

1. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STRENGTH OF THE MAHARASHTRA POLICE FORCE

1. Structure of the Maharashtra Police Force

The control and the administration of the police force of the entire State has been entrusted to the Director General of Police. He is assisted by other officers such as the Additional Directors General of Police, Special Inspectors General of Police and Assistant Inspectors General of Police of the rank of the District Superintendent of Police. For administrative convenience eight ranges and nine Police Commissionerates have been set up in the State. The **Special Inspector General of Police** is in charge of the range and the **Commissioner of Police** is in charge of the Police Commissionerates.

2. Structure of the District Police Force

(1) A **Superintendent of Police** is in charge of each district and he is assisted by one or more Additional Superintendent of Police where ever necessary. A district is divided into two or more sub divisions and they are under the charge of **Sub-Divisional Police Officers** of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police. In every sub-division there are also two or more **Circle Police Inspectors**, mainly to supervise the investigation of crimes.

(2) In every sub-division there are two or more police stations. Normally a **Police Sub-Inspector** or an **Assistant Police Inspector** is in charge of a Police Station. But, in

important areas the police station is under *the* charge of the Police Inspector who is assisted **by** one or more Police Sub-Inspectors and required number of police personnel.

(3) Police outpost have been **established** at convenient places for villagers in remote areas to enable them *to* get assistance of the police at the earliest. The villagers receive necessary cooperation from police **officers** and personnel posted in that area.

3. Structure of the Police Commissionerate

(1) Three **Joint Commissioners** of Police, each for crime, administration and Law & Order have been appointed to *assist* the **Commissioner of Police** of **Greater Mumbai**. The Commissionerate is divided into four Regions. Each of the regions being under the charge of an **Additional Commissioner of Police**. Each region is further divided into several zones. And each zone is manned by a **Deputy Commissioner of Police**, of the rank of **Superintendent of Police**.

(2) Each zone is further divided into two or more divisions. And an **Assistant Commissioner of Police** is in charge of such divisions.

(3) Each division consists of three or more police stations. Senior Police Inspectors **are** in charge of **these** police stations. Five Police **Inspectors** and required number of Police Officers and personnel are appointed to assist him.

(4) Besides the Police Commissionerate for Greater Mumbai, Police Commissionerates have also been established in eight districts viz. Thane, Nagpur, Pune, Navi

Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Solapur and Amaravati. Accordingly, as mentioned above zones, divisions and police stations have also **been set up** in **these** areas as per requirement.

(5) Similarly **with** a view to maintain law & order necessary police chowkies have also been set up in the jurisdiction of **every** police station as per requirement and convenience

4. Local Crime Branch and Intelligence Branch

(1) In order to concentrate on important criminal **cases**, particularly wherein the activities of the local **criminals** are **spread** over an area beyond the limits of more than one police station, a Local Crime Branch **has been** established, on the lines of the State C.I.D. functioning directly under the control of **the** Superintendent of Police, with a view to collect **detailed** information in respect of local crimes and criminals. This Local Crime Branch **comprises** of Police Inspector/Assistant **Police** Inspector/Police Sub Inspector and necessary police personnel:

(2) Similarly, **an** Intelligence Branch (District Special Branch) has also been set **up** under the control of the Superintendent of Police. This branch collects information with regard to the political activities and other **such** allied activities in the District, under the supervision of a Police Inspector.

5. State Crime Investigation Department

The State Crime Investigation Department is **under** the control of an **Additional Director General of Police**. He is assisted **by** one Special Director General of **Police**, one

Deputy Director General of Police, several Superintendents of Police and other officers and personnel. Similarly one **unit** has been **set** up in each region **under** the control of an **Additional Superintendent of Police**. At the **State level** the State C.I.D. is entrusted with the **task** of detailed investigation of serious and important cases.

6. State Reserve Police Force

The State Reserve Police Force **equipped** with modern weaponry has **been** established in the State in order to deal with any unrest or law and **order** situation in the State. **At** present there are 13 groups **of** this force, **each** under the control *of a* **Commandant**, of the rank **of** a Superintendent of Police and **he** is assisted by officers of different ranks. All these contingents **are** under the administrative control of a **Special Inspector General of Police, State Reserve Police Force**.

7. Maharashtra Police Academy

(1) The Maharashtra Police Academy has been established at Nashik **under** the charge of a '**Director**', with a view to impart basic training to Police Sub inspectors and senior police officers. **He is** assisted by **Deputy Director** of the rank of Superintendent of Police, and necessary number **of** Deputy Superintendents of Police, Police Inspectors, Police Hawaldars and Police Prosecutors who **work** as trainers.

(2) Police training schools have been established to impart training to the police constables **of** the police force at six places viz. **Jalna, Khandala, Nanvij (Daund), Nagpur, Akola, Marol (Mumbai)**. Principals **are** the heads of these

training schools who are of the rank of the **Superintendent** or the **Deputy Superintendent of Police**. Required number officers and personnel are also appointed as trainers to assist them.

8. Traffic Control Division

(1) In all Commissionerates and in some districts a separate Traffic Branch has **been** established. These branches carry out *the* following duties :—

- (a) Regulation of general traffic and of motor traffic in particular, in order to prevent motor accidents.
- (b) To render technical advice in the event of a motor accident.
- (c) To instil traffic sense in the minds of the people through *publicity*.
- (d) To enforce restrictions with regard to **speed** limits.
- (e) To **prevent** illegal transport of contraband commodities.

(2) Security Patrol units and Traffic Aid Posts have **been** set up on the important roads and National Highways in the State, under the control of an **Additional Director General of Police (Traffic)**.

9. Railway Police

The railway police administration **is** divided into three units for administrative convenience with headquarters at Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune. The **Commissioner of Police** is in charge of the Mumbai unit while the Nagpur and Pune units are **under** the control of an officer of the rank of a **Superintendent of Police**. The entire Railway Police Force is under the control of the **Special Inspector General, Railways, Mumbai**.

10. **Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate**

The Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate has been set up recently with its jurisdiction extending from Churchgate to Umbargaon railway station on the Western Railway and from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus to Karjat and Kasara on the Central Railway and from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus to Panvel on the Harbour Railway. There are in all 17 Railway Police Stations under this Commissionerate. The **Railway Police Commissioner** in charge of this set up is assisted by two **Deputy Commissioners of Police**, eight Assistant Commissioners of Police and staff consisting of other Police officers/personnel.

11. **Social Service Cell**

On the establishment of the Greater Mumbai Police the Social Security Cell is a part of the Crime Branch. The main responsibility entrusted to this Cell is that of creating cordial relations with the citizens. Similarly delicate issues such as the atrocities inflicted on women, family disputes etc. are also handled by it. The Social Service Cell deals with the following cases :—

(1) Atrocities on women :

{a) Domestic violence.

(b) Disputes between husband and wife.

(c) Harassment for Dowry.

(d) Sexual harassment of women at the place of their service or work.

(e) Harassment caused to women by telephone calls or by letters.

- (2) Cruelty **to** senior citizens.
- (3) Action against obscene literature.
- (4) *Action* against obscene audio-video cassetts/blue films.
- (5) Copyright infringements.
- (6) Black marketing **of** cinema **tickets**.
- (7) Betting on cricket matches, unauthorised lottery and unauthorised gambling on races.
- (8) Crimes on Internet.
- (9) Enforcement of Cable Network Regulation Act.
- (10) Any other social **issue** in which police intervention is **necessary**.

A Social Service Cell has been **set** up as above at every District Police Headquarters.

12. Protection of Civil Rights

With a view to prevent injustice and atrocities against the Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes a protection of Civil Rights Cell has **been set** up under the **Special Inspector General of Police (Protection of Civil Rights)** at each Range head quarter and under a Deputy Superintendent of Police and **at** each district head quarter. If an offence is committed under the Civil **Rights** Protection Act of 1955 or the Scheduled Castes/Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) **Act** of 1989, the person should **lodge** a complaint **thereof**, at the nearest **police** station. **The** offences registered under the above Acts are investigated by **an** officer of the rank of the Deputy Superintendent **of** Police. The Protection of Civil Rights Cell takes necessary action to prevent atrocities and *to* investigate all the offences committed under the Act.

13. Anti-Corruption Bureau, Maharashtra State

Anti Corruption Bureau has separately been established at the State Level in 1957. The headquarters of the Anti Corruption Bureau is at Mumbai and the **Director General of Police, Anti Corruption Bureau** is the head of this Bureau. A Superintendent of Police, Anti Corruption Branch is posted at each Range headquarters at Pune, Aurangabad, Thane, Nagpur, Nashik and Amravati and under him at each district there is an office of the Anti Corruption Bureau headed by the **Deputy Superintendent of Police**. The office of the Anti Corruption Bureau for Greater Mumbai is located at the headquarter headed by officer of the rank of an **Additional Commissioner of Police**.

Not only public servants working in the Government/ semi-Government offices but those working in the Municipal Councils, Zilla Parishads, Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayat Samitis, Village Panchayats autonomous corporations such as the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Maharashtra State Transport Corporation, Cotton, Marketing Federation etc. are also covered under the jurisdiction of the Anti Corruption Bureau. Besides in such district/place, where there is no office of the Central Bureau of Investigation, complaints of corruption against the officials and personnel of the Central Government or employees of public undertakings of the Central Government such as the Telephone Nigam, Life Insurance Corporation etc. can also be lodged with the Anti Corruption Bureau. Such complaints **can be made to any of the offices** under the Bureau. Cognizance of all such complaints is taken in confidence. Secrecy is maintained about the names of

complainants and utmost care is taken to see that the complainant **does** not face any sort of inconvenience.

Complaints, in **respect** of demand of bribe accumulation of wealth by resorting to corrupt practices, acquisition of unaccounted property, misuse of office **by** a public servant etc. can be lodged with the Anti Corruption Bureau. While dealing with Government offices, if any demand for bribe **is** made by a public servant or a group of public servants, **this** bureau should be immediately contacted. The officers **of** the Bureau successfully set up a secret trap, **and** take action under **the Anti** Corruption Act. In the case of bribes, action **is** taken **even** at a day's notice. Similarly in the case **of** a trap the final report **of** the *Anti* Corruption Bureau is **expected** to be ready within a **period of three months**. When there is planned corruption on a large scale **anywhere** or a public servant has acquired unaccounted or disproportionate **assets**, if detailed information thereof is reported to the Bureau, then inquiry becomes easy and it is possible to take effective action in such cases. The Anti Corruption Bureau is **expected** to complete its investigation within a period **of** one year.

For prevention and eradication of corruption, it is necessary that public should fearlessly come forward and register **their** complaints with the Bureau. The Bureau is bound to **keep** the complaint a guarded secret.

14. Protecting the interests of the investors

If any person or a company lures any person by offering to **pay** interest at a rate more than 16% or (any rate exceeding the one prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India under the rule) or to give a **prize** or to provide service on

an amount **invested** by him or induces him to invest money with that person or Company and after **such** investment of money **evades/fails** to pay interest on the expiry of the **stipulated** period/or fails to **give** prize or provide service *or* **repay** the principal amount, then the person affected due to this investment can lodge a complaint against such person **&** company at the nearest *police* station. Where the amount invested **exceeds** Rs.20 lakhs or where such **person** or the company has in **this** way **cheated** a number of **persons**, a complaint can be **lodged** with the Economic Offences Wing **&** the Mumbai Police.

The Maharashtra Government **has** promulgated a new Ordinance **entitled** the “Maharashtra Protection **&** Interests **&** Investors (in financial institutions) Ordinance, 1999”. The said ordinance **has empowered** the police department to inquire into the transactions of any company which offers to **pay** interest at a rate **exceeding** 16% and also to investigate **an** offence committed thereunder, **if** any.

As per the Ordinance a complainant can also complain to the District Collector **or** the Home Department, Government of Maharashtra. The complainant should **send** written complaint **addressed** either to the Senior Police Inspector of **the** Police Station concerned, or to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Economic offences Wing, Crime Branch, Mumbai situated at **Office of the** Commissioner of Police, Annexe-I, 2nd floor, D. N. Road, Mumbai. **Copies of** the Scheme or relevant **papers** connected with it **and** the copies of the receipts of the amount invested **by** the complainant should also be attached to the complaint.