CHAPTER II
CHAPTER – II

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN HARYANA:
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF HARYANA POLICE

An organization is a group of people or social entity which has a collective goal and is related to an external environment. The word “organization” is derived from a Greek word ‘organon’ derived from the better-known word ergon which means "organ" and stands for compartment or unit for a particular task.¹

In the words of Mooney and Railey, "Organisation is the form of every human association for the attainment of a common purpose."¹ According to Kossen, “an organization is a group of specializations for the purpose of achieving the goals and objectives.”¹² According to Louis A. Allen, "Organisation is the process of identifying and grouping the work to be performed, defining and delegating responsibility and authority, and establishing relationship for the purpose of enabling people to work most effectively together in accomplishing objectives.”¹³ Thus, to achieve or attain laid down objective/objectives, there is need of an organization or set of organizations, may that objective be social, economic, political or judicial in nature.

In remains that fact, maintenance of public order is essential for socio-economic development of a nation and police forces are maintained for enforcing law and order in the country through complex network of police organizations. Police administration exhibits many striking organizational features, most of which have roots in history. The designations and role of key functionaries, the organizational set-up from the state to the village level, the inter-relationships between various departments and agencies have all evolved through the years. There have of course been piecemeal changes but in its essentials, the structure has basically remained the same.⁹

Police is a state subject along with maintenance of public order, administration of justice, prisons, reformatories and borstal institutions. The constitution of India clearly amplifies that the legislature of any state has exclusive power to make laws for such state.¹⁰

Each state and union territory of India has its own separate police force. Article 246 of the Constitution of India designates the police as a state subject, which
means that state governments frame the rules and regulations that govern each police force and these rules and regulations are contained in the police manuals of each state force. The head of the police force in each state is the Director General of Police (DGP), who is responsible to the state government for the administration of the police force, and for advising the government on police matters. The DGP represents the highest rung in the police hierarchy.

The hierarchical structure of the police in India follows a vertical alignment consisting of senior officers drawn, by and large, from the Indian Police Service (IPS) who do the supervisory work, the "upper subordinates" (Inspectors, Sub Inspectors and Assistant Sub Inspectors) who work generally at the police station level, and the police constabulary who are delegated the patrolling, surveillance, guard duties, and law and order work. The constabulary accounts for almost 88% of total police strength. A document published by the Common Wealth Human Rights Institute (CHRI), entitled "Police Organization in India", gives basic information about the police forces in India. In brief, it explains the organizational structure of the police, the police hierarchy and badges of rank, the field establishment, the commissionerate system of policing and the dual system of control, the recruitment and training standards, the code of conduct and the duties of police. Also, it provides a range of statistical information - the total strength of the civil as well as the armed police, strength per 10,000 of population and per 100 sq. kms. of area, growth of women police, police expenditure and police modernization. The document discusses the role of the central government and provides some essential information about the police organizations that exist at the centre-the central para military forces as well as the non para-military organizations.

The Police Act of 1861 remains the central piece of legislation that governs all aspects of policing in India. Much of police work is also administered by the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C) and the Indian Evidence Act 1872. The 1861 Act was established directly after the Indian Mutiny of 1857 by the Britishers. The experience of such firm resistance led the colonial rulers to impose a regime police force upon their subjects, which could be used solely to consolidate and perpetuate their rule in the country. In fact, the 1861 Act instituted a police system designed to be absolutely subservient to the executive and highly
authoritarian. The managerial philosophy of the police hierarchy was based on distrust of the lower ranks.¹

The advent of Indian independence transformed the political system, but the police system retained its colonial underpinnings. The Police Act of 1861 was not replaced till the directions of the Supreme Court ⁷. However, political control over the police remained intact and implanting mechanisms to assure accountability of the police to the public it serves did not become a priority, as it should have. The managerial philosophy, value system, and ethos of the police remained militaristic in design, and suppressive in practice. To this day, the police system in India can be characterized as a regime force, which places the needs of politicians or powerful individuals over the demands of the rule of law and the needs of citizens.³

The post independence era witnessed the enactment of new legislation in several states of the country. The first to come into force was the Bombay Police Act of 1951, which also governed the police forces in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Next, came the Kerala Police Act of 1960, followed by the Karnataka Police Act of 1963, and lastly the Delhi Police Act of 1978. After the directions of the Supreme Court, the states were directed to frame new police legislations on the pattern of model police Act or adopt Model Police Act with some required modifications. However, these new Acts are patterned almost exactly on the model of the 1861 Act, resulting in no significant improvement in the performance or behaviour of the police forces. In fact, some of these state Acts tightened political control even further over the police force, without introducing any safeguards to prevent misuse of the police for partisan purposes, or creating effective mechanisms to ensure police accountability.⁴

Organizational Structure of Police Administration in India

Police administration has remained a sensitive and challenging field of public administration ever since. Kautilya has mentioned state under the elements of the state named “Saptang Doctrine”. Police administration was under the ⁵ᵗʰ ᵗᵃⁿᵍ: named the danda or the army with army (force), (Officer-Senapati). A policeman is, often, the least appreciated of the public servants and is always the target of public criticism, mostly unwarranted, unjustified and ill considered. It is a popular belief, the Indian

¹ The process is still under way and the base of the new Acts lies in this age old Act of 1861.
police system is a creation of the British rule in India but ancient Indian history shows the origin and development of the law enforcement institutions since the Vedic period.

The Police Administration in India functions at two levels:

- At the Central or Union Level; and
- At the state Level.

While dealing with the issue of police administration in India, it is necessary to understand the constitution position in regard to the distribution of responsibilities between the centre and the states with regard to law and order matters. The powers and responsibilities of the union and states are demarcated in the Constitution of India under the Article 246 of the Constitution which distributes the legislative powers between the parliament and the state legislative assemblies. It refers to three lists of subjects mentioned in the seventh schedule of the constitution: 1. Union List includes subjects in respect of which the Parliament has the sole power to make laws. 2. State List includes subjects in respect of which the State Legislature has exclusive powers to make laws. 3. Concurrent List consisting of subjects on which both the Parliament and the State Legislatures have concurrent powers to make laws without crossing interests of each other.

The Article 246 of constitution of India places the police, public order, courts, prisons, reformatories, borstal and other allied institutions in the State List (List II).

The central government is indirectly involved in the police administration of the country. The administration of arms, fire-arms, ammunition, explosives, are included in the union list. A number of agencies of the union government such as central reserve police, ITBP, BSF, CRPF, central bureau of investigation (CBI), central intelligence bureau (CIB), Assam rifles, National Police Academy, BPRD and other institutions assist the states in dealing with law and order situation. The police administration of union territories is an exclusive responsibility of the union government. Moreover, the subject included in the concurrent list also empowers the Union Government to play a vital role in the police administration of the country.

The Chart 2.1 has depicted different types of Central Police agencies in India which have divided in the three different categories as shown below:
Chart 2.1: Central Organizations for Maintaining Law and Order in India.


The Ministry of Home Affairs, India:

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is very key ministry of India which is concerned with law enforcement and internal security of the country. It supervises a number of government agencies and institutions such as armed forces and investigation institutions. Basically, it is concerned with maintenance of law & order and ensuring peace in the country. This ministry is managing the Indian Police
The brief discussion on central organizations would give a fair idea of their purpose.

Central Armed Police Forces:

Assam Rifles (AR)

It was established under the British crown in 1835. It is the oldest paramilitary force in the country. Since then the Assam Rifles have undergone a number of changes in the nomenclature before the name Assam Rifles was finally adopted in the year 1917. The Assam Rifles Act, 1941, presently governs the Force. Its main objective is to keep vigilance of international borders in North East and countering insurgency operations in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

The Indian Border Security Force (BSF)

It was established on 1st December 1965. The Indo-Pakistan War of 1965 reflected the shortcomings of the then existing border management system and led to the formation of the Border Security Force as a unified central agency with the specific mandate of guarding India's international boundaries. It keeps a vigil over the international borders against the intrusion in the country. It is responsible for guarding India's land borders during peacetime and preventing trans-border crimes. It is a central police force operating under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. It has 186 battalions and 2,40,000 personnel.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

The CISF was formed on 10th March 1969 after the recommendations of Justice B Mukherji with 2800 man force, a modest beginning, having three battalions. It was made an armed force of the Central Government by an Act of Parliament passed on June 15, 1983. The concerned public sector undertakings bear the expenses of the CISF personnel deployed for their security. Its objective is to monitor the industrial complexes of Central Government. It is used to guard industrial installations around the country owned by the Central government as well as securing seaports and airports. CISF also provides security to certain NGOs. Now this force has about 112000 personnel with 132 battalions.
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

CRPF was constituted on 27th July 1939. Its main objective is to assist the State/Union Territory Police in maintenance of law and order. The 88th Battalion of CRPF, known as 'Mahila Battalion' (commissioned on March 30, 1986) is the world’s first paramilitary force comprising entirely of women. Its main objective is to assist and help state and union territories' law enforcement agencies in maintaining law and order and to contain insurgency. It is also deployed as anti-terrorist unit in various regions. It is even operating abroad as part of United Nations peacekeeping missions. It is performing a variety of duties ranging from VIP security to election duties, from guarding of vital installations to the counter-naxal operations. It is one of the largest Central Police organizations in the world with 3,25,000 personnel with 245 battalions.\textsuperscript{xii}

Indian Coast Guards (ICD)

The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) was formally established on 18 August 1978 as an armed force of the Union by the Coast Guard Act, 1978. It's working under the Ministry of Defense. Its mission is the protection of India's maritime interests and enforcement of maritime law, with jurisdiction over the territorial waters of India, including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone. It works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, Department of Fisheries, Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces.\textsuperscript{xiii}

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

ITBP was established on 24th October 1962, after the Chinese attack. It is one of the five main Central Armed Police Forces of India which is responsible for security along the Indo-Tibetan Border, covering 2115 km. It is involved in war-time and peace-time duties at the border and try to stop smuggling and illegal immigration in the surrounding areas. Presently, the strength of ITBP is about 90,000 personnel with 55 battalions.\textsuperscript{xiv}

National Security Guards (NSG)

The NSG was established in 1984. It is a commando unit originally created for counter-terrorism and hostage rescue missions and to counter the surge of militancy in the country. It is highly trained force which deals with militants effectively. It is popularly known as the "Black Cats" for the uniform worn by its operators. Like most
military and elite security units in India, it is media-shy and the general Indian public is largely unaware of its capabilities and operational details. This force draws its members from the Indian Army and various central police units. It is India's premier counter-terror outfit and is typically deployed in situations that would be beyond the capabilities of regular police units. It has 8636 personnel including 1086 personnel for regional hubs. The NSG also included the special ranger group (SRG) whose 3000 personnel provide protection to Indian political leadership.

**Railway Protection Force (RPF)**

The Railway Protection Force was established under the RPF Act 1957. The main objective of this force is to provide security and law enforcement of the Railways. This force is maintaining discipline on platforms as well as inside trains to keep passengers secure and also handle railway accidents.

**Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**

The SSB established in 1963 deployed at the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. It is also one of the five main Central Armed Police Forces of India. It is an elite and dedicated Central Armed Police Force having more than 82,000 personnel with 48 battalions.

**Special Protection Group (SPG)**

The SPG was established in 1985 after the assassination of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It is responsible for providing the security 24 by 7 all over India to Prime Minister and his/her Family Members. After retirement, the protection and security is provided to the PM for the next ten years. It is the executive protection agency of the Government of India.

**Central Investigation and Intelligence organizations**

**Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI)**

CBI was established on 1 April 1953. It was evolved from the Special Police Establishment founded in 1941. It is a premier investigative agency of India and is responsible for a wide variety of criminal and national security matters. Its objective is to investigate cases of misconduct by public servants, cases of cheating, embezzlement and fraud. CBI is also entrusted with the investigation of international
crime cases in collaboration with INTERPOL. It is controlled by the minister of the Department of Personnel and Training in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the Union Government. It is specialized in investigating crimes involving high ranking government officials and politicians.xxx

Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

The CVC was set up by the Government of India in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam Committee. It is an autonomous body, to address governmental corruption, to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance. It is free from the control of any executive authority and is charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government of India, advising various authorities in central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.xxxi

Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

CID is the first such organization, which was set up on 7 April 1878 by C.E. Howard Vincent to investigate the crime. Originally, it was under the direct command of the home secretary, but since 1888 has been under the authority of the commissioner. CID officers are involved in the investigation of major crimes such as rape, murder, serious assault, fraud, and other offences that require complex detection. They are responsible for acting upon intelligence received and then building a case, from analysis of the initial incident till the arrest and prosecution of any suspect.xxxii

Indian Income-tax Department (IITD)

The Indian Income-tax Department is India’s premier financial agency, responsible for a wide variety of financial and fiscal matters. The Tax department is controlled by the Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance of the Union Government headed by a Union Minister who reports directly to the Prime Minister. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) is a part of Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance. It is a statutory authority functioning under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. It provides essential inputs for policy and planning of direct taxes in India, at the same time it is also responsible for administration of direct tax laws through the Income Tax Department.xxxiii
**Intelligence Bureau (IB)**

The Intelligence Bureau was established in 1920. The main objective of this bureau is to collect secret information relating to country’s security. It was originally set up as Central Special Branch (CSB) in 1987 and renamed IB in 1920.

**Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)**

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is an intelligence-based organization responsible for the co-ordination of India’s anti-smuggling efforts. Officers in this organization are drawn from the Indian Revenue Service (IRS).

**National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)**

NCRB was established in 1986 on the basis of recommendation of the National Police Commission in 1979 which recommended for the creation of a "Nodal Agency" which suggested the maintenance of criminal records at all the police stations in the country and suggested to create shareable databases at police stations and districts and at state and federal levels. Its objective is to collect crime statistics at the national level, information of inter-state and international criminals to help other investigation agencies. It is working with amalgamation of the Directorate of Coordination Police Computers, Central Finger Print Bureau, Data Section of Coordination Division of Central Bureau of Investigation and Statistical Section of the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

**National Investigation Agency (NIA)**

National Investigation Agency is the central agency to combat terror in India. The agency is empowered to deal with terror related crimes across the states without seeking special permission from the states. The National Investigation Agency Act 2008 to created the NIA in response to the November 2008 Mumbai terror attacks as the need for a central agency to combat terrorism was felt. It also deals with drug trafficking and currency counterfeiting. It draws its officers from IRS and IPS.

**Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)**

NCB is responsible for anti-narcotic operations all over the country. It checks the spread of contraband as well as the cultivation of drugs. The officers in this organization are drawn from IPS and IRS.
The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

The BPR&D was set up in 1970 in furtherance of the objective of the Government of India for the modernization of police forces. It has evolved as a multifaceted, consultancy organization. At present it has 4 divisions i.e. Research, Development, Training and Correctional Administration.

Research and Analysis Wing

RAW is the primary foreign intelligence agency of India. It was created after the Sino-Indian War 1962 and Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 which exposed gaps in intelligence gathering undertaken by the Intelligence Bureau (which until then handled both domestic and foreign intelligence). This convinced the Government of India that a specialised, independent agency was required for foreign intelligence gathering. Thus, R&AW was formed in September 1968. The primary function of R&AW is gathering foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. In addition, it is responsible for obtaining and analysing information about foreign governments, corporations and persons to advise Indian policymakers. It is also involved in the security of India's nuclear programme.

Central Forensic Institutions

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)

The CFSL is a wing of the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, which fulfils the forensic requirements of the country. It houses the only DNA repository in South and Southeast Asia. There are seven central forensic laboratories in India, at Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Rajkot, Chandigarh, Pune and New Delhi. CFSL Hyderabad is centre of excellence in chemical sciences, CFSL Kolkata in biological sciences and CFSL Chandigarh in physical sciences. These laboratories are under the control of the Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The laboratory in New Delhi is under the control of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and investigates cases on its behalf.

National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences (NICFSC)

NICFSC was formed 1972 on the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to look into the applied aspects of education, training and research in the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science to
commensurate with the growing needs of the country in general and the Criminal Justice System in India in particular. In September 1979, the Institute was constituted as a separate department under the Ministry of Home Affairs headed by a full-time Director.xlii

Besides, the state level, the police department is placed under the charge of home minister who is usually a chief minister or very senior member of the state cabinet.xliii

The present Indian Police System is based on the Police Act of 1861; under this Act, the police was made subordinate to the executive government, and the same position continues till date. In 1903 and 1907, several changes were brought about in the structure as well as functioning of the police system. After Independence the police force in our country was charged with the responsibility of maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime. Under Art 246 of the Constitution of India, police and public order are made state subjects; hence the police in India is maintained and controlled by the states.xliv However, the union government's role in police administration relates to making laws and making amendments to basic police laws like Indian Penal Code, Management of Indian Police Service and assist the states in the maintenance of law and order through its reserve units, like the Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Railway Protection Force, Central Industrial Security Force. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Intelligence Bureau (CIB) also provide assistance to the state police organizations in the fields of law and order, security and administration of justice.xlv

Police System at State Level

At the state level, police administration is more or less uniform throughout the country. The Home Department coordinates and supervises the police administration at the state level. The main responsibility of police administration is undertaken by the Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police. The police set-up in big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and in some other cities is put under the Commissioner of Police.xlv The state is divided into territorial divisions called ranges. A number of districts constitute a range. Each police district is further subdivided into police divisions, circles and police-stations.xlvi It is of much
importance to ensure minimum number of police personnel over some specific population. The police-public ratio in all the states and Union Territories is discussed below:

Table 2.1: State wise Police-Public Ratio in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the State/UT</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Lakhshadweep</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Uttrakhand</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ratio per lakh population (year 2012).
The Police–Public ratio is presented in the Table 2.1 which indicated that the average Police–Public ratio at all India level is 138 officers per lac population. Lowest ratio of the police officers in the state of Bihar which has only 67 per lac population and highest ratio in the state of Mizoram which has 1003 police officers per lac population. The police–Public ratio in the state of Haryana is not very healthy as there are 174 police officers per lack population which is too inadequate to maintain law and order. The gazetted police officers constitute the upper crest of the state police whereas the non-gazetted police officers in every state constitute the virtual strength of the police. The hierarchy of police officers is presented through flow chart 2.2.

**Chart 2.2: Hierarchy: Police Officers**

- **Director General of Police (DGP)**
- **Additional Director General of Police (ADGP)**
- **Inspector General of Police (IGP)/Special Inspector General of Police (SIGP)/Commissioner of Police (CP)**
- **Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP)/Joint Commissioner of Police (JCP)**
- **Superintendent of Police (SP)/Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP)**
- **Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP)**
- **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)/Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)**
- **Inspector (Insp.)**
- **Sub Inspector (S.I.)**
- **Assistant Sub Inspector (A.S.I.)**
- **Head Constable (H.C.)**
- **Constable (Cont.)**


The DGP is the overall incharge of state police force/administration. The state police administration divided into police ranges. Each range is headed by ADGP/IGP and each range comprises of few districts, which may vary from 2 to 8 districts.
depending upon the size, population and importance of the district. A major function of the ADGP/IGP is to coordinate the activities of district police and to take measures for inter-district cooperation. He also ensures harmonious relations between the police and executive magistrates.\textsuperscript{lvii}

Chart 2.3: Police System at State Level: Type of Police

![Chart 2.3](chart2.3.png)

Generally, the state police is divided into five sub parts i.e. district police, armed police, metropolitan police, railway police and traffic police as shown in the chart 2.3. These all five sub-parts are controlled and led by DGP. The DGP is placed under the state ministry of home affairs.

Chart 2.4: Structure of Police System at State Level: District and Commissionerate System

![Chart 2.4](chart2.4.png)

The Director General of Police (DGP) is responsible to control, direct and lead the State Police force. As provided by the section 5 (sub section-i) of the Haryana Police Act that ‘the overall direction and supervision of the police service, the state Government shall appoint a Director General of Police who shall exercise such
powers and perform such functions and duties, and such responsibilities and such authority, as may be prescribed. He is overall incharge of the State Police force.

The Haryana police have established itself as one of the efficient police force of the country though very low on police population ratio. The police force has been attempting to modernize police to meet the challenges of the society as well as the country.

**Commissionerate Police System**

There was considerable opposition to the system of dual control at the district level even at the time it was introduced. In fact the British government realized that district police system would not work efficiently in metropolitan areas, which face different problems. Therefore, another system i.e. the Commissionerate system of police was introduced in certain metropolitan areas like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. Under this system, the responsibilities for policing the city/areas is vested in the Commissionerate of Police.

In addition to the state police, major Indian cities have their own police forces which follow the Police Commissionerate System like Barrackpore Police Commissionerate Kolkata. The Chief of Metropolitan Police is the Police Commissioner who is assisted by the Joint Police Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police. The majority of metropolitan police forces are subordinate to the state government. The exception are the Delhi Police, which as part of the Union Territory Cadre are directly under the federal Ministry of Home Affairs. All other metropolitan forces report to their respective state governments.

**District and Sub-District level:**

In police administration district plays a pivotal role. All the laws and rules passed by the police are transformed into action at this level. Superintendent of Police (SP) is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and other law enforcement activities of the district. Technically, SP functions under the overall control of the Collector, but he and his subordinate officers in practice enjoy operational autonomy in the discharge of their functions. To provide assistance to the police, a number of units like the home-guards, the women police, crime branch, dog-squad and such other function at the district level.
For operational convenience, the district police organization is divided into a number of sub-divisions and sub-divisions are further divided into police-circles. Each circle may have 3 to 10 police stations. While the Deputy Superintended of Police or Additional Superintendent of Police is in charge of sub-division, the Inspector of Police is the head of the Police Circle. The police station is the lowest tier in the police organisation. It is the basic and primary unit, responsible for maintenance of law and order, prevention and control of crime and protection of life and property of the community.

All senior police posts in states are drawn from Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre, to which recruitment "is made on all India basis whereas the recruitment and promotion of lower posts from Police Constables upto Deputy Superintendent of police are the responsibility of the state governments.

**Chart 2.5: Police Hierarchy at District level**

```
Superintendent of Police (SP)
  ↓
Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
  ↓
Inspector (Insp.)
  ↓
Sub Inspector (SI)
  ↓
Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI)
  ↓
Head Constable (HC)
  ↓
Constable (Cont/Const)
```


The district police system is controlled by Superintendent of police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) assist SP and who is responsible for maintaining of police administration at district level. The district police divided into sub areas i.e. police satiations (*Police Thana*). Inspector or Sub Inspector is in-charge of every police station. The Inspector or Sub Inspector is assisted by ASI and the lower ranks of police officials like Head Constable and Constables who constitute the cutting edge of the police force.
**Haryana Police: Setup and Personnel**

Haryana as a state came into existence on 1st of November 1966 and till that time it was part of Punjab. It is a small but leading state in north India. It is surrounded by other states like Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) in the east; Punjab binds Haryana in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north and Rajasthan in the South. The National Capital, Delhi, is surrounded by the state of Haryana from three sides. The Punjab Police Rules were framed in 1934, which still governs the police organizations in the north Indian States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh and Haryana are applicable on the state of police. The DGP an IPS officer is overall incharge of Haryana police force at the head quarter. He is assisted by 4 DGP rank officers of different parts as shown in the chart 2.6:

**Chart 2.6: Structure of Haryana Police: Head Quarters Setup**

The State Police Headquarters is located in Sector 6, Panchkula which was earlier located in the Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh. The State Police is presently headed by Director General of Police who is an IPS Officer. The Central Police Office (C.P.O), Criminal Investigation Department and State Crime Branch Offices are located in this building, along with the State Police Control Room. The State
Police Headquarters divided into main four parts, Assisted by the following senior officers:

The above mentioned chart shows that the function of the State Police Headquarter are divided into four parts namely Administration, HR & Litigation, Law & Order and CID and each part is headed by the officer of DGP rank.

The administrative branch is headed by the officer of the rank of Director General of Police (DGP), who is further assisted by IGP administration, IGP modernization, IGP personnel and IGP training. The IGP administration controls establishment branch-II. The IGP Modernization is assisted by AIG who controls provisioning branch, and IGP Modernization controls Account branch. The IGP Personnel heads IT cell and is assisted by AIG who further controls the establishment branch-I and establishment branch-III. The IGP training is assisted by DIG Training who leads training branch, general branch, legal branch and welfare branch of the police department.

The HR and Litigation branch is headed by the officer of the rank of Director General of Police (DGP), who is assisted by IGP training. The IGP training is assisted by DIG training who leads training branch, general branch, legal branch and welfare branch.

The Law and Order branch is headed by the officer of the rank of DGP who is assisted by IGP Law and Order. The IGP is further assisted by DIG who controls the operation branch, complaint branch and special cell.

The CID branch is also headed by the officer of the rank of DGP CID. The DGP is assisted by ADGP-I and ADGP-II. The ADGP-I controls Secretary branch. He is also assisted by DIG (CID) who controls the verification branch, account branch CID, special branch, purchase branch. The DIG (CID) is also assisted by ADGP-II. The ADGP-II is further assisted by DIG security who controls SP security. ADGP-II controls establishment branch, CID and VIP security branch.

The above flow chart represented set up of Haryana Police Headquarter which is responsible to maintain and secure peaceful conditions in the state. The Haryana police is divided into various ranges and Commissionerates.
Police Ranges/Commissionerate/ Districts System in Haryana

As per the provisions the state government may, by notification in the official Gazette, divide the entire geographical area of the state into one or more police ranges. Each range, comprising two or more police districts, should be headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police who shall supervise the police administration of the ranges and report to the Director General of Police.\textsuperscript{viii}

The State of Haryana had one police Range and 6 districts with strength of 12165 police personnel at the time of its creation(1966). In 1974 Haryana had two police ranges namely Ambala and Hisar, 10 districts, 27 sub-divisions, 109 police stations and 83 police posts.\textsuperscript{ix} Presently, Haryana state is divided into four ranges and three police commissionerates besides the railway police. The Haryana police has a total strength of 56979 police officials (Gazetted Officers-355, Inspectors-800, Sub Inspectors-2006, Assistant Sub Inspector-4595, Head Constable- 9230 and Constable-39993).\textsuperscript{x} (See the Table 2.2)

| Table 2.2: The Ranges and Strength of Haryana Police: |
|---|---|
| 2. | Total Police Stations/Posts | Total-636 (258 police station and 378 police posts) |


For the effective implementation of law and order in the state, all the districts are clubbed into four ranges and three commissionerates. Each range comprises of several districts.
There are four police ranges and three Police Commissionerate in Haryana. The Karnal police range includes four districts namely Karnal, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra and Kaithal. The Hisar police range includes five districts Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Jind and Bhiwani. The south police range includes four districts Rewari, Palwal, Mahendergarh and Mewat. The Rohtak police range also includes four districts which are Rohtak, Jhajjar, Sonipat and Panipat. The police commissionerate Gurgaon divided into three areas: East, West and South. The police commissionerate Faridabad divided into three parts: central Faridabad, NIT Faridabad and Ballabgarh. The police commissionerate Ambala-Panchkula divided into three parts: Ambala, Rural Ambala and Panchkula.

### Introducing Commissionerate System in Haryana

Like any other district in Haryana, Gurgaon also had the traditional SP led policing system till 2007. Due to rapid urbanization and industrialization of Gurgaon over last one decade, need was felt that Police Commissionerate System, more suited for large urban populations, should replace the old Police system. The Police Commissioner System was introduced in Gurgaon in June, 2007 and since then it has been functioning well. A Police Commissioner of the rank of IGP or above heads the entire Police setup in Gurgaon. He is assisted by a Joint Commissioner of Police of DIG rank and 6 Deputy Commissioners of Police of SP rank. Territorially, the total area of Gurgaon has been divided into 3 Police districts namely East, West and South representing New, Old and Rural Gurgaon, respectively.

Commissioner System in district Commissionerate of Police, Faridabad came into existence from 2009. Commissionerate of Police, Faridabad has been divided into three Police Zones i.e. DCP NIT, DCP Central, DCP Ballabgarh. The commissioner of police heads this Commissionerate of Police, Faridabad.

---

### Table 2.3: Distribution of Police Ranges and Commissionerates in Haryana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Ranges</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karnal Range</td>
<td>Karnal, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra and Kaithal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hisar Range</td>
<td>Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Jind and Bhiwani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>South Range</td>
<td>Rewari, Palwal, Mahendergarh and Mewat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rohtak Range</td>
<td>Rohtak, Jhajjar, Sonipat and Panipat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Police Commissionerat, Gurgaon</td>
<td>East Gurgaon, West Gurgaon and South Gurgaon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Police Commissionerate, Faridabad</td>
<td>Central Faridabad, NIT Faridabad, Ballabgarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Police Commissionerate Ambala-Panchkula</td>
<td>Ambala, Panchkula and Rural Ambala.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://haryanapolice.nic.in/organisation.asp](http://haryanapolice.nic.in/organisation.asp)
The district Panchkula and Ambala also followed a police commissionerate system. One DCP each appointed for Panchkula and Ambala, three DCPs would be posted as DCP (crime and traffic), DCP rural (which would include rural belts of Ambala and Raipur Rani block of Panchkula) and DCP (headquarters).

The strength of the police personnel under these ranges and Commissionerates is presented in the Table 2.4:

**Table 2.4: Distribution of Police Force in Haryana: Rank wise**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DG/ADG/IG/DIG’s</th>
<th>AIG’s</th>
<th>SSP/SP/AdtLS/Asst.SP/DSP</th>
<th>Insp./SU/ASI</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>Const.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td>7,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>4,102</td>
<td>12,267</td>
<td>18,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>3,795</td>
<td>8,007</td>
<td>25,195</td>
<td>37,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>7,401</td>
<td>9,230</td>
<td>39,993</td>
<td>56,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
<td>7401</td>
<td>9,230</td>
<td>39,993</td>
<td>56,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Table 2.4 shows that the strength of police force has increased continuously. The total strength of police force was 7,385 included 38 Gazetted Officers, 676 Non-Gazetted Officers and 6,671 other rank officers (OR’s). The percentage strength of the force has increased over the times. In the year 2012, it was 56,982 which included 358 Gazetted Officers, 7,401 Non-Gazetted Officers and 49,223 other ranks officers (OR’s). The strength of Haryana police has increased nearly by eight times since the inception of the state. This total strength is working in different police offices, police stations and police posts.

**Table 2.5: Distribution of Police Stations and Police Posts in Haryana.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Police Post</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistical Abstract Haryana, issued by Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis Haryana, 2013.

The Table 2.5 shows that Haryana police had 129 police stations and police posts at the time of its creation. The number of police stations and police post is almost increased by five times (2012).
The superintendent of police of a district may constitute a community liaison Group as may be prescribed for each Police station comprising respectable local residents of the area including the representatives of the weaker sections and women with unimpeachable chapter and antecedents and aptitude for community service to aid and advise the police in its functioning.

The state government may, on recommendation of the director general of Police and by notification in the Official Gazette, create as many police stations with as many outposts as many be necessary, duly keeping in view the population, the area, the crime situation, the workload in terms of law and order and the distances to be traversed by the police station. Each police station is headed by a Station House Officers (SHO) not below than the rank of Sub Inspector of Police. There is a crime investigation unit of appropriate strength in each police station. The list of 594 police stations and police post is shown in the Table 2.6:

Table 2.6: District wise Distribution of Police Station and Police Post in Haryana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Range/ Commissionerate</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Police Post</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Karnal Range</td>
<td>Karnal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yamuna Nagar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kurukshetra</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaithal</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hisar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hisar Range</td>
<td>Fatehabad</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sirsa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jind</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhawani</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Range</td>
<td>Rewari</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Palwal</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahendragarh</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mewat</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jhajjar</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sonipat</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Police Commissionerrat, Gurgaon</td>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Police Commissionerate, Faridabad</td>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Police Commissionerate Ambala-Panchkula</td>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Railway Police</td>
<td>Railway under Haryana Area</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistical Abstract Haryana, issued by Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis Haryana, 2013.
As has been reflected in the Table 2.5, the Hisar range is largest police range as it includes five districts whereas all other three ranges cover four districts each. Similarly, the Hisar range has maximum number of police stations and police posts (135) as against the minimum number of the police stations and posts in the south range(76). The Police Commissionerate Ambala-Panchkula is the largest Commissionerate as it includes two districts and has maximum number of police stations and police posts (54) in compression to other two Commissionerates. The Haryana police have different units which are seen in the Table 2.7 according to their functions, duties and responsibilities.

Table 2.7: Main Components of Haryana Police.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Function/Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The District Police/Police Commissionerates</td>
<td>District/Commissionrate</td>
<td>To maintain law and order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Criminal Investigation Department</td>
<td>PHQ, Sector-6, Panchkula</td>
<td>Collection of Intelligence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Haryana Police Housing Corporation</td>
<td>Sector-6, Panchkula</td>
<td>To arrange construction of residential houses, official buildings, barracks, Police Station Buildings etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Police Telecom Wing</td>
<td>Moinnand, Panchkula</td>
<td>To Provide Communication between different units of Haryana Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I. R. B.</td>
<td>Bhondsi (Gurgaon)</td>
<td>Provides training to Police Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>State Crime Branch</td>
<td>Moinnand, Panchkula</td>
<td>Collect and keep Record of Crime data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Commando</td>
<td>Newal (Karnal)</td>
<td>Security of VVIPs/VIPs and take part in operations in capturing/combating terrorists and anti-social elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Haryana Armed Police</td>
<td>Madhuban (Karnal)</td>
<td>Deployed to assist district police in discharge of its duties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>State Crime Record Bureau</td>
<td>Madhuban (Karnal)</td>
<td>To keep record of the crime statistics of the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Haryana Police Academy</td>
<td>Madhuban (Karnal)</td>
<td>It provides training to the Police personnel in discipline, prevention and detection of Crime.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Documents, Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban.
The presently Haryana Police is divided into various important components under Director General of Police (DGP) of Haryana. These components have been discussed in brief:

**The District Police and Police Commissionerate:**

The state of Haryana is administratively divided into 21 districts and for the purpose of policing. The state has 17 police districts and 3 police Commissionerates as has been discussed earlier (see the Table 2.2).

**The Criminal Investigation Department (CID):**

The Criminal Investigation Department is as old as the organized Police Department, as collection of intelligence is a very vital instrument for maintenance of law and order. The State Criminal Investigation Department is based at Haryana Police Headquarter, Panchkula. The CID Training School is also located at Panchkula.

**Haryana Police Housing Corporation (HPHC):**

The State Police Housing Corporation was established in the year 1989. The corp is headed by the DGP and a senior IPS officer is posted as Managing Director. The Police Housing Corporation is engaged in providing quality residential and official accommodation to policemen all over the State. So far it has constructed 5214 housing/ dwelling units and 44 police stations. The cost of construction of the Haryana Police Housing Corporation is the lowest as compared to other construction agencies of Haryana, like PWD (B&R), Housing Board and Marketing Board.

**Railway Police:**

The Railway Police of Haryana functions as one Railway Police District. The Haryana GRP headquarter is located at Ambala Cantt. It has two sub divisions located at Ambala and Hisar. There are 11 Railway Police Stations in the State which are responsible to provide security to the railway properties and passengers.

**Police Telecom Wing:**

The Telecommunication wing is known as the Communication and Technical wing of the Police Department. It is presently headed by IGP who is assisted by SP/Telecommunication. The headquarter of this wing is located at Moinnand, Panchkula along with State Police Telecommunication Training Centre. It is
responsible for running the wireless network of Haryana Police. The telecom staff manages all District Police Control Rooms and the State Police Control Room. The Wing is also handling the implementation of the satellite-based Police Telecom Net (POLNET) as well as the Wide Area Networking project to link all police stations and district police headquarters to the State Police Headquarters.

India Reserve Battalions (IRB):

Haryana has three paramilitary battalions funded by the Central Government that are called the India Reserve Battalions (IRB). These battalions have been trained and equipped on lines of the central paramilitary forces. The IR battalions are normally deployed for law and order duty within Haryana. The Central government may, however, require their deployment in any part of the country for maintaining law and order. The IR Battalions are based at Bhondsi, Gurgaon.

State Crime Branch (SCB):

The State Crime Branch was established in 2006. This Unit is based at Moinand, Panchkula and has the objective to collect data on the state crime and pursue unsolved crime cases.

Commando Force:

The commando force was established on 1st November 1987 and four companies of Haryana police commandos were raised with headquarters at Karnal for conduct of special operation against terrorists. At present, Haryana Police has one trained commando battalion that is mainly deployed for VIP security duty and the commando complex is located at Newal, Karnal. The higher physical standards are prescribed for recruitment of the commandos. In order to keep this force young, commandos who attain the age of 30 are transferred out to district police. They are also provided specialized intensive training at Commando Training School, Panchkula, after their basic training as constables. The commandos are trained in the art of self defence; field craft and tactics; handling of semi automatic weapons and explosives.

Traffic Police/ Highway Patrol & Road Safety Police:

This force is responsible for traffic management, enforcement of traffic rules & regulations and road safety education to road users, attends to road accident victims and provides assistance on the national highways running through Haryana. This Unit
of Haryana Police is functioning under the overall supervision of AIG/Traffic. The traffic police has its headquarters at Karnal.

**Haryana Armed Police:**

At the time of creation of the state in 1966, the following battalions of PAP came as a share to the Haryana state: PAP 36 Bn. designated as 1st Bn. HAP, PAP 6th Bn. designated as 3rd Bn. HAP, PAP 8th Bn. designated as 4th Bn. HAP, PAP 9th Bn. designated as 5th Bn. HAP, and PAP 22nd Bn. designated as 6th Bn. HAP. The original 3rd, 4th and 5th battalions of HAP remained on deputation with the government of India up to 1968 when they finally merged with CRP, BSF and SSF. Subsequently, only two battalions were left and they were stationed at Ambala City and Nilokheri on temporary basis. 1st Bn. is still continuing at Ambala City. The HQrs of HAP was shifted to Madhuban in the year 1968.

In 1969 the new 3rd battalion HAP was raised and the 4th battalion HAP was raised in 1973 as a technical battalion to maintain essential services like electricity and road transport. However, the special character of this battalion remained only up to 1979. The 6th battalion was subsequently renamed as 5th battalion on its return from operational attachment with army. The Mounted Armed Police which has 90 mounts is a part of 4th Bn. At present, there are 78 horses. It is distributed among 17 police-out posts in various districts for patrolling sensitive areas along the border of UP, Punjab and Rajasthan states.

Presently, the Haryana Armed Police comprises of five battalions, three of which are based at HPA, Madhuban and two battalions are based at Ambala and Hisar. The Haryana Armed Police has excelled in the field of sports and games especially in Wrestling, Volley Ball, Kabaddi and Foot Ball.

**State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB):**

In order to render effective, accurate and prompt assistance to the investigating agencies, a dire need was felt to set up an organization and build up a system to keep up-to-date records of crime, criminals and their activities. Towards this aim, the State Crime Record Bureau was carved out of CID in 1986 to bring effectiveness in investigating agencies.
Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban Campus (HPA):

The HPA imparts training as per the recommendations of Gore Committee on Police Training and the guidelines of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Government of India.\textsuperscript{106}

It is located at Madhuban (Karnal) on the roadside of Delhi-Ambala stretch of National Highway No. 1. It is 112 kms from north of Delhi and about 90 KMs south of Ambala. It is about 10 KMs from Karnal towards Delhi. It is spread in an area of 500 acres on both the banks of the augmentation Canal at the Madhuban Police Complex which houses several institutions of Haryana Police including the Haryana Police Academy, one of the most picturesque Police Campuses in the country. The Karnal railway station and bus stand serve the trainees for their transport needs.

It is a big campus with adequate infrastructural facilities for the police trainees. The total population of this complex is 7,000. This Academy has been conducting basic courses for the new recruits and other promotional courses. The institute imparts training to IPS Probationary officers of Haryana State. The institute enjoys a good reputation and Police Officers of other states also come here for training courses. PTC is a segment of police complex, Madhuban. A unit of crime branch of CID, Haryana is also based in police complex. This Crime Branch conducts the investigation of sensational and important cases assigned by senior officers and by various courts.\textsuperscript{107} Other Facilities are available in the Academy such as swimming pool, golf course, post office, Bank and ATM. The Haryana Police Academy housed different police institutions as has been shown in the Table 2.8:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name’s of</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name’s of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Haryana Police Academy</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dog Squad and it’s Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Haryana Armed Police</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Police Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>State Crime Branch</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Madhuban Meadows (Golf Course)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The detailed study of the Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban has done in next chapter.

**Haryana Police Public School**

An English medium school known as Haryana Police Public School is housed in the HPA, Madhuban Campus to impart quality education to the wards of police personnel. The school is managed by a governing body consisting of senior police officers posted at Madhuban. There are about 900 students in the school.

**Police Hospital**

A hospital with indoor capacity of 16 beds is functioning within the HPA, Madhuban Campus. It has pathological laboratory and X-ray facilities. A dental unit is also available in this hospital. Presently, three Medical Officers and one Dental Surgeon are posted in this hospital.

**Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)**

The Forensic Science Laboratory was set up at Rohtak in the year 1973 and later on was shifted to Madhuban (Karnal) in 1976. The Forensic Science Laboratory, Haryana, has made consistent strides in the field of forensic activities and today, it is one of the best known laboratories in India. The Services of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Haryana, have also been utilized from time to time by the Central agencies like Central Bureau of Investigation; Intelligence Bureau; Bureau of Police Research & Development; Special Protection Group and also by Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi Police. It is assisting, on average, in approximately 6,000 crimes cases annually by conducting scientific analysis of crime exhibits. The Forensic Science Laboratory, Haryana is organized into the following eight divisions and sections:

**Ballistic Division**

This division provides facilities for the examination of a variety of firearms, cartridges, explosives and reconstruction of scenes of crime in different cases in order to help the investigating agencies.

**Biology Division**

The examination of biological fluids, skeletal remnants, fabrics, hair, seeds, maggots, vegetable fibers, wood, are undertaken by this division.
Besides, it also assists the investigating agencies in crime cases involving rapes and murders.

**Serology Division**

The facility for grouping of blood/semen/saliva and about 40 serogenetic characters are being carried out in this division. Efforts are being made to introduce DNA finger printing in criminal and paternity dispute cases.

**Chemistry Division**

This is the biggest division in the laboratory receiving the maximum number of crime cases. It has facilities for carrying out the chemical analysis of viscera, drugs, poisons, alcohol, petroleum products, remnants of accelerants in arson and explosives cases with the help of sophisticated equipment which are available in this division.

**Physics Division**

This division provides facilities for the analysis of building materials such as cement, sand, mortar, plaster, concrete, bricks and such others. The examination of paint in hit-and-run cases, road accidents, identification of wires in theft cases, fibers, clothes, ropes involved in criminal cases is also undertaken with the help of sophisticated instruments.

**Documents Division**

This division undertakes examination of various types of questioned document problems in all forensic aspects such as identification of handwriting, typewriting, printed matter, seal and stamp impressions and such others.

**Lie Detection Division**

The facilities for verifying the veracity of statements of suspects, complainants and witnesses exist in this division. All types of cases which require verification of statements on the basis of polygraph are examined in the lab.

**Instrumentation Division**

The facilities, for regular maintenance of instruments installed in all the Divisions/Sections of the Laboratory, are provided by the instrumentation
Division. This division renders assistance in cases requiring engineering knowledge.

**General Section**

This section undertakes the examination and comparison of foot prints, shoe prints, tire marks, chemical analysis of narcotics and such others.

**Photo Section**

This section renders help to all the divisions/sections in providing photographic evidence of scene of crime, case exhibits. Crime related live video-graphic pictures and Photographic comparison are also undertaken by this section.

**Information Section**

This section helps in retrieval and processing of information, collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data of scientific nature from various sources. This section helps in managing a library which at present has collection of around six thousand books and subscribes more than ten Indian and foreign journals. It also helps in preparation of charts and other display material.

**Professional Activities**

Keeping in view the effectiveness and increasing demand of DNA tests in forensics, a research project "Human Genome Profile of seven endogamous groups of Haryana at 14 DNA loci" was set up by the Department of Bio Technology, Government of India, in May, 1999, with the following objectives.

- To generate baseline data on forensically significant DNA markers among different population groups of Haryana for use in forensic cases.
- To standardize DNA typing techniques according to the local conditions and facilities for implementing the same in routine forensic analysis of blood and other body tissues.
State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB)

In order to render effective, accurate and prompt assistance to the investigating agencies, a dire need was felt to set up an organization and build up a system to keep up-to-date records of crime, criminals and their activities. Towards this aim, the State Crime Record Bureau was carved out of CID in 1986. Presently Director (IPS) is incharge of State Crime Record Bureau at Madhuban. He is assisted by Inspector General of Police (IGP). The State Crime Record Bureau has different four branches as discussed:

a. Finger Printer Bureau

The Finger-print on an object is an authentic proof that there was contact between a person and the object. There is a stamp of individuality about it. The Mother Nature has an inexhaustive store of such finger print designs and no two persons on earth can have identical finger prints. The State Finger Print Bureau was set up in October, 1972. It started working independently from 1st October 1974 at Rohtak and then was shifted to Madhuban in 1976. Later it was merged with the S.C.R.B. till 1974, the finger Print records of convicted persons were retained by the Finger Print Bureau, Phillaur (Punjab).

b. Computer Wing

The first computer centre of Haryana Police came into existence in the year 1979. It was located at Chandigarh under the administrative control of CID. At that stage, it was more of a data collection centre. The actual computerization started in 1988, when 75 PC-XT computers were procured under the scheme of modernization, 76 computers were purchased in 1989 and computers were distributed in different units of Haryana Police. In 1994, the Government of India launched the National Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) which envisages that police stations records should be linked to the district and state level and later at the national level. The SCRB is also working as a nodal agency for the work of computerization in Haryana.

c. Modus Operandi Bureau

Tracing the criminals by their modus operandi is an aspect of great importance in crime investigation. The Modus Operandi Bureau, which was
initially set up under the CID, was later merged in the S.C.R.B on 1.4.1987. It is rendering useful assistance in crime investigations.

d. Statistical Wing

The Statistical Wing of SCRB consolidates records relating to theft/recovery of automobiles, fire-arms, cultural property, passports, counterfeit currency, dacoity/robbery in banks, and kidnapping of children for begging and ransom.

Major Findings:

The study of Haryana State Police and the institutions of importance related with police and police investigations has revealed that:

- The organizational structure of police in Haryana was conceived and developed during the colonial time on the basis of whims and fancies of political and administrative bosses.
- The Police-Public ratio is low in the state of Haryana (174:1,00,000 population).
- The manpower of Haryana police force was not adequate as per the needs (174 per lack population-total strength is 56,979).
- There is only one training institution providing training to Gazetted and Non-Gazetted including Other Ranks (OR’s) police officers.
- There are only 11 Railway Police Stations in Haryana whereas there are total 21 districts in the state.
- The modern system of police administration i.e. Commissionerate system was established in only four districts (Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ambala and Panchkula).
- The police structure of Haryana is placed under the state Home Minister, who is a political leader. So, there are possibilities of political interference in the working of police.
- There was absence of modern technology in the Haryana Police working and procedure.
➤ The number of police posts and police stations were inadequate in Haryana (636 as per year 2012).
➤ There is inadequate strength of leading or supervisory officers specially Gazetted rank officers to lead and supervise subordinates staff (355 Gazetted Officers)
➤ There is inadequate training centre in Haryana state for training of police personnel.
➤ There was no separate training centre for the cops dealing with matters related with security of railways or railway stations, airports and other populated and sensitive places in the state.
➤ There is not any research and development organization similar to BPR&D in the Haryana state for research and development in the law and order administration.

References:

5. K.K. Sharma, Law and Order Administration at District Level with Special Reform to Punjab, Ph.D. thesis Submitted to Punjab University, Chandigarh, 1980.
6. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.

http://www.cisf.nic.in


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India

http://www.cisf.nic.in

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Coast_Guard

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India

Ibid.

http://www.cisf.nic.in


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India

Ibid.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Vigilance_Commission


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_and_Analysis_Wing

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India

Ibid.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Haryana Police Act 2007, Chapter– II, Section 5 (Sub Section-1).

The Documents, the Department of Police, Haryana.


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India