Summary and Conclusion
When India attained its Political Independence in 1947, the Police Administration was capable of facing several vicissitudes and new challenges and helping the new administration to maintain stability, particularly to control the political and social upheavals, due to the partition of the country. The Police Administration also deserves a share of credit to the economic and social advancement of the country during the last 59 years since this could not have been possible but for the internal peace and security. Police Administration, like any other branch of Indian Administration, shares in common the national ethos and administrative culture that have developed through a process of continuity and change in Indian history. Like Revenue or Civil Administration, it is national in its coverage, its members enjoying both enormous powers and status which are part and parcel of the paternalistic and elitist character of Indian bureaucracy. Organisationally, it follows a paramilitary pattern, although operationally it runs parallel to civil administration of the country having its linkages at district, state and national levels. Variations in topography, legacies of history and rich diversities of culture have largely shaped its growth and designed its structures and procedures. The Police Administration is to play a key role to defend the basic values of the political system as envisaged in the constitution. Police officers like their counterparts in other departments of Indian Administration work under the overall supervision of the elected representatives of the people. The tradition expects them to be individually anonymous, politically neutral and administratively efficient. They function within the framework of laws and rules, which lay down procedures of work and code of conduct for them. They have also to suffer the wrath and frustrations of the people. Like all other administrators, the cadres of Indian police officers stand classified as national and state
cadres, which are, again, subdivided into gazetted and non-gazetted categories. The Financial Administration and common rules of accounting, auditing and budgeting characterise the operations or transactions of State Police Administration. The Indian Police Act and the basic Law Codes that determine the nature, scope and limits of police jobs present the Indian police organisation as a line organisation which should seek assistance of and render help to various administrative agencies in maintenance of law and order and prevention of crime and vice in society.

II

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 organizations and changed the function of these units in the light of the new needs and techniques available today. 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. 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. 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. 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 TALUKDAR 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 normally and ended in administrative chaos and anarchy.

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 fanatic 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-Inspector's 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.

Before the completion of the formation of the circles in accordance with the reallocation scheme of 1905, 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-Inspectors twenty two Head constables and 138 constables. The Chittoor district consists of eleven taluks namely (1) Chittoor, (2) Bangarupalem, (3) Chandragiri, (4) Palamaner, (5) Vayalpad, (6) Sri Kalahasti, (7) Punganur, (8) Madanapalli, (9) Puttur, (10) Kuppam and (11) Satyavedu. Chittoor district is divided into circles each with an Inspector incharge now the district consist of 10 circles. In 1928 Kuppam and Rallabhadugur 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 Bhakarapet 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 out post 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 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) Shaneber 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) Venkataramanandraga, (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 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 Mandala 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.
The biggest department of the State Government is the Police Department by virtue of its strength. In India there are only 100 Police Personnel for a population of 1,00,000. For every 10,000 people Andhra Pradesh has only 11 Police Personnel, Tamilnadu 14, Karnataka 16, Kerala 16, Orissa 10, Maharashtra 18 and Madhya Pradesh 12. Andhra Pradesh has 1586 Police Stations, 485 Circles, 146 Sub-divisions and 4 Commissionerates with a total strength of 1,02,066 Personnel. This huge force is administered, controlled, guided and discipline at various levels. The Director General and the Inspectors General of Police are appointed by the State Government. The Director-General of Police is the head of the Police Department of the State. His main role is Law enforcement and thereby, to promote the dynamic Rule of Law. The functioning and administration of the Police throughout the State are vested in him. He advises the Government on all police matters, both administrative and operational. He is responsible to the Government for the internal management, economy, equipment, training, discipline and efficient discharge of duties by all members of the force. He is ultimately responsible for making the police organization fully efficient at all levels for preventing and detecting crime, maintenance of public order, law and order, safety and security and preservation of peace. He has to keep the Government informed of the state of crime and all political, communal, subversive and terrorist movements throughout the State and to advise the Government as to the manner of dealing with them. The Director General and Inspector General is assisted by Special and Additional Director General of Police (LAW & ORDER), Additional Director General of Police (Administration), Special / Additional Director General of Police (Crime Investigation Department), Additional Director General of Police (Intelligence and Security), Additional Director General of Police (Armed Police), Additional Director General of Police (Technical Services), Special / Additional
Director General of Police (Recruitment and Training and State Level Police Recruitment Board), Additional Director General of Police (Traffic, Planning and Highway Patrolling). The State is divided into Six Zones. The first zone consists of the Districts viz., Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. The second zone comprises the Districts viz., East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. The third zone includes the Districts viz., Guntur, Nellore and Prakasam. The fourth zone contains the Districts viz., Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur and Kurnool. The fifth zone includes viz., Adilabad, Khammam, Karimnagar and Warangal Districts. The sixth zone has the Districts viz. Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda each is headed by an Inspector General / Deputy Inspector General of Police. The four cities of Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Cyberabad are headed by the Commissioners of Police. The Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order) will have supervision over the Zonal Inspector General / Deputy Inspector General of Police Maithri and Commissioners of Police except that of Hyderabad City besides supervision over Chief Public Relations Officer, whose office is located in the Chiefs Office. The District police organization constitutes the hub of the Indian Police system. Section 4 of the Police Act 1861 illustrates “the administration of the police throughout the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, the Collector shall under the general control and direction of such Magistrate, be vested in the District Superintendent of Police as the State Government shall consider necessary”. Superintendent of Police is the head of the District police. He is also called the District Chief of Police. This is a pivotal post in the Police Organization. He has a considerable amount of operational independence, in matters relating to internal management of the police and of Law & Order in the District exercising direct command over policing. The role of the District Chief of Police is maintenance of Peace and Law and
order, prevention and detection of crime, protection of lives, liberty
and possessions of all sections of people and performance of all
police functions in the District. He is the head of the District Police
Administration. He is responsible for all matters relating to its
internal economy, management, maintenance of discipline,
punctual, and regular and efficient performance of all its preventive
and investigative duties. The efficiency and the effectiveness of the
Superintendent of Police impacts directly on the overall efficiency of
policing within a jurisdiction. He should ensure by constant
supervision and monitoring that prevention, investigation and
detection of crime in the District are done on professional lines by
all police personnel in his charge. He has diverse functions and
responsibilities, and in the discharge of these, he is assisted by
Additional Superintendent of Police.

The Chittoor District Police headquarters is located at the Chittoor
town. The overall incharge of the Police Administration of the
whole District is under the charge of the Superintendent of Police,
who is the Chief of District Police. He is assisted by two additional
superintendents of police, One additional superintendent of Police
in charge of the District Police Office Chittoor, and another
additional superintendent of police at Tirupathi. The
Superintendent of Police of the Chittoor District is accountable to
the Range Deputy Inspector General of Police, Anantapur. There is
one Range Deputy Inspector General of Police for two Districts viz.,
Anantapur District and its adjacent District Chittoor. However, his
office is located in the Anantapur town itself. The Superintendent
of Police, in addition to his accountability to the Range Deputy
Inspector General of police, also receives commands and orders
promulgated from the State Police Headquarters, Hyderabad. The
Superintendent of Police is supported by Additional
Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Circle
Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Police Constables.
Chittoor Police Field Executive is divided into 6 sub divisions, 27 circles and 88 police stations (both urban and rural). The total Field Executive Staff at Chittoor comprises one Superintendent of Police, 2 Additional Superintendents of Police, 6 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 30 Inspectors, 114 Sub-Inspectors including 4 women Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors 101 and 270 Head Constables including Women Head Constables, Police Constables in the whole of the District include women Police Constables are 1739. The District has in all two police control rooms located one each at Chittoor and Tirupati. All over the District there are three Traffic Police Stations and three Central Crime Stations situated at Chittoor, Tirupati and Tirumala. The first unit immediately followed after the District Police Office is the Sub-Divisional Police Office. All over the Chittoor District there are six Sub-Divisional Police Offices in number located at big towns viz., Chittoor, Tirupati, Tirumala, Srikalahasti, Palamaner, Madanapalli. The officer incharge of the Sub-divisional Police Office is called a Deputy Superintendent of Police belonging to the State Police Service. In Chittoor District all the Sub-Divisional Police Officers are manned by the Deputy Superintendents of Police. The over all picture of the six sub-divisional Police Offices in Chittoor District is given in Chart-2, while the individual sub-divisional police offices at Chittoor, Tirupati, Tirumala, Srikalahasti, Palamaner, Madanapalli are given in Chart-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Each office of the Police Sub-Division in Chittoor District comprises one camp clerk, one typist and two or three orderlies. The staff need to maintain all correspondence, records, reports and returns. The important records maintained under the office of the Sub-Divisional Police Offices of Chittoor District are monthly reports, check register of monthly reports, grave crime reports and their progress reports. Police Station and Circle Inspection reports, manuscript register of duplicate keys of the
officers, confidential almirahs and boxes, crime digest, personal files of the subordinate officers, crime charts and circular files, and government property register. The Sub-Divisional Police Offices hold a Gazetted officers Rank in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The circle office is headed by a Circle Inspector in Chittoor District. This office is overburdened and shouldered by the Inspector alone. It enables him to manipulate and distort certain crucial and confidential information. Hence, this aspect makes the Police Administration inefficient. The Circle Inspector on the other hand can prove his efficiency if he is less burdened and made either a law and order or crime expert or can serve any other useful position. The Police Station is the lowest of the police executive wing in the hierarchy of the organizational structure. It is a point signifying the police power, function, a centre of police public contact, and a complaint registration point, where petty quarrel cases are disposed off. Public and personal security is provided and temporary detention is ordered. It is a place to store arms, and ammunition. The Police Station functions round the clock. The Chittoor District has 88 police stations, both urban and rural spread all over the District. Presently, there are two women police stations in this District, one is in Chittoor and the other is in Tirupati. The Police station is manned by Sub-Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There are two types of major police functions law and order and crime. Usually two different Sub-Inspectors shoulder these two tasks, of course they mutually cooperate and coordinate, without one sections assistance the other section cannot function. One is complementary to the other. The Police Constables and the Head Constables of the Police Stations are very well informed of all the K.D.S. subject and receivers of their jurisdiction. They procure very useful intelligence information which is normally communicated to the higher-ups. Based on their information the top brass take vital and significant
decisions and orders the lower hierarchies to react in retaliation. 'Police Station' signifies any post or place declared generally and specially by the State Government to be a police station and includes any local area specified by the State Government in this behalf. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, the women police are recruited at the urban centres. In Chittoor District women police stations are located at Chittoor and Tirupati towns. Women police station consists of one women Sub-Inspector, one women Head Constable, twenty women police constables. The women police stations are opened with a view to pay special attention to crime against women and more particularly harassment and cruelty against women. They are also intended to inspire confidence and provide free communication by the women victims. The other functions include assistance to police in search, arrest, custody, escort and interrogation of women prisoners or suspects. Contingents of women police are provided in other police stations also with a view to perform the above functions. The records, management and functions of the women police stations shall be the same as prescribed for law and order police stations. The women police stations shall be part of a law and order police sub-division and shall be under the supervision of the sub-divisional police officer of law and order police station. The Station House Officer of the women police station shall have all the functions, duties and responsibilities as Station House Officer of an law and order police station. The station house officer shall maintain close liaison and coordination with the officials of the women. All equipment and facilities including communication etc, as are provided for law and order police station are provided to the women police stations. The preventive duties in respect of offences against women shall rest with the women police in so far as it relates to its jurisdiction. Particular attention should be paid in collecting information and taking security action against persons who indulge in organized
trafficking in women and children and those who are likely to commit offences of kidnapping, abduction, child marriage and demand and acceptance of dowry. In Chittoor District, each law and order Police Station consists of one Sub-Inspector and one Assistant Sub-Inspector with around two Head Constables, and 20 to 30 Police Constables. They function under the control of Circle Inspector directly. The entire police force of each law and order police station is divided into detachments like general, beats and standy. The general detachments take up investigation work, case study, court duty, bandobust duty, surveillance, process service, escort duty and tappal duties. This is catered to by one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police / Head Constable, a few police constables, a station writer, and one Assistant Station Writer. Further, they are divided into ABC and D Groups to carry out different tasks. The day is divided into three reliefs and attended by the staff on a rotation basis. The beat detachment is assigned their duties by the Sub-Inspector. Generally, four to five beats are formed and each beat has distinctive functions. The standing detachment is retained at the police station for emergency and their services are called under grave situations. The crime detachment in collaboration with the law and order detachment deals with criminal offenders and offences against property and professional offences against persons. In the past, there was one police station for each revenue taluk. However, due to increase in population and crime, the number and jurisdiction of the police station is modified. The rural police station jurisdiction and that of the revenue jurisdiction now do not coincide. These police stations comprise a group of villages and hamlets ranging between 25 and 100, with an average area covered around 20 to 80 KMS. The rural police stations of the Chittoor District is so placed that they have a certain centrality of location, it may be mandal headquarters or a big village. Each Rural Police Station in Chittoor District is headed by a Sub-Inspector of Police. In addition
to his own staff assisting him, the village secretary/ village sarpanch, who is the head of the village, also helps the Sub-Inspector. The staff pattern changes from area to area. The geographical conditions, the volume of crime is considered as a basis of jurisdiction of delineation and number of police personnel required. There may be 25 police constables in general and they may be increased to 40 if so required. District Grey hounds is maintained at District headquarters. This is under the executive control of the Superintendent of Police. The District Grey hounds Staff gets the training at the Grey Hounds regional training centre, Premavatipet for a period of three months. They are paid an additional 15% agency allowance, in addition to their salary. There are 10 Grey hounds sections in Chittoor District. They are situated at Tirupati, Piler, Madanapalli, Palamaner, Mulakalacheruvu, Nimmanapalli, Peddamandyam, Voyalpadu, Srikalahasti, Yerravaripalem. The total strength of Grey hounds sections is 150 in Chittoor District. The home guards are a contingent of police who are replaced by the regular police and who in emergency are posted anywhere. Generally, this is a voluntary organization of the young men and women, ambitious to help the police in distress. The recruits selected are imported with normal training and are required to serve for a minimum period of 5 years. The Home Guards are 4 units of Chittoor District each unit consist of 44 Home Guards. The Home Guards units in Chittoor District viz., Tirupati, Tirumala, Chittoor and Madanapalli Home Guards Units. All the Home Guards are trained in physical training squad drill, lathi drill, under functional units and in firefighting, rescue operations, first-aid and water works, under specialised units. The services of Home Guards are also utilised for main festivals in the District at Tirumala, Tirupati, Tiruchanur and Srikalahasti. District Special Branch Chittoor is manned by one Inspector, Four Sub-Inspectors and fifteen head constables. This branch provides all that information which is secret in nature. The
The main function of the District Special Branch is to collect and promulgate when required the intelligence information on politics, security and public tranquillity of the State. It also elicits intelligence on agitations planned by the students, labour and others. This is a technical station which receives and transmits (via radio) communication messages on crime prevention, detection and maintenance of law and order. It also controls the city traffic system. The staff of the District Police Communication in Chittoor District comprise one Inspector, Two Radio Supervisors, Three Radio technicians, Three operators of Grade I & II and other technical staff. The messages are classified as “Crash” “most immediate” and “ordinary”. The District units have sub-control status at District headquarters. They are fixed at certain police stations and circle levels. There is one mobile station for the use of the superintendent of police. The following records are maintained in Chittoor District Police Radio Station. (a) In and out message Register (b) Files and Charts (c) Radio station log book (d) Register for petrol, oil and distilled water (e) List of fixed Police Radio Status in India (f) Tappal book (g) Battery charges, cycles, clocks and other articles (h) History sheet for batteries (i) Trunk call register (j) Government property register (k) Duty Register (l) message Delivery book (m) Supervisors visiting book (n) Superior officers visiting book etc., The only police dog squad in Chittoor District is located at police headquarters Chittoor is headed by a Head Constable, four Police Constable handlers, one dog boy and four dogs. The Dog Squad in addition to the finger prints is yet another source for the police to investigate and search the culprits and the offenders who are at large after committing the crime.

Chittoor District is vulnerable to the cut side gangs who operate inter District wise. The crimes committed are from general to
professional, sometimes organized and otherwise spontaneous and instantaneous. Some of the professional criminal gangs in Chittoor District include stuartpuram thieves, O.G.Kuppam dubba thieves, Bitragunta thieves, and Nandhed gang. The common crimes in Chittoor District are murders, dacoities, robbering and thefts. Various crimes are committed by the anti-social elements of the society in the name of a 'Bundh'. The political parties, the naxalites, and others declare these 'bundh' calls to register their protest against the government on some ground or the other. It becomes difficult for all citizens to carry on normal day-to-day activities during these calls. Sometimes these bundhs are declared on All India Level, State Level and District Level (bundh means closure of all offices, shops and establishments on the declared day). The Chittor District experiences bundh calls often from various organizations, political and extremist groups. The bundh is usually called to express the people's anguish over any burning and sensitive issue. Generally, the bundhs lead to certain crimes. There is a maximum loss of property, shops are closed, looted, burnt, buses do not operate or are set ablaze, trains are halted, people proceed in an organised procession to represent their woes to the public representatives from one spot to another with a memorandum of demands. The schools and colleges are closed. There is large scale of participation of students, employees and farmers. Often people from the rural areas are gathered in a town by way of lorry transport one day before to join the procession with banners of their demands. The varieties of crime range from political vengeance, labour troubles, agrarian movements, student strikes, anti-reservation issues and pro reservation issues. These crimes manifest themselves whenever there is an organised bundh call consequently leading to disruption of peace and tranquillity all over the District. The police bandobust duties are so hectic, that they pool all their resources and collect
data on intelligence reports and are prepared to face any mob attacks. Sometimes they prevent troubles by making use of teargas, lathi charge or by resorting to firing and imposing section 144 or curfew in case of deteriorating law and order situation. Chittoor District has always witnessed a number of murders i.e. around 100 on an average each year. In all, the causes for murders are classified as (1) Sexual, (2) Family disputes, (3) Murder for gain, and (4) other causes. It is found that in general, murders under other causes are in majority. This is followed by "sexual" causes. The overall murders committed in three subsequent years amounted to 319 people. However, their break up between 1999-2001 year-wise was 100, 120, 99 respectively. The percentage calculated as 20% which in turn implies increase of murders during 1999-2000. However, in 2000-2001, it decreased by 17.5%. The motive-wise murder classification is shown in the table 6.3 under different causes. It is observed that the data is for three annual years i.e. for 1999, 2000 and 2001. It is found that in all these years the murders caused for various other reasons amounted to about nearly sixty. The percentage increase was 22.22 in 1999-2000 and it decreased to 18.18 by 2000-2001. The murders caused due to sex increased to 66.7% by 1999-2000 and decreased by 25.71% between 2000 and 2001. It is not possible to substantiate the reasons for more or less murders committed. Dacoity is a crime which is generally committed by the unemployed and anti-social elements. This is an organized crime committed by a group of people. Seldom we come across a single person involved in dacoity. Hence, to detect and nab the culprits before and after the crime is not so difficult. The police can adopt ways and means by which their intelligence wing can perform its special duty to procure relevant information and curb this crime. In general, the dacoities are made during the nights. Hence, the patrol duty should be intensified to curb the dacoity to a large extent. Dacoity of house
is pre-planned. Generally, the dacoits enter a house with certain knowledge about the doors, windows, almirah, and duplicate keys. They also possess certain knowledge of the inmates, their rooms and timings when they go to sleep. It is a very difficult job to boldly enter a house, burgle and get away safely. Hence, house dacoities do not occur, frequently. The Chittoor District reported 17 home dacoities in 1999, 23 in 2000, and 24 in 2001. This steep increase once again leads to an understanding that the police is not in a position to detect and prevent this crime. Within three years, the crime increased by 41%. Invariably there is a certain section of the organized gang who meticulously plan and execute without being detected or arrested. Hence, the police should improve its intelligence. It is further seen that the number of robberies were 7 in 1998 and then increased to 16 in 1999, 2000 and then decreased to 13 in 2001 which shows the inefficiency of Police Administration to control the robberies in Chittoor District. The number of house breaking cases were 21 in 1998 which was ably controlled by the police to 17 cases in 1999, and 16 cases in 2000 when compared to cases occurred in 2001, where 24 cases occurred. These figures show that the police exhibited their excellent performance during the period of 1999-2000 and they failed in their performance in 2001. In regard to ordinary theft case which occurred in Chittoor District it drastically increased from 19 cases in 1998 to 21 cases in 1999 and in 2000 from 23 cases to 35 cases in 2001. These figures reveal the poor control of Police Administration in ordinary theft cases. The total strength of the police force in Chittoor District was slightly reduced over a period of 3 years i.e. 1999, 2000 and 2001. The total strength was 2411 in 1999, 2318 in 2000 and 2296 in 2001. The strength of Sub-Inspectors was reduced from 129 in 1999 to 114 in 2001. Similarly the number of head constables was reduced from 418 in 1999 to 268 in 2001. At the same time the number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors
was increased from 51 in 1999 to 101 in 2001 which shows approximately 100% increase in their strength. The overall strength of remaining cadres of the police force was kept at the same strength over the three years.

VII It has been a matter of common experience that the Police need the utmost Public co-operation to maintain and improve the law and order situation. The Police entrusted with a gigantic and multitudinal functions should seek Public co-operation and assistance to safeguard them from the bad characters and evil doers of the society. The effective Public participation along with the Police if and when required not only accelerates the Police functioning, but also elevates the Police image and their relationship with the Public in the society. The Public to a larger extent are unaware of the Police functioning. The latter expect that the Public to cooperate by helping and educating themselves about the difficulties of distortions made by the people in the investigation process. A large number of cases are poorly investigated because of non-cooperation of the people or they have distorted the proof and witness needed for investigation. The Police on the one hand is an organized body of individual having sufficient training, arms and equipment to fight against unlawful and illegal sections of the society. They are disciplined and active round the clock. They are always in possession of intelligence knowledge and react to the unforeseeable situation spontaneously. They gather a lot of information of the Public, the K.D’s bad characters and keep them under their surveillance. The safety and security of the Officers, industries and residences besides the people’s lives is their main function. The Police function is orderly and is in a regular organized system of official and departmental hierarchy. They are one for all and all for one. They have a good communication system through television and wireless systems. On the other hand the people are disorganized, emotional and unbalanced. Further, they
enjoy multidimensional constitutional rights of freedom of thought, speech, religion, action and movement. The people take recourse to action lawful or unlawful, constructive or destructive. They enmesh all issues and create law and order problems in the society. It is at this juncture that the Police rescue the people in such situation and regulate their behaviour in a better and a desirable direction. In order to emphasize and enquire into the Police-public relations in Chittoor District, a structured questionnaire was designed and administered to a randomly selected one hundred individuals of different categories of people. They were asked to exercise their choice of Police-public relations in Chittoor District. They were further asked to give reasons for the Public reluctance to lodge a complaint in the Police station in Chittoor District. They were also asked to provide their opinion on the various programmes that were introduced in recent past namely MAITHRI, SANNIHITHAM, RECEPTION COUNTERS, CITIZEN CHARTER and YOUTH CLUBS. These programmes are structured in such a way to improve the Police-public relations at state as well as District levels. An attempt is made to give a brief analysis and interpretation on the basis of the responses of different sections of the people. The Police-public relationship is initiated from the moment the people reach, the Police station to seek the Police assistance. However, it is found that the people themselves dislike and resent to get involved in the eyes of the Police and legal complexities. This aggregates the crime rate. Crime not reported in itself is a crime. Distorting the crime situation, proof and witness is yet another crime. The Public on the other hand have ample reasons for not approaching Police for assistance. They suffer due to inferior complexity, loss of prestige and respect, unforeseen mental and physical agony, corruption, legal procedures and denial of justice. Hence unless and until the situation is grave and threatens life and property the people do not seek Police assistance because of fear of
future repercussions. The modern civilization in today's society has brought new challenges to face peacelessness and turmoil in new structures which have become obstacles to development. Crimes and atrocities are not in the decline trend abnormally increasing day after a day. A single day is not left for the news papers without covering the news on looting, murder, bomb blast, violence, narcotics supply / transport, atrocities on women and terrorism, culminating the minds of the people. There are continuous insistences of disturbing societal peace. Its reflection is more on the Police, it has to safeguard peace and security an increased burden on the Police in these issues. This has also resulted the Police to bear physical and psychological pressures and hard work. Police stations have become shelter sheds for all petty quarrels, which in turn develop into big issues. It is believed that Police alone has to safeguard the peace and security in the society, but it is an collective effort of all citizens. When it is the duty of Police to prevent crime, at the same time the Public should cooperate with the Police in identifying the criminals and providing the required correct information. The Police could succeed in their responsibilities with the Public cooperation when there are criminals the Public should never be mere spectators. Once there is to be local stipulated conditions accepted and followed by all people. There was also a head man in the areas who was respected and agreeing his judgments on Public disputes brought to his notice. This has reduced the crime rate and quick solutions to disputes occurred. This method has reduced the work load to Police. The primary aim to introduce Maithri programme in Andhra Pradesh is to provide right understanding about the Police in the minds of the Public and encourage their cooperation and responsibility in safeguarding societal peace and crime reduction. This programme also aims at making the Public as partners in Police responsibility. It is noteworthy to find many achievements of Police in their various activities through the
estimated voluntary service of the Public. The very aim of Maithri is Public involvement in Police duties and togetherness working of Police and Public paves the way for development. In the past there were instances of human committees such as peace committee, mohalla committee, Police mithra, Grama Rakshakadal, santhivahini which looked after traffic regulation peace and security aspects taking into account these aspects the 'Maithri' programme is structured as a principle between the Police and Public. This is an effort and aim to establish Police well in democracy. The purpose of it is to seek Public opinion and cooperation but not as an alternative. In view of the above benefits on 5th April, 2000, the Maithri programme was formally launched for the first time in India by N.Chandrababu Naidu, the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in Gundla Pochampalli village, Medchal Mandal, Rangareddy District and on the same day this programme was launched in all Districts by concerned Superintendents of Police. After launching the Maithri programme in 2001, in the purview of 1443 Police stations 5,000 Maithri committees were formed with 2 lakh members. In 2002 in 1443 Police stations purview 5,321 Maithri committees were formed with the strength of 2,18,373 members, whereas in 2003 this member of Maithri committees increased to 7000 Maithri committees with 2,75 lakh members. These figures indicate that increased Public interest in Police responsibilities. Rewards should be given liberally to all the Police Officers for organizing useful Maithri activities. Certificates of Recognition should be given to Maithri members who do outstanding work, and due Publicity should be given through the media for all the Maithri activities. In Chittoor District the Maithri programme was inaugurated by the then Minister for Information and Public Relations N. Sivaprasad on 5th April 2000. In his inaugural address the Minister highlighted the aims of Maithri programme. He stressed that the societies would develop efficiency
and responsibility in Police and also remove misunderstanding on the Police in the minds of the Public and acts as a bridge between the Police and Public. On this occasion A. Thripati, the then Superintendent of Police explained the aims of these committees as to develop confidence in the Public, to discharge their duties consciously and efficiently, to curb the least Public opinion on Police – the importance of Public cooperation and to discharge Police responsibilities. The Police had a strenuous work in serial murders cases which took place in Chittoor town, where Public cooperation lacked to disposed the cases. The success of Police in capturing the interstate human settlers was possible with the Public cooperation. The very aim of introducing Maithri committees in Chittoor District is to curb the misunderstanding in the minds of the people on Police and to extend Public cooperation in the Police responsibilities. On instituting Maithri committees the Public efficiency and interest has increased and worked as a bridge between the Police and Public. On the other side by starting Maithri committees, it has built confidence in the Police to discharge their duties consciously and efficiently and was successful in getting full Public cooperation in discharging this duties. The launching of Maithri committees in Chittoor District was successful in solving the Public problems in District places. The formation of Maithri committees in Chittoor District has achieved best results. Particularly these committees have helped the Police in their responsibilities. Keeping this view in mind, the Superintendent of Police has selected one Maithri committees in the District as a model committee every year, and has honoured with cash award of Rs. 1000. The idea behind selecting the model Maithri committee is to stimulate interest in the Maithri committees activities and to generate competition between them to increase efficiency. Generally, when the Public goes to Police stations with a complaint the Police deny either to accept the complaint or the register it. In
order to remove such practice in the Police stations.

T.Devendargoud, the then Home Minister started a programme of
Reception counters. The people who are unable to come to
Sannihitham centres to lodge their complaints can submit such
complaints at reception counters. In the entire District there are 88
Police stations and in each station reception counters were opened
on January 25, 2001. The complaints lodge at the reception counters
will have an immediate action. In Andhra Pradesh all government
departments have citizen service centres, serving the Public in the
related areas, but such centres are not there in Home Department.

To have such centres in Police department T. Devender Gaud, the
then Home Minister launched Citizen Charter on 30 August, 2003.
Police citizens service centres were started in all Police stations in
Andhra Pradesh. On the same day V. Navinched the then
Superintendent of Police in Chittoor District launched Citizen
Charter 88 Police stations in Chittoor District. The primary aim of
these centres is to safeguard human rights. A clear cut time
schedule is fixed in these centres right from Public entry in the
Police stations to the arrest. The principles to be followed in regard
to complaint, arrest, and limitations on the Police activities are
explained detail in these centres. Youth capacity is the most
powerful in the modern days and to make use of such power for
social service, Youth Clubs were introduced in Chittoor District on
December 3, 2003 by the then District Collector, A.Giridhar and
the then Superintendent of Police, M.V. Ramachandra Raju in a
special programme organized at Tirupati in Sri Venkateswara
University Campus play ground. About 800 youth from Tirupati,
Tirumala, Chittoor, Madanapalli, Palamaneru and Sri Kalahasthi
attended this programme. In the purview of 88 Police stations in
Chittoor District these Youth Clubs were introduced. In each youth
club there will be 20 Youths with good character and social service.
This youth will function under the direction of Sub-Inspectors. The
Youth Club members extend their services during fire accidents, road accidents and floods by way of saving them and carrying the victims to the hospitals. They also face social atrocities and providing communication to the Police on social elements and their dealings for necessary action by the Police. These Youth Club members are preferred in the recruitments of defense services, Police, central reserve Police force and home guards. Thus, the survey conducted on Police-public relations in Chittoor District has shown that Police-public relationship measured in terms of poor / hostile, satisfactory / cordial and good / excellent has proved that 65 per cent of the people regarded their relationship as cordial and good. However, 35 per cent expressed that they had poor and hostile relationship. The latter were highly dissatisfied of the Police functioning and attitude. The time has come that the Police make all efforts to improve their relationship with the public. This can be done by taking up social activities, honest working, and rendering dedicated and disciplined service. The constabulary should prove themselves most effective to elevate their image and actions. Equal responsibility is placed on the Police officials to design and chalk out plans and programmes to bridge the gap between the Police and Public to streamline the Police Administration in Chittoor District. The Police-public relationship is distorted further due to the people's disinclination to lodge a complaint or seek Police assistance under the situation which is serious and grave-out of the various causes for such reluctance, the two main causes from the survey are fear of Police harassment and suspicious mentality of Police. The People of Chittoor District while expressing the above causes of their reluctance also expressed that the justice was so delayed that it was of no worth to wait, get harassed, and loose prestige at the cost of mental fear and agony. This keeps the Police-public apart and leads to more misunderstanding and distrust. People never
report or delay or distort the facts and truth. This makes the Police job difficult. Subsequently, the relationship becomes hostile.

Indian police till today suffered from a poor image. Fifty nine years of independence and National Police Commissions set up from time to time have not been able to do much in improving this image. Indian Police thus far is perceived as authoritarian and an agent of the State rather than as an agent of law.

An introspection exercise was carried out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of Indian independence. In one such exercise held at Bangalore, the recommendations that emerged once again reiterated the often repeated need for a new Police Act, increasing the strength of the investigating Police officers, review of existing legislations, greater transparency in Police working, etc. The need for transparency in police working is repeated in almost all fora and seminars but the hard fact is that complainant going to the police station with a complaint is still not sure whether his complaint will be entertained and if so what action would follow! Many times one comes across people who have lodged a complaint of a crime which is cognizable but have not been given a copy of the First Information Report as is mandatory under law. The complainant is thus at a loss to know whether his complaint has been entertained or not. A constant complaint against the police in all surveys has been rude behaviour and high handedness. Many times police action has been perceived as serving the cause of the rich and the influential. The public would like to see a strong force which uses all its power against criminals and unlawful elements rather than wasting it to serve the powerful few. However, when a lock up death shows that all norms have been violated to subjugate a petty criminal or a poor person because a rich or an influential has stake in it, the little confidence that might have developed disappears
immediately. As a result, over the years police has always been looked down upon with distrust.

If one looks into the developments of the last 59 years one finds that the power of the police has been gradually curtailed. Effect of this has been that criminals are having a field day and crime and disorder is growing at an alarming rate. Therefore, while looking into the future we have to introspect. We need a vision and a mission. Police is a part of the society and it has to change its working as the society and it has to change its working as the society changes. While we think of the next decade we have to think of the emerging threats and the challenges that lie ahead and give shape to the police according to changing requirements.

A few challenges were spelt out by the National Police commission in its Eighth report. These included law and order problems arising in rural areas, increase in unrest due to relative decrease in civic amenities, growth of organized crime, etc. A few more developments which have occurred since then are worth looking into... These are:

1. The pressure of population and scarcity of resources in the new millennium is going to give rise to criminality and criminal tendencies, particularly among the younger generation, causing innumerable pressures on the maintenance of law and order.

2. Although the 20th century has conquered many frontiers in science and technology, it has also witnessed growing communalism and casteism in the society. Upon rationalizing it may seem like self-assertion by various groups, some of which have been deprived for ages. Nevertheless, this is a cause for schism and tension in the society.

3. Another matter of concern is the decadent society which has been carried forward to the new century. The end of the last 2-3 decades, in this country, has shown dwindling respect in authority. It shows the development of a tendency in which a class of people consider
themselves above law. The concern is not only because those who are high and have powerful connections are behaving this way, it is because there are innumerable other instances where ordinary people are taking to extreme forms of violence in order to achieve what they want. The last two decades has seen growing violence in the perpetration of crimes.

4. It is a matter of concern that an attitude that any illegitimate act is possible through money and patronage is fast developing. Excise laws are flouted because the spoils are shared with the same people who are to implement the excise laws. Civil disputes are settled outside courts by threats and coercion because that is perceived as the way to get justice. There are umpteen examples of this nature.

5. The growth of information technology has given rise to what is known as cyber crime. Cyber crime is expected to affect almost every individual in the 21st Century. In fact, many of today's conventional crimes will be committed through the electronic media.

6. The liberalization of world trade and economy is going to usher in a different scenario for policing. Offences violating intellectual property rights, copy rights and patents etc. are going to be rampant. Frauds and forgeries with international links involved in these types of offences are to be taken care of.

7. The last few decades of this century have also shown increasing complexity in the crime scenario. Use of sophisticated gadgets and latest scientific advancements in perpetration of crime is on the rise. Criminals are making use of V-sat communication links, cell phones and computers for committing crimes.

8. 21st century policing, particularly in India would require an altogether new orientation. Police personnel have to be sensitive to human rights and not take any action which would violate the dignity and self-respect of the individuals.
9. Police will face increasing demand of service and performance in the years ahead. It would require specialization in areas like Traffic, Tourism, Urban Policing, etc.

10. The years ahead will also witness increasing criminal-politician bureaucrat nexus.

In order to meet the challenges of policing in the 21st century it is necessary to set right the rot that has stemmed into our society. While on the hand there has to be an attitudinal change in the police vis-à-vis their response to people, there is an equal requirement for improving of professional standards to match the new developments that are likely to emerge in the political, economic and social environment.

A large number of police personnel live below poverty line, without proper accommodation, without adequate training and even minimum infrastructure today. Being a non-development department, its available resources are always most inadequate and unsatisfactory. Police management information system, police station records, investigation of cases, traffic management and challenges of crime and internal security all need and demand vast resources and political will to make Police Administration really equipped and motivated to face the challenges without ameliorating the living and working conditions of the police personnel at the grass roots level, any amount of modernization is unlikely to improve the situation.

One of the main problems confronting the police is the acute shortage of manpower and there is an urgent need to tackle this shortage of manpower by reforms. Some of the reforms that can be adopted are:

**Recruitment**

At present with police personnel children 4% of posts are reserved which may be enhanced to 20%.
Training
The existing post departmental training should be replaced with the new need based institutions.

Promotion
1. Promotion eligibility requirement should stress ability rather than seniority.
2. No place should be given for political interference in the promotion matters.

Transfer
1. Strict police officers are very often rewarded with transfers due to various other reasons such as political and departmental. Strictly stipulated period of work in a particular place should never be disturbed to any police officer except in the matters of misbehaviour.
2. Military patterns of transfers should be introduced in the police department.
3. Higher level police officers transfers issues should be entrusted to a board or state security commission.

Crime Investigation
1. Computer analysis of station wise crime investigation results data, facilitates to avoid anticipated crime.
2. Scientific crime investigation entails to catch any level individuals and such scientific crime investigation training may be accorded to all police officers.
3. To keep free the crime investigation from political clutches an independent commission body may be instituted.
4. On increase in the number of well trained investigation officers the cases may be disposed of immediately.
5. The flows in the police functioning may be brought to limelite through private surveys.
Naxals

1. The police to the surrendered naxalites without causing any inconvenience should provide necessary conditions to join in the main stream.

2. The police should meet the violent challenges of the naxalites if they resort to. Police may propagate substancelessness naxal movement whose dependence is on violence.

Communal Harmony

1. To check instant communal riots establishment of a permanently police battalion with thorough vigilance is essential.

2. Social bodies like Non-Government Organizations services should be utilized to promote communal harmony.

3. Police should keep a vigilant eye on religious heads and their activities.

4. The police may conduct inter-religious meet to curb religious fanaticism and to develop mutual religious respect.

Political violence

Police is a permanent law protecting and implementing body, which should never supporter act according to the tunes of temporary leaders of the party in power and always should be neutral. Thereby political violence can be checked.

Police Quarters

1. The police quarters in Tirupati town are in pathetic conditions such as lack of drinking water supply, improper drainage, unclean surroundings and neglected maintenance of the quarters. These quarters require immediate attentions to facilitates 250 families with minimum essential facilities.
2. The superintendent of police with the help of revenue officials
governments land may be identified in the towns to distribute to
the police personnel to raise their own residences.

3. In Chittoor and Tirupati towns police function halls may be
constructed for the benefit of police family functions such as
marriage, engagement, get together and cultural programmes.

Allowance

1. To the police weapon maintenance allowance may be paid as
maintenance allowance paid to the typist and driver.

2. In the states of Tamil Nadu and Tripura ration allowance of
Rs. 500 are paid to the police constables. Hence this benefit may
be extended to the police constables in Andhra Pradesh.

3. Right from the Traffic police constables to Circle Inspectors,
perform their traffic regulation duty in a polluted environment.
To support them to face polluted environment monthly
monetary benefit of Rs. 500 from constable to Sub-Inspector and
Rs. 300 to Circle Inspector may be paid.

Police Manpower

1. At Tirupati, Urban district may be formed by appointing another
superintendent of police to look after protocol responsibilities to
the VIP and VVIPs at this pilgrim town. At present the
superintendent of Police is camping continuously at Tirupati
sparing his precious time to supervise the protocol works. On
forming urban police district at Tirupati reduces the protocol
burden to the Superintendent of Police.

2. At Kanipakam the pilgrim's number is abnormally increasing
day by day and more VIPs and VVIPs are visiting this temple.
To maintain law and order at this police outpost police strength
should be enhanced by deputing 4 more constables, one
Assistant Sub-Inspector and one Head Constable. It is also a
representation by the police personnel to the Superintendent of Police.

3. The eight kilometer Mangalam area with 13 colonies in which many out state people are dwellers doing atrocities. In this labour prone areas with many illicit liquor shops running up to midnight. This area has recorded with murder cases. There is one police outpost in this area who are no constable is seen. In this long disturbed area police station is essential to maintain law and order and to control the out state dwellers atrocities.

4. Talakona water falls and the Siva temple is popular in Yerravari palem Mandal. To enjoy the water falls and to worship lord Siva there now visitor's strength has abnormally increased. There regular cinema and television serial shootings are taking place. In this area the drunkards are creating nuisance and crimes are taking place as there is no police security. After 5 pm the visitors are prevented from visiting the area by Yerravaripalem police. This denial is dissatisfying the visitors. To overcome these inconveniences a police outpost is essential at Talakona in all respects and the Superintendent of Police should take initiative in this regard.

5. Papanaidupet, a village near Renigunta has been developed at present into a mandal level with one Junior college, high school, two nationalised banks and five temples. Eve teasing and thefts are regular occurrences in this place. The people in this area are demanding a police outpost in this place. In view of the a police out post may be formed at Papanaidupet to check further increase of crimes.

6. In Chittoor District, Srikalahasti is another important pilgrim centre next to Tirupati. Seventy percent of the Tirumala pilgrims visit Srikalahasti and the urban area is also expanding rapidly. Every day necessary there will be a visit of atleast one VIP. Two decades back police strength consisted of one Sub-Inspector, three Head constables, 28 constables are still
continuing without any increase through the police responsibilities. The police in the station are attending to double duties without rest and not applying leave avoiding from of attending their important personal responsibilities. The strength of police constables may be increased from 28 to 35 to solve these problems in their urban police station.

7. To solve the administrative problems reorganization of circles and formation of a new puttur subdivision finds essential at Tirupati.

**Police and Public**

1. Once in a week the superintendent of police should start 'Dial your SP' through local electronic media facilitating the District Police officer to know the public problems and grievances which are not brought to his notice departmentally. This also develops police public relations so maintain law and order.

2. Police should protect human rights. They should extend equal treatment to all irrespective of position or cadre and should build confidence in the public.

3. Budget allocations should be provided to youth clubs to meet this necessary requirements.

4. The cell phone number of the Sub-Inspector should be known to the area public to contact him in their needs.

5. The police should initiate to increase the strength of Maithri committees, thereby the public share the police duty burdens and in the remote rural areas. They act as police representatives and control anti social elements.

6. Maithri committee members in pilgrim towns like Tirupati, Tirumala, Tiruchanoor and Srikalahasti should be specially trained to meet local needs who act as replica police force.

7. Maithri committees must be kept away from political leaders influence and should not admit any political party members/ workers/agents in the society. The members of the committee should trained in ways and means to identify criminals.
8. Good police-public relations is the essence of police work.
9. Rendering of friendly service and assistance to one and all, irrespective of their wealth and social standing.

Functions

1. The police role is essentially enforcement of law, without questioning the propriety or necessity of any duly enacted law.
2. The primary function of police is to prevent crime and disorder, the absence of which is the test of their efficiency.
3. Being courteous, well mannered courageous and dignified.
4. The Sub-Divisional Police Officers should submit to the Superintendent of Police daily reports on the aspects of investigation criminals arrest, action on issue of warrants and law and order maintenance.
5. The Sub-Inspector and Circle Inspector should submit monthly reports to the Superintendent of Police about the functions performed category wise, progress on crime investigation issue of number of warrants and the action on them, court cases and the visits to the area villages.
6. To the beat constables in the towns of Sri Kalahasti, Tirupati, Chittoor and Madanapalli, wireless phones or cell phones may be provided for immediate message of communication to the concern for immediate action.
7. The Sub-Inspector and Circle Inspector should check the beat functions of the police constables through proper patrolling.
8. The police stations should be strengthened by its performance in its area and should never need to the outside pressures, should act independently in crime investigation and law and order maintenance.
9. Cameras linked to the control room should be fixed up in Railway stations, bus stand and other public centres to have throughout vigilance.
10. The police should be pleasing towards the complaintees and while performing their duties should avoid using unparliamentarily or filthy language.

11. Throughout the district security centres should be instituted, in which the lawyers, doctors and Non-Governmental Organizations should be members, to solve public problems.

12. Now if any crime occurs at Tirupati and the surrounding places like Srikalahasti, Puttur, Nagari and Sathyavedu, the dog squad has to come from Chittoor for identification after lapse of few hours of crime occurrence. There are many failure cases as the fading away of identities due to the delay. If a police dog squad is formed at Tirupati is good in all respects to cover the above surrounding areas immediate for an efficient investigation.

Women Police

1. The total number of women police in Andhra Pradesh is now 1,206 which is hardly 6.7% of the entire police. In Chittoor District the women police is now 96 in number which is hardly 2.22% of the entire district police force. The above figures shows the necessity is increase of women police in Chittoor District.

2. Enlistment of more women in police force in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors is essential rather than in the ranks of constabulary. It is also recommended that provisions should be given for recruiting widows of policemen killed in action.

3. Residential accommodation for the women police should as far as possible be located near the place of their work.

4. Women police should conduct 'Women Forum' to solve problems faced by women in regard to dowry, atrocities, household tyrannies and other problems.

5. The district women police welfare allocations may be formed and for every three months women police meet may be conducted to discuss the problems for salvation.
Traffic

1. All the civil bodies (municipalities) in the district while approving all variety of plans should insist on parking place or leaving prescribed place between the construction and the road.

2. Police should take interest in raising foot paths at the required place with the help of civil bodies.

3. The encroachments on both sides of the road should be removed and should be vigilant on re-encroachments.

4. The four wheel pulling cart vendors should be restricted in populous places.

5. The public should regulate fallow in strict the traffic rule and the violators should be fined exorbitantly.

6. The unloading vehicles should be allowed in strict in the non peak hours in the prescribed times.

7. At the level crossing over bridges should be raised.

8. At the long narrow bridges (Srikalahasti) at both ends police should be posted to regulate the traffic.

9. In some of the towns as per necessity signal lights should be installed.

10. As per the town requirement autorikshaw number should be restricted and regulated by fixing meters and charge collection as per meter reading.

11. Police should take the help of road transport authorities to regulate the unauthorized vehicles such as passengers carrying jeeps etc.

12. Traffic police should be hold meetings with all types of union and voluntary organizations to discuss traffic problems to arrive at practicable solutions to avoiding tensions.

13. Laying of speed breakers at necessary points like schools, pedestrians, crossing points and more public movement places.

14. The police should regular corporation buses and private buses without any favour.

15. The traffic police should print pamphlets on traffic regulations and educate the public.

16. On analysis of the regular accidents occurring places and the manner police can arrive at right solutions to avoid them.