

**CHHATTISGARH ACT**  
**( NO. 13 OF 2007)**  
**CHHATTISGARH POLICE ACT, 2007,**

**An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Police Force in the State of Chhattisgarh and matters connected therewith incidental thereto.**

**Be it enacted by the Chhattisgarh State Legislature in the Fifty-eighth year of Republic of India as follows :-**

**CHAPTER 1 – PRELIMINARY**

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| <b>1.</b> | <b>(1) This Act be called the Chhattisgarh Police Act, 2007;</b>   | <b>Short title, extent and Commencement.</b> |
|           | <b>(2) It shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette;</b>  |  |
|           | <b>(3) It extends to the whole of the State of Chhattisgarh, and to the police officers Of the State of Chhattisgarh deployed Outside the State.</b> |  |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>In this Act, unless the context otherwise Requires; -</b>   | <b>Definitions.</b>                          |
|           | <b>(a) “Chief Secretary” means the Chief Secretary to the State Government;</b>  |  |
|           | <b>(b) “Director General of Police” means the officer appointed under section 12;</b>  |  |
|           | <b>(c) “District” means a revenue territory notified as a district under the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, 1959 (No.20 of 1959);</b>               |  |

- (d) **“District Magistrate” means District Magistrate appointed under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No.2 of 1974);**
- (e) **“Moral Turpitude” means involvement in any crime which pertains to cheating, forgery, drugs, drugs, intoxication, rape, offending the modesty of a women, immoral trafficking, planned violence or any offence against the State government;**
- (f) **“Output” means post within the jurisdiction of police Station;**
- (g) **“Police District” means the territory notified as police district under this Act;**
- (h) **“Police Officer” means any member of the Police Force appointed under this Act or appointed before the commencement of this Act for the State and includes members of the Indian Police Service or members of any other police organization on deputation to the State Police, serving for the State and persons appointed under section 9 or 10 of this Act;**
- (i) **“Power of Superintendence” means and includes power of giving directions, guidance and instructions in all executive and administrative matters and also includes the power to annul, reverse, rescind or revise any administrative order issued in such matter by an authority under this Act, subject to the provisions pertaining to investigation as contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974);**
- (j) **“Public place” means any place to which the public has access;**
- (k) **“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules;**
- (l) **“Railway Area” means an area between outer-most signals appurtenant to railway**

**tracks including railway platforms of a railway station and shall include running trains over the entire length of the railway tracks within the State of Chhattisgarh;**

- (m) “Ranks” means and includes subordinate ranks and supervisory ranks;**
- (n) “Regulation” means regulations made under the Act;**
- (o) “Rules” means the rules made under the Act;**
- (p) “State” means the State of Chhattisgarh;**
- (q) “State Government” means the State Government of Chhattisgarh.**
- (r) “Subordinate Ranks” means ranks below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of police;**
- (s) “Superintendent of Police” means the police officer in charge of a Police District;**
- (t) “Supervisory Ranks” means ranks of Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of Police or above.**

**(2) Words and expressions used in this Act but not defined specifically shall have the same meaning as provided in the Chhattisgarh General Clauses Act, 1955 (No. 5 of 1955), the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, (No. 2 of 1974), and the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (No. 45 of 1860).**

## CHAPTER – II

### CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.

3. (1) There shall be a State Police for the State, as an agency of the Government. **Constitution of State Police**
- (2) The State Police shall consist of such ranks and number and have such organisation as the Government may, by general or special order, determine.
- (3) The organization of the State Police may include training institutions, research and development bureaus, technical and support services, intelligence and criminal investigation units and other bodies and units as determined by the State Government from time to time.
4. (1) The State Government may, by notification, divide the entire geographical area of the State into one or more Police Zones. **Police Zones and Ranges.**
- (2) The administration of the Police in the Police Zone shall vest in an officer of the Rank of Inspector General of Police.
- (3) The State Government may, by notification, divide the entire geographical area of Zone into one or more Police Ranges.
- (4) The administration of the Police in the Police Range shall vest in an officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police.
5. (1) The State Government may, by notification, divide the geographical area of the State into Police District: **Police District.**

**Provide that existing police Districts shall continue to be the Police Districts until areas are altered or re-notified.**

**(2) The administration of police in a Police District throughout the local jurisdiction Of the District Magistrate shall, under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate be vested in a District Superintendent Of Police.**

- 6. (1) The State Government may, by notification divide each Police District into one or more Sub division, and appoint a Assistant/ Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be In charge of such sub division :**

**Sub division and Police District-level Special Cells.**

**Provided that existing Sub divisions shall continue to be the sub divisions until they are altered or re-notified.**

**(2) The State Government may, by notification establish/create one or more Special Cells in a Police District and may appoint an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police to be the in-charge of such special cell.**

- 7. (1) The State Government may, by notification, establish one or more Police Stations in a sub division specifying the territorial jurisdiction of each such Police Station.**

**Police Station.**

**(2) The State Government may appoint a police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police to be in charge of a Police Station.**

**(3) The State Government may, by notification, establish one or more outposts within the territorial jurisdiction of a Police Station**

**specifying the territorial jurisdiction of such outpost:**

**Provided that the State Government may, by notification, invest any outpost with such powers and responsibilities of a Police Station as it deems necessary:**

**Provided further that existing Police Stations and outposts shall continue to be the Police Stations and outposts until they are altered or re-notified.**

- 8. The State Government may, by notification, create one or more Police Districts headed by a Superintendent of Police and embracing such railway areas in the State as the government may specify.**

**Special provisions pertaining to Railway Areas.**

- 9. (1) Subject to Rules prescribed in this behalf, the Superintendent of Police may at any time, by an order in writing, appoint any person to act as a Special Police Officer for a period as Specified in the appointment order.**

**Special Police Officers.**

- (2) Every special police officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties and shall be amendable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary officers of the police.**

- 10. (1) The State Government, or as the case may be, an authority specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may appoint Additional Police officers for such purposes and on such terms and conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed.**

**Additional Police Officers.**

- (2) The deployment or deputation of such Additional Police Officers may be made at the request of Any person showing the necessity thereof, and The cost incurred on such deployment or deputation may be recovered from the person**

**making request for such deployment or Deputation in the manner prescribed.**

**CHAPTER-III-Direction and Supervision of the police.**

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| <b>11. Superintendence over the State Police in respect of all matters shall vest in the State Government.</b>   | <b>Superintendent over the State Police.</b> |
| <b>12. (1) The State Government shall appoint a Director General of Police for the overall Administration, direction and supervision Of the State Police.</b>  | <b>Director General of Police</b>            |
| <b>(2) The Director General of police shall be appointed from a panel of offers consisting of the officers already working in the rank of the Director General, or the officers who have been found suitable for promotion in the rank of Director general after screening by a Committee under the provisions of the All-India Services Act, 1951 (No. LXI of 1951) And in accordance with the rules applicable For such promotion:</b> |  |
| <b>Provide that number of officers in the panel Shall not exceed three or double the number Of cadre posts sanctioned for the rank of Director General in the State, whichever is less.</b>  |  |
| <b>(3) Subject to the rules made under All India Services Act, 1951 (No. LXI of 1951), the Director general of Police so appointed under sub-section (2) shall have a minimum tenure of two years.</b>   |  |
| <b>(4) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (3), Director General police may be removed from his post before the expiry of its tenure by the Government by the order in writing specifying Reasons, consequent upon,-</b><br><b>(a) Conviction by a court of law in a criminal offence or where charges have been framed by a court in a case involving corruption</b>  |  |

or moral turpitude;  
(b) Superannuation;

(c) Punishment of reduction to a lower post,  
awarded under the provisions of the All India  
Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969  
Or any other relevant rule;

(d) Suspension;

(e) Incapacity in discharging his functions as  
Director General of Police due to physical  
Or mental illness;

(f) On his own request; or

(g) An administrative exigency which shall be  
recorded in writing.

13. (1) The State government may appoint an officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police to assist the Director General of Police to be in-charge of direction and supervision of the Police deployed in Railway Areas. **Supervision of Police in Railway Areas.**
- (2) The supervision of a Police District in a Railway Area shall vest in a Superintendent of Police.
14. (1) Police officer posted as Officer-in-charge of a Police Station; or as a District Superintendent of Police, in-charge of a Police District shall have a minimum tenure of two years. **Tenure of office of certain police Officers police duties.**
- (2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), any officer referred to in sub-section (1) may be removed or transferred from his post before the expiry of the minimum tenure of two years consequent upon,-
- (a) Promotion to a higher post;
  - (b) Superannuation;
  - (c) Conviction by a court of law;
  - (d) Charges having been framed, by a court of law in a criminal case;
  - (e) Punishment of dismissal, removal, discharge or Compulsory retirement from service or of Reduction to a lower rank awarded under the Rules relating to disciplinary actions applicable



To him;  
(f) Suspension;

(g) Incapacity in discharging his functions and duties due to physical or mental illness;

(h) On his own request; or

(i) An administrative exigency which shall be recorded in writing.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of Article 311 of the Constitution of India, the Director General of Police or any other police officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf may dismiss, remove from service, reduce in rank, or confine to quarters for a term not exceeding fifteen days (with or without punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty) any police officer of subordinate ranks found to be remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duties or unfit for the same, or guilty of any misconduct.

Disciplinary proceedings against police officers of subordinate ranks.

- (2) The State Government may make rules to give effect to the provisions of sub-section (1).

#### CHAPTER-IV-State Police Commission and Police Establishment Board.

16. (1) The State Government shall establish a State Police Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), which shall perform functions assigned to it under the provisions of this Chapter.

State Police Commission.

- (2) The Home Minister shall be the Chairman of the Commission and other members of the Commission shall be as follow:-

(a) Chief Secretary;

(b) Secretary in charge of the Home Department;

(c) Director General of Police;

(d) Member, State Human Rights Commission  
To be nominated by State Government;

(e) Two Independent Members, (persons of proven reputation for integrity and competence from any field such as academia, law, public

administration, media or any other field) to be appointed by the State Government.

(3) Director General of Police shall be Secretary of the Commission.

17. A person shall not be eligible to be a member of the Authority, if he –
- (a) Is not a citizen of India;
  - (b) Is above 70 years of age;
  - (c) Is serving in any police, military or allied Organization, or has so served in the twelve months preceding such appointment;
  - (d) Is employed as a public servant;
  - (e) Holds any elected office, including that of Members of Parliament or State Legislature Or any local body;
  - (f) Is a member of, or is associated in any manner With, an organization declared as unlawful Under an existing law;
  - (g) Is an officer bearer or a member of any political Party;
  - (h) Has been convicted for any criminal offence Involving moral turpitude or for an offence Punishable with imprisonment of one year or More;
  - (i) Is facing prosecution for any offence mentioned In clause (h) above and against whom charges Have been framed by a court of law; or
  - (j) Is of unsound mind.
18. (1) The term of an independent Member shall be for a period of two years from the date of appointment and he shall not be eligible for reappointment.
- (2) An Independent member shall serve in an honorar; capacity and the privileges and facilities to be extended to such member shall be such as may be prescribed.
19. The State Government may by order in writing remove an Independent Member on any of the
- Disqualification for appointment as Independent Members.
- Terms and privileges of Independent Member.
- Removal of Independent Members.

**following grounds:-**

**(a) (i) incompetence;**

**(ii) misbehaviour;**

**(iii) failure to attend three consecutive meetings of the Commission without sufficient cause;**

**(iv) incapacitation by reasons of physical or mental infirmity; or**

**(v) otherwise becoming unable to discharge his functions as a member.**

**(b) If he incurs any disqualifications specified in Section 17.**

**20. The Commission shall perform the following functions, namely:-**

**(1) To advise the State Government on policy guidelines For promoting efficient, effective, responsive and Accountable policing;**

**(2) To assist the state Government in identifying Performance indicators to evaluate the functioning Of the Police Force;**

**(3) To communicate to the State Government its views On the performance of the Police; and**

**(4) To formulate perspective plans for policing and Submit them to the State Government.**

**Functions of the State Police Commission.**

**21. The Commission shall, at the end of each year, present to the State Government a report on its work during the preceding year as well as of performance of the Police.**

**22 (1) The State Government shall by a notification constitute a Police Establishment board (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”) with the Director general of Police as its Chairman and four senior police officers not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police.**

**Annual report of the State Police Commission Police Establishment Board.**

**(2) The Board shall perform the following functions and duties –**

**(a) Transfer of subordinate ranks up to the level**

**of Inspector from one Zone or Range or District to another;**

- (b) Received and examine representation from police officers aggrieved by any order of superior officers, other than the orders passed under the rule made under the Article 309 of the Constitution of India and :-**
  - I. Decide such representation if it is received from a police officer of the sub-ordinate rank;**
  - II. make recommendation to the State Government****In other cases.**
- (c) Such other functions and duties as may be prescribed.**

**(3) The State Government may review the orders passed by Police Establishment Board on representation made by aggrieved Police Officers within 90 days from the date of order.**

#### **CHAPTER-V-Functions and Responsibilities of Police Officers.**

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| <b>23. The following shall be the functions and responsibilities of a police officer;</b>                                 | <b>Role, functions and duties of the Police</b> |
| <b>(1) (a) To enforce the law, and to protect life, liberty, property, rights and dignity of the people;</b>              |   |
| <b>(b) To prevent crime and public nuisance;</b>  |   |
| <b>(c) To maintain public order;</b>  |   |
| <b>(d) To preserve internal security, prevent and control terrorist activities and to prevent breach of public peace;</b> |   |
| <b>(e) To protect public property;</b>  |   |
| <b>(f) To detect offences and bring the offenders to justice;</b>   |   |

- (g) To arrest persons whom he is legally authorized to arrest and for whose arrest sufficient grounds exist;**
- (h) To help people in situations arising out of natural or man-made disasters, and to assist other agencies in relief measures;**
- (i) To facilitate orderly movement of people and vehicles, and to control and regulate traffic;**
- (j) To gather intelligence relating to matters affecting public peace and crime;**
- (k) To provide security to public authorities in discharging their functions;**
- (l) To perform all such duties and discharge such responsibilities as may be enjoined upon him by law or by an authority empowered to issue such directions under any law.**

**(2) The State Government, or an authority specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government may assign such other duties and responsibilities to police officers as may be specified by the State Government.**

**24. Every police officer shall be considered to be always on duty, when employed as a police officer in the State or deployed outside the State.**

**Police officers always on duty and may be employed in the State or deployed outside the State.**

**25. No police officer may engage in an employment or office whatsoever, other than his duties under this Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing By the State Government.**

**Police officers not to engage in other employment.**

**26. No police officer shall be at liberty to withdraw hims**

**Police officers not to withdraw from duty, etc.**

from duties unless expressly allowed to do so by the officer authorized to grant such permission.

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| <p><b>27. It shall be lawful for the police officer to lay any Information before a Magistrate having jurisdiction, And to apply for a summon, warrant, search warrant Or such other legal process as may, by law, be issued against any person committing an offence.</b></p>   | <p><b>Police officers may lay information etc.</b></p>              |
| <p><b>28. (1) It shall be the duty of every police officer to take charge of all unclaimed property, and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Police Station having jurisdiction.</b></p> <p><b>(2) The manner of disposal of such property shall be such as may be directed by the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate as the case may be.</b></p> | <p><b>Police officers to take charge of unclaimed property.</b></p> |
| <p><b>29. It shall be the duty of every officer in charge of a police Station to keep a general diary in such form and manner as may be prescribed.</b></p>  | <p><b>Police to keep diary</b></p>                                  |
| <p><b>30. (1) The State Government may prescribe the forms and the manner of returns to be submitted to it by the Director General of Police.</b></p> <p><b>(2) The Director General of Police may specify by an order the form and the manner of returns to be furnished to him by other police officers.</b></p>   | <p><b>Government may prescribed form of returns.</b></p>            |
| <p><b>31. (1) The State Government may prescribed uniform, insignia and accoutrements for police officers or class of police officers as the case may be.</b></p> <p><b>(2) The Director General of Police may, from time to time, issue directions for wearing of uniforms and carrying of insignia and accoutrements.</b></p>                                    | <p><b>Uniforms, insignia, accoutrements, etc.</b></p>               |

#### **Chapter-VI-Special Provisions of Policing**

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| <p><b>32).(1) The State Government may, by general or special order, create in any Police District, sub division or</b></p> | <p><b>Special Crime Investigation Units.</b></p> |
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as the case may be, Police Station, a Special Crime Investigation Unit, headed by an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police.

- (2) The police officers posted to such units shall not be assigned to any other duty, except under very special circumstances with the permission of the Director General of Police.
- (3) The Director General of Police may, by general or special order, specify the offences which may be investigated by the Special Crime Investigation Unit.

33. Subject to any checks and restrictions as may be specified by an order by the State Government-

Power to reserve Public places and raise barriers.

- (a) The District Superintendent of Police may Temporarily reserve, by public notice, any street Or other public place for any public purpose and Regulate the movement of person and vehicles In the area so reserved; and
- (b) The District Superintendent of Police may, in the Interest of general public, authorise any police officer to raise barriers and other necessary structures on public roads and streets for maintenance of public order or to check vehicles or occupants thereof for prevention and detection of any crime.

34. (1) The District Superintendent of Police may issue general or special orders for regulating all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in public streets or thoroughfares and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass:

Regulation of Assemblies, Processions and premises.

Provided that where the District Superintendent of Police is satisfied that it is intended by any person or class of persons to convene or collect an assembly on such road, street or thoroughfare, or to form a procession which would, if uncontrolled, be likely to cause a breach of peace, he may direct

**such persons or class of persons to seek permission from the District Magistrate or Sub Divisional Magistrate as the case may be.**

- (2) The District Magistrate or Sub Divisional Magistrate may grant the requisite permission with such conditions as he may deem appropriate:**

**provided that he may refuse to grant permission to convene or collect as assembly in such road, street or thoroughfare, or form a procession which would in his opinion, be likely to cause a breach of the peace.**

- (3) Any police officer on whom the responsibility to regulate a public assembly or procession is enjoyed upon, may stop any procession which does not possess the permission referred to in sub-section (2) or which, in his opinion, violates the conditions of the permission, and may order any such processions or any such assembly to disperse.**

- (4) Any procession or assembly which neglects or refuses to obey any order given under the preceding sub-section, shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly.**

- (5) The District Superintendent of Police may, in the interest of general public, issue orders for regulating the entry or exit or hours of operation of a public place.**

- (6) The District Superintendent of Police may, by an order require every owner of a household, a shop or a public premise, to furnish details of a tenant, lessee, licensee, person engaged for domestic help or otherwise in occupation of the premises in the form specified in for this purpose.**

- 35. The District Superintendent of Police may, from time to time Issue directions for regulating the use of public roads and Streets in respect of motorists, cyclists, pedestrians and Persons accompanying animals, and for regulating the Parking of vehicles including bicycles, with a view to Ensure smooth and orderly movement of traffic.** **Regulation of Traffic.**



**36. The State Government may, by notification, confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force and such person shall be subject to the orders of the District Superintendent of Police.**

**Conferment of powers of police officers.**

**37. The District Superintendent of Police shall constitute, in the manner prescribed, one or more Community Liaison Group consisting of representatives of the Community for each police station, to aid and assist the Police Force in the discharge of its functions.**

**Community Liaison Group.**

#### **Chapter-VII-Police Accountability**

**38. (1) The State Government may, as soon as may be, establish a State Police Accountability Authority (hereinafter referred to as “Authority”)**

**Police Accountability Authority.**

**(2) Authority may be provided with such secretarial assistance as the State Government may determine, from time to time, by a general or special order.**

**39. The Authority shall have four members appointed by the State Government, with a credible record of integrity and commitment to human rights and shall consist of-**

**Composition of the Authority**

**(1) A retired judge of High Court or retired judge of Higher Judicial Service, who was at the time of superannuation, qualified to become a judge of High Court, who shall be Chairperson of the Authority;**

**(2) A retired Police Officer superannuated in the rank of Additional Director General of Police or above;**

**(3) A retired civil servant superannuated in the**

rank of Secretary to the State Government  
— or above;

- (4) A person of repute and standing from the civil society ordinarily residing in the State of Chhattisgarh:

Provided that at least one member of the Authority shall be a woman.

40. A person shall not be eligible to be a member of the Authority, if he-
- Disqualification For membership**
- (a) Is not a citizen of India;
  - (b) is above 70 years of age;
  - (c) Is serving in any police, military or allied organization, or has so served during twelve months preceding such appointment;
  - (d) Is employed as a public servant;
  - (e) Is a Member of Parliament or the Legislature of State or a local body; or is an office-bearer of any political party or any organization connected with a political party;
  - (f) Has been convicted for any criminal offence involving moral turpitude or for an offence punishable with imprisonment of one year or more;
  - (g) Is facing prosecution for any offence mentioned in clause (f) above and against whom charges have been framed by a court of law; or
  - (h) Is of unsound mind declared by a competent court.
41. (1) The term of office of a member, and the chairperson, shall be two years and may be eligible for re-appointment for another term.
- (2) He may resign from the office at any time before the expiry of his term.
- (3) The remuneration, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the members shall be such as may be notified, by the State Government from time to time.
- Terms of office and conditions. of service of members and chairperson.**

**42. Any member or Chairperson, may be removed from office, on a recommendation being made by the Authority by a majority of three-fourths of members, by an order of the State Government on the grounds of –**

**Removal of Chairperson or Members.**

- (a) Proven misconduct or misbehaviour;**
- (b) Persistent neglect to perform duties of the Authority;**
- (c) Occurrence of any situation that would make a member ineligible for appointment to the Authority under Section 40; or**
- (d) The member concerned engaging himself during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office.**

**43. (1) The powers and functions of the Authority shall be as follow :-**

**Functions of the Authority.**

- (a) To inquire into allegations of “serious misconduct” against police personnel on a complaint :-**
  - (i) received from a victim or a close relative of the victim supported by an affidavit;**
  - (ii) referred to it by the State Government.**
- (b) To carry out such other functions as the State Government may, from time to time, specify by an order.**

**Explanation :- “Serious misconduct” for the purpose Of this Chapter means :-**

**Any malafide act of omission or commission by a police officer that leads to or amounts to ,-**

- (i) (a) Death; or**
  - (b) Rape or attempt to commit rape; or**
  - (c) Grievous hurt in Police custody; or**
  - in the Custody of Police; or**
- (ii) Such other acts as may be specified by State Government by an order of the State Government.**

**(2) Notwithstanding any thing contained in forgoing**

**sub-sections the Authority shall not take cognizance of a complaint in cases which are already being enquired in to by the National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission or is a subject matter under the commission of Enquires Act or is sub-judice.**

- (3) no cognizance shall be taken by the Authority in any complaint received after six months from the date of occurrence.**
- (4) The Authority shall while enquiring in to the matter or performing any function under sub section (1) has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and,in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely :-**
  - (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;**
  - (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;**
  - (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;**
  - (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;**
  - (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witness and documents; and**
  - (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.**
- (5) The Authority shall submit the report to the State Government and also make recommendations, wherever it deem fit.**

#### **Chapter-VIII-Welfare and Grievance Redressal.**

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| <b>44.</b> | <b>The State Government may, by general or special order, specify such measures as deemed appropriate, for the welfare of the Police officers.</b> | <b>Welfare of Police</b>                      |
| <b>45.</b> | <b>(1) The State Government may, by notification, constitute funds for the police personnel.</b>   | <b>Funds for Welfare of police personnel.</b> |

**(2) The funds shall be administered and audited in such manner as may be prescribed.**

**(3) The following sums shall be credited to the funds, namely :-**

**(a) any grant made by the State Government;**

**(b) contributions made in the fund by police personnel; or**

**(c) any other grant, donation, bequest made for the purposes of the funds.**

**46. (1) The State Government may, by notification, set-up a Police Welfare Bureau, for implementing welfare measures for police personnel.**

**Police  
Welfare  
Bureau.**

**(2) The State Government may specify composition, functions and responsibilities of the Police Welfare Bureau.**

**47. (1) The State Government may prescribe the mechanism and the procedure for the redressal of the grievances of police officers.**  
**(2) Such mechanism shall ensure a set-up for grievance redressal at the Police District, Police Range, Police Zone and Director General of Police level and shall ensure that every police officer has the right of at least one appeal if he is not satisfied with the disposal of his grievance.**

**Grievance  
redressal of  
police  
personnel.**

#### **Chapter-IX-General Offences and Penalties.**

**48. (1) Any person found indulging in the following acts of misconduct at any public place shall be punishable with fine not exceeding Rs.1000, namely :-**

**Offences of  
disorderly  
conduct.**

**(a) found intoxicated and riotous or found committing a nuisance in public;**

**(b) Knowing spreading rumours or causing a false alarm to mislead the police, fire brigade, or any other essential service or;**

and

- (c) **causing annoyance to woman or any person by making indecent overtures or calls by stalking.**
  
- (2) It shall be lawful for a Police officer to arrest such person without warrant.**
  
- (3) Any offence committed under sub-section (1) may be compounded on the spot by the Police Officer authorized in this behalf on payment of Rs.500/- by the offender.**
  
- (4) Where the offence has been compounded under sub-section (3), the offender, if in custody, shall be released at once and no further proceeding shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.**
  
- (5) If offence is not compounded, person arrested under sub section (2) shall be produced before the Magistrate concerned within 24 hours of his arrest.**

- 49. Whoever, not being a police officer, wears a police uniform or any other dress having the appearance or bearing any of the distinctive marks of that uniform without being authorized by the State Government or as the case may be, an officer authorized by the State Government, shall, in addition to punishment provided in any other Law for time being enforce, be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months or fine or with both.**

**Unauthorised  
Use of police  
Uniform.**

#### **Chapter-X-Miscellaneous**

- 50. (1) The State government may make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act:  
Provided that existing State Police regulations shall continue to be in force till altered or repealed.**
- (2) All rules made under this act shall be laid before the State Legislature as soon as possible.**

**Power to  
make  
Rules**

- 51. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made**

**Power to  
make  
Regulations.**

there under the Director General of Police may with prior approval of the State Government frame regulation for:-

- (a) Prevention and investigation of crime;
- (b) Inspection of the police organization, and of the work performed by police officers;
- (c) Determining the description and quantity of of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other articles of wearing and carrying to be provided to the state police;
- (d) Assigning duties of officers of all ranks and grades, and prescribing the manner and the conditions subject to which, they shall exercise and perform the irrespective powers and duties;
- (e) Collection and communication of intelligence and information by the police;
- (f) Prescribing the records, registers and forms to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by different police units and officers;
- (g) Generally, for the purpose of rendering the police more efficient, and preventing abuse of power and neglect of duties by them; and
- (h) Such other matter as the State Government, by a notification, may direct:

Provided that existing State Police regulations shall continue to be in force till altered or repealed.

- (2) Regulations and its amendment made under this Act shall be notify in the Official Gazette and Such notification shall be come into force after its Publication in the Official Gazette.
- (3) Any other matter as determined by the State government by an order published in the official Gazette.

52. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by an order to be published in the official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with this Act, as it deems necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty :

Power to Remove Difficulties.

**Provided that no order under this section shall be made after expiry of three years from the date of commencement of the Act.**

**(2) Every order issued under this section shall, as soon as possible, be laid before the State Legislature.**

**53. (1) The Indian Police Act, 1861 (No. 5 of 1861) in its applicable to the State of Chhattisgarh is hereby repealed.**

**Repeal and Saving.**

**(2) The repeal under sub-section (1) shall not affect the previous operation of this enactment so repealed and anything done or action taken or deemed to have been done or taken (including any appointment or delegation made, notification, order, direction or notice issued, regulation or rules made) by or under the provisions of the repealed enactment shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provision of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Act, and shall continue in force unless and until suspended by anything done on any action taken under this, Act.**