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## THE CADRES AND ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS CITY POLICE – A HISTORICAL REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT:

*During the modern period, the police agency is a much needed and essential one for maintaining law and order. To enable the people to lead a peaceful life the well maintained and disciplined police force is an imperative need of the hour. Due to terrorism, violence, political trend , communalism , regionalism etc. The fear of problems and troubles arise. So to avoid such calamitous occurrences police force is of essential need. The same trend prevailed even at the dawn of Indian Independence. The police force was also at the stage of reorganization to suit the needs of the independent Indian situations. The police men had to obey rules and regulations and should maintain discipline and morality. As derived by the common police he had to protect the people by executing the security duties. He had to guard them and their prosperity throughout day. He had to be alert and watchful regarding the movement of anti social elements , wicked and evil minded breakers of law.*



**KEYWORDS:** police agency , violence, political trend , communalism.

### INTRODUCTION

This study is devoted to have a systematic and critical and historical analysis and review of the Madras city police from 1947 to 1967 .It stresses on the origin and development of the police in Madras city. The previors history of police during the British rule is also analysed for having a basis . As it is must to have a detailed study the Madras city police, its categories and administration along with its activities are all discussed. The various branches and other changes put into effect in the Madras city police during the period taken up for

study are also described . These things will satisfy the needs and demands of a historical research. The structure of Police administration bequeathed by the British was rememberable one. But to meet out the developing needs of a developing society, which was essential for industrialization and modernisation the process changes were demanded. But with regard to the Madras City Police it was most efficient and in 1957 Madras stood in the front in the detection of burglaries . Due to the increasing workload there emerged the necessity for increase in the

number of police personnel. The police force, started mainly to detect crime and to police personnel. The police force started mainly to detect crime and to maintain law and order, was an expectant of transformations to suit the needs of modern trends.

### THE POLICE STATION

Police station is the basic, fundamental and functional unit of the police . The police is the only predominant point of contact by the police for their protection and safety. The availability of a police station in an area and strength to the public

in the preservation of law and order. The following is the organization set up of a police station.  
Inspector – Sub – Inspector – Assistance Sub – Inspector – Head Constable – Constable

### SEGMENTS AND CATEGORIES

In addition to the above mentioned personnel in the City Police Station there are different categories of forces also.

Unarmed Police

Armed Police

Railway Police

Rural Police

Volunteer Police

Every one of the above has its own values and purposes.

#### The Unarmed and Armed Forces

The state police is divided into armed and unarmed police or civil constabulary. The unarmed police, as its name indicates, is an uniform force which does not arms. Its personnel carry a short baton or a lathi in their hands. They undertake beat duties. But the armed police is different. They do not have daily contact with the police. It is functioning in all the states of India and is concentrated in particular areas or places. It responds only when situations of public interest warrants. This force acts in group at the orders or commands issued by the superior authorities.

#### The Rural Police

This system of Police came into effect due to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission of 1902. It is continued uninterruptedly with certain changes warranted then and there. This was in vogue in the sub-urban areas of Madras city. They satisfy the needs and requirements of the public of rural areas.

#### The Railway Police

This is a special type employed in the Railway Administration to protect railways. Since Madras city is the capital of a state having Railway terminators at three different points such as Egmore, Central and Beach station, the Railway Police are employed as Railway Protective Forces.

#### The Volunteer Force

This is an auxiliary group of State Police consisting of different volunteer police organizations. Among them the Home Guards play a significant and active role. Home Guards comprise of members of the Public who came forward voluntarily.

#### Uniform

To distinguish the police man from other common police and also to expose his identity and presence he is provided with a uniform dress. Like that of the uniform of the army men the uniform of the police person is an outward expression of exposing him as a servant of specific nature.

#### Recruitment

Recruit is the common and specific process by which the competent and qualified persons are selected for a job. As the individual police person had to execute his duties based on policies they are recruited by a particular and specific method by the employment of a particular procedure. Unless competent and suitable persons are selected the service could not execute the required services to the public.

### **The Indian Police Service**

The constitutional framers of India to meet out the requirements of appointment of officials, both at central and state levels, have given importance and merit along with the prescribed educational qualifications. For selections the candidate's capabilities of education stuff and standard will be tested by competitive. Examinations conducted by the service commissions manage by the centre and the state government . It must be borne in mind that the Indian constitution. They were common both the centre and the in mind that the Indian civil service and Indian police were in existence even prior to the enunciation of the Indian constitution.

### **The Non I.P.S officers and Constabulary**

The police personnel who are below in rank than the post of the superintendent of Police are non Indian police service officials. They are classified into two categories called senior and junior cadres. Those persons or officers who are in the rank of inspector and above are treated as senior cadre and the rest who are below the rank of inspectors are placed under a lower category called junior cadre.

### **Senior cadre officials**

The police system introduced by the British its own had its own role in all the provinces. The provincial civil police had gazetted officers. The inspector general, deputy inspector, assistant superintendent and deputy superintendents are all gazetted officers. All of them have specific duties to be carried out their areas of operation of jurisdictions are also prescribed.

It is the primary duty of the deputy inspector general of police to take the necessary and needful steps for the prevention of crimes. He has to take necessary precautionary measures and the necessary arrangements for solving the problems which arise due to sudden and universal outbreaks. While the cases are going on it is his primary duty to have a constant watch over that. He should also see the gazetted officers to take part in analysing cases. He is empowered to receive constant reports about the regular proceedings.

### **District Police**

Hitherto the state level police authorities were seen. It is also a must to have an analysis of the district police office which is a controlling authority of the circles, police stations and outposts . All the Indian police system is a tradition oriented one. The district was it basic unit and then it had its own divisions. It should be noted that the district police is placed at the disposal of the district magistrate. The superintendent of police manages the district police. He is responsible for its discipline and efficiency.

### **Superintendent of Police**

The district police functions under the leadership of the superintendent of police. He is responsible for its total management. The economic pursuits are also under his control. He carries out executive and preventive activities and maintains punctual and regular performances. While the superintendent of police looks after the crime there is a special superintendent of police to deal with extraordinary situations. There are deputy superintendent of police inspector and other non gazetted police officials.

### **Commissioner of Police**

The city police was kept under the custody and control of the commissioner of police by the madras city police act 1888. He was independent of the inspector of police. His position and offered him the position justice of peace . He was empowered to frame rules and regulation for the general administration. He was given the right to appoint his men for assisting him in executing his duties he had to check up and maintain the standards weights and measures. It was also his duty to issue licenses for to frame rules and regulations. He is entrusted with the duty of maintain of law now he enjoys the right to order as well as public safety.

### Constables

They are appointed by direct recruitment. At the time of selection he should have the physical fitness. Only individuals of sound health are preferred for this post. Specific educational qualification is also stipulated. Prior to 1947 the police constables were placed as IV class service members. But after independence this system and cadre was dropped. The position of the constabulary is not at all cadre was dropped. The position of them join as constable and retire as constable. They are not given an opportunity to get even a single promotion. They can get promotion only scope for promotion is increased by increasing the number of Head Constables.

### CONCLUSION

As it was essential and necessary the Madras City Police was executing an excellent job even prior to Independence and after 1947 in independent India they started turning out a tremendous task in maintaining law and order and also protecting the public as well as private properties. Their dedicated services assisted them to maintain an appreciable stature about the police forces in the minds of the public and the Madras City Police was not all an exception.

The Madras City Police is having its own unit of staff which is also specific when compared with the police forces of other districts. They maintain a cordial relationship with the city public and that assists them to execute their services effectively. Their activities services are not at all pertaining to a specific area they, due to their multifarious functions, are maintaining their status and they deal with civil and criminal cases. The Criminal

Investigation Branch of the Madras city police is executing a tremendous task of multifaceted nature. They even deal with cases of forgery, counterfeiting of coins use of dangerous weapons, murders, international criminals cases of fraud, theft, cheating conspiracies etc. They by such activities serve as confidential security forces.

The Police station the basic unit of police administration comprised of personnel such as Inspector, Sub Inspector, Assistant sub inspector. Head constable and constable. Further unarmed police armed police railway police rural police and volunteer police were the categories of police forces. There were wide differences also as it still survives. Inspector General, Deputy inspector superintendents deputy superintendents commissioners and deputy commissioners of police, Inspector were the police staff. They were directly recruited and few posts were filled with promotions. In Madras the marine police and mounted police were functioning during the period of taken up for study. Even now the same practice continues. All of them were duty conscious and never aspired for power. They were known for their dedicated services at times of critical situations and maintained law and order intact. Proper records were maintained in a methodical and scientific way by the station official, district offices and state department. With the co-operation of the public they executed their duties as they do now. They were fair and impartial. Various welfare schemes were introduced for the families of police officials. They executed laudable service for the good of the people even by dedicating their own comforts and needs of life.

The Police administration was a unique feature. It played its role in accelerating the process of development after independence in their own way by maintaining law and order peace and security. During the period between 1947 and 1967 the police system introduced by the British was altered to cater to the needs and requirements of the public and area. Modernization and scientific techniques were gradually introduced at all levels. The difficulties and hurdles faced were all removed by implementing appropriate solutions. The concept of division of power is implemented in this department.

The statistical data of crimes and the method of their treatments suggest the value of the police beyond criticisms of varied nature. It functioned independently like judiciary. The increased also paved the way for the increase in police forces. Sufficient were taken to maintain law and order at all situations during times of processions festivals political meetings, strikes etc. The manpower of the police to solve this issue. The Madras City police stood for its duty consciousness. They were encouraged by offering medals, rewards, cash awards, promotion etc. Such facts are maintained even by

the introduction of scientific techniques . They responded successfully to the problems of varied nature with the support of the state government and that has placed the present day Tamil Nadu Police at the highest pedestal. Much importance was also given to individual and group behaviours.

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