

Chapter 2

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE OF THE POLICE

- 2.1 History of police at global scenario
- 2.2 Indian Police; History and Structure
- 2.3 Gujarat Police at a Glance



CHAPTER – 2

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE OF THE POLICE:

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter discusses outlines Organizational Profile of the Police Force in detail. The chapter is divided into four sections. In first section police history at global level is discussed which includes USA, UK, China, etc. In the second section Police Structure and History in the Indian context is discussed followed by third section related to History and Structure of Gujarat Police. In the fourth section the role and responsibilities of police has been discussed followed by conclusion.

—

2.1. HISTORY OF POLICE FORCE AT GLOBAL SCENARIO

In most Western police forces, perhaps the most significant division is between preventive (uniformed) police and detectives. The terminology varies from country to country. Police functions include protecting life and property, enforcing criminal law, criminal investigations, regulating traffic, crowd control, and other public safety duties.

Police forces are often defined as being separate from military or other organizations involved in the defence of the state against foreign aggressors. The police are a constituted body of persons empowered by the state to enforce the law, protect property, and limit civil disorder. Their powers include the legitimized use of force. The term is most commonly associated with police services of a state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility.

Policing has included an array of activities in different situations, but the predominant ones are concerned with the preservation of order. Police forces are usually organized and funded by some level of government. The level of government responsible for policing varies from place to place, and may be at the national, regional or local level. In some places there may be multiple police forces operating

in the same area, with each one having jurisdiction according to the type of crime or other circumstances. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, in some societies, these developed within the context of maintaining the class system and the protection of private property.

Members in the police may be referred to as police officers, troopers, sheriffs, constables, rangers, peace officers or civic/civil guards. Police of the Soviet-era Eastern Europe were (or are, in some cases, like in the Russian Federation) called the *militsiya*. The Irish police are called the *Garda Síochána* ("guardians of the peace"). The first, evidence of the word police in English (c.1530), come from Middle French police, in turn from Latin *politia*, which is the Latinisation of the Greek *πολιτεία* (*politeia*), "citizenship, administration, civil polity" and that from *πόλις* (*polis*), "city". In ancient Greece the term *πολισός* (*polissoos*), referred to a person who was "guarding a city". This term comes from *polis* + the verb *σώζω* (*sōizō*), "I save, I keep".

2.1.1. Ancient China: Police History

Law enforcement in Ancient China was carried out by "prefects". The notion of a "prefect" in China has existed for thousands of years. The prefecture system developed in both the Chu and Jin kingdoms of the Spring and Autumn period. In Jin, dozens of prefects were spread across the state, each having limited authority and employment period. Some prefects were responsible for handling investigations, much like modern police detectives.

In Ancient China, prefects were government officials appointed by local magistrates, who reported to higher authorities such as governors, who in turn were appointed by the head of the state, usually the Emperor of the dynasty. Law enforcement in Ancient China was also relatively progressive, allowing for female prefects, e.g. Lady Qu of Wuding who served between 1531-ca. 1557. Eventually the concept of the "prefecture system" spread to other cultures such as Korea and Japan.

2.1.2. Ancient Greece: Police History

In Ancient Greece, publicly owned slaves were used by magistrates as police. In Athens, a group of 300 Scythian slaves (the αβδοχοι, "rod-bearers") was used to guard public meetings to keep order and for crowd control, and also assisted in dealing with criminals, handling prisoners, and making arrests.

2.1.3. Roman Empire: Police History

In the Empire mostly, the Army, rather than a dedicated police organization, provided security. Local watchmen were hired by cities to provide some extra security. Magistrates such as procurators, fiscal and quaestors investigated crimes. --

Under the reign of Augustus, when the population had grown to almost one million inhabitants, 14 wards were created; the wards were protected by seven squads of 1,000 men called "vigiles", who acted as firemen and night watchmen. Their duties included apprehending thieves and robbers and capturing runaway slaves.

2.1.4. Spain: Police History

Modern police in Europe has a precedent in the Hermandades, or "brotherhoods", peacekeeping associations of armed individuals, a characteristic of municipal life in medieval Spain, especially in Castile. As medieval Spanish kings often could not offer adequate protection, protective municipal leagues began to emerge in the 12th century against bandits and other rural criminals, and against the lawless nobility or to support one or another claimant to the crown.

These organizations were intended to be temporary, but became a long-standing fixture of Spain. The first recorded case of the formation of a hermandad occurred when the towns and the peasantry of the North united to police the pilgrim road to Santiago de Compostela in Galicia, and protect the pilgrims against robber knights. In one of their first acts after the war of succession, Ferdinand and Isabella established the centrally organized and efficient Holy Brotherhood (Santa

Hernandad) as a national police force. The original brotherhoods continued to serve as modest local police units until their final suppression in 1835.

2.1.5. France: Police History

The Gendarmerie is the direct descendant of the Marshalcy of the ancient regime, more commonly known by its French title, the Maréchaussée. During the Middle Ages, there were two Grand Officers of the Kingdom of France with police responsibilities: the Marshal of France and the Constable of France. The military policing responsibilities of the Marshal of France were delegated to the Marshal's provost, whose force was known as the Marshalcy because its authority ultimately derived from the Marshal. Another organisation, the Constabulary (French: Connétablie), was under the command of the Constable of France. The constabulary was regularised as a military body in 1337. Under King Francis I (who reigned 1515–1547), the Maréchaussée merged with the Constabulary. During the revolutionary period, marshalcy commanders generally placed themselves under the local constitutional authorities. As a result, the Maréchaussée, whose title was associated with the King, was not disbanded but simply renamed gendarmerie nationale in February 1791. Its personnel remained unchanged, and the role remained much as it was. However, from this point, the gendarmerie, unlike the marshalcy, was a fully military force.

The first police force in the modern sense was created by the Government of King Louis XIV in 1667 to police the city of Paris, then the largest city in Europe. The royal edict, registered by the Parliament of Paris on March 15, 1667 created the office of Lieutenant general de police ("lieutenant general of police"), who was to be the Head of the new Paris police force, and defined the task of the police as "ensuring the peace and quiet of the public and of private individuals, purging the city of what may cause disturbances, procuring abundance, and having each and everyone live according to their station and their duties".

This office was first held by Gabriel Nicolas de la Reynie, who had 44 commissaires de police (police commissioners) under his authority. In 1709, these commissioners were assisted by inspecteurs de police (police inspectors). The scheme of the Paris police force was extended to the rest of France by a royal edict of October 1699, resulting in the creation of Lieutenants General of Police in all large French cities and towns.

After the French Revolution, Napoléon I reorganized the police in Paris and other cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants on February 17, 1800 as the Prefecture of Police. On March 12, 1829, a government decree created the first uniformed police in France, known as sergents de ville ("city sergeants"),

2.1.6. Britain and Ireland: Police History

The first use of the word police ("Polles") in English comes from the book "The Second Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England" published in 1642. The Assize of Arms of 1252, which required the appointment of constables to summon men to arms, quell breaches of peace, and to deliver offenders to the sheriffs or reeves, is cited as one of the earliest creation of the English police. The Statute of Winchester of 1285 is also cited as the primary legislation regulating the policing of the country between the Norman Conquest and the Metropolitan Police Act 1829.

In United Kingdom, the development of police forces was much slower than in the rest of Europe. The British police function was historically performed by private watchmen (existing from 1500 on), thief-takers, and so on. In London, night watchmen were the first paid law enforcement body in the country, augmenting the force of unpaid constables. They guarded the streets since 1663. They were later nicknamed 'Charlies', probably after the reigning monarch King Charles II.

In 1737, George II began paying some London and Middlesex watchmen tax moneys, beginning the shift to government control. In 1828, there were privately financed police units in no fewer than 45 parishes within a 10-mile radius of London.

Before the 19th century, the first use of the word "police" recorded in government documents in the United Kingdom was the appointment of Commissioners of Police for Scotland in 1714 and the creation of the Marine Police in 1798 (set up to protect merchandise at the Port of London). This force is still in operation today as part of the Metropolitan Police and is the oldest police force in the world. Even today, many British police forces are referred to officially by the term "Constabulary" rather than "Police".

The first organized police force in Ireland came about through the Peace Preservation Act of 1814, but the Irish Constabulary Act of 1822 marked the true beginning of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The force had been rationalized and reorganized in an 1836 act and the first constabulary code of regulations was published in 1837. The discipline was tough and the pay poor. On September 29, 1829, the Metropolitan Police Act was passed by Parliament, allowing Sir Robert (Bobby) Peel, who introduced the Police Act., to found the London Metropolitan Police. This promoted the preventive role of police as a deterrent to urban crime and disorder.

2.1.7. Canada: Police History

In Canada, the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary was founded in 1729, making it the first police force in present day Canada. It was followed in 1834 by the Toronto police and in 1838 by police forces in Montreal and Quebec City. A national force, the Dominion Police, was founded in 1868. The famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police was founded in 1873.

2.1.8. Australia: Police History

In Australia the first police force having centralized command as well as jurisdiction over an entire colony was the South Australia Police, formed in 1838 under Henry Inman. However, whilst the New South Wales Police Force was established in 1862,

it was made up from a large number of policing and military units operating within the then Colony of New South Wales and traces its links back to the Royal Marines. The passing of the Police Regulation Act of 1862 essentially tightly regulated and centralized all of the police forces operating throughout the Colony of New South Wales.

2.1.9. Brazil: Police History

The first police investigator of Rio de Janeiro was recruited in 1566. By the seventeenth century, most "capitanias" already had local units with law enforcement functions. On July 9, 1775 a Cavalry Regiment was created in Minas Gerais for maintaining law and order. In 1808, the Portuguese royal family relocated to Brazil, due to the French invasion of Portugal. King João VI established the "Intendência Geral de Polícia" (General Police Intendancy) for investigations. He also created a Royal Police Guard for Rio de Janeiro in 1809. In 1831, after independence, each province started organizing its local "military police", with order maintenance tasks. The Federal Railroad Police was created in 1852.

2.1.10. United States: Police History

The United States has a system of policing based on the modern English (British). In 1789 the US Marshals Service was established, followed by other federal services such as the US Parks Police (1791) and US Mint Police (1792). The first city police services were established in Philadelphia in 1751, Richmond, Virginia in 1807, Boston in 1838, and New York in 1845. The US Secret Service was founded in 1865 and was for some time the main investigative body for the federal government. After the civil war, policing became more Para-military in character. In recent years, in addition to federal, state, and local forces, some special districts have been formed to provide extra police protection in designated areas. These districts may be known as neighborhood improvement districts, crime prevention districts, or security districts. There are more than 900,000 sworn law enforcement officers now serving in the United States. [1]

2.2. INDIAN POLICE: HISTORY AND STRUCTURE

The origin of police force in India can be traced to the earliest Vedic period in Indian history. Rig Veda and Atharva Veda mention certain kinds of crimes and punishments known to Vedic India. Manu, the law giver, talks about the art of secret intelligence prevalent in his times for the prevention and detection of crime. In the Lanka band of Valmiki's "Ramayana", there is a graphic description of Dandayudha Dharakas parading the streets of the little kingdom of Ravana when Hanuman was engaged in his espionage. Armed with "lathis" these policemen of the demon king can be well compared with police constables on patrol duty today. Valmiki writes about the crowd and traffic control techniques with skill, as if such organizations were there for long or would have been created if and when required. The Sanskrit dramas like *Mrichhakatikam* by Sudrak and *Shakuntalam* by Kalidas give some very vivid pictures of the police force at work in ancient India during the first few centuries after Christ.

We also have detailed and authentic accounts of police organization and police activities during the Mauryan and Gupta periods of Indian history. Kautilya's Arthashastra written about 310 B.C. is a monumental work, yielding systematic information about investigation patterns, punishment agencies and vice-control devices.

After the decline of the Hindu Kingdoms, the Sultans of Delhi revived and re-established some of the police traditions and functions of ancient Indian state. The *Ain-i-Akbari*, written by Abul Fazal, provides a glimpse into the organization and functioning of the police in those days. The Kotwal was essentially an urban officer, who acted as the chief of the city police. He was a magistrate, a prefect of police and a municipal officer all rolled into one.

When the East India Company took over the reins of administration from the Mughals, the law and order situation was at a very low ebb. They evolved a concrete policy of gradual but piecemeal reforms in the organization and the working of

police machine in India. Notwithstanding the colonial exploitation and all that goes with it, they quite laboriously and ingeniously built over a period of time the superstructure of a modern police force, without much disturbing the indigenous police system. The British policy of gradual and piecemeal reforms was thus characterized by the processes of continuity and change in the evolution of police administration in the company territories.

The Mutiny of 1857 shook the very roots of the administration of law and order in India. The diversity, and inadequacy of the police machine to deal with the increasing problems of violence and disorder made the Imperial Government realize the urgency of a unified and re-organized police system for the entire country. The heavy expenditure involved in maintaining a military like police to prevent disorder and a civil police to detect its signs in advance during and after the 1857 upheaval compelled the government to appoint an All India Police Commission in 1902. The major recommendations of the Commission were incorporated into a Bill, which were more or less on the lines of Madras Act, of 1859. Later on it was passed into a law as Act V of 1902. The basic structure of police organization as provided in the Act has withstood the ravages of time and forms the corner stone of the police administration in India till today.

Another significant landmark in the history of the Indian Police during the British period is the appointment of the Second All India Police Commission 1902-1903. The purpose of appointing the Commission was to study the state of police organization in different provinces of the country and to submit recommendations for making the police force effective in the changed context of Indian politics. It was the first attempt of its kind to screen and revamp police administration in its entirety. A critical look at the police reforms of 1902 would indicate that they were purposefully planned to strengthen the district police and thereby make it serve as a powerful bulwark for the sustenance of the gigantic structure of the empire. Naturally, they ignored some of the very vital aspects of reforms like Indianization of the police force or

decentralization of the organization to enable the meritorious young Indians to occupy positions of authority and responsibility.

Thus, the history of Indian police from the Vedic times to the present day independent India is a story of keeping the machine going rather than getting it really lubricated and refixed, let alone replaced, it has withstood the ravages of the centuries from the ancient to the modern, which in turn, has made the police administration in India. What it is today. The result has been a queer amalgam of mediaeval endurance and British sophistry. The sub-inspector and superintendent of police who have emerged as two key officials in the police bureaucracy are the legacy of by the mediaeval and English periods of Indian history respectively. The police organization at and below the level of the district is essentially Akbar's creation. The Englishmen, for reasons, of their own, merely formalized it in the Police Act of 1861 and dared not disturb it in the interests of imperial expansion and consolidation. The organization and personnel at and above the level of the district was kept non Indian. Even the control mechanism was ungenerously kept in the English hands. Renovations suggested in this complex structure by the police commission of 1902-1903 were in consonance with the policy of keeping the leadership and decision making apparatus under the imperial command. The basic system has persisted through the ages.

During the last eighty years hardly anything concrete has been accomplished in terms of future professional growth. Until the Second World War, the pace of social change and advancement of knowledge, especially in a traditional society like India was so slow, that it could conveniently afford a status-quo oriented police system, geared just to the colonial needs of the eighteenth century. The technical developments in the post war era and independence of the country have, however, radically changed the context. This is why the founding Fathers of the Indian Constitution deemed it proper to leave the law and order machinery to the care of the state leaders to suit local requirements. With this given framework of autonomy, the Constitution has envisaged uniform senior personnel to man and evolve co-

ordinated policies of national importance. The central institutions of technical knowhow and the advisers in the Union Ministry of Home also assist and guide the state police administration. All the Enquiry Commissions appointed by the State Government from time to time would record with disgust the out datedness and the lack of purpose in the police administration in India. The compulsions of democratic system, enjoyment of fundamental rights by the citizens, mass education, spread of political consciousness in rural areas, undue political interference by amateur leaders, growing affluence of the middle class and intense feelings of communalism among urban minorities are some of the reasons that make the police job doubly difficult. In the absence of serious and sustained police research, sometimes rustic solutions are offered and even experimented upon to solve the complex problems of a growing society, which is constantly engaged in modernizing its traditional frame of reference. The sense of history can help to develop insight and future perspective. But this also has its in built limitations and so cannot be retread upon exclusively in the assessment of future needs and demands. In a developing society like that of India where continuity and change are the hallmarks of the evolutionary process, the future history of police administration should tend to shift more towards change than mere continuity, taking, of course, due note of the legacies of the past.

2.2.1. Responsibilities of the Police:

Besides the general responsibilities of maintaining peace and order, the police are entrusted with the task of implementing the Protection of Civil Right Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and the Children's Act. Upholding the dignity of the individual citizens of India by implementing the general and special laws falls within the purview of the police. Gambling, excise offences and public nuisance are sought to be curbed by giving wide powers to the police for ensuring orderly and decent conduct on the part of the members of society. All this is because of the special social responsibilities that the police as a profession are expected to discharge, about which there is tacit recognition but no formal definition.

Besides these, the police have been given wide powers to check white collar crimes. The position of the police in this respect is unique. No other machinery at the disposal of the government has the potential, infrastructure and powers as the police have. The Indian Penal Code and the Prevention of Corruption Act make the police the watchdog for keeping the public life of public servants clean and above board. A heavy responsibility rests on the police on this score. The failure of the police to discharge this task is manifest in the stinking corruption to be met with in all walks of life. The police have not been able to prove equal to the job because of the absence of a reasonable functional autonomy for them, promoted by the distrust in them. As we have noticed, the spectrum of police activities is almost all pervading; but unfortunately the distrust in the police pervades even beyond that. The principle of the special and unique role of the police in the matter of probity in public life is undisputed and given vent to in the concerned legislation.

It is believed, on an average, religious susceptibilities in India are rather incredibly high. The vaguest sorts of rumours have the potential of stirring up not only religious passions but even intra-religious feuds. This makes a mockery of the freedom of religion and worship as enshrined in our Constitution. It is not an exaggeration when we see that the police have come to play the role of a great social force in this fast disintegrating Indian society, to bind a large variety of not exactly consistent cultures and is acting as a centripetal force in the face of co-religious, sectarian and quasi cultural centrifuges. With the advancement of science and technology and all round development, concentration of wealth in a few hands and an ever widening gap between the rich and the poor and having all the tendencies of widening further; spreading materialism and commercialization of the institution of marriage and family have all led to a sort of cult of violence and hatred marked by intolerance of behaviour and suspicion against almost everybody else holding a different belief or opinion. These trends are contrary to the Indian cultural heritage. In this period of transition and turbulence, we have nothing else to hold on to. This vacuum is filled by the police. It thus goes without saying that the success of police lies in proving themselves a deserving substitute for hitherto acting social forces in

this transitional period. For this, the people have to shed their inhibitions in recognizing the police as such; it is only then that the gap between the performance of the police and the expectations of the people will show signs of abridgement. The police themselves have been doing their utmost to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances. It will greatly facilitate their work if the change is recognized by and reflected in the statutes that bind the police.

The freedom of religion and belief can stand on the base of the right to live as also freedom to pursue any lawful occupation, the freedom of movement and the freedom of speech. But to what extent they can exist, in effect, in reality despite being guaranteed under the Constitution of India without a properly oriented police profession is a matter worth consideration. [2]

2.3. GUJARAT POLICE AT A GLANCE

2.3.1. Formation of Gujarat State Police Force:

Gujarat State Police Force is formatted according to Bombay Police Act of 1951 with the acceptance of Gujarat State Law of 1960. These laws are published in the Extra Ordinary Gujarat Class Gazette.

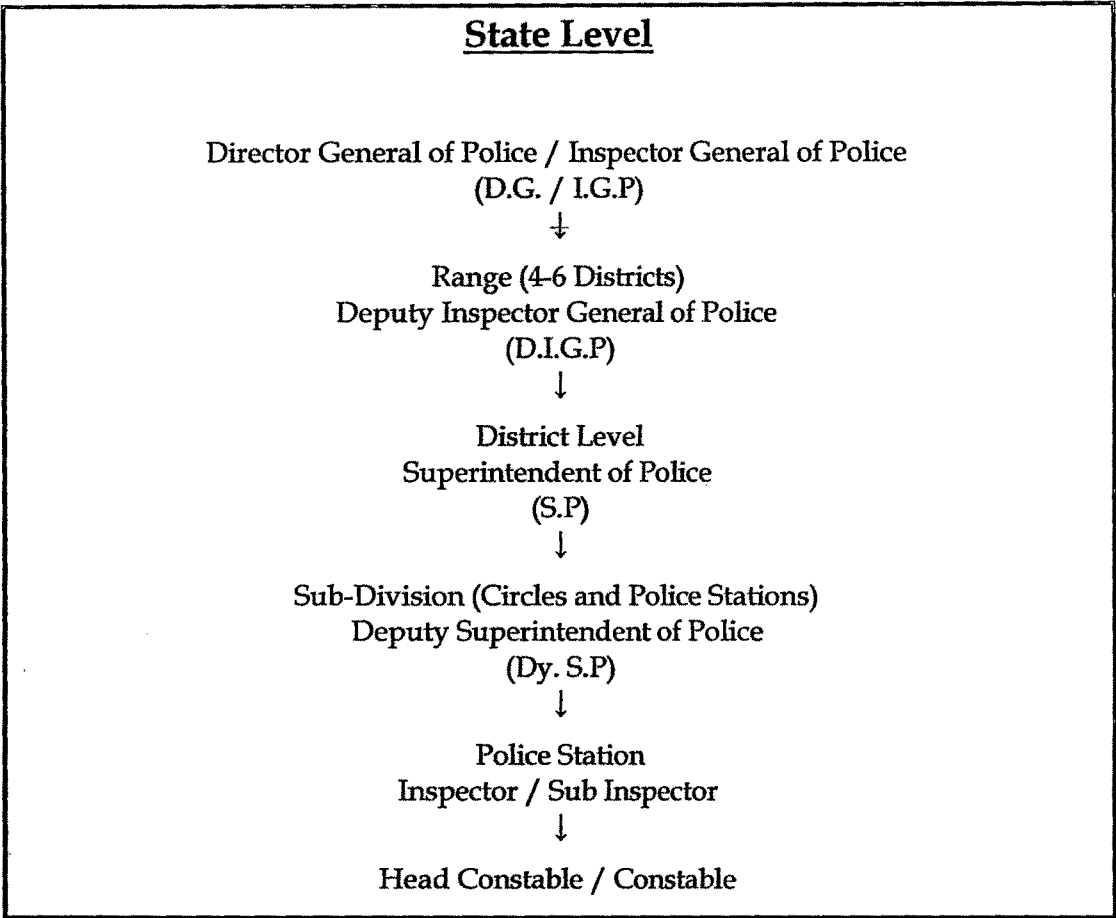
2.3.2. State Range and District:

The administration and regulation of Police Force in the entire state is controlled by the I.G.P., who is assisted by the Additional I.G. of Cadre of Police Superintendent. For better administration, the state is geographically divided in Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara, Gandhinagar, Junagarh, Surat and Border ranges. In each of these, the following districts are included:

1. In Ahmedabad Range: Ahmedabad City, Ahmedabad Rural, Kheda, Anand
2. In Gandhinagar Range: Sabarkantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar
3. In Vadodara Range: Bharuch, Narmada, Dahod, Panchmahal, Vadodara City, Vadodara Rural

4. In Rajkot Range: Rajkot City, Rajkot Rural, Jamnagar, Surendranagar
5. In Junagarh Range: Junagarh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Porbandar
6. In Surat Range: Surat City, Surat Rural, Valsad, Navsari, Ahva-Dang
7. In Border Range: Banaskantha, Patan, Kutchh-Bhuj

Table – 2.1: PATTERN OF POLICE ORGANIZATION IN A STATE



2.3.3. Organizational Setup of Commissionerate Police Force:

1. In Commissionorte zone of Ahmedabad and in each zone, there is one Deputy Commissioner of Police of Police Superintendent Cadre.
2. There is one more division under the control of this Superintendent of the DYSP cadre. There are more than one police stations in each divisions. The Police Station Inspector is the in-charge of the police station. There are several

Sub inspectors along with armed Head Constables and constables, who perform administrative and constitutional duties.

3. There are functional Deputy Commissioners in Zonal deputy and at Head Quarters, i.e. Traffic, Special Branch, etc. and Superintendent, Inspector Police Head and constables helping them.

2.3.4: Organizational setup of District Police Force:

1. There is one Police Superintendent for each district. One Assistant Superintendent is appointed to help him. The district is divided in two or more sub divisions, for each division there is S.D.P.O. of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent Cadre. For important sub division, especially for compilation of crimes, one or more Circle Police Inspector is appointed. The district for police purpose is Revenue district.
2. There is one or more police station in each sub division. Officers of a general police station, include one inspector for a particular station. There are more than one police stations with the important police station. In each police station, there is a special fixed number of armed Head constables and constables.
3. With a view that the police can be easily accessible, several rural police stations are linked with one or more out posts. At the outpost, there is a Head Constable and constables in the required number. District Head Cities and Big Rural Police station areas are divided in sub areas known as Choky or Gate and there is one Head Constable and fixed constable for the duties like Patrolling, etc. The Choky and Outpost are formatted by local administration; therefore, within the police code, its officer cannot enjoy any other power other than his right of his own police station. In metro cities, there is a sub inspector at the choky.
4. The police stations get notification according to the definition of the government police code act-26. Chokys and Outposts are set up with the prior permission of IGP, but for more staff, the government provides the permission keeping eye on additional expenses likely to increase.

5. There are two divisions in each district, i.e. (1) Armed and (2) Unarmed. The main duties of an Armed police are Escort Guard and Reserve duty. While another branch, the Unarmed performs duties like prevention and investigation of crimes the armed division is used in times of emergency and at reserve time. They are provided with the effective training of arms, tear gas and other uses. The division in the form of two branches is not be fixed. Both the divisions perform the following duties:
 1. All types of Orderly duty
 2. Bells of Arms Tenders, Charge of Head Quarters and Office pocketers
 3. Supervisor in D.M.T. section

2.3.5: Police Head Quarters:

1. At the Head Quarter of each district, DYSP or Inspector is the In-charge of the police force. This force also performs duties of Armed, Reserved and other duties. Especially, they are used for:
 - i. Local Duties
 - ii. Duties at District level
 - iii. As Emergency Reserve and during holidays and as reserve during training
2. For recruited constables, the training is provided at Vadodara to PTS at his Head quarters until his term gets over. The practical training is also provided to those who have completed such training. For this purpose, Head Constable is given enough staff.
3. In addition, at the Head Quarters, there is a Bells of Arms and Armor run by one more Head Constable and constable.
4. From the Head Quarter store which is in charge of Unarmed Officer, uniform and other necessary materials are provided. The administrative officer of the Head Constable has clerks in required number and armed Head Constable and Constable who perform the duty of maintaining the daily duty register of the police force along with the rider, constable, orderly, etc.

5. A Mess and a canteen is run under the administrator for the members.
6. There is an activity center established for the benefit of family members like a Medical centre, Choky, Kindergarten, Children's park. Stitching and Embroidery classes are conducted etc., at the Head Quarters.
7. At several places, a hospital or a medical center is also established for the sick members and their families.
8. The Head Quarters is the reserved centre for the district and from there an additional supply is provided on demand. Therefore, external and internal training is provided everyday even though the member is not on duty.

2.3.6: Emergency Company:

1. The force kept separately at each head quarters as the reserve force is known as an emergency company. Its members are equipped with 303 magazine rifles. The purpose behind this company is to prepare specially selected and faithful people or sharp-shooters for special harsh duties.
2. For this group, the Police Superintendent himself selects faithful, courageous, clever, wise, active and well-built members who are below 35 in age.
3. They are provided war training of Musketeer, Bayonet, Fighting, Assault, Force, equipments of robbers and city crowd, etc. In addition to this, they are also provided physical training and comprehensive training of using lathi and baton as well. Ground Training of judo will also be provided. The Police Superintendent will takes personal interest and also gets the training to face crowd.
4. This force should have the ability to gather in no time and immediate departure. They are provided the training for working with tear gas and their codes and the IG observes this activity during his visit.
5. If the members do not take training then they have to perform all general duties of armed police staying at the head quarter.
6. They are sent on escort duty keeping in mind that the number should not be reduced to half the total members, but it should be observed that they do not remain absent at the head quarter for more than a week for this special duty.

7. To maintain efficiency, the Police Superintendent should check the working regularly and make changes for those, who cannot maintain the prescribed standards.
8. This force should be considered equal to others for all matters except transfer from the head quarter and musketeer practice.

2.3.7: Emergency Reserve Forces for Wireless Grid:

1. More operators are required for 24 hours working of the Wireless stations during the time of emergency. Therefore, this force is formed after its proper training to constables and head constables of each district.
2. When there is a need to appoint regular wireless staff, higher employees also apply, but they do not have any special right of appointment.

2.3.8: MT Emergency Reserve Forces:

This force is formed of the constables who have driving license and who are keen to work for this division. They are provided training for this force and get heavy motor license. Their names are recorded in the list of emergency drivers. The candidates are called from the employment exchange list if the required numbers of people are not there. For the seniority order, candidates having heavy motor license are considered senior than members having license and than members without license. The senior most member is given a chance for the job when the vacancy is there.

2.3.9: Police Band:

At the time of occasional parade, the police band is maintained at the head quarter to convey the orders using proper music and tune of bugle.

1. There is one armed head constable as band master and 14 armed constables in the police band. The number is increased to 16 members if tenorkram is used.
2. In the Ahmedabad city zone, band master is of Inspector cadre and there are 3 head constables and 15 constables.

3. Comprehensive instructions for the maintenance of the band are given in Appendix-2.

2.3.10: Crime Branch of Commissionerate:

1. The Deputy Commissioner is the In-charge of this division and the Police Superintendent is appointed for assisting him. There are two divisions:
 - (1) Detraction of Crime Branch
 - (2) Prevention of Crime Branch which is under the control of Inspector and he is assisted by a Sub Inspector, Head Constable and constable.
2. There are sub divisions of Detraction division which are as follows:
 - (1) Application branch
 - (2) Modus operandi bureau
 - (3) Vigilance branch
 - (4) Anti-tehi and Gambling constable
 - (5) Photograph bureau
 - (6) Squad for black ticketing of movies and
 - (7) Anti-violence squad, etc.
3. Vigilance branch works for juvenile aid pro unity with the help of lady head constable of required institutions along with assistance of the constable and a lady sub inspector. Prevention of Crime Branch performs the duties of reducing crime activities like deporting, arrest, etc.

2.3.11: Commissionerate CID Special Branch:

1. Commissionerate has the authority of all the branches of CID.
2. The primary duty of the special branch is to collect information about communal, related to state and labour activities and observe the conditions emerging from these activities. In case of such emergency, the sectional police inspector informs the special branch, which starts special investigation.

3. The special branch follows the role model of CID branch of the state and it receives the information related to law and order. It will take care of and record the matters related to communal, political parties, students, labourers, etc. Its duties consist of security of VIPs and supervision of important places. In addition to this, it also has the duty of taking care of movement of foreigners and betrayal activities.

2.3.12: Local Crime branch divided into Local Intelligence Branches:

1. The crime branch of each district along with Western Railway is under the direct control of Police Superintendent. In this branch, inspector or sub inspectors are present in required number and there are also armed head constables and constables. Their general duties are:
 - (A) Constant watch and investigation of such cases which require more efforts to solve
 - (B) To help and provide guidance to police station in case of difficult cases
 - (C) Investigation involving more than one police station or in cases of involvement of gangs
 - (D) To collect information regarding crime and criminals from surrounding districts using special type of investigation, to investigate and compile this information
2. Likewise, there is local intelligence branch in each district consisting of inspector or sub inspector along with required police force for faster work.

2.3.13: Lady Police:

In several district and Commissionerate there are lady police members to file complaints from female travelers; to search female accused; to keep watch; for inquiries; to help in implementation of insurrection law of Mumbai; to stop/prevent human trafficking and to keep watch at religious places. This force is utilized for any other purpose which they are willing to perform.

2.3.14: Prosecuting Staff:

1. In the authority of district and Commissionerate magistrate post, there are required number of public prosecutors for prosecuting purpose. They remain present in the court at the time of hearing for every case. They study the case papers and draw the attention of the investigation office towards any proofs that are left out. They also inform the proper official about non-collection of any proof.
2. The head constable is also appointed as prosecuting jamadar/officer for chapter cases under Act 100 of police.

2.3.15: CID Intelligence:

The State Deputy IG regulates his state and one or more assistants of police superintendent cadre are there to assist him. At the main office, there is a required number of DYSP, Inspector, Sub-Inspector in the staff. There are 4 such units at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Vadodara with a DYSP and a required authorized staff. There is one district under the charge of Inspector or Sub inspector at the head quarter in each district. Such centers are also there at important places. The primary duties are in accordance with the ones shown in Act 113.

2.3.16: CID Crime:

1. CID crime of each state is under the control of Deputy IG and he has one or two assistants of police superintendent cadre. There is enough number of DYSP, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head constables in the staff at the main office. This branch handles the investigation of interstate or inter-district cases and complicated and important cases allotted by Deputy IGP or IGP. There are two units of this branch at two districts, Ahmedabad and Vadodara, where DYSP is the In-charge with required staff members. There is one Research Centre at the main office under the authorization of the Head constable, Sub inspector, a necessary number of inspectors and DYSP, which works for investigation, analysis and study of crimes for specific area.

2. The Danger Bureau is one of its wings. Deputy IGP, CID (Crime) is the head of this wing. He is also its administrative head and there are 2 senior experts and two searcher directors.
3. There is a Handwriting and Photography Bureau working under the administrative control of Deputy IGP, CID (Crime). This works under the bureau of state examiner of questioned documents. It provides expert opinions for recognition of handwriting, finger prints, chance prints, unidentified dead bodies, house breaking, etc which are related to questioned documents of photography.
4. To help police investigation theoretically and with scientific standards, there are forensic laboratories working under the administrative regulation of the Home Ministry. The Director is the In-charge of this wing who has a required number of staff working under him.
5. There is a Railway Police Force having State Traffic Branch working at Vadodara, Western Railway under the Police Superintendent and at the head quarter under DYSP at Ahmedabad. Deputy IGP (CID-Crime) controls both of them.

2.3.17: Anti-corruption Bureau:

1. It works under the control of Director to destroy corruption. Special IGP is the In-charge of this bureau. He is the head of the department and works under direct control and guidance of Home Ministry. He has one or more Deputy Directors of the police superintendent cadre and special directors, inspector and sub inspector for the smooth working of the bureau.
2. There is at least one inspector in the bureau in each district and there may be more in several districts. These offices work under the control of Assist. Director at Rajkot and Ahmedabad who has the required staff.
3. There may be officers on deputation appointed in the bureau to provide help and assistance related to matters of respective departments from Revenue Department and the PWD.

2.3.18: SRP Force:

The SRP force is formed with purpose to provide required armed force at the time of emergency or strikes. They are trained with the military standards and formed under Bombay State Act of 1951. It is divided in groups and each group works under the control of Commandant of superintendent cadre with the staff of various cadres at various centers. The entire administration of these groups is under the control of Deputy IGP Armed Unit. Its constitution and other functions are given in the Stare Reserve Police Act.

2.3.19: Traffic Control:

1. There is one separate branch for this in Commissionerate under the control of Deputy Commissioner having inspector, sub inspector and other staff. The primary functions of this branch are to regulate the transportation on important roads, especially regulate motor vehicles to minimize accidents; to study the condition of roads for the formation of footpath, traffic islands, breadth of the roads etc.; to investigate accident cases caused by motor vehicles; to provide technical assistance; to provide suggestions to minimize accidents; to inculcate traffic sense among people by campaigning; to implement the laws of specified speed limits; etc.
2. The branch having DYSP, required staff and vehicles also to traffic division.

2.3.20: Office Staff:

1. Department contains constitutional staff and compound cadre.
2. There are one or more Deputy Assistant Officer, one or more Office Superintendent Office, required number of Head Clerk, Stenographer, Clerks and Typist in the office of IGP.
3. In the office of Police Commissioner, there are one or more Office Superintendent, Head clerk, Steno and Typist.

4. In the office of the Deputy IGP, there is one Police Superintendent and Head Clerk along with necessary clerks.
5. There is one PI known as Reader Inspector in the office of Range Deputy IGP to assist others in solving crimes that occur in the area under his charge.
6. (A) There is one head clerk and clerks in required number in the office/staff of Police Superintendent, Principals of PTS and in groups of SRPF.
(B) The inspector is appointed to supervise the employees of the office of PI, District Police Superintendent and of Police Commissioners.
(C) The Police Superintendent and SDPO has sub inspector known as Reader in their office for the investigation of crimes that occur in the area under his charge.

2.3.21: Dog Squad:

The dog squad consisting of specially trained dogs, is maintained at Ahmedabad and in several districts to find criminals and for investigation.

2.2.22: Sub Division Police Officer:

- (1) The Sub divisional staff work under the control of Assistant or Deputy DYSP Superintendent and perform duties and powers mentioned in Book-3 of Bombay Police Act 1951.

2.3.23: Police Superintendent:

- (1) The regulation and guidance for the entire district is kept in the charge of special Police superintendent with subject to District Magistrate and stations of IGP for respective fields of power.
- (2) Additional Police Superintendent possesses the same status, duties and rights of the Police superintendent for that particular area or he performs as per the work allotted by the government.

2.3.24: District Magistrate:

- (1) He has the full authority on the district police force and for that he is dependent on the laws and orders prepared by the state government.
- (2) The District Magistrate informs about the law orders and prosecution through the Police Superintendent under the general order of IGP's additional order about the assistant public prosecutor with subject to Act-17 of Bombay Police Act 1951. However, he instructs about the duty performance or the distribution of such officers. However, the District Magistrate will not issue orders for such duty performance or distribution of such officers.
- (3) The District Magistrate contacts the IGP in the case of not getting sufficient force for a particular occasion. The IGP will fulfill the demand. (However, district magistrate does not interfere with the matter of discipline and personal relationships of members of the force.)
- (4) When the force from the adjacent district is sent on the demand of the District Magistrate or government, Police Superintendent informs the IGP about it.
- (5) The District Magistrate will be informed by the Police Superintendent in general or on special occasion with the information about the respective occasions with the purpose of knowing the crime status.
- (6) If the District Magistrate feels that a particular officer is not fit for the particular duty of area, then he can inform the police superintendent to change the officer. If the officer is of a higher cadre then the IGP is authorized to change, subject to the instruction of the District Magistrate.
- (7) If the District Magistrate is not satisfied with any matter related to the district police administration, he will first inform the IGP. A copy will be sent to the government. If the directives of IGP are not enough or unsatisfactory then he will inform the government. To maintain order and peace is the prime duty of the District Magistrate. Administration of laws and all the matters related to it are subject to the decision of the District Magistrate and the police officer has to implement accordingly. In case of controversy, he will discuss with the IGP and act on it properly, meanwhile the order of the District Magistrate should

be carried out. The District Magistrate should not issue orders without discussing them with the superintendent.

- (8) When the District Magistrate visits the head quarter for ordination meeting, he has to take the opportunity to discuss general matters related to law and order and crime with the Range DYSP and personally meet the Deputy IGP for important and immediate action.

2.3.25: Deputy IGP:

- (1) As he has the power of delegation, the IGP will perform the duties allotted by the government and hold the acts
- (2) The administration of the Superintendent comes under the jurisdiction of the IGP, the administration of DIG of the same range is under the control of IG.
- (3) The Deputy IGP will draw the attention of the Police Superintendent for the concern of implementation of orders.
- (4) The DIG will also meet the Magistrate during the inspection of district police force.

2.3.26: Commissioner of Police:

The Commissioner of Police will provide necessary regulation and guidance following the order of the IGP for all the matters related to performance of the police force in his field of power; all administrative matters; its working, orders, study of laws, distribution of rights, interpersonal relationships, exercise, marching, arms, etc.

2.3.27: IGP:

- (1) He is the head of the entire state police force, head of the department and advisor to the government for all matters related to police administration. He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order; for competent organization of procedures to identify and stop the crimes; for general training and discipline of police force and for internal monetary status.

- (2) He does not implement all the orders of the government related to the police force.
- (3) Only he has the power to issue general orders under the Act-23 of Bombay Police Act 1951. He does not require the permission from the government. However, for important initiative orders, prior permission from the government is required.
- (4) He has the power to regulate personal movement and duties of Police Superintendent depending on Act-17 of Bombay Police Act 1951.

CONCLUSION:

An attempt has been made to provide a sound literature on the police force at global, national and regional level. The conceptualization of police organization especially in Gujarat has given us an the overview of types of police force, sections, power and function, pattern of duties, range of police in Gujarat, criteria for the appointment at various levels etc., which gives us an in depth understanding about police in Gujarat and its scope of functioning. [3]

REFERENCES

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police> Accessed at May 02, 2012 at 11.27 am.
- [2] Pragya Mathur (1999), *Stress in Police in India; Recognitions, Diagnosis and coping strategies*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, chapter 2, pp 43 – 63.
- [3] Gujarat Police (Manual), Guide Book, Part 1, 2 and 3.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Critchley, Thomas Alan (1978). *A History of Police in England and Wales*.
- [2] Nadelmann, E. A. (1993) *Cops Across Borders; the Internationalization of US Law Enforcement*, Pennsylvania State University Press
- [3] Bayley, David H. (1979). "Police Function, Structure, and Control in Western Europe and North America: Comparative and Historical Studies". *Crime & Justice* 1: 109–143. [doi:10.1086/449060](https://doi.org/10.1086/449060). NCI 63672
- [4] Brodeur, Jean-Paul; Eds., Kevin R. E. McCormick and Livy A. Visano (1992). "High Policing and Low Policing: Remarks about the Policing of Political Activities," *Understanding Policing*. Canadian Scholars' Press. pp. 284–285, 295. ISBN 1-55130-005-2.
- [5] Langeluttig, Albert (1927). *The Department of Justice of the United States*. Johns Hopkins Press. pp. 9–14
- [6] Reiss Jr, Albert J. (1992). "Police Organization in the Twentieth Century". *Crime and Justice*, pp 51.
- [7] Sheptycki, James (2007). "High Policing in the Security Control Society". *Policing* 1 (1): pp. 70–79. [doi:10.1093/police/pam005](https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pam005).
- [8] Lefkowitz, J. (1975). Psychological attributes of policemen: A review of research and opinion. *Journal of Social Issues*, 31 (1), 3-26.
- [9] Li-Ping Tang, T. & Hammontree, M. L. (1992). The effects of hardiness, police stress, and life stress on police officer's illness and absenteeism. *Public Personnel Management*, 21 (4), 493-510.

- [10] Martelli, T. A., Waters, I. K., & Martelli, J. (1989). The Police Stress Survey: Reliability and relation to job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Psychological Reports, 64, 266-273.
- [11] Mufson, D. W. & Mufson, M. A. (1998), Predicting police officer performance using the Inwald Personality Inventory: An illustration from Appalachia. Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 29 (1), 59-62.
- [12] Reiser, M. (1974), Some organizational stresses on policemen. Journal of Police Science and Administration, 2 (2), 156-159.
- [13] Rhead, C. Abrams, A., Trosman, H., & Margolis, P. (1968), The psychological assessment of police candidates. American Journal of Psychiatry, 124 (11), 1575-1580.
- [14] Richard, W. C., & Fell, R. D. (1975), Health factors in police job stress. In W. H. Kroes & Hurrell, J. J. (Eds.), *Job stress and police officer: Identifying stress reduction techniques* (pp. 73-84). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- [15] Scheier, M. F., Weintraub, J. K., & Carver, C. S. (1986). Coping with stress: Divergent strategies of optimists and pessimists. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 51 (6), 1257-1264.
- [16] Alkus, S. & Padesky, C. (1983). Special problems of police officers: Stress related issues and interventions. Counseling Psychologist, 11 (2), 55-64.
- [17] Anshel, M. H. (2000). A conceptual model and implications for coping with stressful events in police work. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 27 (3), 375 400.
- [18] Beehr, T. A., Johnson, L. B., & Nieva, R. (1995), Occupational stress: Coping of police and their spouses. Journal of Organizational Behavior, 16 (3), 3-25.
- [19] Brown, J. M. & Campbell, E. A. (1994), *Stress and policing*. West Sussex: Wiley.
- [20] Cooper, C. L. & Marshall, J. (1976), Occupational sources of stress: A review of the literature relating to coronary heart disease and mental ill health, Journal of Occupational Psychology, 49 (1), 22-18.

- [21] Graf, F. A. (1986), The relationship between social support and occupational stress among police officers. Journal of Police Science and Administration, 14, 178-186.
- [22] Hart, P. M., Wearing, A. J., & Headley, B. (1995). Police stress and well-being: Integrating personality, coping and daily work experiences. Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology, 68 (2), 133-156.
- [23] Kroes, W. H., Margolis, B. L., Hurrell, J. J. (1974b), Job stress in policemen. Journal of Police Science and Administration, 2 (2), 145-155.
- [24] Kirmeyer, S. & Diamond, A. (1985), Coping by police officers: A study of role stress and type A and type B behavior patterns. Journal of Occupational Behavior, 6 (3), 183-195.