



A STUDY ON CENTRAL POLICE FORCES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Central Police Forces are playing a very major role in maintenance of Internal security of the India. Nowadays deployment of Central Police Forces have considerably increased across the country. In India these forces are coming under Ministry of Home Affairs. Though police as a state subject under the constitution of India where the role of central government in police administration is limited. The central government provides aid and assistance to the states in maintenance of law and order and also rules and regulations have been framed for the operation of central police forces in the states. There is a demand in Force only the central police officers should be appointed for top positions in the respective force to increase the efficiency instead of Indian Police Service officers (IPS) on deputation because these officers are not having the capacity and capability to hold any strategic leadership positions in the central police forces and understand ground reality. Police forces in the states are not modernized to up to the level to tackle the serious law and issues and management where states are completely dependence on central police forces deployment to control the extraordinary situation in the territory. This kind of state's practice are tarnishing the original object, purpose, morale, training and discipline of the central police forces in order to protect the border guarding, anti insurgency, terrorism operations of Nation.

KEYWORDS : Deployment, Rehabilitation, Deputation, Reimbursement, Aggression

INTRODUCTION

Central Police Forces are playing a vital role in countering threats from terrorism, militancy, insurgency, border vigil and maintenance of Internal security of India. Increasing cross border terrorism has led the involvement of central police forces in fighting the border terrorism in border states and assisting the state governments in tackling the terrorism and serious law and order problems. Some of the Central Police Forces are entrusted with the responsibility of rescue and relief operations during disaster period and also deployed for conduct of free and fair elections to parliament and state assemblies nowadays. As a result deployment of Central Police Forces have considerably increased now. According to constitution of India police and public order is a state subject. The role of central government in police administration is only concerned with making of laws in union and concurrent list and making amendments to basic police laws like Indian Penal Code, Code of criminal procedure and evidence Act etc., Administration of All India services, policing union territories, Management of Indian police service and matters related to arms and ammunition are also the responsibility of central government. The central government provides aid and assistance to the states in maintenance of law and order where rules and regulations have been framed for the operation of central police forces in the state.

In India central police Forces are coming under Ministry of Home Affairs. These Forces are not meant to be paramilitary force in nature because they are not operate under Ministry of Defense. It's main role is to assist state police organization under special circumstances and maintenance of internal security in order to protect national interest. They are Border security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Assam Rifles and National Security Guard. CRPF is the main force to assist the states in matters related to internal security management.

Assam Rifles is for border guarding and counter insurgency in north eastern region. The BSF, ITBP and SSB are border guarding force. The CISF provides security cover to vital installations, public sector undertakings, government buildings and security cover to VIPs and private sector on cost reimbursement basis etc., NSG is a trained force for counter terrorism, anti-hijacking operations and provide security cover to high risk VIPs in the country.

ASSAM Rifles

The Assam Rifles raised as Catcher Levy in 1835, it is the oldest central paramilitary force in India. It was raised to guard the alluvial plains of Assam to guard wild and unruly tribes inhabiting the surrounding hill tracts. It acted as a strong arm of civil administration in extending authority into these remote inaccessible areas. They helped civil administration in development activities and also contributed towards assimilation of people of North-East into national mainstream is truly monumental. This force is called as "The sentinel of the North East" and Friends of the Hill People" security in the north-eastern region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar border. Spread over 1,631 Kilometers. It's headquarters located at Shillong currently coming under Ministry of Home Affairs. This force has 46 battalions, one training centre with a total strength of 63,747 personnel.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

The BSF came into existence on 1 December 1965 amalgamation of various state police Battalions into BSF. Now the force has 186 battalions, 5 major and 3 minor training institutions and 11 subsidiary training centres. Today the force has strength of 2,57,363 members. It's headquarters located at New Delhi.

BSF'S ROLE DURING PEACE TIME IS FOLLOWS BELOW:

To promote a sense of security among people living in border areas

To prevent trans-border crimes

To prevent smuggling and other illegal activities in the border

Anti-Infiltration duties

To collect trans-border intelligence

BSF'S ROLE DURING WAR TIME IS FOLLOWS BELOW:

Holding ground in assigned sectors

Limited aggressive action against central armed police or irregular forces of the enemy

Maintenance of law and order in enemy territory administered under army control

Guarding of prisoners of war camps

Acting as guides to the army in border areas

Assistance in control of refugees

Provision of escorts

Performing special tasks connected with intelligences including raids.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

This force came into existence in the year 1969. It is currently

providing security cover to 308 units which include atomic power plants, Space organization, defense production, mines, oilfields, refineries, major sea ports, heavy engineering, steel plants, fertilizer units, power plants, sensitive government buildings, heritage monuments and iconic private sector. This force is one of the largest fire protection service in the country which provides cover to 86 Industrial undertakings. This force has taken the security cover of all major airports in the country. It is a cost reimbursement force in the country. It has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

The central reserve police was formed in July 1939 at Neemuch as crown representative's police. It was renamed as central reserve police force after independence. The force has now 20 Adm.sectors, 2 Ops sectors, 36 Adm Ranges, 7 Ops Ranges, 228 Bns, 41 group centre, 15 training institutions and 4 composite hospitals. It is the only central armed forces in the country which has 3 mahila battalions, 10 Rapid Action Force battalions and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action. The CRPF has disaster management battalions which are located in Pune and Ahmedabad. The CRPF has been deployed at Kosovo, Haiti, Srilanka and Liberia as part of UN Peace Keeping Force. The main job of CRPF is to tackle terrorism and insurgency activities, communal riots, Left wing extremism, relief, rescue and rehabilitations efforts during disaster period.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE (ITBP)

The ITBP was established on October 24, 1962 in the wake of Chinese aggression for re-organizing frontier intelligence and security cover up for Indo-Tibetan border. Now the force guards 3,488 Kms of Indo-China border covering from Karakoram pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. It is a mountain trained force and most of the officers and men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers. The force has 5 frontier headquarters, 14 sector headquarters, 56 service battalions, 2 DM battalions, 4 specialized battalions and 14 training centres with total strength of 89,432 members today

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

The need for creating a special force for executing surgical operations based on tactical intelligence was felt in India when operation Blue star was carried out by army at golden temple Amritsar in 1984. After that National Security Guard (NSG) was conceptualized and created based on special force like SAS in United Kingdom, GIGN in France, GSG in Germany, Shar-et-matkal in Israel and Delta force in USA. Accordingly NSG was raised in October 1985 as a Federal Contingency Force under Ministry of Home Affairs. This force consists of selected and highly motivated personnel from Army and central police forces. It has a glorious heritage and enjoying high esteem in India.

SASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

It is the newest border guarding force of India under Ministry of Home Affairs is entrusted with guarding Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border. The Sashtra Seema Bal came into existence under the name of Special Service Bureau in 1963 in the wake of Indo-China conflict. The earlier aim of the force was to build people's morale inculcate spirit of resistance in border population.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF THE CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

1. State governments in India heavily dependence on central armed police forces for even maintenance of routine law and order issues. It ultimately affects the border guarding and anti insurgency operations of Central Police Forces and also curtailing the training needs and morale of the force.

2. The curricula and infrastructure developed by the Central Police Forces training institutions should be updated with focus on modern technology like information technology, cyber security and cyber crime etc.,

3. Modernization of Central Police Forces in respect of arms and ammunitions, Transport, clothing and equipments are not up to level of standard due to the reason of cumbersome and time consuming procurement process in the Ministry and Department.

4. Top positions in Central Police Forces are mainly occupied by IPS officers on deputation for three to five years as a honeymoon period. They are not having any knowledge of strategic leadership and ground knowledge of soldiers. It is highly demoralizing the officers in the force. Stagnation in promotion and lack of cadre review also frustrating the complete force.

5. Housing and accommodation facilities for Central Police Forces personnel are not adequate quantity at headquarters and deployment places in order to live with family members and continuity of their children education without any disturbance.

6. Stress management, rational and fair leave policy, duty hours to give optimum rest, improved living conditions in barracks and better medical facilities should be strengthened and maintained in the force in order to reduce the commitment of suicide of the personnel.

7. Deployment of forces throughout the year causing distress and affects discipline, morale and training needs of the force.

8. There was a demand for organized service status for officers in the force on par with All India and central civil rules.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ministry of Home Affairs should implement union cabinet July 2019 granted benefit of organized services and Non functional financial up gradation to Central Police Forces with letter and spirit and also this force should be treated as civil service.

2. Central Police Forces officers should be appointed to top positions instead of IPS officers on deputation because Indian Police Service officers are not having the capacity and capability to hold any strategic leadership positions in the central police forces.

3. Separate tribunal should be established for Central Police Forces addressing their disputes because Armed forces tribunal does not cover the Central Police Forces dispute.

4. Grievances and redressed mechanism should be strengthened in Central Police Forces at ground level in order to improve better food quality, service and living conditions at field level

5. The state police should be reformed with modernization in order to reduce dependency of Central Police Forces deployment in states.

6. Special pay should be given to Central Police Forces on par with military special pay

7. The concept of peace posting should be introduced in Central Police Forces

8. The non functional financial up gradation and salary on par with army should be provided.

9. Procurement of equipments, cloths, arms and ammunitions process bottlenecks should be corrected in order to ensure un

interrupted supply to the force.

10. Central Police Forces should be modernized in order to tackle growing insurgency and left wing extremism.

CONCLUSION

Though India is developing advancement in scientific, medical, industrial and information technology fields where Police forces in the states are facing lack of modernization with corrupt personnel in controlling the heinous crime, maintenance of serious law and order issues in order to ensure internal security of the territory should be free from any threats and issues where they are mainly depend on Central Police Forces deployment for even day to day law and order issues and management etc., This kind of practice is tarnishing the purpose, morale, training and discipline of the central police forces in order to protect the internal security of border guarding, anti insurgency and terrorism operations of the India for promoting the national security interest. Adequate provisioning in the form of latest state of art weapons, equipments, transport, clothing, and other facilities required for the force for better striking power and keeping troops operationally fit at all the time. The Government both at central and states should take efforts to bring police and public order should come under concurrent subject of constitution of India and made reforms in Indian Police Act, 1861 for better policing and ensure the maintenance of Internal security of country in order to promote National interest.

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