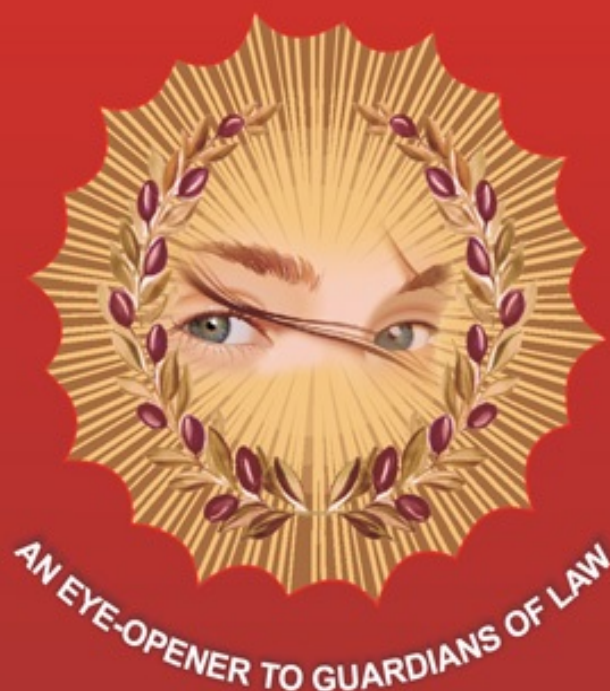


POLICE INVESTIGATION

Powers, Tactics and Techniques



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by V. Sithannan

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CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLICE

Anthropological history says that early Man and Woman were not as clever and civilized as those of today. Initially, they lived in groups and herds to form clans and tribes. Here, such a clan or tribe was, in prehistoric times, based on a matriarchal order, where the eldest woman had control over her family of children and grandchildren. Food and sex were shared in common. An extended family became a clan, and a clan grew to become a tribe where food as well as sex would be shared, a member being permitted to have sex with any chosen member in that group. The mother cared for her son as an infant and thereafter, he had to fight for his survival with other groups. As an adult, he would be free to have sex with either his sister or even his mother. In Greek mythology, the *Oedipus complex* depicts the enmity which a son nurses against his father, *in lieu* of his mother. These societies were amoral and the *right of the might* prevailed in them.

In due course, when nomadic tribes settled in a particular area, Mankind moved from food-gathering and food-hunting stage to that of settled agriculture. In the backdrop of settled agriculture, family as a basic social unit became the foundation of civil society. Personal possession and ownership became the legitimate anchor of a family. In those days, just as land, women were also held as property, and a woman, as a spinster, became the exclusive property of the family and of the husband when married. When property was exclusively owned by a person, he saw to it that after his demise, such a property was bequeathed to his *legitimate* heirs. This led to the women being tied down to home as the mother and guardian of family, playing subordinate roles to male members. A corresponding development was imposition of the social requirement of *chastity* upon women.

Thus, it is around the possession, ownership and enjoyment of all kinds of properties, be they land, titles, rights and women, that the society gave birth to an elaborate legal system. Such a legal system was shaped simultaneously by religious practices and beliefs observed by society. Any violation of the *property rights* was known as *crime*. Likewise, any violation of the religious codes and commandments was known as *sin*.

It was St. Paul who proclaimed in one of his *Epistles* that “there is no Sin without

Law”. In spite of the “Law” being the Jewish “Torah”, his injunction is applicable to all societies. For instance, in the past, in nomadic and tribal societies, a well-defined system of Law and land administration cannot be found. Yet, the *ad hoc* pronouncements of the leaders and priest-kings regarding a given situation or issue, the nomadic or tribal people would construe as Law. It is in settled societies that a system of Jurisprudence, Law

and their administration would be found either in oral or in written traditions, serving the community as cutting-edges of crime and punishment.

The concept of *sin* bears overtones of religious import and moral underpinnings. The concept of crime, on the other hand, may not have such religious and moral import *in toto*. This is because all religions primarily address the disposition of Man towards God as a conflict between a master and his slave. Any violation of the commands and edicts of the master as transmitted through the priests would, therefore, become *sin*. *Crimes*, on the other hand, normally relate to violations of socially accepted Laws and Regulations, both criminal and civil, in the context of human relations. Thus, all crimes center around interpersonal relationships and rights between men and their mutual entitlements and rights toward properties and possessions. In other words, Property Rights and Entitlements are the hallmarks of any settled society. In any nomadic society, property rights and entitlements are not well defined individually.

Even in modern times, we can find remnants of such a tribal tradition in the common property resources available in villages. Common Property Resources include lakes, ponds and wastelands (known in Tamil as *Natham* and *Perambokes* [No-man's land]) which exist in villages and suburban towns even today. These properties belong to no one individual but to the whole community.

When such Laws and statutory requirements are bypassed or violated, crime evolves in human relationship, requiring the intervention of State for solving the problem and giving redress to the victim. Thus, along with the Laws pertaining to the institutions of Family, Property, Inheritance and the like in the context of families and their traditions, the need for enforcing and up keeping such Laws and Statutes arise. A well-trained batch of men is necessary for enforcing and safeguarding the rights and entitlements of people. Now, a rudimentary form of Police Force is created by the State in addition to the already existing military force. However, the distinction between Military and Police was very thin and nebulous in those societies.

Initially, past traditions, cultural mores and religious beliefs, written and oral, became the defining foundations for the *edicts* and *codes* existing in a primitive society. The *Code of Hammurabi*, dating back to some 4000 years and more and explaining Law and Justice, written by the great Babylonian Emperor Hammurabi, is still hailed as a major heritage document and historical monument. Similarly in the case of India, the *Laws of Manu*, in spite of its being highly parochial and skewed in favour of the Brahmin-Kshathriya combine, is still one of the most fundamental Law books belonging to ancient India, based on the religious precepts of *purity* and *pollution*.

In all ancient societies, especially of the East, the State had a dynastic succession of kings and rulers and these were guided by an equally dynastic succession of priests. While the priest or the priestly class defined and interpreted the Law, the State enforced such Laws and the outcomes of interpretation of such Laws. The enforcement personnel were the Police force existing then. Further, the State in those days was not a Welfare State but simply a Police State committed to the maintenance and enforcement of Law and Order for purposes of protecting its citizens from internal insurrection and external threat.

However, the king, his retinue, the priest and the nobles, who control, manipulate

and operate the State, require a protective force, rather coercive and violent in nature, to safeguard themselves first and the society next. Here comes the need for the growth of a martial class. Likewise, the institution of modern Police Force is a direct result of the need for developing a protective arm under the diktat of State for safeguarding the interests of dominant classes and landed rich in the country. Besides this, the other essential functions of the Police force in such organized societies include collection of intelligence, prevention of crime and maintenance of Law and Order, even by resorting to violence as occasion demands.

Thus in the past, lawlessness prevailed not only between different clans and tribes but also within a group itself. This normally led to the repression of dissent by the group leader. In order to suppress dissent within a group and decimate the supremacy of other groups, the given group leader would start organizing a strong contingent of force for his defence, which latter took the responsibility of maintaining internal harmony and peace and safeguarding the territory from external aggression. Even during the Vedic period, and the reign of the Guptas, Mouryas, Pallavas and Moguls, there were such organized civil Police and also Military.

Further, when monarchs became dictators, suppressing their own subjects, there arose all-round dissent against the rulers. In later days, these grew into people's movements for democracy and as a consequence, democracy and democratic institutions naturally evolved dethroning dictatorships and monarchies. India is a pluralistic society, having divergent historical and religious traditions. It is also the home for different races and ethnic groups. More particularly, it is a vertically graded hierarchal society, based on the age-old caste system. Before the adoption of the Constitution, there were different unequal parameters defining the status of an individual before Law. No uniform criminal Law applicable equally to all the subjects in the country existed before the adoption of Constitution. Nevertheless, Indian society was and continues to remain even today a vertically divided society. Since each segment of Indian population, over several millennia, had a unique set of traditions and customs, no uniform civil law applicable to all segments of society and to all citizens in the country were made available. In other words, each caste or groups of castes were governed by different injunctions, traditions and cultural practices. As such, confrontations between these traditions became quite natural. It was only after the adoption of Constitution in the year 1950 that all citizens became equal before Law, and the Rule of Law became applicable to all of them equally.

In modern times, the birth of Police Force and the organization of Military in India can be traced back to the British period. When the British started administering major areas of India and were imposing their will upon the vast multitude of Indians, there were uprisings against the British rule and the latter ruthlessly controlled these popular revolts. Subsequently, the British formed a civil Police force by inducting native Indians also for purposes of maintaining Law and Order internally.

Although being the largest democracy with multifaceted cultures coupled with a multilingual background, India is able to withstand on its own to become a strong and inevitable global economic force, in spite of continued disturbances and external threats, visible and invisible. This is because Indians are the most law-abiding citizens who fear to commit sins thanks to the influence of religions and Indians' faith in them. Of the three

God-heads in the Hindu pantheon, *Vishnu* is hailed as the protector of mankind from all evil and there are a large number of devotees to him, who are protected from evil forces.

In such a situation of popular religious faith, the task of the police force in India becomes less burdensome because of the piety and religious orientation of an average Indian, be it a Hindu, Sikh, Christian or Muslim. For, each religious person harbours in his mind an innate fear against committing crimes and sins. For example, common belief says that “the vast mass of sea water is very much docile and will not invade the landmass and destroy people because it is bound by a promise made to God”. Likewise, most religious people are bound by religious sentiments. The more pious and religious they are the less they commit crimes, and the relationship between these two categories is inversely proportional.

In India, the Police force, in its modern sense, was formed originally by the British Raj to protect its business interests, curtail the rights of native Indians and keep the latter under their control, almost as slaves. After Independence, there arose no necessity for the Police to protect any foreigner. The primary duty of the police has now become prevention of crimes and finding a solution to tricky crimes, when they are committed. Further, when dealing with a victim or accused, the Police have to treat the accused as his fellow citizen, since his guilt is yet to be proved in a Court of Law. Hence, the “Police” can never be called *Police Force* but instead *Police Service* as the latter epithet denotes the matured and responsible status of the Police Force in discharging its duties.

In this context, the various enactments, giving a legal-cum-historical account, enlisting the grant of powers and positions to the Police Force, are given below:

1. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) District Police Act, 1329 Fasli (10 of 1329 F.)
2. The Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 Fasli (9 of 1348 F)
3. The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (24 of 1859)
4. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Police Act, 1859 (24 of 1859)
5. The Police Act, 1861 (5 of 1861)
6. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act 2 of 1866)
7. The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act 4 of 1866)
8. The Bengal Police Act, 1869 (Bengal Act 7 of 1869)
9. The Police Act, 1888 (3 of 1888)
10. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act 3 of 1888)
11. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (1890 IV)
12. The Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 (5 of 1892)
13. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (1902 IV)
14. The Eastern Frontier Rifles (West Bengal Battalion) Act, 1920 (Bengal Act 2 of 1920)

15. The Assam Rifles Act, 1941 (5 of 1941)
16. The Orissa Military Police Act, 1946 (Orissa Act 7 of 1946)
17. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946)
18. The U.P. Pradeshik Armed Constabulary Act, 1948 (U.P. Act 40 of 1948)
19. The Central Reserve Police Act, 1949 (66 of 1949)
20. The Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 12 of 1950)
21. The Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bombay Act 22 of 1951)
22. The Bombay State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951 (Bombay Act 38 of 1951)
23. Bombay Act XXI of 1954 and Act XI of 1960
24. The Kerala Police Act, 1960 (Kerala Act 5 of 1961)
25. The Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act 4 of 1964)
26. The Nagaland Armed Police Force Act, 1966 (Nagaland Act 6 of 1966)
27. The Police Act, (1983, 1927 A.D.) (J. and K. Act 2 of 1983)

All the above enactments empower and confer statutory authority to the Police Service to function as the most effective law-enforcing executive wing of the State administration. The Code of Criminal Procedure of India, 1973 does not define the term *Police* explicitly, yet it presupposes the existence of Police and Police Officers. Further the Code of Criminal Procedure of India, 1973 arms the police with certain powers and directs them to discharge their duties on the basis of these assigned powers. Also, the Code authorizes the Police with powers of prevention of crime, registration and investigation of the case, the power to make arrest, conduct search and seizure and prosecute the guilty in a Court of Law. It also empowers the Superior Officers of Police with the same powers as given under Section 36 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

India is a *Welfare State* and not a *Police State* having dictatorial credentials. A *Police State* is a State where people's freedom especially to travel and to express political opinions freely are controlled by the Government with the help of the Police. But, India is the most admired and envied democratic republic wherein the Police is meant for the people and not for the rulers, and the Police are there to serve the people by honouring and upholding their rights.

Although, *Police* is an official wing of the State instituted for making people obey the Law and prevent and solve crimes, there is no mention in the Indian Constitution about *Police* and its powers and duties, except the mention of the words *police* and *armed force* in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution (Article 246). The following is the exact text found in the Constitution:

List II—State List

Sl. No. 2- Police (including Railway and Village Police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List I.

List I—Union List

Sl. No. 2A- Deployment of any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power; powers, jurisdiction, privileges and liabilities of the members of such forces while on such deployment.

The Preamble of the Police Act 1861 states that *Police Force* is an instrument for the Prevention and Detection of Crimes. Section 23 envisages that the primary duty of Police is the prevention and detection of crimes and collection of intelligence. As per the Police Act, 1861, *Police* shall include all persons who are enrolled under this Act.

Section 2(a) of the Police Forces (Restrictions of Rights) Act, 1966, states that *member of a Police force* means any person appointed or enrolled under any enactment specified in the Schedule, and Section 2(b) defines that *Police force* includes any force charged with the maintenance of public order.

In the historical process of evolution, mankind is the only fortunate living species to be born with six senses, a rarity denied to members of animal kingdom and plant kingdom. With his intellect, man is able to conquer the outer space, land in Moon and invent an array of wonderful and marvelous gadgets, making his life easy and comfortable. Recent scientific advancements claim that it is possible for a female to give birth to a female baby without her mating with a male, simply by creating a sperm cell from the female bone marrow.

But, mankind is still unsuccessful in creating *life*, unable to stop *ageing* and *death*. Albert Einstein was once asked a question, ‘why does this magnificent science bring us so little happiness?’. Then he answered we have not yet learnt to make sensible use of science. That is true. In an era of thousands of scientific advancements, let us use our sixth sense (or seventh sense, as claimed by certain experts) to live happily and harmoniously in peace and mutual accord, if it is not possible to live in *Utopia*.

If we could set the man right, the world will become all right. A little girl, a history professor’s daughter was interrupting the professor’s reading. To entertain and engage her, the professor gave the little one, a world map torn to pieces and asked her to set the world map right. In a few minutes, the girl set the map right. Even her father, a history professor, could not do in that short time. So he asked the little one how she could set the world right so quickly? The little one made him known that there was a drawing of a man on the other side of the map. She said “you set the man right, the world will become alright”.

As our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhiji visualized, “let us be the change we want to see”, to have better policing, advocacy and judiciary in order to achieve a less crime country than a crimeless country.

STRUCTURE, POWERS AND DUTIES OF POLICE

Every human being is vested with personal rights and his corresponding co-related duties towards others. That is, a person has the right of not being harmed by others and at the same time, he has the duty to perform in not harming others. When a person attacks somebody, the victim's right of not being harmed is infringed. This infringement of one's right is called a wrong. If the wrong is less serious, it is called a civil wrong and if it is serious in nature, it is called an offence, when it is expressly prohibited or forbidden by Law. An offence when it is condemned by the society at large is called a crime. Hence, all the crimes are offences and all the offences are not crimes.

Civil cases deal with personal rights, whereas cases which are criminal in nature affect the authority of the State, since the primary duty of the State is to protect its citizens and their properties. If any person commits a wrong against an individual, affecting either him in person or his property, then it is presumed that by such perpetration, the State is deemed to have been affected and a duty is cast upon the State to protect its subject and punish the guilty. The State is supposed to conduct investigation, collect all material facts and other evidences to find out the truth or otherwise of an occurrence and launch criminal prosecution against the offender.

In its primary duty of safeguarding the citizens and their properties, the State, among its other arms, has the Police as a wing to protect its people and property from their own citizens, where as the Army is another arm, established to fight against the external aggression.

Unlike the Defence forces, the Police Force has to deal with the co-citizens, who are violators of Law. In case of external aggression launched by an alien State, the Defence Forces can act desperately without any sympathy and with the only aim of annihilating the enemies or to push them beyond the territory. But in the case of Police, the situation is different; they have to confront with their errant co-citizens, whose rights are also to be honoured and protected by Police.

Hence, the task of Police becomes tough, arduous and difficult than the Defence Forces, in terms of dealing with fellow citizens, who perpetrate crimes against other citizens. As the Constitution of India guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, the Police even while dealing with a Law-breaking citizen can't infringe upon his fundamental rights except according to the procedures established by Law.

Let there be a new saying

Our country is not a *Police State* where the rights of its subjects are curtailed with

the help of the Police. In a democratic country, even the rights of an accused at times may be curtailed only by reasonable means as per established procedures. In our criminal jurisprudence, the accused is always presumed to be innocent till his guilt is proved beyond all reasonable doubts and there is a popular saying that “Ninety nine offenders may escape from the clutches of Law but let not a single innocent get punished”. This saying is archaic and vouches not for the efficiency and ability of the Police in ensuring punishment to the guilty and justice to the innocent. A new saying, “*Let not even one offender escape punishment and one innocent get punished*”, is needed. Police have to use all scientific advancements and march ahead towards achieving this goal, within the legal framework.

Heavy responsibility of Police

The duties and responsibilities of Police in a democratic country like India, where more emphasis is given to safeguard the human rights of individuals, are multifarious but with limited resources and strength. As a fall out of modern scientific advancements, the criminals are ahead of Police in committing crime with such perfection, leaving the latter clueless. In a democratic setup, heavy duty is cast upon the Police to protect its political leaders and head of the governments from subversive forces; much of the Police time is being devoted to the security of the VVIPs and VIPs, public meetings, demonstrations, processions, dharnas etc. organized by various political fronts, lawlessness created by communal organizations, student communities and labour organizations. Much time is to be devoted to curb fundamentalism, extremism, terrorism and other illegal activities of disgruntled citizens. In such a scenario, heavy responsibilities are cast upon the Police to prevent crimes, protect citizens and their properties, detect crimes and prosecute the offenders successfully.

With heavier responsibilities and less time for actual policing, the Police are really put into hardship to take all possible steps to prevent commission of crimes, which actually can only be dreamt of with the existing inadequate and disproportionate Police strength, extended hours of duty without sufficient rest or weekly off, insufficient knowledge of Law and underutilization of scientific advancements in conducting foolproof investigation and detection of crime. Most of the criminal cases end in acquittal, not mainly because of the efficiency of the Advocate alone, but mostly because of the loopholes found in the investigation.

It is said that the Scotland Yard, the Metropolitan Police of London, try to solve crimes clockwise that is they start by collecting incriminating evidences against the perpetrator, establish a prima-facie on verification of evidences, then arrest the accused and collect further evidences thereafter. But in India, it is sad to admit that most of the time, the accused is fixed first and then all incriminating evidences are collected against him/her and this process is prone to falsely implicate a person as an accused for obvious reasons.

Hence, the Police are expected to know the Law of the land in detail to exercise their powers in preventing as well as solving a crime. At no point while exercising their powers in dealing with the citizens should the Police feel that they are the bosses of the people or licensed to behave in an arrogant and or dominant manner. Every member of the

Police service shall feel that they are the servants of the people and have been given more powers, alluring status and recognized by the State only to protect the citizens and redress their grievances and not to act with a “Big Brother” attitude. In order to make the people Police-friendly by making them give information voluntarily and willingly, approach Police Officers at any time and enter into any Police station even during odd hours for any help, however trivial it may be, without any fear psychosis and hesitation, the attitude and behaviour of the Police has to change positively and substantially.

With this positive attitude, awareness and sensitization in legal matters, if Police conduct investigation scientifically, fairly and freely without any fear or favour, the guilty will be punished and Law will take its course to protect the innocent victims. As enforcers of Law, the case registered by even a Head Constable or Sub-inspector of Police is contested and legally fought up to Hon’ble Supreme Court in the presence of legal luminaries and Hon’ble learned Judges. Imagine how much the enforcing authorities are to be equipped to withstand the pressure up to Supreme Court in order to triumphantly fight a legal battle.

Analysis of crimes reported in India, USA and UK

The public’s view of crime is derived largely from the news media, and because the media usually focus on serious or sensational crimes, the public’s perception is often seriously distorted. A more accurate view is generally provided by detailed statistics of crime that are compiled and published by government departments.

Estimating the amount of crime actually committed is quite complicated. Figures for recorded crime do not generally provide an accurate picture because they are influenced by variable factors such as the willingness of victims to report crimes, readiness of the authorities to register cases and then to account those cases by providing correct statistics. In fact, it is widely believed that official crime statistics represent only a reasonable fraction of the crimes committed.

When we look at the comparative statement of crimes under the Indian Penal Code alone, reported in India from 1997 to 2006 (National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) – Crime in India, 1997-2006) that is for the past decade, 1,78,25,934 cases were registered by the Police (leave alone the unreported cases for obvious reasons and reported but not registered cases which may amount at least 25% of the above figures) with an average of 17,82,593 cases contributed every year. The comparative statement of the conviction rate of the cases prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code in India for the last 10-year period that is from 1997 to 2006, reveals that the Police were able to achieve successful prosecution only in 44.66% of cases on an average for the above said period. The remaining 55.34% of the cases reported by the public and registered by the Police under various major crime labels ended in acquittal, leaving the aggrieved with no justice and no scope for availing compensation under Criminal Law, which is inadequate as of now. The provision of personal remedy under the Civil Law is more skewed as it may be dragged for years together and the victim may not be alive to avail the benefit if at all damages are pronounced ultimately.

In the State of Tamil Nadu in India, for a 10 years’ period (1998-2007), 225342, 324901, 56141 offences were registered under the head of property crimes, violent crimes

and crimes against women respectively. For the same 10 years' period, total number of cases registered under all the heads under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws amounted to 1573926 and 5641849 cases respectively. There is a downfall of total number of crimes (IPC + SLL) reported in Tamil Nadu from 823232 cases in 1998 to 647717 in 2007 (State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu 1998-2007).

In United States of America 1,31,94,571 cases under major crimes were reported in 1997 and it was 1,14,01,313 in 2006 and for a 10-year period 11,91,51,180 cases were reported (U.S. Department of Justice FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division). When these figures are compared with those in India, we are happy to see that India is a less-crime State, though with more population from a multilingual, multi-religious and multicultural background.

In United Kingdom and Wales, the crimes reported were 45,98,327 and 55,68,513 during 1997 and 2006, respectively (Crime in England and Wales 2005– 2006 Home Office Statistical Bulletin). For a 10-year period, the crimes were 5,25,24,632 in UK and Wales. These statistics show that more crimes are committed there when compared with India. This relatively low crime rate in India may be attributed to the rich culture, civilization and God-fearing nature prevailing in India, in spite of the fact that the population of India is more than that of the United States and United Kingdom.

Indian Democracy mainly rests on the three pillars of governance as enshrined in the Constitution of India – the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. All these three wings coexist with checks and balances in order to run the democratically elected Government smoothly and effectively.

The Executive power of the Union of India vests with the President, who shall exercise this power through the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Union Home Minister, assisted by the Home Secretary, will aid the Prime Minister in all matters relating to Police and maintenance of overall internal security of Indian Union.

Though, the responsibility of overall internal security lies with the Union of India, policing in a State is a 'State Subject', mentioned in List II of Schedule-VII of the Constitution of India. Hence, maintenance of Law and Order and internal security in a State solely lies within the purview of the concerned State Government. The Executive power in State vests with the Governor and this power is exercised through the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister who in turn is assisted by the State Home Minister (if the Chief Minister himself does not hold Home portfolio) and Secretary, Home Department. The Police Administration is actually run by the Director General of Police of the concerned State, subject to directions, supervisions and control by the Secretary, Home Department.

Structure of the Police Service

The State Police under the head of Director General of Police consists of Commissionerates, Zones, Ranges and Districts headed by Commissioners of Police, Inspector Generals of Police, Deputy Inspector Generals of Police and Superintendents of Police, respectively.

The district set up of Police under the administrative head of Superintendent of

Police has Sub-divisions, Circles and Police Stations manned by Deputy Superintendents/ Assistant Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police and Sub-Inspectors of Police/ Inspectors of Police, respectively. Normally, the Station House Officer of a Police Station will be a Sub-Inspector of Police, but in large Police Stations of Town and City area, the Inspectors of Police are made SHOs. Further, few Police Stations may have Out-Posts attached to the mother Police Stations and it will be headed by a senior Head Constable.

The Commissionerates under the head of Commissioner of Police may have Additional Commissioners of Police as their deputies and Zones headed by Joint Commissioners of Police, Districts headed by Deputy Commissioners, Ranges headed by Assistant Commissioners of Police and Police Stations headed by Inspectors of Police. A Commissioner of Police may be in the rank of ADGP or IGP or DIG depending upon the size, population and crime rate of the Commissionerate.

Further, the Police Service consists of Category I Police, who are authorised with the investigative power, Category II Police, called as Armed Reserve, to assist the Category I Police when there is requisition and Category III Police, called Special Police Battalions, whose services may be utilized during emergency and extreme Law and Order situations.

The following is the hierarchical or rank structure of the Police Service in each of the States in India in the descending order.

Director General of Police (DGP)

- ↑ Additional Director General of Police (ADGP)
- ↑ Inspector General of Police (IGP)
- ↑ Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG)
- ↑ Superintendent of Police / Deputy Commissioner of Police (SP/DCP)
- ↑ Addl. Supdt. of Police / Joint Supdt. of Police / Addl. Dy. Commissioner of Police (Ad SP/ Jt SP/ ADC)
- ↑ Deputy Superintendent of Police / Asst. Superintendent of Police (DSP/ASP)
- ↑ Inspector of Police/Circle Inspector of Police (IP/CIP)
- ↑ Sub-Inspector of Police, (SI)
- ↑ Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, (ASI - only in certain States)
- ↑ Head Constable (HC)
- ↑ Grade-I Constable (Gr. I PC)
- ↑ Grade-II Constable (Gr.II PC)

Though the State Police is headed by a Director General of Police as its chief administrator for the entire State Police Service, there are five other senior Police Officers in the rank of Director Generals of Police who administers other Police Organisations like Tamil Nadu State Uniformed Services Recruitment Board, Tamil Nadu State Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Tamil Nadu State Police Training, Prisons and Home Guards. The Policy decisions pertaining to the Police Department will be formulated and communicated to the Government only by the Director General of the State Police. He is assisted by Additional Director Generals of Police (Law and Order), (Administration), (Head Quarters), (Welfare) and (State Traffic Planning Cell) who will be assisted by

Inspector Generals of Police, Deputy Inspector Generals of Police and Assistant Inspector Generals of Police in the State Police Head Quarters.

The Organizational Chart of Tamil Nadu Police shown in next page in Figure 2.1 will reveal the picture of the State Police Organisation with heirarchy structrue and the structrue of other Police Organisations in Tamil Nadu.

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