

## CHAPTER-III

### THE FIELD

#### 3.0: INTRODUCTION

This chapter is devoted to the field i.e. the Police Commissionerate system, its context and contours. First the evolution of the Police Commissionerate system in India has been examined. Then the need for the introduction of the system in the State of Odisha, specially the twin cities of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar has been analyzed. In this process, a brief profile of these two cities has been provided.

#### 3.1: EVOLUTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONERATE SYSTEM IN INDIA

The Delhi Police Commissionerate is the first to emerge in India breaking away from the past system of police administration at district level. Commissionerate system of policing is such a system, where Police Commissionerate possesses powers of Magistrate with punitive action and become more independent in powers. Later this system was introduced in Kolkata, Mumbai, and Chennai. Now the system has been extended to number of other cities. The Present position is indicated in Table 3.1

**TABLE NO. - 3.1**  
**CITIES WITH POLICE COMMISSIONER SYSTEM - AS ON 31.03.2013**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Cities	Name of the cities
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Cyberabad
2	Gujarat	4	Vododara, Ahmadabad, Rajkot, Surat
3	Haryana	2	Gurgaon, Faridabad
4	Karnataka	4	Bangalore city, Mysore city, Hubli-dharwad City, Mangalore City
5	Kerala	3	Triruvananthapuram, Kochi, Calicut
6	Maharashtra	10	Mumbai. Nasik, Aurangabad city, Sholapur city, Pune, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Nagpur, Amravati, R. Mumbai
7	Tamil Nadu	7	Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy, Tirrunelveli, Chennai Suburban
8	Odisha	2	Bhubaneswar, Cuttack
9	West -Bengal	1	Kolkata
10	Punjab	3	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana
11	NCT Delhi	1	NCT Delhi
12	Rajasthan	2	Jaipur, Jodhpur
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	

Source: BPR &D

### **3.2: FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

The Commissioner of Police has been assigned the following duties and responsibilities making them independent of the administrative machinery.

- Continuous evaluation of emerging issues and formulation of police policy for maintenance of law and order and detection and prevention of Crimes.
- Effective coordination of different wings of the city Police.
- Organization of Community-policing system for building an effective police-public relation mechanism for prevention and detection of crimes and for maintenance of law and order etc.
- Organization and implementation of Policing Beats, patrols and surveillance.
- Building and updating crime and criminal system.
- Ensuring internal vigilance to enforce code of Conduct.
- Arranging regular on the job training course, their progress and the impact.
- To keep all members of city police in a state of high efficiency and morale.
- Building effective intelligence mechanism to monitor and control communal, terrorist and subversive activities.

### **3.3: PROFILE OF POLICE COMMISSIONERATE IN ODISHA**

The Odisha Urban Police Act, 2003 (Odisha Act 8 of 2007) was enacted by the Legislature of the State of Odisha in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India and was assented to by the President on the 24th September 2007 to provide reorganization and regulation of police in certain Urban Areas of the State. The Commissionerate came into effect from 1-1-2008.

### **3.4: ORGANISATION OF COMMISSIONERATE POLICE**

The total strength of Commissionerate police as on January 1, 2012 was 6,560 for a total population of 15, 40, 974 in twin cities having a ratio 1: 235of police personnel to the population. The total non-gazetted staff of twin city police Commissionerate amounted to 3,522 in the civil police and 2,892 in the armed police totaling 6414 which is 98% of the total strength.

### **3.5: MISSION STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONERATE POLICE**

The Commissionerate police will-

- Remain committed to maintenance of law & order, prevention & detection of crime, maintenance & promotion of communal/ societal harmony
- Strive to ensure discipline on public roads and effective traffic management with a view to facilitate smooth flow of traffic and reduction of road accidents.
- Strive to be people-friendly and remain committed to the service of all sections of the society, particularly the weak and indigent, women and children, senior citizens and juveniles, downtrodden and marginalized.
- Strive to uphold the highest degree of personal integrity, foster a corruption-free police administration and instill transparency in functioning.
- Shall continuously attempt to enhance our professional capabilities and infuse scientific processes with a view to expedition and better service delivery.
- Will remain committed to the welfare of all police men and their family members.

### **3.6: JURISDICTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERATE**

The research is based on a case study of the training of non gazetted police personnel of. The universe of the study, i.e. Commissionerate Police in Odisha has been chosen because the twin city of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack offers a uniqueness of features which makes policing in the area a gigantic task. The focus of study on Bhubaneswar has been influenced by the capital status of the city (being the capital of Odisha) and Cuttack a thousand years old millennium city, which not only defines the parameters of police work but entails a peculiar political and economic power structure sufficient to put unwieldy demands on police functioning. Bhubaneswar-Cuttack always has been strategic from policing point of view.

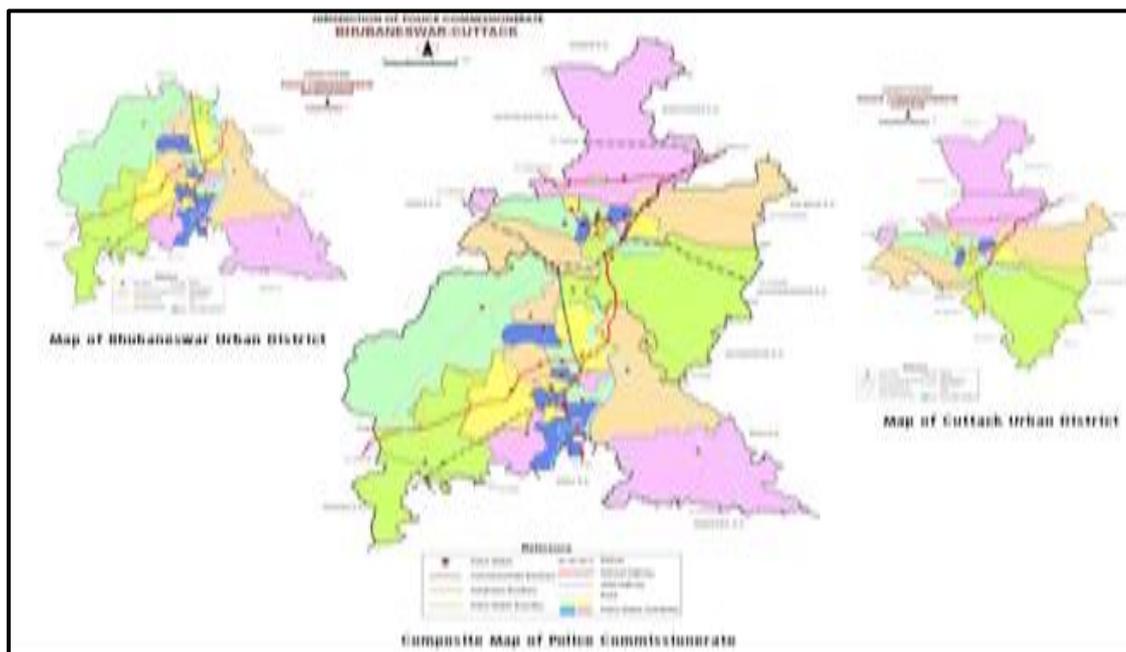


Fig. 3.1 Jurisdiction of Commissionerate Police

Territorially, twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack come under the police Commissionerate which has been divided into two parts known as Urban Police Districts (U.P.D.), each one headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Deputy Police Commissioners of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack shall exercise and perform the powers and duties of an Executive Magistrate in respect of Bhubaneswar & Cuttack Urban Police districts respectively under the provisions of the Code, subject to the general control of the Police Commissioner.

Each district is divided into six subdivisions headed by an officer designated as Assistant Commissioner of Police. The creation of a sub-division depends upon the density of population, its character and importance. Generally, a sub-division covers two to four police stations in its jurisdiction and a police station under its jurisdiction has a population of about thirty thousand to thirty eighty thousand. The strength may increase or decrease depending upon its nature, density and importance. A police station is headed by a senior inspector of police having wide experience of maintenance of law and order, prevention, detection and investigation of crime. The Police station, generally covers an area ranging from ten to sixteen sq. km, each police station is further divided into eight to sixteen beats. An Assistant Sub-Inspector or Havildar generally heads the beats supported by constables. The Table -3.2 & Table -3.3 mention the Subdivisions and their jurisdiction

under U.P.D. Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.

**TABLE NO. - 3.2**  
**SUBDIVISIONS AND THEIR JURISDICTION UNDER U.P.D., BHUBANESWAR**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Subdivision No.</b>	<b>Police Station(P.S) under its jurisdiction</b>
1	I	1.Capital,2.Kharvela Nagar,3.Mahila
2	II	1.Lingaraj,2.Airfield
3	III	1.Jatni,2.Khandagiri,3.Spl.Energy
4	IV	1.Badagada,2.Laxmisagar,3.Balipatna.4.Balianta
5	V	1.Nayapalli,2.Mancheswar,3.Sahidnagar
6	VI	1.Chandaka,2.Nandankanan,3.Infocity,4.Chandrasekhar pur

Source: Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack

**TABLE NO.-3.3**  
**SUBDIVISIONS AND THEIR JURISDICTION UNDER U.P.D., CUTTACK**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Subdivision No.</b>	<b>Police Stations (P.S) under its jurisdiction</b>
1	I	1.Choudwar,2.Jagatpur,3.Chauliaganj,4.Malgodown
2	II	1.Mangalabag,2.Cantonment,3.Darghabazar,4.Mahila
3	III	1.Lalbag,2.Bidanasi,3.Marketnagar
4	IV	1.Sadar,2.Barang,3.Special Energy, 4.Kandarpur
5	V	Not specified
6	VI	1.Badambadi,2.Madhupatna,3.Purighat

Source: Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack

### 3.7: DISTINCT FEATURES OF BHUBANESWAR CITY

It is the capital city of Odisha having rich cultural and architectural heritage. It is a tourist centre as it has Hindu, Buddhist and Jain shrines and becomes the main contact point for the Golden triangle including Konark and Puri. It is emerging as a first growing trade and commerce centre, besides being the Headquarters of many Public and Private sector industrial houses. It is gaining prominence as an IT and Knowledge hub because of its infrastructural facilities and Rail, Road and Air connectivity. The Tables 3.4 and 3.5, depict the demographic and literacy profile of Bhubaneswar city with a projection for 2030 explaining its exponential growth.

**TABLE NO.-3.4  
PROFILE OF BHUBANESWAR CITY**

<b>Bhubaneswar Metropolitan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
population	881,988	468,302	413,686
Literates	746,162	407,910	338,252
Children(0-6)	79,706	41,875	37,831
Average Literacy (%)	93.00	95.66	90.00
Sex Ratio	883		
Child Ratio	903		

**TABLE NO. -3.5  
POPULATION GROWTH AND DENSITY OF BHUBANESWAR CITY**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Area (Km X Km)</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage of Growth</b>	<b>Density per Km X Km</b>
1951	25.90	16,512	131.41	638
1961	50.25	38,211	176.07	760
1971	65.03	1,05,491	107.80	1622
1981	92.91	2,19,211	87.74	2359
1991	124.74	4,11,542	57.45	3299
2001	135.74	6,48,032		4800
2010		12,00,000		7500
2030		20,00,000		14000

Source: Census of India-2011 and projection for 2030

### 3.8: DISTINCT FEATURES OF CUTTACK CITY

It is the former Capital city of Odisha and is almost thousand years old. It is located at a distance of 28 kilometers from Bhubaneswar. Being surrounded by two rivers namely Mahanadi and Kathajodi, the city is known for being a trade centre, educational hub and for its rich arts and cultural heritage. It has industries under the Choudwar and jagatpur areas. It has religious shrines of different faiths and known for various festivities. It has many research institutes of National repute. It has well developed sports facilities and having good rail and road connectivity. Table 3.6, provides the demographic and literacy profile of the Cuttack city.

**TABLE NO. -3.6**  
**PROFILE OF CUTTACK CITY**

Cuttack Municipality	Total	Male	Female
Population	658,986	331,246	327,740
Literates	550,935	295,792	255,143
Children(0-6)	53,760	28,089	25,671
Average Literacy (%)	91.03	97.57	84.47
Sex Ratio	989		
Child Sex Ratio	914		

Source: Census of India-2011

Currently, the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack Urban Complex has expanded comprising the two major urban centers namely Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, and few Class II and Class III towns namely Khurda, Jatni and Choudwar. The total planning area stretches over an area of 720 sq. km. with a total population of 1.58 million (Census, 2011).

This bit of information has been projected in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) prepared by Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the Millennium City. According to the report, the Cuttack Development Plan Area (CDPA) under the CDP would include Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC), Choudwar Municipality and CDPA Rural. Around 60 villages would be merged with the new city. The projected population of Cuttack city in 2030 has been pegged at 11.15 lakh around the same time, the population of Choudwar

Municipality is expected to reach around 1.25 lakh while CDPA rural is likely to touch 2.6 lakh.

A feature that makes policing in the Commissionerate distinct from other cities is the fact that twin city is not just one city, as has been aptly observed, Twin city has two cities growing within side by side. There exists a gaping chasm between the quality of life of the citizens of twin-city living in privileged areas and those in deprived areas. The deprived areas are consequently becoming the breeding places for ill-health, poverty and delinquency. Managing such a large population is a stupendous task in itself, especially when the strength of the police is in no way commensurate with the population growth rate. Even though, it has been pointed out that the police strength in the capital is the largest in the State the statistics reveal that Commissionerate police actually has less than 6,600 police persons for almost fifteen lakh people. The increasing migration into the city, with official figures of floating population touching 1 lakh has also exacerbated the problem of the city. Due to incessant rise in Per Capita Income of the twin cities which is Rs. 41,432 as compared to 35,993 at the national level and Rs 26,900 at the State level, the economic development of the people has obviously improved. But the economic prosperity is only dubious as this has widened the gap between the haves and have-nots in twin-city.

There is a striking coexistence of the old and new, developed and the underdeveloped, rich and poor or as F.W. Riggs has put it, the simultaneous presence of features of heterogeneity, overlapping and formalism. This has definite implications for the law and order situation and subsequently for policing in the twin city.

### **3.9: THE CHANGING CRIME SCENERIO**

Over the past few years twin city of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack has earned the notoriety of being the state's crime capital. The Table - 3.7 depicts the crime figures for the period 2007 to 2011.

**TABLE NO. - 3.7**  
**COMPARATIVE CRIME FIGURES UNDER 10 MAJOR HEADS**

Heads of Crime	Year- 2007	Year- 2008	Year- 2009	Year-2010	Year -2011
Murder	53	65	51	63	61
Dacoity	31	47	49	36	30
Robbery	220	172	155	119	130
Burglary	537	472	391	387	316
Theft	1773	1797	1593	1663	1703
Swindling	399	294	154	134	164
Rioting	81	95	91	82	68
Rape	50	54	46	60	54
Motor Vehicle Cases	855	818	918	929	936
Miscellaneous Cases	3418	2822	3487	3344	3306
<b>Total</b>	<b>7417</b>	<b>6636</b>	<b>6935</b>	<b>6817</b>	<b>6765</b>

Source: Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack

Further, with expanding roads and vehicles, the twin cities face traffic snags and road accidents and parking congestions. Table- 3.8 indicates the road accident figure for the period 2009-2011.

**TABLE NO.-3.8**  
**COMPARATIVE ACCIDENT FIGURES OF POLICE**  
**COMMISSIONERATE, BHUBANESWAR-CUTTACK: 2009-2011**

Heads	2009	2010			2011		
	Police Comm.*	BBSR. U.P.D.	CTC. U.P.D.	Police Comm.*	BBSR. U.P.D.	CTC. U.P.D.	Police Comm.*
No.of Cases	918	617	312	929	599	337	936
Casualty	274	190	109	299	185	100	285
Injury	785	553	210	763	557	279	836

Source: Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack

\*Commissionerate

### **3.10: SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF POLICE IN TWIN CITY**

#### **a) Community Policing**

The crux of effective policing is supportive of police-community interaction. The Commissionerate police have initiated innumerable measures to involve the people into police work. This is the reason that community policing can be called a peculiar feature of policing in the capital. According to an Assistant Commissioner of Police interviewed by the investigator, the police are slowly beginning to realize that policing does not mean apprehension and punishment of around 5 percent alleged deviants or criminals, it means involvement of the rest of the 95 percent of population in crime fighting activities. Community policing has thus become one of the unique features of the Commissionerate Police. The number of programmes in this direction is peculiar to Commissionerate police and can not be found in the same measure and depth anywhere in the state. The community policing initiatives undertaken by the Police Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack are a breakthrough in bridging the gap between the police and the people. However success of the programmes depends on the morale of the police officers themselves in gaining the confidence of the people at large. More so, people's participation is also a very important prerequisite in making these efforts effective. The following are some of the programmes launched by the Police Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack:

Police Public Interface is an initiative to improve contact with members of the public in the twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. The meetings have generated a positive response from the office bearers of Residents Associations and Local development organizations and the local residents in general. Such interaction provides the Commissioner of Police with a platform to communicate with the people and the citizens also get a chance to voice their grievances as well as make the police aware about the day to day affairs of the area including law and order, traffic management, security issues and so on.

The Police Commissionerate of the twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack has introduced a few community policing initiatives to provide enhanced services to the people. In this regard, it must also be taken into account that the programmes

are praiseworthy and can reduce the social distance between the police and the public. It will also help the police shed inhibitions and become more people-friendly. A positive response from the common people can strengthen the ties between the police and the public. However, there are other issues which too, if addressed can help the police to become more transparent and accountable to the public. As already suggested, more people-friendly initiatives by the Police Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack through large scale people's participation can make community policing a reality and can act as an effective Commissionerate of Police model to other cities in India.

#### **b) Special Police Officers**

By virtue of powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Police U/s 13 of Odisha Urban Police (OUP) Act, 2003, nineteen Special Police Officers (SPOs) have been appointed on honorary basis. They share the same powers, privileges and immunities and are liable to perform the same duties and responsibilities as an ordinary police officer. The main responsibilities of the SPOs are: (1) to promote public order and create a feeling of security in the community, (2) help people in distress or in danger of physical harm or injury, (3) collect information relating to crime, public peace, law and order and share it with the officers of the local police station, (5) perform evening/night patrolling in association with regular police officers, (6) assist the police in traffic management in their jurisdiction, (7) provide assistance to victims of road accidents, women, children and (8) interact regularly with the inspector in charge of the local police stations within his jurisdiction area.

#### **c) Senior Citizens Security Cells**

With the aim to coordinate the safety and security of senior citizens and sensitize them about personal security, Senior Citizens Security Cells (SCSC) have been started at Capital, Nayapalli, Kharavelnagar, Chandrasekharpur and Shahidnagar Police Stations of Bhubaneswar; Chauliaganj, Markatnagar, Bidanasi and Lalbag Police Stations of Cuttack Urban Police District. Each cell is headed by an officer of the rank of Sub- Inspector of Police designated as the Nodal Officer, assisted in the discharge of his duties by a constable. The Inspector In-charge of the Police

Station supervises the functioning of the cell and is monitored by the office of the Commissionerate Head Quarters, Bhubaneswar. Senior Citizens who are of the age of 60 or above are eligible to register with the SCSC. Nodal officer has been suggested to visit the registered senior citizens every fortnight and advice them security measures. A Telephone Directory containing all emergency numbers have also been provided to the registered senior citizens. The Nodal officers are also responsible to keep records of the identity of domestic helps and tenants (if any) of the senior citizens.

#### **d) Special Police Stations (Energy)**

Consequent upon power sector reforms privatizing the power distribution systems two special police stations (Energy) have been established with their headquarters at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (each), having territorial Jurisdiction of Revenue District Khurda and Cuttack respectively. Their primary duty is to prevent and check theft of electricity. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause(s) of section 2 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) , the State Government has declared places of special Police Stations for the purpose of registration, investigation, charge sheeting etc. of the offences punishable under the Electricity Act,2003 ( 36 of 2003) and other laws. The officer –In- Charge and the other Police Officers, not below rank of Sub Inspector of Police, posted in these Special Police Stations are hereby authorized by the Government under section 151 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to file the complaints in writing in the courts for the offences punishable under the Act and committed within the territorial jurisdiction of their police stations.

#### **e) Beat Policing**

Very recently beat policing system has been introduced under Commissionerate Police. As per norms there will be 6 beats under each police station and one power bike in each beat. There are 30 beats functioning as of now. The purpose of beat patrolling is to make easy Police Control Room patrolling. It will also keep watch and ward on buildings under construction, vacated multi-

storied buildings, residence of senior citizens and jewelry shops in night particularly to follow and chase the chain snatchers in the twin cities.

### **3.11 MAHILA POLICE STATIONS**

The following instructions are issued with a view to bringing uniformity in the composition, jurisdiction and responsibility of the newly functional Mahila police station in the State i.e. at Bhubaneswar.

The jurisdiction of the above mentioned Mahila police station will be Co-terminous with the jurisdiction of all the police stations of the District concerned. The Assistant Commissioner of Police of the sub division is the immediate supervising officer of the Mahila police station. The concerned Deputy Commissioner of Police is in over all charge of discipline and supervisory control of the police station staff.

The duties include registration, investigation and enquiry into cases related to women and children; such as cases of dowry torture and death, cases of non-dowry torture, cases of kidnapping/abduction and rapes, cases of eve teasing and outraging the modesty of women, inquiry into all petitions filed by women or on behalf of women, family counseling and other policing assignments.

### **3.12: ROLE PROFILE OF NON-GAZETTED POLICE PERSONNEL CONSTABLES AND HAVILDARS**

It can be shown under the following heads with details of functions covered.

- ✓ **Crime Prevention tasks including** Beat Patrolling, Picketing and Nakabandi, Surveying and Topography of the Beat, Collecting Intelligence of the Beat, Maintaining Beat Books, Watching and Shadowing Suspects, Supervising Check post (Constable), Establishing Rapport with Informants, Visiting Restaurants, Bars, Discos, Cinemas, Clubs for checking .
- ✓ **Crime Investigation Tasks including** Assisting Investing Officers in Making Arrests, Searches and Seizures, Assisting in Conducting raids, Preserving the Scene of Crime, Taking Finger Prints, Foot Prints, Gathering and Documenting Exhibits, Taking Statements, Establishing Rapport with Witnesses, Interacting with victims, Questioning or

Interrogating the Suspects, Maintaining checklists on Investigation, Verifying the Antecedents of Accused, Organizing Identification Parade, Assisting the Seniors with Post-mortem work, Preparing files, Dealing with Seized Property, Writing Case Diaries, Pocket Books and crime Note Books, Interviewing Prisoners

- ✓ **Tasks related with Court Work including** obtaining and executing Warrants, Serving Summons, Escorting Prisoners and Under-trials, Attending Court Proceedings, Visit Prisoners, Arranging Transport, and Presenting Evidence at Court
- ✓ **Tasks at the Police Station including** Maintaining Police station Records and Registers, Maintaining Malkhana and Dak Book, Writing Daily Dairy or Roznamcha, Formulating History Sheets, Filling Servant Verification Forms, Handling Distress Cells Related to Minor Crimes, Writing Reports, Sentry Duty at Police Station Lock-up, Assisting Duty Officers (Constables), Performing Duty officer's tasks (Havildar), Assisting as Reader to Inspector In Charge (Havildar) and Typing.
- ✓ **VIP Security Tasks including** Collecting Intelligence on Threat Perception, Guard and Sentry Duties, Searching and Frisking, Conducting Security Checks on Visitors, Vehicles, and Parcels etc. Coming into VVIP's Residences, Assisting and Escorting VIPs and briefing supervisors.
- ✓ **Maintenance of Law and Order including** Attending Bazaars, Fairs and Public Order Events, Apprehending Criminals, Managing Rallies, Protest Marches and Processions, Controlling Crowds, Dispersing Mobs, Operating Wireless Sets, Interacting with Other Government and Outside Agencies, Responding to calls through Police Control Room Vans and Performing Election Duties at National, State, District and College level.
- ✓ **Traffic Control including** Managing Traffic at Congested Points, Questioning Traffic Violators, Helping the victims of Road Accidents, Attending Medico-Legal Cases at Hospitals, Routine Hospital Duties in Connection with Accident Cases, License Checking.
- ✓ **Emergency Tasks** including Evacuating people from places of Mishap, Arranging Food and Shelter during Droughts and Floods, Preventing the

Spread of Fire, Gas Explosions and Chemical Spillages at the time of Calamities, Providing First-Aid to the Victims of Calamities and Escorting Vehicles Carrying Government Treasure or valuables.

- ✓ **Miscellaneous Tasks including** Ceremonial and Tactical Guard Duties, Procuring Clothing and Other Material for the Stores, Maintaining Vehicles and Spares, Feeding Data in the Computer, Driving, Arms Cleaning and Maintenance, Messenger Duties, Claiming Expenses, Making Appointments, Interacting with Media, Working at the De-addiction Centers and Juvenile Camps, Attending Telephone Calls, Coordinating the Activities of Junior Police Officers (Havildar), Attending Lectures/Training Courses and Mortuary Duties.

### **ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS**

It can be shown under following heads with details of Functions

- ✓ **Crime Prevention Tasks including** Collecting Criminal Intelligence, Making Enquiries, Searching people/ Vehicle/Premises, Apprehending Criminals, Inspecting Outposts and Managing Police Posts.
- ✓ **Crime Investigation Tasks including** Making Arrests, Searches, Seizures, Conducting Raids, Supervising the Scene of Crime, Investigating Murder Cases (Inspectors), Photographing the crime site, Preparing Cases/Dossiers, Organizing and Planning Operations, Writing First Information Reports, Releasing Criminals on Bond or Bail, Requesting for material required for Investigation, Sending Exhibits/Specimens for Examination, Holding Inquests, Establishing Rapport with the victims, Suspects and Informants, Questioning or Interrogating the Accused, Interviewing Prisoners, Issuing Warrants, Taking Statements, Organizing and Supervising Identification Parades, Issuing Information Sheets/Hue and Cry Notices, Portrait Making and Making Challans.
- ✓ **Tasks at Police Station including** Managing the police station, Inspecting The police Station, Maintaining Records, Looking into cases of illegal Dowry Demands, Martial Disputes, Property Crime, Enquiring into Complaints of all types, Responding to Distress Calls, Supervising the

Subordinate Staff/Liaison Work, Briefing the Staff on Day-to-Day Work, Acquainting the Staff Regarding Innovations in Crime Detection, Releasing Vehicles and Case Property, Directing for free Registration of Cases, Reporting to the Seniors and Making Observations.

- ✓ **VIP Security including** Collecting Intelligence on Threat Perception, Supervising Security Arrangements, Giving Commandos to the Subordinates, Acting as Security Officer with VVIPs, Managing Bomb Scare Threats, Checking Passports, visas and other Necessary Documents at Airport, Organizing and Supervising Arrangements for Movement of Arrival and Departure of the Governor, Chief Minister and Other VVIPs at the Airport, Monitoring the cases of Forgery of Passport and Other Necessary Documents and Undertaking Anti-sabotage Checking.
- ✓ **Maintenance of Law and Order including** Managing Rallies, Protest Marches and Processions, Dispersing Unlawful Assemblies, Organizing Operations in Narcotics Control, Liaising and Giving Advice to the public, interacting with other Government and outside Agencies, Supervising the Police Control Room Vans and Undertaking Anti-land Grabbing Operations.
- ✓ **Tasks Related to Traffic Management including** Supervising Traffic Control Arrangements, Cutting Challans, Interacting with Traffic Violators, Preventing Traffic Chaos, Handling Road Accidents, Providing First Aid and Ambulance Facilities, Dealing with Night Fatalities, Educating Children and Drivers on Road safety and Attending Hospitals
- ✓ **Tasks related to Court Work including** Issuing Summons, Attending Court Proceedings, Recording Court Proceedings, and Maintaining Files on Evidences Presented in Court, Attending Prisons, and Processing Prisoners.
- ✓ **Miscellaneous Tasks including** Listening to the Grievances of Subordinate staff, Responding to Parliamentary Questions, References from Central Government, Other Government Bodies and Outside Agencies, Imparting Training, Supervising Recruitment, Supervising the Vigilance Cell, Mediating in Cases of Disputes, Boosting the Morale of Subordinates, Coordinating Activities at De-addiction Camps and Juvenile

Homes, Systematizing and Collating Crime-related Statistics, Looking into Trafficking of Counterfeit Notes, Computer Operation, Procuring Arms and Ammunition, Supervising Activities at Places of Mishap, Accident, Natural Calamity and Organizing Food, Shelter and Medical Aid for Victims at Mishap Site.

**DEPUTY SUBEDAR, HAVILDAR MAJOR, NAIK, LANCE NAIK, SEPOYS OF ARMED POLICE**

- ✓ Deputy Subedars is the platoon commander/platoon leader. His main duties are to lead the platoon and remain in charge of the platoon, look after the welfare of the force under him and intimate day to day deployment of the platoon to his coy-commander. One of the Deputy Subedars is also ordered to look after the Quarter Master Section of the Battalion. He is responsible for receipt and issue of clothing, Government properties, Arms and Ammunitions, Equipments & tent age.
- ✓ Havildar Major:- He is the senior non-commissioned officer of the company and on fall the responsibility of setting good example to the non-commissioned officers and men of his company in all matters of discipline, dress, appearance and he is the 2<sup>nd</sup> In charge of the platoon. He looks after drill of the platoon as well as welfare, takes the roll call of the force and interacts with the force of the platoon regarding their difficulties etc. Apart from the Havildar Major of specific category perform the specific task assigned to them in such category.
- ✓ Naik:-He is 2<sup>nd</sup> In charge of the Section and assists Havildar in all respects (Three Naiks in a platoon).Presently the post of Naik has been abolished and the duties of Naiks are being performed by Lance Naiks.
- ✓ Lance Naik (LNK):-He is the assisting rank of the Havildar of the Section.(Three LNKs in a platoon)
- ✓ Sepoys:- There are 30 sepoy in platoon strength. Their main duties are to perform duty as per the orders, deal with the public during law and order. Traffic operations and other duties such as Guard & escort, Security of the Vital installations, VIP & VVIPS, various nature of duties as and when assigned to them.

**DRAUGHTSMAN & DRILL SUB INSPECTORS, HAVILDAR, CONSTABLES / SEPOYS, ASSISTANTDRIVER AND ASSISTANT ARMOURER AT UP&TTI**

- ✓ Draughtsman Sub Inspector, including imparting training an Basic Traffic Signals, engineering & building section , Building matters, Land matters, Maintenance of building, Geometrical designs and road safety signal of Traffic, Other training programmes related to traffic.
- ✓ Drill Sub Inspector including Supervising the work of Havildar and Constables, Looking after the physical training of the trainees, Maintains discipline among the trainees and staff, Maintains cleanliness in the field and barrack areas, Works as the communicator between the subordinate and superiors.
- ✓ Havildar including imparting physical training to the trainees, Maintains discipline among the trainees, Looks after the welfare & mess etc. of the trainees, Works as the team leader of force.
- ✓ Constables/Sepoysincluding Watch and Ward duty, assisting the trainers in the process of training and other official assistance.
- ✓ Assistant Driverincluding driving and maintenance of vehicles.
- ✓ Assistant Armourerincluding keeping and maintaining the arms & ammunitions, issuing and receiving the arms and ammunitions, maintaining the related register, assisting in the range course of the trainees.

**3.13: CHAPTER SUMMARY**

In this chapter the brief profile of the twin cities, as they have grown exponentially providing new challenges for the police administration, is given. The genesis, organization structure of the Police Commissionerate, Odisha finds place. The job description of the Non-Gazetted police personnel, who are the focused group for this study, has been detailed out. This provides the basis for training need analysis which is attempted along with the training design and process in the next chapter.

