

PAMPHLET NO. 10

Instructions for the use of

The Pradeshik Armed

Constabulary

in

Districts

पुस्तकालय
उत्तर प्रदेश पी.पी.सी. मुख्यालय,
लखनऊ
पुस्तक संख्या.....
दिनांक.....

14/1/78-8

(Revised till 31-3-91)

Printed under Direction of
SRI B. S. BEDI
Addl. D. G. (P.) P.A.C.,
U. P. Lucknow.

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INTRODUCTION

The Pradeshik Armed Constabulary in its present shape, came into existence after the promulgation of "PAC Act" in 1948. Since then, the force has undergone many a changes and grown into the largest para-military armed Police force among various states of India. Due to many vital structural changes after 1973, and its ever expanding role in the aid of district Police, it was thought appropriate to revise the instructions which govern the use of PAC in districts.

I will like to express my extreme gratitude to DGP U. P. Sri V: K. Jain, whose ready guidance and patronage to members of force, always acted as inspiration to us.

Sri R. M. Shukla, D.I.G. PAC Headquarters, U.P., with his extensive experience of PAC functioning has rendered valuable assistance, in revision and updating of these instructions which have been compiled in the form of Pamphlet No. 10.

B. S. BEDI
Additional Director Genl. of Police,
P. A. C. U. P., Lucknow.

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CHAPTER-I

1-ORGANISATION

1- The U. P. PAC consists of 32 Battalions. This force is headed by the Addl. DG PAC whose Headquarters are located at Lucknow. He is assisted by one IG, two DIsG and one AIG at the Headquarters. Except in S. P. F., each Battalion consists of 8 companies. In each Battalion, one company is earmarked for Battalion duties, one company is retained as Training company and the remaining 6 companies are divided into Range Reserve and DGs Reserve. For administrative purpose, 5 Sectors have been set up. Each sector is under the charge of a DIG. The Headquarters of the Sectors and allotment of the Battalions to these Sectors are shown below:-

(1) DIG. PAC NORTHERN SECTOR-HEADQUARTERS AT LUCKNOW

- [1] 2nd Bn. PAC, Sitapur.
- [2] 10th Bn. PAC, Jahangirabad (Barabanki).
- [3] 11th Bn. PAC, Sitapur.
- [4] 27th Bn. PAC, Sitapur.
- [5] 30th Bn. PAC, Gonda.
- [6] 32nd Bn. PAC, LUCKNOW.
- [7] 35th Bn. PAC, LUCKNOW.

(2) DIG. PAC SOUTHERN SECTOR, HEADQUARTERS AT KANPUR

- [1] 12th Bn. PAC, Fatehpur.
- [2] 15th Bn. PAC, Agra.
- [3] 28th Bn. PAC, Etawah.
- [4] 33th Bn. PAC, Jhansi.
- [5] 37th Bn. PAC, Kanpur.
- [6] 38th Bn. PAC, Aligarh.
- [7] 45th Bn. PAC, Aligarh.

**(3) DIG. PAC EASTERN SECTOR-HEADQUARTERS AT
VARANASI**

- [1] 4th Bn. PAC, Allahabad.
- [2] 20th Bn. PAC, Azamgarh.
- [3] 25th Bn. PAC, Rae Bareilly.
- [4] 26th Bn. PAC, Gorakhpur.
- [5] 34th Bn. PAC, Varanasi.
- [6] 36th Bn. PAC, Varanasi.

**(4) DIG. PAC WESTERN SECTOR- HEADQUARTERS AT
MORADABAD**

- [1] 6th Bn. PAC, Meerut.
- [2] 8th Bn. PAC, Bareilly.
- [3] 9th Bn. Special Police Force, Moradabad.
- [4] 23rd Bn. PAC, Moradabad.
- [5] 24th Bn. PAC, Moradabad.
- [6] 31st Bn. PAC, Rudrapur, Nainital.
- [7] 44th Bn. PAC, Meerut.

**(5) DIG. PAC VISHESH SEVA-, HEADQUARTERS AT
LUCKNOW**

- [1] 39th Bn. PAC, Mirzapur.
- [2] 40th Bn. PAC, Hardwar.
- [3] 41st Bn. PAC, Ghaziabad.
- [4] 42nd Bn. PAC, Allahabad.
- [5] 43rd Bn. PAC, Etah.

CHAPTER-II-GENERAL

2-INTRODUCTION

2- The primary role of the Pradeshik Armed Constabulary is to serve as a specially trained reserve force for use during emergencies and for special assignments. It is not meant for routine day-to-day law and order duties which must essentially be performed by the District Police.

3- The aim of the booklet is to consolidate in brief relevant portions of orders of the DGP, Addl. DG PAC and the PAC Hqrs. with regard to the functions and proper utilization of the PAC force and to lay down guide-lines, where necessary for the guidance of the Sr. Supdts. of Police/Supdts. of Police L/c Districts and the Commandants L/c PAC Bns.

3. TYPE OF DUTIES

4. The PAC force is generally called out to perform the following duties in the districts :-

- [I] VIP Duty
- [II] Anti dacoity and duties in connection with out breaks of organized crimes or crimes resulting in wide spread public panic.
- [III] Duties in connection with important fairs and festivals.
- [IV] Duties in connection with communal riots;
- [V] Duties in connection with student agitations
- [VI] Duties in connection with political, agrarian and labour agitations or riots.
- [VII] Duties in connection with elections .
- [VIII] Duties in connection with public entertainments and sports .
- [IX] Duties in connection with other grave and serious law and order situations .
- [X] Duties in connection with serious natural calamities and accidents .
- [XI] Guarding and vulnerable points .
- [XII] Duties in connection with terrorists .

5 EMPLOYMENT OF PAC ON ROUTINE DUTIES

Employment of PAC on routine duties should be scrupulously avoided unless this is specially authorised. in a real emergency by the Sector DIG PAC or Addl. DG PAC or DGP. The PAC is utilized for unarmed duties in connection with arrangements for important religious festivals and big fairs/Melas. Sr. Supdts. or Police/Supdts. of Police are not permitted to use PAC personnel on duties in small fairs or on Police duties of a routine nature during periodical religious festivals .

The PAC may also be used only with lathis/canes or partly armed and partly with lathis/canes for controlling crowds during VVIP visits. The PAC men should not be put on plain clothes duties on such occasions. whenever it is intended to use the PAC to Provide a guard of Honour to a very important person. previous permission of the Sector DIG or PAC Headquarters should be obtained. PAC should not be used for routine drama. cinema or circus duties or singing or concert parties. Such entertainments should be within competence of the Civil Police to handle.

Some of the illustrative routine duties or D. E. F. for which PAC should not be used are enumerated as under :-

- [i] Routine patrolling.
- [ii] Regulation of Traffic.
- [iii] Formation or queues and sale of tickets at places of entertainments.
- [iv] Checking of passes to regular entry to any place of function or entertainments.
- [v] Escort of prisoners.
- [vi] Escort of property and treasures.

- [vii] Enforcement of convey system.
- [viii] Escort of officers, except in cases of communal riots and election duties in grave law and order situations.
- [ix] Escort of trains and checking of ticketless travelling.
- [x] Fixed guards and residential guards.

(4) BASIC PRINCIPLES

HOW TO ASK FOR PAC :-

If assistance from the PAC is required in a district, the Sr. Supdts. of Police/Supdts. of Police should address his range DIG giving full reasons and explaining why the force required can not be met from his own strength of Armed Police. If the DIG of the Range considers the need to be genuine he will issue orders for providing PAC force from his Range Reserve. It is expected that Range DIsG would normally not utilize all the companies of the Range Reserve which have been placed at their disposal. This is the maximum force that is available to them and therefore, deputations have to be orders keeping in view the over all requirements of the districts in thier charge. Requests which are unreasonably large or where adequate reasons have not been given should not be acceded to

If in any range a situation arises in which more companies are required than are allotted to the Range DIG, he should make a timely reference to DGP/Addl. DG, PAC/IG Zone when the possibility of deputing force for temporary periods from the DG's Reserve will be examined. The companies in the DG's Reserve will be utilized only with the prior approval of DGP/Addl. DG PAC/IG Zone. In case of sudden and grave emergency where it is not possible to obtain prior permission even by Telephone or wire-less, it will be open to Range DIsG to depute companies from DG Reserve (Excluding training company) for local duties for a maximum period of three days but, when they do so, they must

immediately send a signal to the DGP/Addl. DG PAC/IG Zone and Sector DIG PAC giving detailed reasons and asking for formal approval indicating therein also the period for which the D,sG Reserve companies would be required. It must however, be clearly noted that this should be only an exception rather than the rules.

5. DURATION AND NATURE OF DUTY AS WELL AS TIME OF RETURN OF FORCE TO BE SPECIFIED.

7- Range DIsG while passing orders deputing PAC to various districts of their Range should invariably specify the approximate duration of duty, its nature and the type of uniform and the weapons to be carried by the PAC.

8- RETURN OF THE FORCE.

As soon as the tenure of duty mentioned in the orders of the Range DIsG expires, the PAC should be returned to Bn. Headquarters. the officer-in-charge of the detachment will report to the S.S.P./S.P. and seek his orders. The S.S.P./S.P. should not ordinarily retain PAC beyond the authorised period of deployment without prior approval of the Range DIG, who should himself obtain similar permission of DGP/Addl. DG PAC/IG Zone in case of the DG Reserve. if, it is not possible to obtain such permission in exceptional and grave circumstances, the S.S.P./S.P. may retain PAC for a maximum period of 3 days but he should give written orders to the Officer-in-charge of the PAC. detachment and also apprise the Range DIG/Sector DIG PAC and the Commandant concerned by Radiogram or telephone in case of DG's, Reserve the information should be given to DG/Addl. DG PAC/IG Zone.

On the expiry of this period of three days the force will return to the Bn. Hq. after informing the S.S.P./S.P. unless the period of deployment has been extended by the competent

authority.

9- Wherever feasible and convenient, the PAC detachments may be based in the Bn: Lines, while performing duties at the Headquarter towns where these Bns. are located.

6 DETACHMENT COMMANDER TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SSsP/SSP.

10- In the event of PAC detachment being sent out of the unit Headqrs. the detachment Commander, on arrival at place of his posting, should invariably contact the local SSP/SP immediately. The detachment Commander should also maintain contact with the SSP/SP through out his stay in the district.

7- RELIEF OF DETACHMENTS.

11- Detachment of PAC which are out on operational duties should be relieved by fresh detachments from battalion Hprs after intervals of approximately two months unless the duty tenure is over earlier. Instead of carrying out this relief in an automatic manner, it will be better if, before the relief is actually carried out, the commandants contact the Range DIG concerned in advance and find out if the continued presence of the detachment in the district concerned is still considered necessary. It may be possible that the Range DIG may decide either to withdraw the force or reduce its strength and the relief can then be planned accordingly.

8- COMMANDANTS AND SsP TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH DisG.

12- It is emphasised that the commandants must keep in constant personal touch with their Range DisG and discuss

with them off and on. all problems relating to PAC detachments which are out on operational duties in their ranges. SSsP/SsP should also maintain regular contact with Sector DIsG concerned regarding problems and functioning of PAC. Range and Sector DIsG should similarly maintain close liaison. Commandants and other Gazetted officers of PAC, visiting district Hqrs. In connection with detachment checkings, should also meet SSsP/SsP to discuss operational and welfare measures of force. SSsP/SsP should show due courtesy to PAC officers on such occasions.

9. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR DEPLOYMENT OF PAC

13- Sr. Supdts. of Police/Supdts. of Police, while ordering the deployment of PAC must bear in mind the following guidelines and general principles :-

- (a) A.P.C. should be available for supervision over the men of his Platoon. To make this possible, the various sections of a platoon should be posted within reasonable distance of each other.
- (b) A Platoon should be so deployed that messing arrangements by PAC are not required at more than two places.
- (c) The integral identity of the formation should be preserved.
- (d) The supervisory officers of the PAC including GOs accompanying the detachments or detailed for looking after the welfare of the men, should not be deployed away from their detachment. In no case, these officers should be utilised for general police duties in the district.
- (e) Whenever PAC is deployed a C.P. officer or Hd. Constable or constable should accompany each separate unit sent out for duty. The rank of the officer should be determined according to the strength of the force and importance of the duty and situa-

tion Whenever a platoon or more forms an operational party for duty, an officer not below the rank of SICP should accompany them.

- (f) Ordinarily, the PAC men should not be deployed for more than 8 hours per day for duty unless there is any grave and sudden emergency. But If they are deployed for longer period, it should be seen that everyone gets complete rest for 24 hours after three days of continuous duty.
- (g) In case the force is being kept as reserve, 50% should stand down. When required the force in Kamarbandi should be ready to move immediately whereas, the rest of the force should be able to move for duty within 30 mts.
- (h) GOs/CCs of the PAC can be detailed for police duties in a district under the orders of the DGP/Addl. DG PAC to meet emergent situations. SsP should send their requirements for such deployment well in time through their Range DIG to competent authority for orders. Sector DIG may also detail these officers, for specific duties for short periods.

10. DEPLOYMENT OF PAC IN URBAN AREAS.

14- Ordinarily a full section should be deployed for patrolling or as fixed pickets in the urban areas and 3 section of the platoon should be deployed within reasonable distance of each other so that the platoon commander is able to exercise effective supervision. It should, however, be ensured that PAC is not camped in less than one Platoon strength.

However, in serious law and order situations, the PAC may be deployed in half sections in urban areas for a maximum period of 48 hours provided that the deployment is made in such a manner that the P.C. is available to exercise proper and effective supervision over all his men.

11. **DEPLOYMENT OF PAC IN RURAL AREAS FOR PATROLLING.**

- 15- (a) The entire platoon should not be put on patrolling duty as it would involve its movement with bag and baggage and its mess from village to village.
- (b) PAC detachment for patrolling should never be used in strength of less than one section. The sections, in their turn, should be so posted that they operate from some central village, which should be the headquarter of the Platoon.
- (c) One platoon should be posted in some central village of the area having high incidence of crime including dacoity. The sections of the platoon can be sent out simultaneously. The sections can start patrolling after having their evening meals and can return to the platoon headquarters in the morning. An area of about 10 kms. radius can thus be most effectively patrolled by one platoon. After a few days the platoon can be moved to another part of the district if necessary. Element of surprise should however, not be ignored. This would involve variation in the patrolling area and the period of patrolling. Where a company is available in the district for this purpose 2 platoons can be simultaneously utilised in three different directions in a similar manner.
- (d) Where it is not possible to post a full platoon from a central place, it may be split up in 2 parts of 1.1/2 sec. each after obtaining prior permission of sector DIG. One Section of each of these parts can be utilised for patrolling and the remaining 1/2 section will perform guard duty for security of arms and ammunition and other Govt. property under its charge and in turn will also serve as force to change personnel of section detailed for patrolling. The platoon Commander should be attached with the party covering the more sensitive and important area. Where possible he may be attached to both the parties alternatively. However, he should not ignore any party of the Platoon for purposes of frequent checking.

12. USE OF PAC IN RURAL AREAS AS FIXED PICKETS.

16- For fixed pickets or for use as a striking force PAC can be used in 1.1/2 section strength but such fixed pickets should be within areasonable distance of each other to permit daily supervision by the Platoon commander. A PAC platoon is in a position to make messing arrangements at two places only. In case of practical problems messing arrangements should also be made by the district Police. This may conveniently be done if one part of the platoon's attached to a police Station or an outpost.

Use of PAC in parties of less than 1.1/2 section in the rural area is prohibited. However, during elections PAC. May be used in 1/2 section with the permission of the Sector DIG/PAC Hqrs./DGP. Adequate arrangements for messing of such 1/2 section will have to be made by posting one extra constable from the Reserve of CC. Such deploment should be made for the minimum period.

13. USE OF PAC FOR ANTI DACOITY DUTIES.

17 [a] Instruction about patrolling for anti-dacoity duties have been given in the para [15 C]

[b] With a view to avoid any possibilty of cross fire between the police parties, areas of various detachments of PAC. deployed in anti dacoity duties should be fully demarcated and made known the District Police and the PAC. Officers. Position of PAC, pickets, Civil Police Guards and other detachments should be made available to all officers or PAC and Police of the rank of PC. and above. These officers should brief all the U/Os in-charge of various patrolling parties. Similar information about pickets and guards, in border areas of neighbouring districts, should be collected by the district SP. and furnished to the PC and other officers concerned in the operation. Exchange

of such information should be co-ordinated by the Range DIG and the DIG Anti-Dacoity operations in case of inter state border.

- [c] The primary responsibility of collection of intelligence regarding the composition and movements of dacoitgangs rests with the district police. The PAC. should be used as a striking force to smash the gangs when so located. The PAC is, however, not debarred from collecting intelligence when it is readily forthcoming. As it will help in tactical manouverings.

14. ACTION IN CASE OF IMPROPER USE OF FORCE.

18- The SsP. must ensure that PAC is used only according to the instructions contained herein. Detachment Commanders should promptly report cases of misuse of PAC. by Junior Police Officers to the S P. and Commandant. If a Commandant finds that his men are not being properly utilised by the District authorities, he should point these out stonce to the S.P., who should promptly order stoppage of misuse and also punish the Police officers concerned. Instances of grave or continuous misuse of PAC should be brought to the notice of Range DIG/Sector DIG and PAC. Hqrs. SsP and Commandants should refer to Do circular No. DG-III-99(1)-91 dt. 23/3/91 in this onnection.

(APPA)

15. PROMPT INFORMATION ABOUT IMPORTANT INCIDENTS INVOLVING PAC.

19- The S.P. should inform the Commandants concerned promptly about all encounters and other incidents in which PAC had to use force. The detachment commander should also keep the Commandant informed of all such incidents. The Commandant should send his report to Sector DIG and PAC. HQ without loss of time.

CHAPTER III-COMMAND AND CONTROL

(16) CHANNEL OF COMMAND.

20- As PAC is trained to work under its own officers, who know their capabilities, no order should be given to PAC men directly except through the Senior most PAC officer present.

(17) DISCIPLINARY CONTROL.

21- The disciplinary control over a PAC detachment remains with the commandant and officers of the PAC unit to which they belong.

In some cases PAC is sent from different Battalions for long periods to a District. Either the local Commandants or an other commandant detailed by the PAC Hqrs., will look after the welfare and proper functioning of the PAC, force. The disciplinary control will vest in the commandant so detailed over all the PAC contingents for this period. The sector DIG PAC in whose jurisdiction this deployment is made, will also have supervisory control over this force.

22- If any case of indiscipline among PAC personnel on detachment duty comes to the notice of any police Officer, he should immediately bring it to the notice of the detachment Commander. The detachment Commander will inform this senior Officer and Commandant and the Supdt. of Police about all serious cases of indiscipline.

(18) OPERATIONAL CONTROL

23- The operational control over PAC detachments provided to a district vests in the Supdt. of police, The manner in which this control is to be exercised for various duties is given in the following sub-paragraphs. Orders about deployment of PAC officers should normally emanate at least from officers of equivalent rank

in the District Police. In case of grave and sudden emergency officers even of the lower rank (including constables) can request for the deployment of the PAC. The judge for an emergency of this kind will be the officer requesting for help but if the situation did not justify the use of PAC, the company Commander or the platoon Commander can bring this to the notice of the Supdt. of police and also his own Commandant. Wherever force has to be used the PAC detachments should be led by its own Officers under the overall leadership of the senior-most available officer of the District police. In case of communal riots, students, political, agrarian and labour agitations, it is however, emphasized that Inspector/S.I.'s Incharge of the P.S. or officer of higher rank available should, as far as possible himself lead the force when a precipitate action is called for.

(i) V.I. P. Duties :- Detailed orders regarding these duties are prepared by the Supdt. of Police himself and several Gazetted Officers are assigned various tasks and duties and given the required force. The Gazetted Officers concerned should detail and define the duties of the PAC. Force put under their charge and brief them personally.

(ii) Important fairs and Festivals :- Where GOs are incharge of such Melas and Festivals, they should themselves detail the men for duty and chalk out patrolling programmes of the PAC. There may, however, be occasions when a G.O. may not be incharge of a Mela or may not be located permanently at the site. On such occasions, the officers detailing the duties of the PAC force or chalking out its patrolling programme should be a police officer senior in the rank to that of the officer in-charge of the PAC detachment.

(iii) Anti dacoity duties and duties in connection with sudden out break of heinous crime :-

Generally the PAC should be called out for this duty where there is a serious outbreak of dacoities or other crimes covering more than a circle of one Police Station. When such a situation develops the Circle officers are generally detailed to tackle the problem. On such occasions, the S. P. or the G. O. should detail the PAC force and chalk out its patrolling programme, clearly defining its duties and role. There may, however, be occasions where the PAC company is divided into platoons or 1.1/2 section and placed at the disposal of the S.O.'s of a particular area. In such cases, patrolling programme of these sections or platoons is fully co-ordinated and their pass-words fixed by the officers superior to the S.O. if only one Police station is affected by dacoities or other serious crimes, it does not call for help from the PAC and should be within the competence of the district police to handle. In case a platoon or 1.1/2 section thereof is placed at the disposal of a S.O. purely as a striking force, there should be no objection to his using it but he should immediately send information to his superior Officers, who should carefully examine whether the force was justifiably used. If a particular Co-ordinated programme which has been approved by the C.O. or S. P. requires change because of the sudden movements of the gangs, the S.O. concerned may chalk out a revised programme but he should also send intimation to other S.O.'s concerned as well as to his circle officer by the quickest possible means.

Where a company is deployed on anti-dacoity duties the Company Commander as well as the PC's should be given copies of the programme according to which the company is deployed. When a platoon is so deployed the platoon Commander should get a copy of the programme. This is very essential so that if any of these officers want to check the patrolling they can do so. This will also help in Co-ordinating the programme.

It should be ensured that PAC detachments deployed for anti-dacoity duties are fully equipped with the latest type of weapons

including the VLPs. required for the purpose.

(iv) **Duties in connection with Communal riots :-** On such occasions Gazetted Officers are generally on duty in the localities and they should define the role of the PAC chalk out their patrolling programmes, and detail their duties. In cases where duties have to be detailed by a non gazetted officer, the basic principles mentioned in the preceding paragraphs should be observed and, on all such occasions there should be a over all command and close supervision by a gazetted officer over the PAC deployment.

(v) **Duties in connection with student, political, agrarian and labour agitations:-**

At district and Sub-divisional headquarters, where a G O. may be readily available, the duties of the PAC force should be detailed and defined and their patrolling programmes chalked out by the G.O. At other places, in rural areas the inspector or the S.I incharge of the Police station may be authorised to detail the duties of the PAC force according to the development of the situation and in accordance with the basic principles mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. However, he should send copies of the duties detailed and the programmes chalked out by him to his Circle officer immediately for his information.

(vi) **Duties in connection with public entertainment and sports :-**

Such functions are generally held at District Hqrs. PAC is utilised if the functions are of public importance and large crowds beyond the capacity of local police are expected. The duties of the PAC on such occasions should be detailed and defined by the S. P. concerned of any GO who may be incharge of the police arrangements there.

(vii) Duties in connection with election :--

Orders in connection with such duties are issued from district Headquarters by the Supdt. of police himself or by a Circle Officer designated as District Election Officer for Police arrangements. The G. O. Incharge police arrangement should detail and define the duties of the PAC. Clearly, Commandants should also brief men about basic provisions of election-laws and requirements of job before departure from bns.

(viii) Duties in Connection with Terrorists :--

In terrorist-affected areas, preferably Coys of PAC trained in & equipped with SLRs/Ak 47 or its Later Modifications, should be deployed by PAC. HQ/Zonal IsG/Range DisG. If possible detachments should be provided with bullet jackets/helmets and Night vision devices.

Such sensitive areas should be treated as operational ones where SSP I/C Districts should never deploy detachments of less than a platoon strength. It should be ensured that PAC camps are located at tactically suitable and safer places. Some Knowledgeable local C. P. staff under a SICP should invariably be attached with the PAC, post. Standing orders, search lights, torches and R. T. communication system should be made available. As per requirements LMGs. and Hand grenades should be requisitioned from the Bn. HQ. concerned without loss of time. Sensitive posts should be frequently visited by the S. P./GOs and S. Os, The post commander should be kept posted with the latest activities of terrorists and should be briefed frequently with a view to keep the detachment in readiness for prompt and effective action. All possible steps should be taken to keep the morale of men high.

As soon as a coy/Platoon is deployed in operation areas, the Commandant should ensure availability of full strength of man-

power, vehicles, tentage, arms/ammunition, First Aid Boxes. VLPs. Binoculars, pioneer equipments etc. In these areas detachments should never be left without CCs & P. Cs. who should be clearly instructed to lead their men in every operation.

The Coy Commanders posted in these areas should equiptrain and brief coys suitably in the aforesaid manner. They should take all safety and security measures in camp as well as during various operations to avoid any mishap. Basic principles of field-crafts and tactics including Camouflage and concealment should be followed. Instructions contained in Para 42 to 52 of this pamphlet under head 'Security arrangements of posts in operational areas' should be adhered to in letter and spirit. In addition to these, an armed patrolling party of one HC/NK/Lance NK, and two constables should be deputed round the clock in camp and in surrounding areas to keep strict vigilance: It would be advisable to cordon off the main camping ground by use of barriers and trenches, specially during nights. Jawans should not be allowed to move around alone for any purpose nor should they exhibit any habit in their routine with regard to routes and timings. No outsiders should be allowed to enter the camp area and the system of 'pass word' should be introduced for checking during night. Vehicles should be kept in constant and close watch of the sentries and should be thoroughly and regularly searched before use. C. Cs and P. Cs should keep themselves familiar with the latest activities and incidents in the area involving terrorists and should brief their men suitably. Food stuffs should not be purchased from fixed or suspicious places. Tactically unsafe, suspicious and far off places should be declared "Out of Bound" for men.

In these areas PAC is generally used for fixed picket duties, combing operations, searches, patrolling and raids. While performing these duties basic principles of field-craft and tactics as well as instructions contained in this pamphlet should be strictly followed. However, special precautions should be taken during

vehicle-checkings at road barriers. Road barriers should be designed as per 'S' shape and should be strong and extensive enough to compel vehicles to stop without using a human barrier. Men should not be allowed to flock in front of speeding vehicles dangerously exposed in head-lights. Positions (Morchas) should be built and manned on either sides of the barrier and vehicles should be made to stop in between, R, T. Sets, loudspeakers, VLPs, Searchlights, Torches and a light vehicle in good condition should be made available at all important barriers. Such checkings should not be conducted by an officer below the rank of a SICP.

Contingency plans to chase the hit and run vehicles should be planned in advance without which road barriers-checkings prove to be of very limited use. Places of such checkings should be changed periodically as routine and prolonged checking at one and the same place becomes a routine and subsequently lose its very purpose. It should be remembered that it is always safer to first dismount and search the occupants of the vehicles instead of unnecessarily exposing the members of the force to grave and almost certain risks. Men should be in full readiness to effectively counteract surprise attacks.

It would also be worthwhile to caution men on duty to beware of certain deceptive tactics of terrorists including display of flags, Commander lights, marriage party posters, Stars and police signboards etc. on their vehicles. Some times they use women and children as decoys or wear khaki uniform and easily get away from checking points.

It is experienced that some-times innocent and unconcerned citizen try to escape from these barriers due to certain misunderstandings or even without any rhyme or reason. Serious consequences may follow during hot chases of such vehicles, if due restraint is not exhibited. Men should be properly briefed in advance to ascertain identity of the occupants before using force.

Obviously, road barrier checking should not be launched separately and independently. Rather, it should be a part of district level, well co-ordinated and extensive plan to counteract onslaughts of terrorists.

19. Inspection by local GO's :--when PAC force is deployed in a district, its detachments at District Headquarters and also in rural areas including those on patrolling duty, should be checked by the Circle Officers concerned immediately after their arrival in the district and then at least fortnightly. During the course of these inspections they should look into the welfare, comfort and morale of the detachment-personnel, proper performance of their duties, proper maintenance of discipline, their messing arrangements and that the PAC vehicles are not being misused. The S P should also check the PAC detachment whenever he happens to visit any police circle where PAC is deployed.

20 DUTIES OF LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS DURING DETACHMENT INSPECTION :--

25- During detachment inspections by the sector DIG PAC and Commandants due courtesy should be shown by the local police officers. They must be present at the time of such visits where advance notice has been given. In other cases, they must see the inspecting officers when they are available at the places visited by the inspecting officers. The S.P /circle officer concerned should accompany the Sector DIG/Commandant as the case may be, during their detachment inspections, where advance notice has been given or when they are available during such visits. During visits of Asstt Commandants, to detachments, their counterparts in D.E.F should provide all help. SsP. should also readily see them and discuss problems of welfare etc.

21. PAYING OF COMPLIMENTS.

26. Paying of compliments and due respects between PAC and

police officer will be governed by the interse ranking of the officers concerned-

CHAPTER IV ADMINISTRATION

(22) ACCOMMODATION :--

27- The PAC force normally moves with its own tentage, The responsibility of providing a proper comping ground with good sanitary arrangement, facilities of drinking water and easy means of communication rests with the district S. P, or the commandant of the unit to whom the force is ordered to report, The S. P. should see that men are not kept in the open without tents nor are permitted to live on street corners or in places which are unhygeinic or over-crowded, The living-conditions should not be allowed to hurt the dignity of the force.

In the some sensitive districts PAC is detailed for duties on a large scale frequently. The SSsP/SsP of such districts should earmark suitable comping sites in advance to avoid search for suitable comping sites and consequent complications at the time of the arrival of the force in sudden emergencies.

If built-up accommodation is provided to PAC, such accommodation should belong to some neutral agency. In no case P. C. should be accommodated in the accommodation or house belonging to persons who are directly or indirectly involved in the disputes leading to the deployment of the PAC.

28- Where the PAC is posted for guarding vital installations, it is the duty of the commandant and District S, P. to contact the officer incharge of the installation and to ensure that proper arrangements are made for the stay of the force and that suitable means of communication exist or are provided.

29- Unless permitted to stay elsewhere, officers must stay with the men under their command. The officers of the rank of

PC and above are permitted to carry only folding cots in vehicles carrying the men.

(23) OPERATIONAL STRENGTH :--

30- When PAC Company is deputed for operational duties within the state its strength should be 1 CC, 3 PC., 19 HC., 9 NKs, 18 Lns. and 40 Constables which also includes a reserve of 1 HC and 4 Consts. Where a platoon is deputed its strength will be 1 PC 5 HCs, 3 NKs, 6 Lance Naiks and 12 Constables. In case there is shortage of Naiks, Lance NKs due to leave and vacancies, the shortage may be made good by detailing constables in their place. As there is no leave reserve in the ranks of officers, it will be in order if a senior PC. temporarily works as CC or the havilder Major or a senior Havaladar temporarily works as PC, In other cases, if any Head constable or constable proceeds on leave his relief should be sent at once from the Battalion Headquarters.

31- The strength of a Company, when it goes out on deputation outside the State (unless it forms part of a complete battalion), will be one Company Commander, 3 PC., 20 HC's 9 NKs, 18 Lance NKs and 49 constables. The C.C. should also take his orderly peon with him.

(24) MOTOR TRANSPORT :--

32- Govt. have sanctioned a scale of 5 Vehicles for 4 Coys which are supposed to be fully mobile, while remaining 4 coys have been allotted 2 vehicles each taking them to be sum mobile. A PAC Company is usually provided with 4 vehicles for the initial movement with its luggage and 3 vehicles are then left on duty with the Company while the extra vehicle returns to Battalion Hqrs unless the company has to return soon after its deployment in which case all the 4 vehicles remain with it. Some times however the full complement of vehicles cannot be provided and movement is made by train or by making double trips. Even less than 3

vehicles may be left with the Coy in case of real shortage of vehicles.

33- It should be ensured that the PAC vehicles are not left unguarded. Special precautions during riots and in operation areas are necessary.

34- Primarily the PAC vehicles are meant for transporting the PAC personnel for duty from one place to another. The PAC vehicles should not be allowed to be used for other duties by the District Police. Normally it should be possible for the S. S. P. to make a prior evaluation of their requirements in respect of the vehicles and in respect of man power so that they may request their Range DIG's for providing them extra vehicles, Such an arrangement would ensure that the SSP have adequate transport for their needs and do not have to requisition the PAC vehicles which are primarily meant for use by the PAC force. However in case of an emergency, the PAC vehicles of such units which have been deputed for duty in the districts could be utilized by the SSP after obtaining the prior permission of Sector DIsG. Where it is not possible to obtain this permission before hand, the vehicles could be used and the Sector DIsG. PAC. informed immediately and ex-post-facto sanction obtained from them.

35- Running Registers of PAC vehicles should be put up before the S. P. once a fortnight and circle Officers should also check these while inspecting PAC detachments in their jurisdictions to prevent the misuse of these vehicles.

36- Any specific misuse of PAC. vehicles which comes to the notice of a CC or other senior officer of the PAC. should be brought to the notice of the SP/Commandant concerned for suitable action;

37- The petrol/diesel required to transport PAC. from Battalion headquarters to the district and back will be supplied by

the PAC: Unit, where-as expenditure of P.O.L. incurred within the district where the PAC. force is deployed will be met from the district allotment.

25. MEDICAL COVER.

38- While on detachment duty, PAC personnel should be allowed all the facilities of treatment; including free diet where permissible, in the Police/District Hospital.

26. TRAINING OF DETACHMENT.

39- The PAC. force while posted in detachments is expected to carry on normal drill and training as per orders of PAC, H. Q. when they are not actually on duty. Intensive Training will only be done in Bn- Hqrs. The SsP, should provide them facilities of parade ground, P. T. apparatus etc., where ever these can be made available. Sports-equipment will however, be provided by the Commandant.

40- The commander of a PAC. detachment on anti-dacoity duties should thoroughly acquaint himself and his men with the topography of the area in which he has to operate.

41- In no case, should PAC. men on detachments be used for fatigue-duty except in setting up and shifting their own camps.

27. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS AT POSTS IN OPERATIONAL AREAS.

42- Though the security arrangements in each post have to be worked out after taking into consideration the local conditions especially the run of landscape: Yet it is incumbent to observe certain basic principles. The Commandants/SsP and other inspecting officers should see that those instructions are complied with,

43- In case of guards on duty against criminals or in disturbed

areas at least one sentry should be mounted during the day and two during the night. The sentries at night should be posted within calling distance of each other and within calling distance of the place where Guard commander and other members of the guard are sleeping.

44- Night sentry duty should not be of more than two hours at a time and the time of relief of the night sentries should be so arranged that one of them is relieved every hour the guard commander or the Second Guard Commander should personally supervise the relief.

45- In disturbed area (including dacoity and terrorist infested areas) all members of the guard on duty must sleep with their arms and ammunition besides them ready for immediate action observing all necessary safety and security precautions.

46- At least half the Guard should remain available for immediately turning out during the day and the whole guard during the night. The officer incharge of the post should ensure that as far as possible meals are taken before sunset. If this is not possible due to exigencies of service only a minimum number by roatation should be allowed to take their meals and the rest kept available for immediate action. No intoxicants whatsoever will be allowed to be taken at any time by any other member of the guard.

47- The sentry posted should be carefully chosen so that from these posts the sentries can cover all approaches to the camp. The sentry posts should be so built up that the sentry can stand comfortably and be protected from hostile fire but he must at the same time, have a clear view of the approaches to the camp. If the approaches are not lighted up the sentries should be provided with torches. However, torches should only be used when absolutely necessary as bright light disturbs the power of the human eye to maek out things in darkness.

48- Cover from fire should also be provided for the other members of the guard. If the guard has to sleep in tents, the floor of the tent may be dug below ground level. The guard should also be provided a passage protected from hostiles firing by which they can take up position in case of need. Where it is not possible to dig the ground, low earthen wall should be raised. The positions should be so constructed that all approaches to the camp are covered. Daily, there should be a camp stand-to near about the time of sunset during which the post commander should allot various positions to the different men of the guard and also prescribe the arc of fire of each so that there is no danger of any member of the guard firing on another. In case of an alert during the night the men will take up their allotted positions.

49- When a sentry sees a number of persons approaching a post he should alert the guard to take up their position, then halt the party, and ask only one person to approach within a safe distance for being recognised. Only after ensuring that it is a friendly party, should the party be allowed to approach.

50- The above instructions will have to be modified to some extent the camp is situated in an inhabited locality or it is adjacent to a public throughfare or at the brink of a ravine where it is not possible to prevent outsiders from approaching the camp. If a camp has to be set up in such an area, it would be best to enclose it by a mud wall with sentry posts at selected places with port holes from which observations can be made of the surroundings and in case of necessity an effective defence as well as an chase can be organized.

51- If the guard is posted at the house of an informer for the protecting of his person and family it has to remain in close proximity of such person or family. However, with the exercise of a little care, any place can be converted into a fairly well defended post with the cooperation of the persons to be protected.

If no suitable tactical place is available in the house, the Guard commander should select some improvised accommodation to live in from where the sentry can see all approaches to the house and alert the guard.

52- It may be mentioned that the relations which the men of a post maintain with the villagers are very material for their own security and success in anti-dacoity work. The men at the post should not in any way give an impression that they favour any particular group in the village nor do any act which may result in any unpleasantness unless it is part of their official duty,

28. HELP TO FAMILIES OF PAC OFFICERS AND MEN ON DEPUTATION OUTSIDE THE STATE AND SERVING IN BORDER AREAS.

53- It is essential that the men on deputation and those posted in the border areas are kept free from domestic worries so that they are able to devote their full attention and energy to the duties they are called upon to perform. It is, therefore, necessary that every possible assistance is provided to the members of their families who have been left behind in the PAC Lines or in their villages.

54- It will be the duty of the Commandants and other GOs. of the PAC, Bn.s to look after the comfort and welfare of the families left behind in the unit lines. As regards the families left behind in the villages, it will be the duty of the District Police Officers to look into the grievances of PAC men's families and get just redress of the problems promptly. Commandants from whose unit the men have gone out on duty should send details of the families that are residing in a particular district of the S.P. concerned. The S.P. should get a list of such families made out thana-wise and issue instructions that the SIs. and Beat constables during their visit to villages call at the residence of such families

whose male members are serving at the borders and do all that is possible to help the families. This arrangements should be continuous and the families or officers and men should be visited at least once in two months with a view to find out their difficulties and to provide necessary assistance. The S.O. should report the action taken by him to help such families to the S.P. once a month and should also promptly bring to the notice of the S.P. Cases requiring immediate help or attention. The S.P., and Circle Officer visiting the Thana will do well to spend some time over this problems and see that proper care has been taken to give help to such families.

55- In the case of casualty of any member of the force the Commandant and the S.P should contact the family personally to offer condolence and arrange immediate help.

56- The range and District Police Welfare committee may also be required to give such periodical help to these families as necessary or possible.

