

CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF POLICE ORGANIZATION IN KOLHAPUR CITY

In studying any subject it is very essential to have the background. Historical review provides us a clear idea of that subject from the very beginning and its development through different periods. This Chapter will provide a historical review of Kolhapur Police and its development till recently (2000).

Historical Background Of Kolhapur Police⁽¹⁾:

Kolhapur District Police has an extremely proud history. It has the legend of keeping duty before self. Even before independence, Kolhapur District Police was known for its effective policing which has been continuously improving through the examples of its leadership supported by great traditions and discipline. However, police organization was different during the of Kings and Maharajas. In those days, police duties were performed by Patils and the higher revenue officer assisted by the village watchman and the shetsandi. Britishers made some changes in this structure when the State came under British supervision. The Shetlsandi Militia both horse and foot who held land for military service were entrusted with police duties under

the Village Police Patil and their land rights continued with them. A certain portion (number) of Shetsandi slept at the Chavadi during the night, and took the night guard, other lined the roads on bazaar on market days, protected passes and forest and assembled, when called out enmass whilst detachments of trained horse and footwear stationed at the head quarters of each peta or Sub-division. Orders were issued by the Police Patil who had also the charge of supervising the creditor tribes, of granting them passes without which they could not leave their villages, and of keeping a general supervision over the villagers and all the strangers who might visit the village. Above the Patil, there was the Shikhdar who had surveillance over a certain number of villages and above him there was the Mamlatdar to superintend the sub-division. Whenever any disturbance occurred the village horsemen were dispatched with the intelligence to Mamlatdar.

The report was taken in turn by the horseman in the nearest localities. The Shetsandis assembled and when Mamlatdar approached, a respectable force assembled and in readiness for tracking and pursuit. In each sub-division, a police Karkun, attained by a party of ten horsemen was continually moving about during the fear situation from village to village, to superintend the general arrangement, to report efficiency of the

police agents to obtain intelligence and to afford any assistance which might be required.

Independent of rural police each peta or Sub-division was furnished with a body of Shibandi amounting together to 3059 and receiving a monthly pay of Rs 4128 ½. They were armed with swords and shields and generally stationed at head quarters of the sub-division. A small body of police, one Naik and twenty-one men was organised for the protection of Kolhapur city and another party of two Naiks and twenty-five men was stationed at Panhala which had been notorious in former days as the head – quarters of depredators. In course of time, the office of sheikhdars and Police Karkuns were abolished and the Shetsandi housemen also disappeared.

In 1869, the police Department was separately organized and Fauzdars or Chief-Constables were appointed for each sub-Division, and the Mamlatdar were directed to allot half of the sepoys at their first place under the Superintendents of the Nyayadhish.

In 1870, the Police Department was organized on its present footing and placed under a district officer with designation of Chief Police Officer. Police force was also raised with occasional small additions. The force was 486 strong and

consisted of Chief Police Officer corresponding to the Police Superintendent in the British districts. A Special Police Officer corresponding to the Police Inspector, 7 Fauzdars or Chief Constables 6 for the several sub-divisions and one for the city, 13 Fauzdars, 20 Havildars 46 Naiks and 398 Constables, constituted the force.

Of the total police force, 7 Fouzdars, 10 Jamadars and 6 Havildars were in charge of divisions and Sub divisions. A body of 50 that is one Jamadar, 5 Naiks, 39 peons remained at the head quarters. 3 Naiks and, 39 peons were employed in escorting prisoners. 1 Naik and 66 peons are employed in guarding the district and the citizens. 18 peons served as orderlies to Fauzdars or Jamadars in charge of stations, 1 Havildar, 30 Naiks, 104 peons were stationed at the 28 different Police Posts in the district and four Police Stations in the city. 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 42 peons were allotted to magistrate and other officers. 16 peons were employed in serving process, 1 Naik and 5 peons were placed at the disposal of the excise department. 1 Naik and 5 peons were employed at the lunatic asylum, and 2 Jamadars and 7 Havildars, 4 Naiks 16 peons were employed on miscellaneous police work. Of these, 306 were Marathas, 100 were Muslims, 25 Brahmins, 8 from each of the caste of Lingayats, Rajputs and

Kolis, 5 Dhangars or Shippers, 4 Mangs, 3 from each of the caste of Janis, Barbers, and Bhois, 2 Mahars and one from each of the caste of prabhus, Gosavis, Vanis, Tailors, potters, Butchers washer men and Vadars.

50 of the force were drilled and provided with firearms, the rest except the Fauzdars and Jamadars. Who were armed with swords others were provided with Battens. Out of the whole force only 54 could read and write. There was a Police School established to teach the rest to read and write and also to give them some knowledge of their duties.

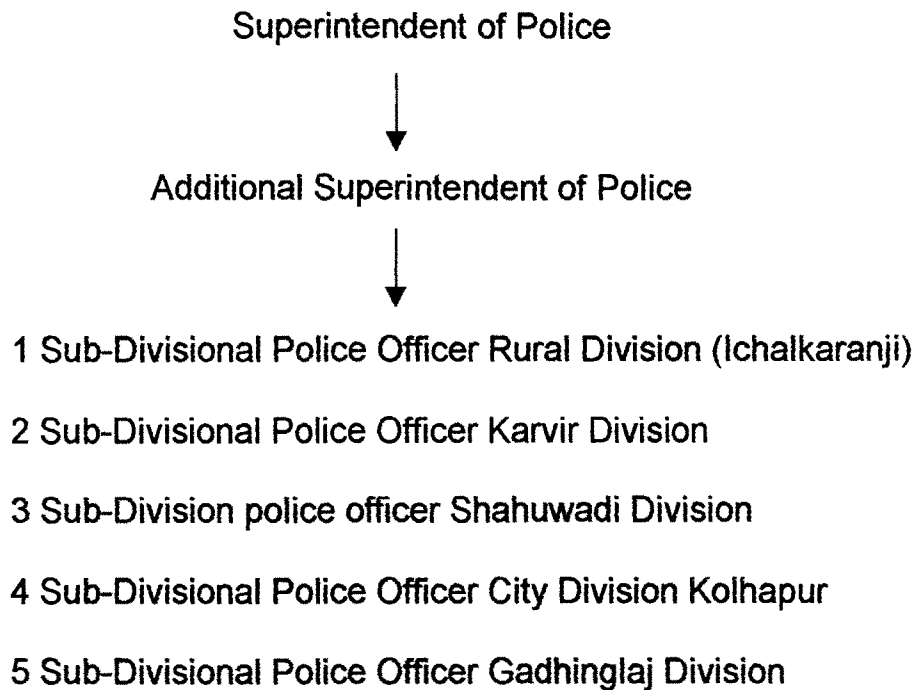
Besides this, the police force was kept in feudatory States. The Ichalkaranji force was 62 strong, maintained at annual cost of Rs 4722/- Vishalgad force was 46 strong and maintained at an annual cost of Rs 3492/- the Kagal force was 36 strong maintained at an annual cost of Rs 2878/- and the Bavada force was 46, strong and maintained at an annual cost Rs 1446/-. Kolhapur had no mounted police, but the palace was supplied with parties from the Red Risala or mounted bodyguards of the Maharaja.

Police Organisation At The Kolhapur District⁽²⁾:

For the purpose of Police organisation at the district level, a Superintendent of Police (S.P) is appointed. One Additional Superintendent of Police is appointed exclusively for dealing with crime at Kolhapur District. Under S.P., four Deputy Superintendents of Police are working. One Deputy Superintendent of Police exclusively looks after office administration and his Head Quarter is at Kolhapur. Another Deputy Superintendent of police is exclusively in charge of Kolhapur city division. Under his jurisdiction four Inspectors of Police one each is in charge of a police station in the city are functioning. Under the jurisdiction of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gadhinglaj Division (Hq. Gadhinglaj) 10 Police Stations are there and most of them are in rural areas. In the same way under the Deputy Superintendent of Police Inchalkaranji division there are 13 police stations. Most of these police stations are in urban areas. Thus, for control of crime Kolhapur District is geographically divided into 5 police sub-divisions such as Rural Division (Ichalkaranji) , Karvir Division, Shahuwadi Division, City Division Kolhapur and Gadhinglaj Division. These are further divided into a total of 27 Police Stations 19, Out Posts and 22 Police Chowkies.

Chart - I

Flow Chart showing Detailed Information about structure of District Police Organization is as under.



Man Power Planning In Maharashtra :

It is very important to have a good man power planning for channelising the trained police personnel to achieve the desired results with efficiency and economy. This depends on many factors. The strength of police force (constabulary) the number of Police Stations / Police Chowkys / Police Outposts are to be determined by the population, area and crime rate. The existing man power planning in Maharashtra is based on the calculation of 1956. After 1956, the criterion of an average three years crime statistics is taken as a basis for providing police force for urban

police stations⁽³⁾. All the officials and constabulary who were contacted in the Kolhapur city area Stated that this is not strictly followed and only minor additions to the staff is made. Officials from constabulary level to that of superintendent of Police were unanimous on the plea that the existing man power is far less to meet the situation. They justified their argument with various reasons.

In India law and order problem needs immediate attention because of several reasons. In a country which is poor and a developing one like India law and order problems are bound to arise in some parts on one pretext or the other which needs immediate tackling. This calls for an appropriate man power planning. The reasons which necessiate this can be Stated as below.

1) In several parts of the country anti – social elements are very active. They spread rumours, create communal hatred, develop cleavages among different sections of society and thus try to establish themselves as leaders of society. Their activities create law and order problems.

2) Illegal activities like smuggling, drug trade, traffic in women, sale of liquor and other intoxicating drinks etc. by economic offenders encourage black marketing, hoarding and thus create

parallel economy, inflation etc. As a result of this they pose a challenge to law enforcing authorities.

3) Further, activities of militants have posed serious problems for law enforcing authorities.

4) Separatist forces be they economic or social in nature also pose a grate danger for law and order.

5) Communal forces in the name of religion exploit the feeling and sentiments of their community and raise some issue which lead to law and order problem.

6) Many a times demonstration staged by political parties, processions organized by them at times do not remain under the control of their leadership. Thus, law and order problem is created.

7) Migration from rural to urban areas takes place due to faster industrialization and urbanization which creates problems in slum areas ranging from obtaining tap water, house breaking to that of petty theft by children to that of labour unrest etc.

8) Providing security to VIP's who are frequently on tour pose a problem (particularly Z category).

9) Due to general awareness among people number of complaints lodged today has increased resulting in more work

load and requirement of more clerical staff and investigation officers to cope with the work load.

10) Further, lack of sufficient financial support causes understaffing of police stations.

11) Election bandobast, communal tensions during the festivals also disturb the day to days work of police force.

The Present Strength Of Kolhapur District Police:

The Table No. 2.1 provides the data regarding the strength of Kolhapur District police at present. It also provides the number of women police who are serving in Kolhapur District.

Table No. 2.1 Shows The Present Strength Of Kolhapur

District Police

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	No of Women Police in Kolhapur Dist.
1	Superintendent of Police	1	1	---
2	Additional Superintendent of Police	1	1	---
3	Deputy Superintendent of Police	6	5	---
4	Police Inspectors	28	27	---
5	Assistant Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police	81	75	---
6	Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police	213	211	3
7	Head Constables	495	372	8
8	Police Naik	369	362	---
9	Police Constables	1039	1009	95
10	Total	2233	2063	106

Source : Web Site – KolhapurPolice.Com as well as information provided by

Police Head Quarter Kolhapur.

Table No. 2.1 presented above shows the present strength of Kolhapur District police. It can be observed that the actual strength is less than what is sanctioned particularly in the category of Head constable. The vacancy is to the tune of 123. It is a large gap indeed. This causes over burden of work upon actual strength. Further the number of women police is also very less. It is about 5.14% of the total actual strength. In today's scenario where crime against women are increasing and taking new forms it is necessary that more and more women should come forward and get recruited in police service. The State Government should fill up positions by recruiting more women. Now, let us turn our attention regarding position of police force in Kolhapur city. The table No. 2.2 provides information in this regard.

Table No. 2.2 Showing The Position Of Police Force In Kolhapur

City :

1. Laxmipuri Police Station :

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	No. of women police
1	Police Inspector	1	1	---
2	Assistance Police Inspectors	3	4	---
3	Assistance Police Sub- Inspector	---	---	1
4	Head Constables	20	19	2
5	Constables.	84	70	10
6	Total	108	94	13

2. Juna Rajwada Police Station :

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	No. of women police
1	Police Inspector	1	1	---
2	Assistance Police Inspectors	3	4	---
3	Assistance Police Sub- Inspector	3	8	1
4	Head Constables	58	14	1
5	Constables.	79	72	6
6	Total	144	99	8

3. Shahapuri Police Station :

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	No. of women police
1	Police Inspector	1	1	---
2	Assistance Police Inspectors	3	4	---
3	Assistance Police Sub- Inspector	5	11	---
4	Head Constables	15	7	---
5	Constables.	82	77	7
6	Total	106	100	7

4. Rajarampuri Police Station.

Sr. No.	Rank	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	No. of women police
1	Police Inspector	1	1	---
2	Assistance Police Inspectors	1	2	---
3	Assistance Police Sub- Inspector	3	8	---
4	Head Constables	13	14	---
5	Constables.	54	43	6
6	Total	72	68	6

Source : Information provided by Police Stations in city.

The Table No. 2.2 point out that total working police force is less than total sanctioned police force in each police station (especially in case of Head Constables and Constables). Further, the number of women police is also very less as the total of four city Police Stations is hardly 34.

Kolhapur District Police Organization An Over View ⁽⁴⁾:

Kolhapur District Police organization has different branches which perform different functions. It is essential to have an idea about these branches and their functions. The different branches of police organization with their respective functions are as under.

1. Local Crime Investigation Branch (LCB) :

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 stations, a Local Crime Branch has been established on the lines of the State CID. This is functioning directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police, and collects detailed information in respect of Local crimes and criminals This branch comprises of a Police Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector / Police Sub – Inspector and necessary police personnel.

2. District Special Intelligence Branch (DSB) :

District Special Intelligence Branch has also been set up under the control of the Superintendent of Police. It performs functions like collection of information with regard to the political activities and all types of registration (passport, foreigners), Arm Licensing etc. in the District, under the supervision of a Police Inspector.

In the same way other branches such as Correspondence branch sheet branch etc. are set up under the control of Superintendent of Police. They with their respective functions described in brief are as under :

3. Correspondence Branch :

- a) Establishment of officers
- b) Establishment of Class IV employee
- c) License and Private Protection
- d) Establishment of Ministerial Staff
- e) Court evidence duty
- f) Sports Activity
- g) Police Welfare
- h) Procurement, Arms and Ammunitions.

4. Sheet Branch :

- a) Establishment of Police man
- b) Establishment of Wireless
- c) Departmental Enquiry
- d) Leave
- e) Recruitment
- f) Transfer, Posting and Promotions
- g) Training, Retirement
- h) Publication of Budget.

5. Account Branch :

- a) Payment and Allowances
- b) Police welfare
- c) Medical Bills
- d) Office Expenses
- e) Prison cases

6. Application Branch :

- a) Local Applications
- b) Higher Authority Applications, Consisting
Government officers
- c) Applications Received by Personally Visited persons.

7. Record Branch :

- a) Record of criminals
- b) Record of Police Papers
- c) Record of Stationary Required for office purpose and police station use

8. Traffic Branch :

In the district a separate Traffic Branch has been established. This branch carry out the following duties.

- a) Regulation of general traffic and motor traffic in particular
- b) To render technical advice in the event of motor accident.
- c) To inculcate traffic sense in the minds of the people through publicity.
- d) To enforce restrictions with regard to speed limits.
- e) To provide medical and other assistance to accident victim.

Crime Scenario :

Great vision and foresight of Maharaja has made Kolhapur a forerunner in civil policing in the country. Kolhapur Police has been working effectively and systematically even much before the enactment of Indian Police Act 1861, which is considered to be

the starting point of civil policing in India. In 1870, the police department was organized on a firm footing and placed under a District Officer with the designation of Chief Police Officer. The force at that time was 486 strong, maintained at an annual cast of Rs 53,508 /- on an area of 1961 sq. miles and a population of 6,24,827. These figures give one constable for every 4sq. miles and for 1285 people.

Inspite of many difficulties Kolhapur police has been working exceptionally well. Besides, some sporadic violent offence, the Kolhapur city has very low rate of crime and there is exemplary communal harmony.

Kolhapur ranks 40th in rank of criminality in Maharashtra just ahead of Ratnagiri and Nandurbar. Kolhapur District contributes 3.62 % population of State whereas its contribution in crime is only 1.8 %

While considering incidences of crime (crime per lakh population), Kolhapur can be named one of the low crime districts in the State.

Recent Trends In Crime In Kolhapur District :

Kolhapur district shows a significant increase in crime. During the last 10 years, particularly, there is an increase in white

collar crime relating to money lending and money circulation schemes. The money lenders charge exorbitant rate of interest sometimes up to 200% per year. However, it has been a historical evil and even Shahu Maharaj was aware of this and tried to eradicate this ;by building up co-operative institutions such as co-operative credit societies, co-operative consumer stores etc.

Kolhapur Police has also started strict implementation of various laws relating to economic offences. In the year 2001, 106 cases of economic offences have been registered. An Economic Cell has been established on 15th July 2001 with a view to improve quality of investigation of economic offences and to create expertise in this field. They have also started strictly implementing Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Act 1999. The provision of MCOCA has been effectively utilized to control activities of Moneylenders. Strict action is being taken against money circulation schemes.

Traffic accidents are another main important contribution to crime in Kolhapur. Especially in the last 5 years a total of 1570 accidents cases have been registered and in the year 2000 alone 241 people died. It means two deaths in every third day because of accidents. Most of the accident cases had occurred on State

high ways. Highest number of accidental deaths were due to truck / lorries (52 deaths).

A Traffic Education Cell has been established in Traffic branch to inculcate traffic sense in school / collage going boys. Motor vehicles Act (1988) is being strictly implemented. Kolhapur police is also preparing comprehensive traffic plan for Kolhapur city. Table No 2.3 shows data regarding crime cases reported and detected from 1995 to 2002 in Kolhapur district.

Table No 2.3 shows that the crime cases registered and detected from 1995 to 2002 in Kolhapur District. It also shows the rate of detection. It can be observed that the lowest average detection rate is in cases of House breaking and all thefts. In cases of robbery the average rate of detection is above 60% that is 68.33. Whereas in cases of dacoity it is above 71% that is 78.64. In cases of murder, cheating, planned attack, the average rate of detection is above 80%. As regards cases of attempt to murder, riots, hurt, treachery, molestation, rape, and prohibition average rate of detection is above 90%. Further, in cases of dowry deaths and gambling average rate of detection is 100%. Percentage of detected cases in all categories point out that grave offences were detected to the maximum extent. The police

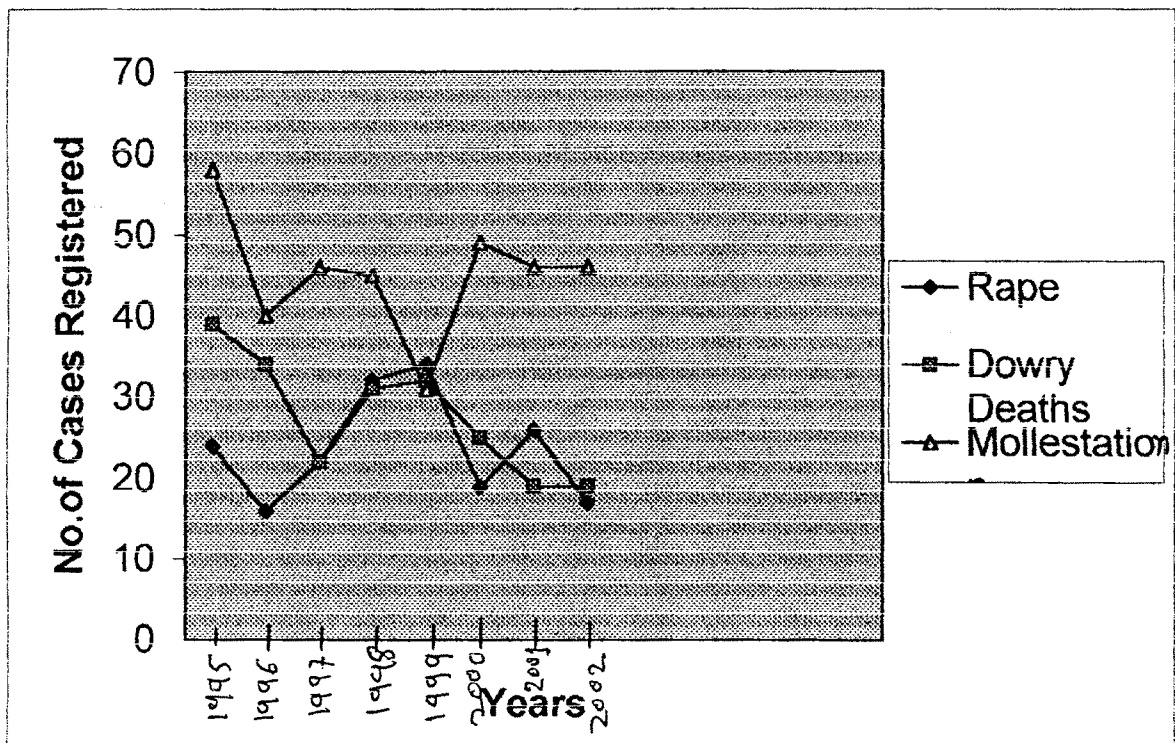
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

%age	2001		2002			
	R	D	%age	R	D	%age
89.39	54	48	88.89	65	60	92.31
100.00	33	33	100.00	42	42	100.00
84.62	11	10	90.91	16	8	50.00
71.43	32	21	65.63	17	13	76.47
46.86	244	85	34.84	220	99	45.00
53.54	55	296	538.18	472	214	45.34
106.29	129	125	96.90	138	129	93.48
99.60	514	511	99.42	549	545	99.27
92.11	71	60	84.51	70	59	84.29
93.18	35	30	85.71	46	44	95.65
98.11	47	45	95.74	34	34	100.00
100.00	46	46	100.00	46	46	100.00
100.00	26	26	100.00	17	17	100.00
100.00	19	19	100.00	19	19	100.00
0.00	1208		0.00			
82.62	3002	2461	81.98	2898	2379	82.09
100.00	256	100	39.06	533	533	100.00
99.13	2633	2621	99.54	2620	2508	95.73
0.00	442		0.00			
98.43	3321	3301	99.40	3512	3466	98.69

Graph - 1

Graphical representation of Crime Against Women Registered in Kolhapur City (1995 - 2002)

Year	No. of Cases Registered		
	Rape	Dowry Deaths	Mollestation
1995	24	39	58
1996	16	34	40
1997	22	22	46
1998	32	31	45
1999	34	32	31
2000	19	25	49
2001	26	19	46
2002	17	19	46



in the district are lagging behind in detecting cases in the category of robbery, dacoity, and murder etc.

To concentrate on crime against women a graphical presentation of items 12,13 and 14 viz, molestation, rape, dowry deaths is also provided. Thus, it can be observed from this presentation that the highest cases of molestation were registered in the year 1995 and then the curve shows the decreasing trend and again an increasing trend in the district i. e. zig zag trend. As per the record in 1999 the lowest number of cases of molestation were registered.

As regards rape cases we again see a zig zag trend The highest cases of rape were registered in the year 1999 and the lowest in 1996. From 2000 we see a decreasing trend and again in 2001 cases regarding rape have increased but in 2002 again the cases have decreased. In case of dowry deaths we see a zig zag trend i.e. the highest cases were registered in the year 1995 and the lowest cases in the year 2001 and 2002. At the end the curve shows a diminishing trend in cases.

Thus from the Table No. 2.3 and the graphical presentation one can conclude that Kolhapur police is doing its best in detecting all the crimes and especially crime against women. However, to combat the crime against women more effectively

there is an urgent need for recruiting more and more women police to strengthen the existing women police.

While discussing with police personnel i.e. Police Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, Constabulary and particularly women police many reasons are attributed for increasing / decreasing and trends in crime against women particularly crimes such as molestation rape and dowry deaths. Some of them are mentioned below.

- 1) It is observed that number of cases of molestation is more than rape and dowry deaths. It is because of increase in incidents of eve teasing by young boys, teasing of women in busy streets, markets, cinema theaters etc, which in a few extreme cases convert into cases of molestation. However, Governmental efforts of passing Anti Ragging Act, College Conduct Codes, Dress Codes accompanied by efforts of police bandobast in busy streets, markets etc have certainly helped to control this crime.
- 2) Cases of molestation in extreme cases result in rape cases. Further, illegal relationships of man and woman, effects of fashion and cinema world are causes of this crime. However, as mentioned in Table No. 2.3 the rate

of detection of crime cases is 97.47. This reflects the effectiveness of police.

- 3) As regards dowry deaths the causes are well known such as illiteracy, poverty, increasing wants of man, greediness, unhealthy customs etc. However, on an average 100% detection rate is an evidence of excellent efforts by police.

Crime Against Women:

An issue, which is getting global attention and has become a universal phenomenon, is crime against women. In today's liberal world each and every section of society enjoys its rights (fundamental rights). It is a shame that the issue of crime against women is becoming more and more serious resulting in deterioration in conditions of women. Therefore, it necessitates raising the level of social awareness along with vigorous enforcement within the context of the Criminal Justice System.

Even after more than 50 years of independence, we are not independent of social evils like, poverty, illiteracy, oppressive practices and customs, lack of socio-economic political awareness etc. Consequently results in constant fall in the sex

ratio, high infant mortality rate, low literacy rate, high drop out rate of girls from education, low wage rate etc.

The rate of crime against women in Maharashtra (i.e. No of crimes against women per lakh of population) was 13.4 during 2000. While the rate of crime of Kolhapur district is only 9.2. Kolhapur rank 18th on the basis of percentage share in the total crime against women in the State. Kolhapur district's contribution to State in crime against women is 2.4 where as it contributes 3.7 % in population. On the basis of the statistics we can infer that Kolhapur district has low crime rate against women.

The Table No 2.4 shows rate of crime (per lakh population) and percentage of contribution of State in crime against women in Kolhapur district.

Table No. 2.4 Showing Rate Of Crime Against Women In Kolhapur District Vis-a-Vis The State And Share In The State Crime (2000)

Sr.No	Name of Head	Rate of crime in Kolhapur Dist.	Rate of Crime in Maharashtra	Share in the State crime
1	Rape	0.5	1.4	1.5
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	0.4	0.7	2.1
3	Dowry Death	1	0.4	9.2
4	Torture	5.6	6.9	3
5	Molestation	1.4	2.9	1.7
6	Give. Teasing	0.1	1.5	0.3
7	Immoral Traffic	0.1	0.2	1.9
8	Dowry Proh. Act	0	0	0

Source: Web site: Kolhapur police.com

The Table No. 2.4 shows the rate of crime of Kolhapur District, rate of crime in Maharashtra as well as share of Kolhapur district in crime in the State. The data shows the figures for the year 2000. It can be observed that as regards torture the rate of crime is in Kolhapur District is highest i.e 5.6 and the lowest rate (0.1) is in case of eve teasing and immoral traffic. Secondly, as regards Maharashtra State the rate of crime in cases of torture is highest i.e. 6.9 and in cases of immoral traffic it is lowest i.e. 0.2

As regards share of Kolhapur District in crime rate share of dowry deaths is highest i.e. 9.2 and the share of eve teasing is lowest i.e. .3. In brief, cases regarding dowry deaths are showing an increasing trend in the district.

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