CHAPTER-III

Evolution of Police Administration
in Chittoor District
3.1 Chittoor District

Chittoor was made into a separate district in 1911 by merging northern taluks of North Arcot district with southern taluks of Kadapa district.

In North Arcot district the Kavali system of police was in force. Under this system an officer called men- Kavalgar was appointed to look after a group of villages for discharging the police functions. He was assisted by village watchmen called Kavalgars, Talayaris or vettis. In the Zamindaris and palaiyams the owners of the estates themselves performed the functions of the men Kavalgars. The basic principle of this system is that the watchmen were responsible for all losses by theft or robbery.

In all the Government taluks Kavali system was abolished in 1803. The income thus saved was transferred to the general revenue. For the police work a small force called peons was formed. This system did not prove to be a success. In 1808 the control of the whole body was transferred to the judge, who was also the District Magistrate. This measure also did not improve the matters. So once again the supervision of the force was transferred to the collector and the watch placed under the village monigar. Thus the old system of village watchmen mostly hereditary, working under the supervision of the heads of villages were revived in 1816. This reversion to the old system also did not prove successful. Revenue servants, acting as police officers, especially in the process of revenue collection, brought a bad name to both the branches. The allegations of torture committed by them led to the constitution of the Torture Commission in A.D. 1855. This Commission urged the necessity for police reform and recommended the separation of revenue and police functions as well as the proper organization of an effective police force in the presidency. Accordingly, a separate department, district from the Revenue and Magisterial Departments, was constituted in A.D. 1857.

In 1868, Robinson of the Madras Civil Service, who made a close study of police reorganisation in England and elsewhere, was appointed as the
Chief Commissioner. The office was subsequently redesignated as Inspector General of Police\textsuperscript{2}. He toured eleven districts were North & South Arcots, Chinglepet, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Guntur, Masulipatnam and Coimbatore of the presidency to get a first hand knowledge of the existing police system.

As far as North Arcot district was concerned Robinson proposed that the constabulary to consist a rural constabulary Force, Town Police and Reserve, etc\textsuperscript{3}. The allocated Rural Constabulary Force of the district consisted of 26 Inspectors and 1160 constables. It had a ratio of one Police Officer to 1235 of the population and to 6.34 sq.miles of the area. Each Inspector had 289 sq miles, 52,538 inhabitants and 44 policemen under his charge.

The police were constituted in the three large towns of Vellore, Arcot and Walla Jahpet only and the Force was kept at a very low ratio to the population, viz. 1 to 800. The sibbandi corps, the customary constabulary of the Zamindars was amalgamated with the police and kept as Armed Reserve\textsuperscript{4}.

Robinson proposed the creation of a special police called reserve police to guard the government treasury at Chittoor. It was to consist of four platoons and three Inspectors. Besides guarding the treasury, arms and ammunition, it was to assist the regular police in times of emergency like riots and disturbances\textsuperscript{5}.

Most of the proposals of Robinson were incorporated in the Madras Police Act XXIV of 1859. Under the new Act Madras Presidency was split into five ranges. Each range consisted of four districts. The Central range, however, consisted of five districts, Ballary, Anantapur, Kadapa, Kurnool and North Arcot\textsuperscript{6}.

The next important landmark in the history of Indian Police was the passing of the Act of 1861 popularly known as the Indian Police Act. On the recommendations of Central Police Commission of 1860, the Indian Police force was organised on the model of the British constabulary.
The Police force in each district was to be headed by a British Superintendent. Larger districts were to have Additional Superintendent who was also to be a British Officer. North Arcot district was placed under a British Superintendent with Chittoor as Headquarters. An Assistant Superintendent was stationed at Vellore.

The district was divided into a number of divisions corresponding as far as possible with the boundaries of the revenue taluks and ranges of subordinate Magistrates. Each division was in charge of an Inspector of Police.

North Arcot district consisted of 21 divisions in 1872. Of which 11 divisions were 1) Chandragiri, 2) Narayanavanam, 3) Palamaner, 4) Madarpauk, 5) Chittoor, 6) Puthalput, 7) Tirupati, 8) Tiruttani, 9) Punganur, 10) Chowdepalli and 11) Sri Kalahasti placed under the District Superintendent's charge. The remaining 10 divisions were 1) Gudiyattam, 2) Vellore Town, 3) Arcot, 4) Wallajah, 5) Wanda wash, 6) Kangundi, 7) Arni, 8) Polur, 9) Sholinghur and 10) Vellore Taluk placed under the charge of Assistant Superintendent.

The Police divisions are again divided into sections called police stations. Police station is placed in charge of an officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector. He is assisted by a number of constables. The Chief Station of a taluk is the headquarters of the Divisional (Circle) Inspector.

The Headquarter station of the district is under the management of the Superintendent. He was assisted by an Inspector styled as the Headquarter Inspector and a number of constables. The Reserve force of the district is located at the station. In 1872 a police station was established at Tirumala.

Besides the regular Police, there were another type of police force namely, the village police and the ghat talayaris. They also rendered a great service in maintaining the law and order.
Each police station had within its jurisdiction number of villages and for every village there was a watchman, under the immediate control of the headman. The duty of the village headman was to report the crime to the nearest police station. The watchman was to guard the village and prevent crime.

Ghat Talayaris or special village guards were stationed at hilly tracts, ghats and roads under the control of the police to help them. In the earlier days they performed a great deal of work which properly belong to the regular police. The ghat talayaris along with the village police proved to be an effective agency in watching the ghats and roads. They were supplied with the weapons like spears and guns for their use in performing their duties. They managed to continue even though the police retrenchment committee recommended their abolition.

In 1885 the twenty one Inspector - divisions of North Arcot district were reduced to eighteen of these ten were 1) Chandragiri, 2) Tirupati, 3) Narayanavanam, 4) Tiruttani, 5) Palamaner, 6) Sri Kalahasti, 7) Madarpauk, 8) Chittoor, 9) Punganur and 10) Chowdepalli placed incharge of Superintendent of Police, Chittoor and the remaining eight were 1) Gudiyattam, 2) Vellore, 3) Arcot, 4) Walajahpet, 5) Wandiwash, 6) Kangundi, 7) Arni and Polur and 8) Vellore Town incharge of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vellore.

During the years 1885-1901 certain administrative changes like transferring of the police station Narayanavanam to Puttur and the transfer of police station at Chandragiri to Tirupati division were made. Similarly Pakala was made the headquarters of the Inspector in place of Damalacheruvu. In 1902, the Government of India constituted a commission to review the Police Administration throughout the country.

Basing on the recommendations of the commission the Police Department in North Arcot district was reorganized in 1905. At that time there were seventeen Inspectors divisions were 1) Vellore, 2) Kuppam, 3)
Palamaner, 4) Chittoor, 5) Pakala, 6) Tirupati, 7) Sri Kalahasti, 8) Puttur, 9) Tiruttani, 10) Wallajah, 11) Arcot, 12) Punganur, 13) Chowdepalli, 14) Gudiyattam, 15) Ambur, 16) Wandiwash and 17) Arni (Pohur) in North Arcot District. They were reduced to ten were 1) Vellore, 2) Venkatagiri kota, 3) Chittoor, 4) Tirupati, 5) Puttur, 6) Wallajah, 7) Punganur, 8) Gudiyattam, 9) Wandiwash and 10) Arni. Similarly the number of police stations were reduced from 98 to 51. In addition twenty three out posts were created. As a result of this reorganization the average area of the station was 142 sq. miles and that of the circle was 722 sq. miles and the number of stations in a circle was over five.

3.2 Formation of Chittoor District

Before the completion of the formation of the circles in accordance with the reallocation scheme of 1906, the Government of Madras in 1911 decided to create a new district called Chittoor by merging some areas of North Arcot district with some areas of Kadapa district.

The new district included the Chittoor, Palamaner and Venkatagiri Kota taluks of North Arcot district and Madanapalli, Vayalpad taluks of Kadapa district. The Punganur (Zamindary) taluk was also included in the Chittoor District. The Zamindaris of Sri Kalahasti and Karvetinagar along with the taluk of Chandragiri formed part of the Chandragiri division of Chittoor District.

In this newly formed district, Chittoor, Tirupati, Puttur and Venkatagiri circles were placed in the charge of Superintendent. The Assistant Superintendent at Chittoor held incharge of Madanapalli, Pileru and Punganur circles. One Deputy Superintendent of Police Post was sanctioned for Chittoor Division.

The Tirupati circle was formed in October 1911. Six police stations of Tirupati division and seven police stations of Sri Kalahasti division were reorganized into six police stations forming the Tirupati circle. Five out posts were established. The police staff consisted of one Inspector, six Sub-

Chittoor district is divided into circles each with an Inspector in charge now the district consist of 10 circles were 1) Chittoor, 2) Palamaner, 3) Puttur, 4) Tirupati, 5) Tirupati Rural, 6) Satyavedu, 7) Sri Kalahasti, 8) Madanapalli (Urban), 9) Piler and 10) Punganur.

In 1928 Kuppam and Rallabhudugur police stations and Vijalapuram out posts were transferred from North Arcot district to Chittoor District. In 1931 Presidency General Reserve was sanctioned. In 1935 District Information Bureau and Special Branch (Present District Crime Record Bureau) was sanctioned. In 1948 the post of Circle Inspector in the District Information Bureau was converted to the cadre of Sub-Inspector.

In 1953 unhealthy localities special pay at Bhakarapat was sanctioned. In 1955 the District Information Bureau was converted into District Crime Bureau, the post of District Crime Bureau Sub-Inspector was permanently retained, and three Head constables in Special Branch were permanently retained.

In 1960 one Head constable and six police constables were sanctioned for regulation of Traffic at Tirupati. In 1961 one Inspector Tirupati rural circle and three Sub-Inspectors, six Head Constables and twenty two police constables for central crime station Tirupati were sanctioned and these posts commenced functioning from 1-1-62.

In 1962 February 20th the district Armed Reserve was reconstituted to suit drill and increasing Armed Reserve strength by one Reserve Sub-Inspector and one Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspector and retrenching four Head constables and thirty eight police constables. In 1963 the posts of one Head constable and two police constables were sanctioned for Ramasamudram outpost.
In 1964 the posts of one Head constable and ten Police constables were sanctioned. Augmenting the strength of Tirumala one town Police station, in 1965 staff of one Sub-Inspector, one Head constable and thirteen police constables for Srikalahasti urban police station and staff of one Head constable and four police constables for Pellakur outpost were added to Srikalahasti urban police station.

In 1966 the posts of one Head constable and four police constables were sanctioned to the outpost at Sri Venkateswara University Campus Tirupati under the controlled of Tirupati West Police station.

In 1968 one Circle Inspector and two Police constables were sanctioned for Tirupati Central Crime station. In the same year one sub-inspector and ten police constables were sanctioned for upgradation of Tiruchanur outpost into police station. One sub-inspector, four head constables and twenty four police constables for additional police station in Chittoor town police station i.e., Chittoor two town police station and creation of traffic police station in Tirupati with a strength of one Sub-Inspector, three Head constables, fourteen police constables were made.

In 1969 guard for National Credit Camp Armoury one Head constable and four police constables were sanctioned to S.V.University Campus Police Station at Tirupati. In 1971 February 2nd Augmentation of Tirumala one town police station one Circle Inspector one Sub-Inspector two Assistant Sub-Inspectors and twelve Head Constables and thirty three police constables were sanctioned. In 1971 February additional staff for Tirumala Hills and creation of Tirumala Circle were sanctioned. In 1971 June District Special branch Chittoor with a strength of one Circle Inspector one Sub-Inspector four Head Constables and one police constable were sanctioned. To augment Kalikiri police station in Piler Circle one Sub-Inspector eight police constables were sanctioned. In August 1971 (staff for Tirupati urban sub-division) one Deputy Superintendent of police two police
constables and bifurcation of Tirupati sub-division into urban and rural divisions were made.

In 1972 for Tirumala two town police station one circle inspector, two sub-inspectors two assistant sub-inspectors twelve head constables thirty two police constables were sanctioned.

In 1973 one post of Deputy Superintendent of Police for Police check posts at Chembakur, Punganur tank bund and the Thotakanuma was sanctioned again seventeen check posts were ordered to be manned by Revenue with two Head constables each for seventeen check posts, namely (1) Narharipet, (2) Chelleragunta, (3) Kollagunta, (4) Nagari, (5) Surutipalli, (6) Shaneher bahadurpet, (7) Checkalabylu, (8) Beeragi, (9) T. Sodam, (10) Bireddipalli cross road (11) Ramasamudram, (12) Ruchpalli, (13) Gundrajupalli, (14) Kannikapuram, (15) V. Kota, (16) Rallabudugur and (17) Rallakuppam.

In 1974 three sub inspectors posts were sanctioned for opening 'C' class control room at Tirupati. In 1975 women police staff of one woman Sub-Inspector, one Head constable, six police constables were sanctioned and seven civil supplies check posts were sanctioned namely (1) Ananthapuram, (2) Nangamangalam, (3) Avalkonda, (4) K.V.R.Puram, (5) Venkatara Ju kandriga, (6) Chedullapakam, (7) Ponnur cross road each for two police constables sanctioned. In the same year Kurukalva out post converted Renigunta Airport out post one Head constable, four police constables posts were sanctioned and for Punganur sub-treasury one Head constable and six police constables were sanctioned.

In 1976 one Sub-Inspector and seven police constables for Gurramkonda police station were sanctioned. In the same year two Sub-Inspectors for special branch work at Madanapalli and Sri Kalahasti were sanctioned. In 1977 for Tirumala Sub-division one police constable was sanctioned.
In 1979 one additional superintendent of police; two police constables for Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams security at Tirupati and Tirumala were sanctioned.

In 1980 one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Head Constables fifteen police constables for Alipiri police station were sanctioned. In 1981 one male Sub-Inspector, one woman Sub-inspector, four Head constables, four male police constables, one woman police constable for anti Hijacking duties at Tirupati Airport Police station were sanctioned.

In 1983 Home guard organization was sanctioned. In 1985 One Head Constable and four police constables for Thamballapalli one Head constable and four police constables protection for Thamballapalli subtreasury. Two Head constables and two police constables for Mudivedu one Head constable and four police constables for Pedda Tippa Samudram two Head constables two police constables for Nimmanapalli were sanctioned. In 1986 one Armed Reserve Deputy Superintendent of Police for supervision over Armed Reserve was made one Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four Head constables and twenty police constables for traffic Police Station Chittoor police Stations in town i.e., Madanapalli, Tirupati each three head constables, twelve police constables total six head constables, twenty four police constables creation of control room at Chittoor in one town police station three sub inspectors, three head constables, six police constables were sanctioned. One circle Inspector for computerisation at District Crime Records Bureau Chittoor was made. In 1985 formation of Rama Rao Government in Andhra Pradesh State on the year in the month of May Rama Rao Government ordered abolition of Taluks and Phirkas. This government established mandal system in Andhra Pradesh State. In Chittoor District 11 Taluks were abolished 66 mandals were reorganised. Mandal Police Stations were established on the basis of area, rate of Crime report, law and order political background, need of the public convience for the location of the police station.

In 1987 twenty women police constables under the eight Finance Commission recommendations and ten women police constables for Tirupati - Tirumala were made. In 1988 two Sub-Inspectors two Assistant Sub-Inspectors six Head constables, thirty police constables for sanction of two new rural police stations at Gajulamandyam and Muthyal Reddy Palli with strength of one sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Head constables, fifteen police constables each under the Eighth Finance Commission recommendation were effected.

In 1988 one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Head Constables and fifteen police constables for creation of Madanapalli Rural Police Station by Converting Madanapalli II town Police Station under upgradation of standards of administration under recommendation of the eighth Finance Commission were sanctioned.

In 1990 one Head Constable, four police constables outpost for Chigurugunta goldmines of Gudipalle Mandal Police Station (now it is clubbed with Gudipalli Police Station) were made.

In 1991 Augmentation of strength of Central Crime Station Tirupati with two Sub-Inspectors, Six Head Constables, thirty police constables, one
Circle Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Six Head Constables, forty police constables, augmentation of traffic police station Tirupati with one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, Six Head Constables, thirty police constables for creation of new traffic police station at Tirumala were made. One Sub-Inspector, six Head Constables, twenty police constables were created for the new Central Crime Station at Tirumala. Armed Reserve driver Police Constable to Central Crime Station at Tirupati was added. Two Police Constable drivers to Traffic Police Station Tirupati, one driver police constable to Traffic Police Station Tirumala one driver police constable to central crime station at Tirumala were added. Three Armed Reserve Inspectors six Armed Reserve Sub-Inspectors six Armed Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors additional sanction of six platoon of Armed Reserve for Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams were made.

In 1992 twenty five Assistant Sub-Inspectors, fifty Head Constables, two hundred twenty five police constables for strengthening mandal police stations (to enhance the Mandal Police Stations strength one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Head constables and fifteen police constables each) were made. In 1992 ten Armed Reserve Police Constable drivers with additional sanction of drivers for one Deputy Superintendent of Police and nine Circle Inspectors were made.

In 1993 four Circles Inspectors were sanctioned for Chittoor one town Police Station, Madanapalli II town Police Station, Sri Venkateswara University (Urban) Police Station and Tirumala Central Crime Station.

In 1997 a new Central Crime Station was created at district headquarter. One Circle Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, six Head Constables and six Police Constables were added.

In 1998 one Head constable four police constables strength for sub treasury guard at V. Kota were made. In 1999 two Sub-Inspectors, two
Assistant Sub-Inspectors, six Head constables thirty six police constables additional sanction strength to East Police Station, Sri Venkateswara University Campus Police Station at one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Head constables and eighteen Police Constables each were sanctioned.

As could be seen above after 1999, a number of posts were sanctioned wherever additional posts were ever needed, some posts were merged and some posts were abolished wherever they were found not necessary.

3.3 An Overview

This chapter is based on the origin and development of Police Administration in Chittoor District since the advent of the British.
References


