and Rayalaseema districts, which were under the erstwhile composite Madras State and Telangana region consisting of Telangana districts which were under the former Hyderabad (Nizam) State respectively. Sri A.K. Kunhiraman Nambiar became the first Inspector General of Police of Andhra Pradesh and Sri. Siva Kumar Lal Indian Police Service became the Additional Inspector General. The new State had five ranges11 viz.,

1. Northern Range : 1. Visakhapatnam North
2. Visakhapatnam South
3. East Godavari
4. West Godavari
5. Krishna
6. Guntur

2. Central Range : 1. Nellore
2. Kurnool West
3. Kurnool East
4. Kadapa
5. Ananthapur
3. **Eastern Range**
   1. Warangal
   2. Khammam
   3. Nalgonda
   4. Karimnagar
   5. Adilabad
   6. Chittoor

4. **Head-Quarters Range**
   1. Hyderabad
   2. Medak
   3. Mahaboobnagar
   4. Nizamabad

5. **Railways & Crime**
   1. Railway Police - Vijayawada Investigation Department
   2. Railway Police - Secunderabad
   3. Crime Investigation Department

The first four Ranges have since been renamed as Eastern, Southern, Warangal and Hyderabad Ranges.

There was no change in the Vijayawada Railway Police district. However, the Secunderabad Railway Police district underwent some changes.

There are two police training colleges are at Ananthapur and another at Amberpet, Hyderabad.

The formation of Andhra Pradesh State had met with a problem of integrating the police of Andhra and Telangana. The Andhra Pradesh Police manual containing the departmental orders, powers and functions of the police officials have been prescribed. Both Andhra and Telangana Police had different uniforms. Hence a common dress regulation was made.

The Government has accepted the systematising of the procedure for promotions to the vacancies categories of the department. The outstanding feature of the new system is that the promotions now depend solely on
merit and ability, which are determined, among other things, by a system of examination.

The 'X' branch of Crime Investigation Department Andhra was attached to anti-corruption department before 1956. The latter was replaced by 'X' branch under Inspector General of Police. However, in 1980 again the 'X' branch got merged with the anti-corruption department and the latter was brought directly under the control of the Government.

The post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways and Crime Investigation Department, Hyderabad was kept in abeyance from 1st May, 1957 and Additional Inspector General of Police was placed incharge of the Railways and Crime Investigation Department.

In order to improve the department of criminal investigation, the Government created a post of legal advisor and expanded scientific section.

The erstwhile Modus Operandi Bureau of the Crime Branch Crime Investigation Department Hyderabad was upgraded to police research centre.

The Police museum is an adjunct to the scientific section Crime Investigation Department and admission into it is restricted to the police officials only. This was created on 19th, December, 1957. It contains exhibits like Medico-legal nature, scientific aids to detection, weapons used to cause bodily injuries, history of finger prints, type and cases of foot impressions, models of Modus Operandi of burglars, photographs of criminals, fire arms, and explosives.

The finger print bureau at Vellore was serving the needs of the former Andhra State. Efforts to start a new unit at Ananthapur failed. However, after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Finger Print Bureaus of Hyderabad and Vellore were integrated and it is functioning at Hyderabad from 27th May 1959.
The Police Transport Organization was reorganized with effect from 1st January, 1958. The Transport Officer was upgraded to as Superintendent of Police. A training centre for driving and motor mechanism was initiated.

The Juvenile Bureau of Hyderabad was established on 28th April, 1958. This deals with cases of Juveniles who are predelinquences or are socially or physically handicapped, uncontrollable or victimised children.

The designations of the Police Radio Officer and the Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer were changed to Superintendent Cadre Police communication and Deputy Superintendent of Police Communication. The special armed police had a separate Radio network.

The special armed police units at Hindupur and Visakhapatnam and former Hyderabad State Reserve Police units at Chandrayanagutta and Memnoor were reorganized and renamed since 1st December 1959 as Andhra Pradesh Police Battalions I, II, III and IV respectively.

2.3 An Over View

This chapter has focussed on the genesis and growth of Police Administration in India and Andhra Pradesh. Since the advent of the British. It is divided into two sections viz., India and Andhra Pradesh respectively.
References

1. For details see Curry J.C. Indian Police. London: Faber and Faber, 1932, p.26.


4. For details see Madras Act XXIV of 1859, p.36.


7. Ibid.


