Chapter 4

Profile of Police Stations of Mumbai Metro Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Profile of Mumbai Metro Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Maharashtra Police at a glance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Profile of Mumbai Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Profile of Police Stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 4

Profile of Police Stations in Mumbai Metro Region

4.1 Introduction

The researcher has selected the universe of the study as Mumbai Metro region. The police stations in Mumbai Metro Region were selected for collection of data. Mumbai Police is an important part of Maharashtra police. Thus this chapter intends to provide brief information on Mumbai Metro Region, Maharashtra Police, Mumbai police and police stations in general. The profile indicates the following information.

1. Location of headquarters and police stations.
3. Organization structure.
4. Number of employees.
5. New Initiatives.

4.2 Profile of Mumbai Metro Region

It is the metropolitan area consisting of the metropolis of Mumbai and its satellite towns. Developing over a period of about 20 years, it consists of seven municipal corporations and fifteen smaller municipal councils. The area takes up four districts of Maharashtra state that is Mumbai City (complete), Mumbai suburban (complete), Thane (part) and Raigad (part).\textsuperscript{292}

\textsuperscript{292} Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
Thane Police Commissionerate is a unique Police Unit. It is perhaps the only one of its kind in India as Thane Police Commissionerate comprises of four Municipal Corporations (Thane, Bhiwandi, Ulhasnagar and Kalyan-Dombivali) and two municipal Councils (Ambarnath and Badlapur) and a number of small villages. A community sensitive place like Bhiwandi also falls in this commissionerate. Though Thane is not located on the sea shore, the large number of creeks of Arabian sea that flow within this commissionerate pose serious security challenges for the police.

Thane Police Commissionerate was a part of Thane Rural Police District till 1981. In order to effectively deal with the complexities of the security concerns the Government had to create Thane Police Commissionerate in May, 1981. This Commissionerate consists of 5 zones, 10 divisions and 33 police stations and is headed by a Police Commissioner who is of the rank of Additional D.G.P. To assist him, there is one Jt. Commissioner, four Additional Commissioners, 10 Deputy Commissioners and 26 Assistant Commissioners of Police. Present CP, Thane is Shree K. P. Raghuvanshi.

New Mumbai police include Vashi, Rabale, Turbhe, Nerul, CBD, Kalamboli, Panvel, Taloja, New Panvel, Uran, Nhava-Sheva etc. The Commissioner of Police, Navi Mumbai is Shree A. K. Sharma.

Raigad Police is headed by Superintendent of Police. Present Superintendent is Sukhwinder Singh. The area covered is Alibaug, Pen, Roha, Mangaon, Khalapur, Shrivardhan, Panvel, Mahad and Karjat.

It also covers Mumbai Police that is Police for Greater Mumbai which is governed by Commissioner of Police, Mumbai. Greater Bombay came into existence in 1945. The jurisdiction covers Mumbai city and suburban from Mahim to Dahisar and central Sion to Mulund.

---

293 www.thanepolice.org
4.3 Maharashtra Police at a Glance

Although the Indian Union is federal in structure, the police is a state subject. Maharashtra, the third largest state of the Republic of India, has one of the largest police forces in the country. It is a highly industrialized state with large urban establishments. Forty-two percent of the total population of Maharashtra resides in urban areas while 58 percent lives in rural area. There are 40 cities with a population of more than 1 lakh. Maharashtra police has adopted commissionarate system for policing its large cities. The Maharashtra state has ten commissionarates and thirty-five district police units. The ten commissionarates include Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Nagpur, Nasik, Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Amravati. There are 953 police stations in the state and the average area covered by each police station is about 325 sq. Km. Since 2005, nearly 11,000 policemen are recruited every year. The present police system in Maharashtra is governed by the Bombay Police Act, 1951. The headquarters of Maharashtra Police are located in Mumbai. The elected officer responsible is home minister, presently, Shri R. R. Patil. The agency executive is Director General of Police. Present DGP is Shri Sanjiv Dayal.

4.3.1 Mission and Vision of Maharashtra Police

Every organization must have a mission to direct its activities. The success of the organization is measured in terms of fulfillment of its objectives and mission. Maharashtra police has adopted the mission statement which reflects the values and behavior expected from the police employees. The mission reads like this. “Committed to enforce law, to protect lives and property, to maintain order and to ensure communal harmony, we shall strive to enhance the quality of life in the state of Maharashtra with special emphasis on the welfare of women and the weaker sections of the society. By working in tandem with community, we shall do our utmost to install a sense of security among citizens and to command their trust, with strict
adherence to ethics and professionalism at all times, respecting the constitutional rights of the citizens we strive to protect.”

The action plan that complements the mission statement demands courteous and polite behavior towards all, close attention to communal and caste harmony, immediate and lawful action on all complaints, prevention of crime, maintenance of law and order, enhance people’s trust on police, maintaining high ethics and integrity, observing discipline and respecting human rights

4.3.2 The History of Maharashtra Police in Brief

Bombay Presidency existed up to 1937 whereas the region was known as Bombay Province was from the year 1937 to 25th January 1950. After India became republic, on 26th January, 1950, it was named as Bombay state. On 1st November 1956, Bigger Bilingual state of Bombay came into existence. It covered area from Ahmadabad to Karwar. It had the Gujrati speaking and the Marathi speaking people. After SRC guidelines, four Kannada speaking districts of Belgaon, Dharwad, Bijapur and Karwar are joined with new state of Mysore. On the same day, i.e., 1st November, 1956, Aurangabad, Bhir. Nanded, Parbhani, Usmanabad, East Khandesh (Marathi speaking districts of Marathwada are separated from the Hydrabad state and joined with Bombay state, along with Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Yeotmal, Wardha, Amrawati, Buldhana, Akola (Marathi speaking districts of Central province i.e., Madhya Pradesh were separated to join Bombay state. As the state became large, for police administration, it was decided to divide into following six ranges as follows.

1. DIG - Ahmadabad Range
2. DIG - Poona Range
3. DIG - Aurangabad Range
4. DIG - Bombay Range

5. DIG - Nagpur Range

6. DIG - Rajkot Range.

Maharashtra state came into existence on 1st May, 1960. Now there are four police ranges (One police range includes number of districts, i.e., Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur, Ahmadabad and Rajkot are now in Gujrat). IGP is considered as the highest post in state of Maharashtra which is located at Mumbai.\textsuperscript{295}

\textbf{Chart 4.1: Flag of Maharashtra Police}

Source: Website of Maharashtra police

This flag shown in Chart 4.1 below was given to Maharashtra police by Late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2\textsuperscript{nd} January, 1962. Blue colour and a star are logos of Maharashtra police from the beginning. The round symbols indicate the protection and the hand indicates the promise to keep the motto that is to protect the good and to punish the evil.

\textsuperscript{295} Rao Deepak, Mumbai Police, Published by CP, Mumbai, 2007.
Chart 4.2: Stamp on 125th Anniversary of Indian Police

This stamp is a recognition to the services of police to the community.

4.3.3 Organisation Structure of Maharashtra Police

As given by Umranikar, the pattern of staffing and responsibilities are replicated at the state level and in Maharashtra the hierarchy starts with the Director General and Inspector General of Police, Maharashtra state. A similar pyramid, but on a smaller scale is repeated at the unit level, district level and at the police station level. He further states that all police officials from the DGP to the police constable perform similar functions and discharge similar duties. Only responsibilities and job content, by way of technical skills, human relations skill and conceptual skills required for the

operational performance differ from rank to rank. All positions from superintendent to police constable are created as per Mumbai Police Act. Maharashtra police is headed by DGP. The following chart represents the police hierarchy of Maharashtra police.

Chart 4.3:
Source: Umranikar, J. Y., Police Reforms in India, fig. 3.2, p.25.
4.4 Profile of Mumbai Police

Mumbai Police has a long, illustrious history and heritage. The evolution of Mumbai police is inextricably intertwined with the growth and development of Mumbai, the premier city of India and its financial capital. Always known to be the premier police force of the country and compared to be the best in the world, Mumbai police has always excelled professionally in every area and has always enjoyed the greatest confidence of the people. From handling of the freedom movement under the British rule to sensitive handling of mass agitations and all other public order issues, in a democratic policy, Mumbai police has done it all.297

Mumbai police has the primary responsibilities of law enforcement and investigation within the Mumbai metropolitan area, one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. The department's motto is Mumbai police (also known as Brihanmumbai Police) is the police force of the city of Mumbai, "Sadrakṣaṇāya Khālanīghrahaṇāya" (Sanskrit: सद्रक्षणाय खालनीघ्रहणाय, "To protect the good and to punish the evil"). It is headed by the Commissioner of Mumbai Police, who is an Indian Police Service officer.298

4.4.1 Mission and Vision of Mumbai Police

Mission of any organization refers to the long term objectives to be achieved during the lifetime. They are the broad statements that guide the working of the organization and are socially relevant.


298 www.mumbaipolice.org
Mission Statement of Mumbai police:

- Mumbai Police shall ensure the Rule of Law, enforce the law impartially and firmly without fear and favour, and strive to create free environment that is conducive to growth and development.

- Mumbai Police will remain committed to maintaining put, preventing crime, maintaining and promoting harmony, ensuring a smooth flow of traffic, and taking strong steps against terrorism, organized crime, anti-social/illicit activities.

- We will serve and protect all, particularly the downtrodden, women, minorities, senior citizens, slum dwellers, the poor marginalized sections of the society, prompt and compassionate response to every call of citizens in distress.

- We will keep our personal integrity high, work as a team to force corruption free, bring in transparency in our functioning continuously to raise the professional skills and work for the force. Making Mumbai a safer and better place to live is our mission and work for this in partnership with the community.299

4.4.2 History of Mumbai Police in Brief

Like many great institutions that rise to glory and power from humble circumstances, the Greater Mumbai Police grew from modest seeding. The first police force in Bombay marshaled by East India Company consisted of toddy tappers, men who came from the Bhandari Community with over a hundred years having passed since the establishment of the Bhandari Militia, the need for professional head of police was increasingly felt and James Todd was appointed as Police Chief in 1779. The position of Deputy Police was elevated to Superintendent of Police. As years

299 www.mumbaipolice.org
passed, the constabulary got more and more stratified, reflecting the complexities of the growing city and challenges. From 1829 to 1855, the official responsible for the police administration of Bombay City were a senior magistrate and a Superintendent of Police, who sometimes had a deputy to assist him. The Superintendent alternatively known as the constable was generally an army officer of the rank of captain with perhaps no previous experience of police work. In 1985, Charles Forjett, Deputy Superintendent of Police was appointed Superintendent of Police, Bombay City. His appointment inaugurated regime of the professional police officers in Bombay city. His position was strengthened by the passing of Act XIII of 1856. He undertook a comprehensive reorganisation of the force, under influence of his strong personality, the morale of police improved and there was a noticeable decease in serious crimes.

Some of the important landmarks in the history of Mumbai Police are as follows:

1669 - East India Company acquired Mumbai from Portuguese. Governor organised the Bhandari Militia. The Bhandari Militia was composed of around 500 men and was headquarted at Mahim, Shiwree and Sion.

1672 – Judicial overview of police decisions by courts was introduced.

1779 - Mr. James Todd was appointed as Lieutenant of Police, then Deputy of Police.

1780 - The office of Lieutenant of police was dissolved and on its place, an office of Deputy of Police was created.

1793 - Post of Superintendent of Police was created to replace post of Deputy of Police.

1855 - Charles Forjett was a last Superintendent of Police, Bombay city and occasionally as an acting CP.

1856 - The three Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were given Commissioner of Police. Post of CP, Mumbai was created.
1861 - Indian Penal Code came into existence.

1864 - Mr. Frank Souter was a Superintendent from the districts. He became first CP, Bombay city.

1902 - Mumbai Police City Act was passed.

1909 - C.I.D. was set up.


1945 - Bombay City Police became Greater Bombay Police on 1st October, 1945. Bombay City (Colaba to Mahim and VT to Sion) was amalgamated with the Bombay Suburban District (Bandra, Santacruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ghatkoper). The number of police stations immediately went up from 18 to 23. The Suburban District had been carved out of Massive Thana District in 1920.

1947 - J.S. Bharucha became the first Indian to become CP, Mumbai taking over from the last British Commissioner Mr. A. E. Caffin.

11th June 1951 - New Bombay Police Act was passed. Before that, it was totally separate from Maharashtra State Police. Mumbai Police was included under Maharashtra Police.

1959 - Social service branch was established.

1965 - A dog squad was set up.

1976 - Computers were used.

1981 - Thane commissionerate was introduced.

1985 - Mahila Dakshata Samiti was formed.

1989 - Anti-Narcotics Cell and an anti-terrorist special operations squad were created.
1995 - The control room was computerized.

1997 - Mumbai police went online.

2005 - Massive modernization was introduced.

2005 - Tourist squad was created.

2009 - Separate police station for cyber crimes.300

4.4.3 Organization Structure of Mumbai Police

CP, Mumbai is the executive and administrative head of Mumbai Police force. The office of CP, Mumbai is located at D.N. road, opposite Crawford market, Mumbai 1. Mumbai police has a total 91 Police stations in its jurisdiction. Recently two new police stations are opened at Chunabhatti and Govandi. For administrative purpose, Mumbai police is divided into 12 zones and one additional Port Zone. Police Station under Port Zone keeps vigil on the Mumbai police. Each zone contains 3 to 4 police stations. The zone consists of divisions. Each division includes 2-3 police stations. ACP is in charge of one division. Broadly, Mumbai Police is divided into five regions namely Central, North, South East and West. Each region has 3 to 4 zones. The In charge of each zone is a DCP and In charge of Police Station is Police Inspector commonly known as Senior Police Inspector. There are various wings like Crime Branch, Cyber Cell, Detection Unit, Anti Terrorist squad, Law and Order, Traffic police, administration, Social Service Cell, Anti Narcotics Cell, Wireless Cell, Local Armed Police, Anti Robbery Squad, Anti Extortion Cell, Modus Operandi Bureau, Special Branch Protection and Security, Riot Control Police, Economic Offences Wing, Juvenile Aid Protection Unit, Quick Response Team and so on.

300 Rao Deepak, Mumbai Police, Published by CP, Mumbai and www.mumbaipolice.org.
Mumbai Police also have docks. The dock extends to the vast swathe of the eastern seaboard from Colaba to Trombay. The main function of the Harbour and Island police or Yellow Gate Division can be summed up fewer than three categories.

Women were inducted into the force in 1939. Searching a woman suspects required a nurse from government hospital which was time consuming process and subject to availability of nurses. In 1939, 22 lady searchers were appointed in the X division (Prohibition). The experiment was successful and the post of woman constable was created. It was A.E. Caffin, the first British CP who first wrote to the government expressing the need for women police officers. In pre-independence era, N.M. Kamte, the first IG of police, Province of Bombay recruited a few stapping women and had them trained. Shortly after that, the Bombay Police got its first lady sub-inspector Shanti Parwani. Initially, used mainly for brothel raids, women police are now present in every aspect of policing: From airport frisking to station house duty to special branch posting Mumbai police has a long, illustrious history and heritage. With the mission statement beginning with shall uphold the rule of law, Mumbai police has kept the citizens as a focus of their service Carrying its rich legacy of the past and its great image created by the predecessors in the force, Mumbai police is fully geared up to deal with multifaceted challenges of megapoles in the 21st century. It should motivate the force to strive for excellence. Always prompt, always helpful is in tune with mission and time.

4.4.4 Functioning of Mumbai Police

As narrated by Jain, the overall functioning of Mumbai police is under the directions of Mumbai police commissioner. The C.P. is ably aided by team of officers under him who supervise the functioning of police stations /departments such as law and order, administration, crime branch, traffic etc. The officers get feedback on day today basis through the medium of control rooms and in turn, passes them to the C.P. who liaison with the government. Mumbai Police stations and 6 control rooms are

---

connected through a virtual private network to facilitate the registration of FIRs so that the information pertaining to crimes and criminals are available in time. The Mumbai Police functions in two ways. Executive functions means at executive level, police personnel work in uniform. They directly come in contact with the people. They enforce the law enacted by the government. They work as per Cr PC. The executive functions include police stations, crime branch, traffic, etc. Non Executive functions are the function of the police personnel to gather intelligence by moving in the public. They are known as Special Branch I (CID), Special Branch II (Passport and Immigration), Protection and Security, local arms division and control rooms.

Chart 4.4: Hierarchy in Mumbai police organization
Selection Grade Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)

Deputy Commissioner of Police (D.C.P.)

Assistant Commissioner of Police (A.C.P.)

Police Inspector (P.I.)

Assistant Police Inspector (A.P.I.)

Police Sub-Inspector (S.I.)

Assistant Police Sub-Inspector (A.S.I)

Head Constable (H.C.)

Police Naik (P.N.)

Police Constable (P.C.)

Chart 4.5: Mumbai Police ranks and respective badges

Source: Mumbai Police website.
The above chart represents the badges of all ranks from CP to ASI. CP’s badge has a state emblem and cross sword and baton with letters IPS. Jt. CP’s badge has one star, state emblem and cross sword and baton with letters IPS. Additional CP has a badge with state emblem, three stars in a triangle with letters IPS. Selection grade DCP has state emblem, two stars with letters IPS. DCP has a badge with state emblem, one star and letters IPS.

ACP’s badge is with three stars in a row with Maharashtra Police service. PI has a badge that three stars in a row with blue and red band API has a same badge with only red band. PSI has a badge with two stars, red and blue bands with letters MPS.ASI has a badge with one star, red and blue band and letters MPS. At police station level, Head constable has blue badge with MPS and three yellow lines on it. Police Naik has similar badge with two yellow lines and Police Constable has plain badge with letters MPS.

Under the command and control of CP are 4 Jt. CPs, 13 Addl. CP s, 40 DCPs, 139 ACPs, 1031 PIs, 985 APIs, 2972 PSIs, 3601 APSIs, 8426 HCs, 7017 PNs and 19012 PCs. The duties of police employees at various level are as follows.

1) **Duties of C.P.**

The Commissioner of police is responsible for the direction and supervision of the Mumbai police force. It is his duty to decide or to advice the Director General and Inspector General of Police or Government on all larger problems, especially those of general policy connected with personnel, their training and equipments, supplies and stores, financial provision required for the maintenance of the force and the powers and duties of the various grades of officers, to take rules and orders for the guidance of officers on all such matters and to keep in touch by inspection with the requirements of efficiency in the matters relating to maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime.
2) **Duties of Jt. C.P.**

The posts of Jt. Commissioner of Police have been created to assist the Commissioner of Police. There are 4 Jt. Commissioners of Police independently supervising branches under them.

3) **Duties of Additional C.P.**

i) The additional Commissioner of Police is supposed to perform such of the duties of the Commissioner of Police as may from time to time be delegated to him either by the Government or by the CP.

ii) It is the duty of each Additional CP to maintain, by frequent personal inspection, efficiency and discipline of the police force under his charge, to be in close touch with the DCP of his region and ready to assist and control them. He is also responsible for ensuring that all necessary measures are taken by the police for the prevention and detection of crime in his region and particularly that adequate arrangements are made for dealing with any unusual outbreak of crime, that the investigation of serious cases are properly supervised.

iii) The Additional CP shall pay special attention to the training of Assistant and Deputy CP serving within his region.

iv) The Additional Commissioner of Police is responsible for the maintenance of the strictest discipline amongst officers and men. He shall be kept promptly apprised of serious cases of misconduct, among officers and men, occurring in his region and he is responsible for guiding and directing the efforts of DCPs in dealing with such cases, for scrutinizing their reports and for making personal enquiries in cases where the exigencies of the matter so demand.

4) **Duties of Deputy C.P.**

The DCP should give the ACPs under him, guidance and instructions, whenever necessary. He is responsible for the general supervision of the divisions
under him. He should ensure by constant supervision that the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his jurisdiction are properly and efficiently dealt with by the police stations under his command. He should enforce discipline and redress grievances. He should pay surprise visits to the police stations at intervals and check up whether officers and men are alert. He should deal with crime as a whole studying the criminal problems of his Zone. He should also visit scenes of serious offences reported in his jurisdiction.

5) Duties of Assistant C.P.

ACP is an in charge of a division that consists of 2-3 police stations. His duty is to supervise and control the functioning of respective police stations and report to the higher authority.  

4.4.5 New Initiatives of Mumbai Police

Challenges of Mumbai Police are many. Mumbai is becoming a frequent target for terrorist attacks. There is a need to monitor large areas of the city on a constant basis. Leveraging technology has become top priority and has been taken up keeping a long term perspective in mind. CP has recently visited London for the proposed implementation of an extensive network of CCTV cameras. Another relevant visit was the commissioner’s trip to Los Angeles to share the insights on crisis management incident response. Safeguarding and protecting the citizens is quite obviously an ongoing 24 * 7 job in a city like Mumbai, which never sleeps. Policing Mumbai is no easy task because cops have to deal with the dynamic nature of its residents and their businesses. For terrorism, he says the only thing is the tremendous awareness programme. Unless the common man is conscious and informs us about it, there is no way it can be stopped. It has to be a partnership. The rising use of the technology is a challenge that the police force is gearing up for which initiatives like it’s for dedicated cell for dealing with cyber crime. Our motto is to better light a

candle than to curse the dark. As Mumbai grew into one of the richest cities in the country, it brought a lot of criminals from outside. Today organised crime is totally under control. Now police has to fight with piracy, eco-crimes, tourist crimes, cheating cases. They are under the shadow of terrorism attack.

To keep abreast with the fast moving technology, The Mumbai Police force in jointly working with NASSCOM and various IT service providers. Some of the programmes include

a. Elder line that aims at giving senior citizens the care and the attention that they deserve.

b. Citizens’ Facilitation Centres that aim to provide single window for submission of the police department, located in the premises of the office of the police commissioner.

c. Mumbai Police INFOLINE -1090 that is staffed by professionally trained police personnel using the latest call centre technology. The Info line provides assistance and help to the citizens on four digit toll free phone. It provides variety of services including traffic management, passport verification status, licenses, missing persons, stolen vehicles etc.

d. Mumbai Police Website that is quick to open, easy to navigate and simple to understand.

e. Cyber Crime cell that interacts with Corporate and provides training to employees. It also conducts discussions, seminars and workshops to make people aware about cyber crimes.

f. Virtual Private Network that links all police stations, ACPs, DCPs, Joint CPs and the CPs office.
### 4.5 Profile of Mumbai Police Stations

#### Zones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>South zone</th>
<th>Zone 1</th>
<th>Zone 2</th>
<th>Port Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Azad Maidan M.R.A. Marg</td>
<td>Dongri Sir J.J. Marg</td>
<td>Colaba Cuffe Parade Marine Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zone 2</td>
<td>Malabar Hill Gamdevi</td>
<td>Dr. D.B. Marg V.P. Road</td>
<td>L.T. Marg Pydhonie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port Zone</td>
<td>Yellow Gate</td>
<td>Wadala Sewree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Central Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 3</td>
<td>N.M. Joshi Marg Agripada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 4</td>
<td>Wadala T.T. Matunga Sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 5</td>
<td>Dadar Shahu Nagar Vinoba Bhave Nagar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Eastern Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 6</td>
<td>Chembur R.C.F. Tilak Nagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 7</td>
<td>Ghatkopar Parksite Kanjur Marg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Western Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 8</td>
<td>Vakola B.K.C. Sahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 9</td>
<td>Khar D.N. Nagar Bandra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 10</td>
<td>Meghwadi Sainaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Northern Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 11</td>
<td>Goregaon Malwani Borivali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 12</td>
<td>Dindoshi Kasturba Marg Vanrai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 4.6 : Profile of Mumbai Police Stations
4.6 Functioning of Mumbai Police Stations

Police station is the smallest administrative unit of the police department recognized by the law. The average strength of the police station in Mumbai is about 25 officers and 200-250 policemen. For administrative convenience, better policing and convenience of the public, it is further divided into certain number of police beats or outposts. A police beat is the smallest functional unit of the police. Generally, there are four to five beats in every police station. Each beat is headed by an officer of the rank of API or PSI. The allocated staff is normally 8-10 policemen including ASI, HC and PC.

4.6.1 Structural Set up of a Police Station

1. Senior Inspector who is overall in charge of the police station
2. Inspector - Administration
3. Inspector - Investigation
4. Inspector – Prevention of crime
5. Inspector - Community Policing
6. Detection officer (ASI, SI)
7. Externment officer
8. Beat officers
9. Station house officers
10. Wireless mobile in charge.
11. In charge of staff
12. Other staff and special writer.

The present functioning of the police stations is as per the recommendations of Mickinsey report.
4.6.2 Duties and Responsibilities of the Police Staff at Police Station

Senior inspector is overall in charge of the police station, who covers over a population of 5-6 lakhs in the city. His main function is to coordinate the functioning of all officers and policemen at the police station level. Inspector (administration) is in charge of deployment of daily duties of officers and policemen at the police station, disbursement of salary, accounts keeping, arms license, stores, arms and ammunitions, programme license etc. Inspector (investigation) supervises the work done by duty officers, checking of daily papers, maintenance of crime records etc. Inspector (prevention) is in charge of security arrangement of programmes, sensitive festivals, industrial unrest and law and order situation. He heads the exterment staff. They check the potential criminals Inspector (Community policing) is in charge of hotel licenses, programmes or other public functions, grievances of public against police station staff. He contributes to police welfare activities and holds public meeting like Mohalla Ekta committee, senior citizen meetings etc. Detection officers deal with serious and complicated issues. They create information network in the city and generally work in pain clothes. Beat officers are expected to reach the public in nook and corner. They endeavor to resolve the local disputes, recurring problems at local level. They are expected to liaison with public coming from all walks of life and maintain a penetration rapport. Station house officers keep daily report of each and every incident. The job profile of this officer calls for patience, endurance and amicable mindset with the profound knowledge of law. He maintains about 89 registers.

4.7 Conclusion

The researcher has made humble efforts to provide a bird’s eye view of the Mumbai police profile. The information is collected from the direct sources that are office of police commissioner, website of Maharashtra and Mumbai police and the secondary data available in the books. This chapter deals with the organization related
factors designations, hierarchy of positions, duties and responsibilities at a higher level, Police station is the focus of study but the work culture at police station is affected by the office of CP and superiors at different zones. The profile in brief will help the readers to understand the highlights of police organization in Mumbai Metro Region.