Order) and assisted by Sub-Inspector, Head Constables and Constables and each Out Post is headed by a Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable and assisted by Constables in the Law and Order Wing.

Discussions held with the police Officers in the District police Headquarters reveal that there are lot of variations relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in each police District. The police organization has not been restructured taking into consideration of the variations. If Government take steps to reorganize the police taking into consideration of variations relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations at the District level, the police at the District level will be able to discharge the functions more efficiently.

CHAPTER VII

ORGANIZATION OF POLICE IN BIG CITIES

Overview

In this chapter an attempt has been made to assess the organization of the police in big cities of Tamil Nadu.

Commissioner of Police System

The problems of big cities pose numerous complicated problems for the Police Administration. Law and order problems develop rapidly and arise frequently in urban areas because of the existence of various organized groups such as students, labour, white color workers, all concerned in a small area. As the service and facilities such as housing and transport are far from adequate,
there is a struggle for the available services which create points of friction. Apart from regulation of normal traffic, big social gatherings such as sports meets, demand bandobust duty. The expression of dissent and dissatisfaction through various types of processions and morchas take place in cities where Government offices are located and where members of Government live. Thus bandhs are an urban phenomenon. The existence of a large floating population and presence of gullible rural migrants, give rise to crimes involving cheating, confidence tricks, etc. Large population and heavy densities increase anonymity. The flow of large cash in the handling of business through banks, cinema houses, and major retail outlets increases the temptation as well as the opportunity for crime. Some forms of urban crime also seem to have gained a measure of social acceptance. The prevalence of black money, corruption and large scale racketeering in drugs, drinks and women seem to be accepted unavoidable evils. On the other hand, urban areas are also characterized by much greater awareness of the rights of the citizen. Offences against person always draw excited attention. Public opinion is vocal and there is a vigilant and active press and these put pressures of Police for improved behaviour and better performance.

It is obvious that in urban areas Police should be fully equipped to act promptly and effectively should have an intelligence organization to collect information on crime, criminals and other related matters, should have the capacity to undertake various duties relating to security and should have the means to take effective preventive and regulatory action to ensure order in the urban society.

Therefore, the Police administration in big cities should be principally different from rural administration in view of diversity in Police problems in magnitude and character.

The Commissioner of Police system was first introduced in Calcutta (Kolkata). Later it was extended to other metropolitan cities such as
Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai). Scholars on Police Administration have advocated the introduction of the Commissioner of Police system in all big cities having a population of more than ten lakhs. The Delhi Police Commission has recommended the introduction of the Commissioner of Police system in big cities for the following reasons.

1. In big cities the law and order situation moves with much rapidity that only an officer who is in a position to know all aspects and who is in full control of the Control Room, and of the forces and who is aware of the availability of forces required to face the situation at different stages of development, can deal with such situations. Such occasions require rapid decisions and quick implementation, and if consultations have to take place between two authorities, or if the Chief of the Police has to wait till the District Magistrate comes to his own finding, on many occasions the situation would go out of control, and because of delay in taking a decision, serious situations had cropped up, which later could be managed only with very serious sacrifices.

2. The person who takes a decision must know what his capabilities are, and the only who has this knowledge, is the head of the Police. The District Magistrate, at no stage, will know what the Police force can be capable of. Hence the decisions taken by the District Magistrate are often as such do not take into account the true capability of the force, and are often wide off the mark. Either he takes on too much which the Police are not capable of doing and the criticism falls on the Police for failure, or he takes halting steps with the result that the situation goes out of control, and here also the blame falls on the Police.

3. There are certain aspects of the Police work in big cities, like traffic, where the District Magistrate does not function at all, though in the bigger cities traffic problems assume very serious proportions and

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163 Ibid., p.121.
164 Ibid., pp.122-124.
sometimes submerge all other problems. In this field of work, only the head of the Police is competent to take this field of work and only the head of the Police is competent to take decisions. The Commissioner is able to take quick decisions about blocking a rout on a particular occasion enforcing one way traffic, fixing parking places, deciding on round-abouts, etc. which when they go to the District Magistrate for sanction remain pending for months.

4. Also, in cases of very large crowds, which collect during the celebrations of Independence Day, or when VIPs visit, it is only the Chief of Police who can prepare the overall plan of regulating the crowd and the District Magistrate’s function then becomes redundant.

5. In the field of prevention of crime, the District Magistrate neither plays nor can play any significance part. Indeed a recent Supreme Court judgement has taken the view that the Magistrate have no power to order a charge-sheet to be presented in a case when the Police have submitted a final report, or in any way to interfere with the investigation of the case, because the power of investigation has been considered to be a statutory power given to the Police.

6. In all circumstances, public co-operation is needed, and public have often to make large sacrifices of time and labour to co-operate with the law and order authorities. Only the person who also helps them in their requirements can obtain this co-operation. Thus in the matter of licensing and permits, although it is the Police who perform all the labour of making inquiries and checking the antecedents and character of the applicants, the actual grant of the license or permit is made by the District Magistrate to whom the applicant naturally feels beholden. In the bigger cities on the other hand, where the Commissioner of Police performs this work, the public look up to him as the dispenser of these privileges. Police, therefore, gets greater co-operation in all respects. Moreover, the subordinate Police also act in a more responsible way, because their senior departmental officers question any wrong
recommendation; there is no such fear when their recommendations go to the Magistrate. The Magistrate on quite different considerations refuses very often permits. But the applicant goes away with the impression that the Police blocked the permit, and he blames the Police.

7. These officers also rebutted the argument that a Commissioner of Police would not be able to mobilise the citizens in cases of emergency and would not be able to secure inter departmental co-operation when the need would arise. They pointed out that Commissioners of Police, Calcutta or Bombay had never felt any different on any of these accounts.

8. As regards the District Magistrate exercising a moderating influence, their argument was that a senior Police officer will be a moderate in his approach as a District Magistrate, and pointed out that the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had never been accused of high handedness.

**Organization of Police in Big Cities in Tamil Nadu**

Organization of the Police in big cities is found in the form of Commissioner of Police system. The Commissioner of Police system has been introduced in Tamil Nadu in seven places. They are Chennai City, Chennai Sub-Urban, Salem City, Trichy City, Coimbatore City, Madurai City and Thirunelveli City. The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in big cities is assessed in the following pages.

**Chennai City**

The details relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Chennai City are provided in table 7.1.

**Table 7.1**
Chennai City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>43.31 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>173.70 Sq.Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>11716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>1529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Railway Police Stations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Chennai City are provided in the above table indicate that the total population is 43.31 lakhs, the total area is 173.70 square kilometers, the total number of police personnel is 11,716, the total number of police vehicles is 1529, the total number of police sub-divisions is 29, the total number of law and order police stations is 83, the total number of all women police stations is 27 and the total number of railway police stations is four.

**Commissioner of Police System Chennai City**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Chennai City is explained in diagram 7.1.
Diagram 7.1

Commissioner of Police System Chennai City

Director General of Police

Additional Director General of Police

Commissioner of Police

Additional Commissioner

Joint Commissioners

Deputy Commissioners

Assistant Commissioners

Inspectors

Sub-Inspectors

Head Constables

Additional Commissioner

Deputy Commissioners

Assistant Commissioners

Inspectors

Sub-Inspectors

Head Constables
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of
Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioners of Police in Chennai City. The Commissioner of police is in charge of Commissioner of Police system in Chennai City. He is in the rank of Additional Director General of Police in Chennai City. He is assisted by two Additional Commissioners in the rank of Inspector General of Police. They are Additional Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) and Additional Commissioner of Police (Traffic). The Additional Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) is assisted by four Joint Commissioners in the rank of Deputy Inspectors General of Police. The Joint Commissioners of Police (Law and Order) is assisted by 15 Deputy Commissioners of Police (Law and Order), one Deputy Commissioner of Police (Motor Transport) and one Deputy Commissioner of Police (Armed Police) in the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Additional Commissioner of Police (Traffic) is assisted three Deputy Commissioners (Traffic) in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

**Chennai Sub-Urban**

The details relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Chennai Sub-Urban are provided in table 7.2.
Table 7.2

Chennai Sub-Urban

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>29.13Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>415 Sq.Kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>2561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Railway Police Stations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Chennai Sub-Urban are provided in the above table indicate that the total population is 29.13 lakhs, the total area is 415 square kilometers, the total number of police personnel is 2561, the total number of police vehicles is 289, the total number of police sub-divisions is 13, the total number of law and order police stations is 39, the total number of all women police stations is eight and the total number of railway police stations is two.

**Commissioner of Police System Chennai Sub Urban**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Chennai Sub Urban is explained in diagram 7.2.
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioner of Police in the rank of Inspector General of Police in Chennai Sub-Urban. He is assisted by five Deputy Commissioners of Police in the rank of Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Commissioners are assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.
Madurai City

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Madurai City are provided in table 7.3.

**Table 7.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Madurai City are provided in the above table indicate that the total number of police sub-divisions is eight, the total number of law and order police stations is 17 and the total number of all women police stations is three.

**Commissioner of Police System Madurai City**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Madurai City is explained in diagram 7.3.
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioner of Police in the rank of Inspector General of Police in Madurai City. He is assisted by five Deputy Commissioners of Police in the rank of Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Commissioners are assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

**Coimbatore City**
The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Coimbatore City are provided in table 7.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Railway Police Stations</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Coimbatore City are provided in the above table indicate that the total number of police sub-divisions is eight, the total number of law and order police stations is 15, the total number of all women police stations is three and the total number of railway police station is one.

**Commissioner of Police System Coimbatore City**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Coimbatore City is explained in diagram 7.4.

**Diagram 7.4**

**Commissioner of Police System Coimbatore City**
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioner of Police in the rank of Inspector General of Police in Coimbatore City. He is assisted by five Deputy Commissioners of Police in the rank of Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Commissioners are assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

**Salem City**

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Salem City are provided in table 7.5.

**Table 7.5**

**Salem City**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Salem City are provided in the above table indicate that the total number of police sub-divisions is six, the total number of law and order police stations is 11 and the total number of all women police stations is three.

**Commissioner of Police System Salem City**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Salem City is explained in diagram 7.5.

---

**Diagram 7.5**

*Commissioner of Police System Salem City*

- **Director General of Police (Law and Order)**
  - **Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order)**
  - **Commissioner of Police (Law and Order)**
  - **Deputy Commissioners**
  - **Assistant Commissioners**
  - **Inspectors of Police**
  - **Sub-Inspectors**
  - **Head Constables**
  - **Constables**
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioner of Police in the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police in Salem City. He is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners of Police in the rank of Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Commissioners are assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

**Trichy City**

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in Trichy City are provided in table 7.6.

**Table 7.6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Trichy City are provided in the above table indicate that the total number of police sub-divisions is eight, the total number of law and order police stations is 12 and the total number of all women police stations is four.

**Commissioner of Police System Trichy City**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Trichy City is explained in diagram 7.6.
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioner of Police in the rank of Deputy Inspecter General of Police in Trichy City. He is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners of Police in the rank of Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Commissioners are assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

Thirunelveli City

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Thirunelveli City are provided in table 7.7.

Table 7.7

Thirunelveli City
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Law and Order Police Stations</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>All Women Police Stations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations and number of all women police stations in Thirunelveli City are provided in the above table indicate that the total number of police sub-divisions is four, the total number of law and order police stations is seven and the total number of all women police stations is two.

**Commissioner of Police System Thirunelveli City**

The organization of the Commissioner of Police system in Thirunelveli City is explained in diagram 7.7.

**Diagram 7.7**

**Commissioner of Police System Thirunelveli City**
Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police department in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by Additional Director General of Police. The Additional Director General of Police is assisted by Commissioner of Police in the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police in Thirunelveli City. He is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners of Police in the rank of Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioners are assisted by Assistant Commissioners in the rank of Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Commissioners are assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

**POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

**THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN CHENNAI CITY HAS MORE POWERS VESTED IN HIM TO DISCHARGE HIS DUTIES AS IS EXPECTED OF HIM BY THE SYSTEM. HE HAS A LARGE MEASURE OF OPERATIONAL FREEDOM TO DEAL WITH CRIMES, CRIMINALS AND PUBLIC ORDER SITUATIONS. AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS IN THE VARIOUS ACTS REVEALS THAT THIS POWERS FALL UNDER THE FOLLOWING BROAD CATEGORY.**
1. POWERS OF REGULATION, SUCH AS POWER TO ORDER REMOVAL OF NUISANCE\textsuperscript{165}, POWER TO ISSUE ORDER IN URGENT CASES OF NUISANCE AND APPREHENSION OF DANGER\textsuperscript{166}, POWER TO REGULATE ASSEMBLIES, PROCESSIONS, MEETINGS IN PUBLIC PLACES, ETC.\textsuperscript{167}

2. POWER OF AUTHORIZATION, SUCH AS POWER TO REQUIRE THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS AUTHORITY TO CAUSE SEARCH TO BE MADE FOR AND DETAIN ANY DOCUMENT, OR REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATION ON TRAIL OR OTHER PROCEEDINGS, POWER TO ISSUE SEARCH WARRANT, POWER TO COMPEL RESTORATION OF ABDUCTED FAMILIES, ETC.

3. POWERS OF CONTROL, SUCH AS POWERS TO OBTAIN SECURITY FOR KEEPING PEACE, POWER OF ORDERING INQUEST, ETC.\textsuperscript{168}

4. POWERS OF LICENSING UNDER THE VARIOUS ACTS.\textsuperscript{169}

5. POWERS RELATING TO INVESTIGATION SUCH AS POWER OF RECEIVING REPORTS OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANTS, POWER TO REQUIRE THE APPEARANCE OF A HABITUAL OFFENDER BEFORE AN OFFICER APPOINTED TO FURNISH INFORMATION, ETC.\textsuperscript{170}

6. POWERS OF APPOINTMENT SUCH AS APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

IT IS PROPOSED TO VEST ALL THE ABOVE POWERS ENJOYED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN CHENNAI CITY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE IN CHENNAI SUB URBAN, MADURAI CITY, COIMBATORE CITY, SALEM CITY, TRICHY CITY AND THIRUNELVELI CITY

\textsuperscript{165} Criminal Procedure Code, Section 133.
\textsuperscript{166} Criminal Procedure Code, Section 144.
\textsuperscript{167} Madras City Police Act 1888, Section 41.
\textsuperscript{168} Criminal Procedure Code, Sections 107, 108 and 109.
\textsuperscript{169} ARMS ACT, EXPLOSIVE ACT, PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORTS ACT, CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, ETC.
\textsuperscript{170} Criminal procedure Code, Section 58.
SO THAT THE POLICE FORCE IN THESE CITIES WILL FUNCTION INDEPENDENTLY, PROMPTLY, EFFECTIVELY AND WITH RESPONSIBILITY BY TAKING DIRECT COMMAND OF THE SITUATIONS.

The Addition Commissioner of Police (Law and Order), Joint Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) and Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables assists the Commissioner of Police in Chennai City in the maintenance of Law and Order and criminal administration.

Deputy Commissioners of Police, Assistant Commissioners of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables assist the Commissioners of Police in Chennai Sub Urban, Madurai City, Coimbatore City, Salem City, Trichy City and Thirunelveli City in the maintenance of Law and Order and criminal administration.

**Specialist Units**

A number of specialist Units have been created in the Commissioner of police system to assist the law and order police in the maintenance of law and order and criminal administration. The functions of the specialist Units are provided in the following pages.

**ARMED POLICE UNIT**

*THE ARMED POLICE GIVE A SUPPORTING ROLE IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE POLICE FUNCTIONS. THE ARMED POLICE ARE Deployed TO CARRYOUT DIFFERENT DUTIES. THEY ARE:*

1. **FIXED GUARDS AT THE RESIDENCES OF VIPS.**
2. **FIXED GUARDS AT VARIOUS INSTALLATIONS LIKE THE POWERHOUSE, WATER WORKS, ETC.**
3. **ESCORTS FOR PRISONERS.**
4. **PATROLS, ETC. WHENEVER REQUIRED IN THE OUTLYING AREAS.**
5. LAW AND ORDER WORK
6. DRIVERS
7. TEAR SMOKE SQUAD DUTY
8. BAND DUTY

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT UNIT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES AND ALLOTMENT OF VEHICLES TO VARIOUS OFFICERS.

The Police normally require certain categories of stores for which central stores department has been created. They are:

1. ARTICLES OF UNIFORM BOTH FOR SUMMER AND WINTER,
2. SLEEPING COTS AND BOXES, LATHIS, CANES, HANDCUFFS, ETC.,
3. PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,
4. M.T. STORES,
5. ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
6. ARMS AND AMMUNITION, SPARE PARTS FOR ARMS AND TEAR GAS AND
7. TENTAGE.

THE CENTRAL STORES DEPARTMENT IS ALSO REQUIRED TO CARRYOUT A NUMBER OF WORKS. THEY ARE:

1. TO RECEIVE FORECASTS OF THE ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS FROM EACH DISTRICT AND OTHER UNITS AND TO CONSOLIDATE THEM.
2. TO PLACE INDENTS WITH THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS FOR ALL STORES EXCEEDING RS. 5,000 IN VALUE.
3. TO PLACE INDENTS WITH THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE FOR CONTROLLED STORES, SUCH AS ARMS AND AMMUNITION, ETC.
4. TO PLACE INDENTS FOR UNCONTROLLED STORES WITH THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. THIS INCLUDES ARTICLES OF UNIFORM.
5. CALL FOR TENDERS FOR STORES OF THE VALUE OF LESS THAN RS.5,000.
THE CENTRAL STORES DEPARTMENT DIVIDES ITS INDENTS BY UNITS AND ARRANGE THAT FABRICATED ARTICLES GO DIRECT TO THE UNITS CONCERNED, AND TO THEM ALSO SEALED APPROVED SAMPLES SHOULD BE SENT SO THAT THE RECEIVING UNITS CAN COMPARE THE RECEIPTS WITH THE SEALED SAMPLES AND DECIDE WHETHER THEY ARE OF THE RIGHT QUALITY. ALSO, IN REGARD TO STORES WHICH THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS CAN PURCHASE DIRECTLY, TENDERS MAY BE CALLED AND ORDERS MAY BE SO PLACED THAT SUPPLIES MAY GO TO THE UNITS DIRECT.

HOWEVER, ARMS, AMMUNITION, MOTOR TRANSPORT STORES EXCEPT TYRES AND TUBES, TEAR GAS, WIRELESS EQUIPMENT, TENTS, ETC. WILL HAVE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE CENTRAL AGENCY AND DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO NEEDS OF THE VARIOUS UNITS. THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS ALSO ARRANGES TO SUPPLY KHAKI CLOTH IN BULK FOR STITCHING UNIFORMS.

THEREFORE, INSTEAD OF HAVING TAILORING UNITS SET UP IN ALL THE DISTRICTS IT IS BETTER TO HAVE ONE CENTRAL TAILORING UNIT UNDER THE CENTRAL STORES AGENCY.

A RESERVE INSPECTOR HEADS THE STORES UNIT. HE CARRIES OUT A NUMBER OF DUTIES. THEY ARE:

1. He is responsible for the protection and maintenance of the following arms and other properties.
   a. Arms,
   b. Ammunition,
   c. Deposit Arms,
   d. Accoutrements,
   e. Component parts of Arms,
   f. All Government cycles and connected stores,
   g. Furniture,
   h. Other properties,
i. Targets,  
j. Training equipment,  
k. All fatigue articles and  
l. All connected registers pertaining to stores.

2. The Reserve Inspector is responsible for submitting indents and returns pertaining to stores. He is responsible for the issue of practice ammunition for Reserve and Divisions, for arranging targets, flags, etc. and the Ranges for all firing practices, which may take place for the Police in the city.

3. He is responsible for the feeding and accommodation of the Madras City Police Platoons stationed at St. Thomas Mount when drafted to the City, or any others brought into the city in an emergence. He is solely responsible for the submission of feeding acquaintance rolls for all men fed.

4. He is responsible for producing all unserviceable articles of the Reserve for condemnation by the Deputy Commissioner, Law and Order, before the end of each month. The Armoires is attached to the Stores Reserve Inspector for repairing all arms and assisting in packing of arms and ammunition to be dispatched to the Arsenal, etc.

5. He attends Armed Reserve parades on Tuesdays and Fridays and all mobilization and alarm parades.

A mounted Policeman is a good spectacle and makes a brave show. However, his utility in the modern city life is practically nil. On the paved roads of a city the horse is not very steady. Faced by a violent crowd a horse is a positive danger. Just as in the army the Cavalry has gradually disappeared leaving horses for pulling artillery only along rugged terrain where wheeled motor vehicles cannot go-eventually such cases truck-vehicles are gradually replacing the horses-so even in rural areas of India now for Police purposes the Jeep has been found to be much more useful and versatile than the horse. The horse costs money even when it is not being utilized, while the stationary jeep does not cost anything. The Foot Constable can be utilized for many jobs, but
the Mounted Policeman is not so versatile. Therefore the Delhi Police Commission has recommended that the Mounted Branch of Delhi should be phased out.\footnote{171 INDIA - Report of the Delhi Police Commission, 1968, Vol.I, p.315.} But the Commissioners of Police in big cities feel that the Mounted Branch should be strengthened as it performs some useful functions such as controlling crowds, for patrolling and for general Police parades and in tattoos.\footnote{172 Discussions held with the Commissioner of Police, Madurai on 18.6.1990.}

\textbf{THE DOGS ARE UTILIZED FOR TRACKING ONLY. SINCE THE MAINTENANCE OF A DOG SQUAD IS AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS AND THE RESULTS SO FAR YIELDED ARE FAR FROM SUBSTANTIAL, THE NUMBER OF DOGS SHOULD BE LIMITED. THERE ARE FOUR DOGS IN THE DOGS SQUAD WHICH ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT.}

\textbf{TRAFFIC POLICE UNIT}

The traffic problems are becoming much more complex, and more difficult. The present situation is far from satisfactory and it further deterioration and frustrating failures to be avoided, it is necessary to take careful stock of the present position examine the short comings and analyze the causes so that appropriate remedies can be planned well in advance and applied in the raps movement. Regulation of traffic is the main function carried out in big cities. The Traffic Police Unit in big cities take care of the regulation and control of Traffic.

\textbf{INTELLIGENCE SECTION}

\textbf{THE FUNCTIONS OF THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH ARE TO COLLECT, COLLATE, DISSEMINATE AND RECORD INTELLIGENCE ON POLITICAL MATTERS AND MATTERS OF INTERES FROM THE SECURITY POINT OF VIEW. THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH ALSO MAKES SECRET INQUIRIES TO ASSIST THE INVESTIGATION OF IMPORTANT CASES, WHICH HAVE A POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.}
THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH DEALS MAINLY WITH ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL AND COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS THEIR DUTY TO WATCH THE ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL AND COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS THEIR DUTY TO WATCH THE ACTIVITIES, BOTH OPEN AND SECRET OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS, AND KEEP THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMISSIONER FULLY INFORMED ABOUT THEM.

THE WORK IN THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH IS DIVIDED INTO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES. THEY ARE:

1. COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE BY FIELD GROUPS FROM THE SERIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES;

2. COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE OF LOCAL INTEREST BY ZONAL UNITS IN THE VARIOUS ZONES;

3. INTERCEPTIONS;

4. COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AND WATCHING;

5. VIP SECURITY INTELLIGENCE;

6. COLLECTION AND ASSESSMENT OF INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED FROM FIELD UNITS AND PASSING IT ON THE GOVERNMENT;

7. RECORDING AND INDEXING, WHICH FORMS A VERY IMPORTANT ADJUNCT OF ANY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH;

8. MISCELLANEOUS ENQUIRIES RELATING TO PASSPORTS, VISAS, VERIFICATIONS, ETC. AND

9. PRESS WORK AND REPORTING;

THE VARIOUS DUTIES OF THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH ARE CARRIED OUT IN DIFFERENT FORMS. THEY ARE:

1. FIELD INTELLIGENCE GROUPS DUTY,

2. INTERCEPTIONS,

3. PROTECTION INTELLIGENCE,

4. PRESS,

5. REPORTERS AND

6. MISCELLANEOUS ENQUIRY WORK.
FIELD INTELLIGENCE GROUPS ARE GENERALLY DIVIDED INTO SIX GROUPS. THEY ARE:

1. ALL POLITICAL PARTIES (EXCEPTING THE GOVERNMENT PARTY) AND STUDENTS AND YOUTH;
2. COMMUNIST PARTY AND LABOUR (IRRESPECTIVE OF ITS POLITICAL AFFILIATION);
3. ALL NOM-MUSLIM COMMUNAL PARTIES;
4. MUSLIMS;
5. PAKISTANI VISITORS, THEIR REGISTRATION AND SURVEILLANCE.
   (THIS WORK HAS BEEN TAKEN AWAY FROM THE FRRO AND TRANSFERRED TO THE SPECIAL BRANCH) AND
6. COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGAINST FOREIGN AGENTS.

THE ABOVE INTELLIGENCE GROUPS ARE USED TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES AND PASS ON TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE PREVENT THEIR MOTIVES IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPT TO MURDER OF POLITICAL LEADERS OR DISTURB PEACE IN SOCIETY.

INTERCEPTION IS A VALUABLE SOURCE OF INTELLIGENCE, BUT IT MUST BE DONE ON A VERY LIMITED SCALE AND ON SPECIAL TARGETS APPROVED BY HIGHER POLICE AUTHORITIES. THIS WORK HOWEVER, IS IMPORTANT AND NEEDS TO BE PROPERLY ORGANIZED AND AIMED AT ONLY LIMITED AND SPECIAL TARGETS. POLICE PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF INTERCEPTIONS.

THOUGH VIP SECURITY IS A SPECIAL SUBJECT, THE SPECIAL BRANCH CANNOT ABSOLVE ITSELF OF ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY OF VIP SECURITY. IN FACT, MORE INFORMATION WILL COME TO THE SPECIAL BRANCH THAN TO THE SECURITY BRANCH AND THE SPECIAL BRANCH STAFF WILL KNOW MORE ABOUT POSSIBLE HAZARDS AND SUSPECTS THAN THE SPECIAL BRANCH CAN.

THEREFORE A SEPARATE PROTECTION INTELLIGENCE UNIT HAS BEEN CREATED WITH SPECIALLY TRAINED POLICE PERSONNEL.
IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE SPECIAL BRANCH SHOULD HAVE
A SMALL STAFF TO MAKE CONTACTS WITH THE PRESS, AND MAKE
SCRUTINY OF THE TELEGRAMS, WHICH EMANATE FROM FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENT.

ARRANGEMENT SHOULD BE MADE TO TAKE DOWN VERBATIM
SPEECHES MADE BY COMMUNAL OR SUBVERSIVE PARTIES, WHICH ARE
DUTIES OF THE REPORTERS. A GREAT DEAL OF FIELD ENQUIRY IS
NECESSARY IN CONNECTION WITH PASSPORT AND VISA APPLICATIONS,
AND ALSO APPLICATIONS, FOR CERTAIN SENSITIVE POSTS UNDER THE
GOVERNMENT. THERE MAY BE OTHER URGENT AND UNANTICIPATED
ENQUIRIES, WHICH HAVE TO BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THESE PURPOSES.

FOREIGNERS REGIONAL REGISTRATION
OFFICE

IN EVERY DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS OF INDIA THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE IS NORMALLY THE REGISTRATION OFFICE
AND NO SEPARATE OFFICE IS SET UP FOR THAT PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE
COST OF FOREIGNERS’ REGISTRATION IS BORN BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA AT ALL PLACES.

THREE TYPES OF WORK ARE REQUIRED OF THE
FOREIGNERS’ REGISTRATION OFFICE OR THE OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, SECURITY CONTROL:
1. IMMIGRATION WORK AT AIRPORTS AND SEAPORTS,
2. RECEPTION AT THE CITY OFFICE, REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS
   AND DEALING WITH ALL APPLICATIONS FOR EXTENSION OF STAY,
   ETC., AND
3. INTELLIGENCE WORK IN RESPECT OF THESE FOREIGNERS. BECAUSE
   INTELLIGENCE WORK IS VERY IMPORTANT IN CITIES, WHICH HAVE A
   VERY LARGE RESIDENT FOREIGN POPULATION, THESE OFFICES HAVE
   BEEN MADE SUBORDINATE TO THE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.
CRIME BRANCH

THE FUNCTION OF THE CENTRAL CRIME BRANCH IS TO ASSIST THE CITY POLICE IN THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME. THIS ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN WITHOUT IN ANY WAY DILUTING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITY POLICE IN THIS RESPECT. IN FACT, THE CITY POLICE CONTINUES TO REMAIN SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREVENTION AS WELL AS THE DETECTION OF CRIME. THE CENTRAL CRIME BRANCH GIVES IT SUCH SPECIALIST ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME OF THE MORE COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT CASES. IN ORDER TO DO THIS, THE CENTRAL CRIME BRANCH SHOULD ITSELF BE PROPERLY ORGANIZED, AND SHOULD RAISE ITSELF TO THE STANDARD OF AN EXPERT BODY BEFORE IT CAN EITHER BE USEFUL OR CAN MAKE ITS ADVICE ACCEPTABLE TO THE CITY POLICE. EXPERTS ARE NOT BORN BUT ARE THE PRODUCT OF INTENSIVE STUDY, HARD LABOUR AND LONG EXPERIENCE AND, THEREFORE, THE CENTRAL CRIME BRANCH SHOULD DRAFT OFFICERS WITH SPECIAL APTITUDE AND INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF INVESTIGATION AND THOSE WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY HELD CHARGE OF POLICE STATIONS OR HAVE INVESTIGATED A LARGE VARIETY OF CASES IN THE POLICE STATIONS.

IT IS NECESSARY TO TRAIN THEM FURTHER AND ASSIGN THEM TO SPECIALIST UNITS AFTER JUDGING THEIR PARTICULAR APTITUDE AND ABILITY. BUT THIS SPECIALIZATION IN INVESTIGATION IS NOT ENOUGH.

TO BACK UP THIS STAFF, THE CENTRAL CRIME BRANCH MUST HAVE FULL DATA FROM RECORDS IN WHICH ALL CRIMES ARE ENTERED, THE DISTINCTIVE MODUS OPERANDI OF EACH IS DESCRIBED, SUSPECTS ARE NAMED AND THE REASONS OF SUSPICIONS ANALYZED. THERE SHOULD ALSO BE A SPECIALIST STUDY IN THE PARTICULAR FORMS OF CRIME, WHICH THESE OFFICERS INDIVIDUALLY OR IN GROUPS ARE EXPECTED TO INVESTIGATE. FURTHER, ANY INVESTIGATION WILL REQUIRE COLLECTION OF A GOOD DEAL OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND THIS
INTELLIGENCE ALSO SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE SPECIALIST INVESTIGATING OFFICERS. THERE ARE CERTAIN SPECIALIST SERVICES LIKE THE FINGERPRINT BUREAU, THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, ETC. ALSO WHICH MUST SUPPLEMENT NOT ONLY THE WORK OF THESE SPECIALISTS, BUT ALSO OF THE NORMAL INVESTIGATION WORK OF THE POLICE STATIONS.

HENCE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL CRIME BRANCH WOULD BE:

1. TO COLLECT, COLLATE AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION REGARDING PROFESSIONAL CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

2. TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE ABOUT CRIMINAL GANGS OR IMPORTANT CRIMINALS AND SEND OUT ADVANCE WARNINGS TO THE POLICE STATIONS ABOUT THEIR LIKELY ACTIVITIES, AND ALSO TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE AFTER THE COMMISSION OF A PARTICULAR TYPE OF OFFENCE, ABOUT THE POSSIBLE COMPLICITY OF SOME CRIMINALS WHO ARE KNOWN TO BE ADDICTED TO SUCH TYPES OF OFFENCES.

3. TO STUDY AND ANALYZE THE GENERAL INCIDENCE, DISTRIBUTION PATTERN AND TREND OF CRIME SO THAT PREVENTIVE MEASURES CAN BE SUGGESTED AND ALSO SPECIAL STAFFS CAN BE DEPUTED FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF PARTICULAR TYPES OF CRIMES WHICH MAY BE PREVALENT AT ANY TIME.

4. TO INVESTIGATE OR ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SELECTED OFFENCES.

5. TO CATER TO THE SERVICES OF CERTAIN TECHNICAL BRANCHES, TO THE POLICE STATIONS AND TO THE SPECIALIST INVESTIGATORS.

CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU

THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE CRIMES RECORD BUREAU ARE TO COLLECT DATA REGARDING CRIMES OCCURRING IN VARIOUS
DIFFERENT UNITS AND COMPILE IT. IF A CRIME OCCURS IN THE STATION LIMIT, IT MUST BE INFORMED AND REPORTED TO THE CRIMES RECORD BUREAU BY THE CONCERNED POLICE STATION OFFICERS WITHIN 24 HOURS. CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU SENDS PERIODICAL REPORTS TO CHIEF OFFICERS AND STATIONS.

WITH CRIMES GETTING MORE AND MORE COMPLICATED AND THE INCREASING ACTIVITIES OF INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME GANGS, IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMES RECORD BUREAU. THE CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU SHOULD KEEP A RECORD OF CRIMES THAT HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE AND HAS BEEN UNDER INVESTIGATION AND SHOULD ACTIVELY ASSIST IN THE PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION. IF THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER HAS A DOUBT OR SUSPICION, HE SHOULD BE ABLE TO CONTACT THE CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU, AND THE LATTER CAN GUIDE ALONG THE PROPER PATH. HENCE, THE CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU SHOULD BE ORGANIZED IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT HAS ALL USEFUL INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE AND IT SHOULD ALSO BE STAFFED IN SUCH A WAY THAT AT ANY TIME OF THE DAY OR NIGHT SPECIALIST ADVICE CAN BE COMMUNICATED TO THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER IN THE FIELD.

THE CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU ALSO MAINTAINS A PORTRAIT GALLERY WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS. THIS IS A VERY USEFUL RECORD FOR IDENTIFICATION OF A CRIMINAL WHOM A WITNESS HAS SEEN BUT WITH WHOSE NAME OR PERSON HE WAS NOT PREVIOUSLY ACQUAINTED. PORTRAITS OF MOST WANTED CRIMINALS MAY ALSO, FROM TIME TO TIME, ARE ISSUED TO THE PRESS AND PUBLISHED THROUGH OTHER PUBLICITY MEDIA.

THE CRIMES RECORDS BUREAU ALSO HAS ALL THE RECORDS OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES AND CRIMINALS AND MAINTAINS A WATCH ON THEIR ACTIVITIES.
JUVENILE AID POLICE UNIT

THE ONLY WAY TO FIGHT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS TO TRY TO CORRECT CHILDREN AS SOON AS THEY DEVELOP CRIMINAL TENDENCIES OR BECOME PRONE TO CRIME IN ORDER TO MEET SUCH OF THEIR EXPENSES AS ARE BEYOND THE CAPACITY OF THEIR PARENTS. THE STAFF MUST KEEP IN VERY CLOSE LIAISON WITH THE VARIOUS SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN THE FIELD AND BE OF ACTIVE ASSISTANCE TO SOCIETY TO ELIMINATE THE JUVENILE CRIMINAL GANGS MORE BY CORRECTION THAN BY PENAL ACTION. THE BULK OF THIS STAFF COULD BE FORMED OF WOMEN POLICE SO THAT THE PURPOSE OF THIS UNIT WOULD BE ACHIEVED.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT UNIT

THE PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT UNIT HAS BEEN CREATED IN EVERY CITY TO REGULATE AND CONTROL PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT. THIS UNIT INVESTIGATES REPORTING ALL THE TYPE OF PROHIBITION CASES.

MOBILE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

THE SERVICES OF SCIENTISTS AND PATHOLOGISTS ARE REQUIRED IN THE FIELD FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIMENS WHICH RESPOND TO SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT AND ALSO FOR MAKING QUICK EXAMINATIONS IN ORDER TO DIRECT THE INVESTIGATING OFFICERS ON PROPER LINES PENDING THE RECEIPT OF THE FINAL REPORT FROM A PROPERLY CONSTITUTED CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

HOME GUARDS UNIT

THIS UNIT CONSISTS OF THE CIVILIANS WHO VOLUNTEER TO ASSIST THE POLICE IN BANDOBUST AND TRAFFIC REGULATION AND CONTROL WORK.
Welfare Department has been created in big cities to boost the morale of the Police personnel at Constable and Head Constable levels, within the existing financial restrictions. This Department is headed by the Commissioner of Police and assisted by a small staff drawn from the police.

Public Relations Wing

Public Relations Wing has been created in big cities to hold periodical Press Conference, to appear on television and inform the public about crime and other aspects of Police work, to employ writers to contribute articles to news papers and magazines giving a good image of the police, to address clubs and other gathering of the community on various aspects of crime and criminals and police work, to create awareness among students about police work, traffic rules and regulations, road safety and other subjects of general interest, to visit clubs and other institutions and guide their activities and to arrange exhibitions, mobile or static regularly to publicize different aspect of Police work.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SYSTEM HAS BEEN RESTRUCTURED TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION OF THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS RELATING TO LAW AND ORDER AND CRIMES.

Evaluation

The data furnished about the number of sub-divisions, law and order police stations, all women police stations and railway police stations in each Cities having Commissioner of Police System reveal that there are variations.

The details relating to the number of Sub-Divisions in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has four Sub-Divisions, one City has six Sub-Divisions, three Cities have eight Sub-Divisions each, one City has 13 Sub-Divisions and one City has 29 Sub Divisions.
The details relating to the number of law and order police stations in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has seven law and order police stations, one City has 11 law and order police stations, one City has 15 law and order police stations, one City has 17 law and order police stations, one City has 39 law and order police stations and one City has 83 law and order police stations.

The details relating to the number of All Women police stations in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has 2 All Women police stations, three Cities have three All Women police stations, one City has four All Women police stations, one City has eight All Women police stations and one City has 27 All Women police stations.

The details relating to the number of Railway police stations in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has one Railway police station, one City has two Railway police stations and one City has four Railway police stations.

CERTAIN POWERS HAVE BEEN VESTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN CHENNAI CITY IN THE FOLLOWING STATE AND CENTRAL ACTS.

5. THE EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1908.
6. THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.
8. THE TAMIL NADU HACKNEY CARRIAGES ACT, 1911.
11. THE TAMIL NADU PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES OF BOOTLEGGERS, DRUG OFFENDERS, GOONDAS, IMMORAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS AND SLUM GAMBLERS ACT (ACT XIV OF 1982).
14. THE POLICE (INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION) ACT, 1922.
15. THE TAMIL NADU PAWNBROKERS’ ACT, 1943.

The above powers vested in the Commissioner of Police in Chennai City are not extended to the Commissioners of Police in other big cities. There are variations in the number of sub-divisions, law and order police stations, all women police stations and railway police stations in big cities having Commissioner of Police System. Discussions held with the officers in big cities having Commissioner of Police System in Tamil Nadu reveal that the powers vested in the Commissioner of Police in Chennai City should be extended to the other cities having Commissioner of Police System and the Commissioner of Police System should be reorganized taking into consideration of the variations in the number of sub-divisions, law and order police stations, all women police stations and railway police stations for the efficient functioning of the Commissioner of Police System.