Chapter - I
INTRODUCTION

In democracy the police is a dynamic instrument of social service and change in educating the people on democratic virtues and the benefits of law abiding citizenship. Being a disciplined force in uniform, the service works as a group with the predetermined goal and that goal is peace and tranquility, so that the political, social, economic and spiritual processes reach landable destinations. The police mostly are charged with certain responsibilities based on individual independence in the prevention and detention of crime, maintenance of law and order, traffic control, prevention of wrong doers and other spheres of human behavior regulations and also switches over to group activity while investigating crime, facing favors shades of violence and while fighting other abbreviations of collective social behaviour.

After Independence, the Police System (the term Administration has been used for some times) has been of facing several vicissitudes and to meet new challenges and help the new system to maintain stability, particularly controlling the political and social upheavals. The police system also deserves a share of credit to the economic and social advancement of the state during the last twenty years, even since this could not have been possible but for the internal peace, security and tranquility.

The present Police System in Andhra Pradesh is primarily governed by the Police Act of 1861 which was based on the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1860 which is still being continued, but some modifications were made. As a result of systematic and continues review of the Police System by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Police System has considerable development in the State or Province.

The present Police System in India is basically British, specifically Irish Constabulary Model, superimposed on indigenous Mughal administration functional mould with invisible remnants of Hindu Polity. Sociologically and culturally India is mixed
pluralistic and colourful country, but some of the religious, regional and social strands are so significantly marked that any sweeping generalisations are apt to misfit. Overall development of society, introduction of radical reforms and maintenance of social stability to a considerable extent, depend upon an efficient police machinery.

The Police System in India is as old as Indian civilization. Reference to the police organisation in the early centuries are available in almost all the classics of our country. Although the Police System in the early centuries of the country was not so well organised, the rulers of the country established separate organisations to maintain law and order.

Police is one of the units of administration of government which has direct and closest contact with the people in the towns and villages. The police department normally does not receive the fullest attention and encouragement as it deserves from the higher levels and on the other hand, there is antipathy as a result of which there is a decline in the morale. Particularly every act of the police is given undue adverse publicity both in the press and legislatures and criticised to such an extent that there is a fast decline in the police administration.

The main task of the police is that of enforcement of law and order to serve the citizens, safeguard property and to protect the innocent against deception. The Police have now to play a positive role in the new scheme of social defense. In the present socialistic pattern of democracy the role of the Police in the state has undergone considerable change. The Police can no longer consistent with the changed position, take up the narrow attitude of saying that their business is only to enforce the punitive laws and they have nothing to do with the creative aspect of coercive methods. The highest conception of a police force in a democratic society ought to be "social service" and if the police have to acquire this reputation and fulfill its new obligation, there must be a complete reorientation in the outlook and approach of the police personnel. During the freedom movement, the police administration was looked down and the stigma attached to it continues even today. On the other hand, the Government has done very little to build up the morale of the police forces particularly to counteract the misconception that corruption exists on a very wide
scale in the police force which, however, is partly true because of the great decline in the economic conditions. The strike of police in New Delhi, Tripura and the episode in Calcutta where the police took charge of the Assembly while in session signifies the imperative need for radical and drastic reorganisation of the police administration and establish new traditions. Several developments in the country particularly in the context of political and social upheavals have, to a considerable extent, contributed to the erosion of the morale in the police forces.\(^2\)

The police have often suffered at the hands of violent mobs and instead of receiving support from the people, continuous and persistent demands are made for judicial esquires which give the impression that the mobs are always right and that the police are callous and wrong.

The Government should be firm in putting down lawlessness by providing all protection to the police. The latter do not receive the much needed cooperation from the people as there is no active channel of communication between the public, the politician and the police. Good public relations between the police and the public will mainly depend upon the sense of responsibility both in the police and the public in regard to maintenance of law and order.

As remarked by the then Home Minister of India “the new role of police has been projected as a social engineer”, firm in his action where firmness is necessary but with objectives in harmony with a society in which gentleness, kindness and common decency would be valid and use of force would be at a discount\(^3\).

An affective police have to be an integral part of any administrative system and is necessarily a fraction of the power structure. Essentially the system should be tailored to the requirements of those in positions of authority, indigenous or otherwise. But the bases of the organisation have to go the grassroots. And the willing cooperation of a majority of the people is a must. Even if the system may have been imposed from outside, due perhaps to lack of local expertise and the requirements of the rulers, it is only the willing
cooperation of a large mass of the local people which can enable the system to inherit work usefully, and continue for any reasonable length of time, in otherwords the genius of the people has to assert itself, and this should be mirrored in the system. This distinction is clear between the usual administration of the affairs of any area and the police.  

With every change in the political climate, the police system cannot and will not change. It is only a revolution in the affairs of a country that may carry with it the police have well, specially if the roots of the earlier system had not been planted deep enough. One of the notable examples is the British Police System. The essential ingredients of the system have remained intact with a few amendments on the periphery. This situation is the result of the continuity of the political system in that country. Even the ushering in of the "Peelers" was about a parcel of a smooth movement in the affairs of the country. Any break in the 'police' tradition, however, has to have a solid footing in the locality as soon as possible.

It is a matter of great concern that police administration has not attracted the attention of the scholars in India. Perhaps it is due to the inaccessibility of police records for investigation by the academics and also due to their lesser involvement in developmental aspects.

The Police have been considered to be a non-developmental component and most of the academics devoted greater attention to the developmental aspects. On deeper thought we would conclude that this 'dichotomy' between developmental and non-developmental is artificial. Though the so-called non-developmental activities do not have any demonstrative effect, yet it is difficult to conceive of developmental activity in a 'non-developmental vacuum'.

One of the acid tests of a responsible government is the nature of police administration. To be more explicit, governments which are authoritative and undemocratic have made greater use and abuse of police powers and those which are responsible and responsive to the public opinion and have respected rule of law have been
able to use police power towards assuring the citizens not only greater safety to their person and property but also guaranteed untrammelled exercise of the democratic rights of the citizens. In such governments the police not only safeguard the government and its supporters but with special strictness assures the right of the citizens to protest and demonstrate against acts of Government which they consider to be undesirable, as long as such demonstrations do not lead to breach of peace and tranquility. But the rub comes where governments make use of police powers ostensibly to take preventive measures against breaches of public peace out in actual fact to smoother the generation of opposition and ventilation of grievances. It is thus a very thin line that distinguishes a really democratic government from the one which has all the trappings of democracy, but infact, use democracy as a garb to establish its dictatorial regime. Democracy does not terminate the moment the citizens exercise their periodical right to franchise but is a continuous process in which in its day to day actions it is exposed to public criticism and dissent. Democratic state is not a quinquennial Hobbesian state from election to election where in the people having accepted to obey a ruler objectly surrender their rights till they are called upon to revoke the contract during the next election. In every action the government has to be accountable to the public who reserve the right to question any action. It is during these periods that the validity of democratic professions are put to test and it is during such delicate circumstances that the police have to perform their duties.

It is delicate and trying because a proper 'mix' of tact and force has to be obtained. If the police are not able to control outbursts of violence they may come in for governmental criticism and if the opposition proves stronger they may be charged with excesses. All defence that they were obeying the orders of the government will prove of no avail since the government can always say that details of enforcement of order rests with the police on the spot. Hence the main role of the police in democratic setup is one of tension-management. However, a democratic government may be, there are always some groups of classes of the public who are dissenting. In fact any society is not one public and different publics and public opinion, as Laski said, is neither public nor an opinion. It keeps fluctuating and as dissent crystallises itself tensions get built up till a qualitative change occurs in the shape of a demonstration with passions running high. Very many times in
the process of interest articulation anomic outbursts take place and they change the rule-
making and rule-application function in a political system. Depending to a great extent
upon the civic culture of the society these may assume different forms. A protest march
under a Martin Luther King in the United States (US) may be totally dissimilar to another
such demonstration in a different country. Even in the United States itself not all such
demonstrations pass off peacefully.

I CONCEPT OF POLICE

The concept of ‘police authority’ can be said to be as old as civilization itself. In
the course of evolution, man become a social being and started leading a gregarious life.
With the emergence of early forms of community life, the need was felt to maintain order
among its members. Soon community life crossed the limits of the family and extended to
a class or tribe. Unavoidably, it become necessary to have a set of rules or laws to govern
the relations between individuals so that the weak were not oppressed by the strong and
the authority of the leader, in the interest of the community was maintained. This raised
inevitable question of an agency for the enforcement of the rules and laws so framed. In the
beginning, individuals were set apart to function as agents of the community to keep a vigil
over the recalcitrant elements and bring wrong-doers to book. As the utility of these
functionaries was established, the idea grew and the concept of police agency was born.

II MEANING OF POLICE

The word ‘Police’ is derived from the Greek word ‘Politia’, which means for
‘Citizenship’ or ‘State’ or ‘Administration of Government’. But the Latin root ‘Politia’
stands for ‘State’ or ‘Administration’ or ‘Civilization’. The corresponding French word
‘Polis’ means ‘City’ or ‘Town’.

The word ‘Politia’ is police. The meaning of the word is system of regulations for
the preservation of order and enforcement of law. But the character of the State has
undergone a change from 'the police state' to 'welfare state'. In this changed context the role of police also has to undergo a change.

In broad sense, the term police connotes the maintenance of public order and protection of persons and property from hazards of public accidents and the commission of unlawful acts; specifically, it applies to the body of civil officers charged with maintaining public order and duty and enforcing the law, including preventing and detecting crime. In its wider aspects, the term at one time, also included such “public health” activities as street paving or lighting or scavenging or sanitation, as well as applications broad enough to comprehend to active range of government democratic policies.

The term police is now used to denote a body of people organised to maintain civil order and to investigate breaches of the law. In the 18th and 19th Centuries the term was used more generally to denote the informal civil administration of a state or a town, including (to quote Adam Smith) “The domestic regulation of such matters as taxes, bounties, monopolies and exclusive privileges of corporation.”

Police are meant to enforce law and their functions emanate from the laws which people in their collective wisdom in Parliaments or Legislatures frame. Enforcement of law has both liberating and punitive effects in the sense that it upholds the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws and punitive effect in the sense that it restricts certain rights of the transgressors. The entire police work is guided by the laws which people have given themselves for civilised living in society. Therefore, the police must recognise essential law enforcing character of their service.

The police must not show any weakness in the enforcement of the law. The people, the country, the legislatures want the police to enforce the laws firmly without any discrimination. Fear of possible adverse consequences descending on himself or the service in general should not in any way deter a policeman from carrying out duties enjoyed by law.
The policeman must enforce the law impartially. No latitude has been given to him to show favour to anyone for any consideration whatsoever. He must not be afraid of taking legal action because the person against whom the action is to be taken is strong and may cause him harm. Rich or poor, powerful or weak, all must be treated by him as equals in the eyes of law.

In this firm enforcement of law, he must avoid malice or vindictiveness. Law are meant for preventing damage. Punishments are awarded as correctives. Any feeling of malice or vindictiveness will cloud his judgement and make him take false steps. Malice and vindictiveness must find no place in the code of a policeman. There should be no ill-will, no exhibition of bad spirit of revenge in the enforcement of law. This work must be done absolutely fairly in all circumstances.

III CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF POLICE IN INDIA

The Indian Constitution has placed the responsibility for the organisation and maintenance of the police force and for the maintenance of law and order on the State, list under Seventh Schedule. At the same time it includes police training, fire arms and explosives, preventive detention and several Union Police agencies on Union list of subjects, which enable the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Union Government also known as Central Government or to keep the State system of Police under some sort of federal supervision, if not control. The Police Federal Government Act of 1861, which prescribed the provincial framework has been adjusted in the framework of the Constitution.

IV CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING POLICE PERSONNEL

Article 309, 310 and 311 of the Indian Constitution govern the service conditions of police officers like any other governmental official but the fundamental rights of police personnel are but on different level. Police officers occupy a peculiar position under the Constitution. They are treated as holders of civil posts within the meaning of Article 311
while at the same time they are brought under disciplinary rules like Defense Forces Personnel:

A police officer is governed not only by the police regulations framed under the Police Act, but also by the Rules made under Section 241 of the Government of India Act, in so far as they are not replied, or are not inconsistent with the Constitution. Government has the option to proceed against a police officer under any of these rules, provided that there is no substantial difference to the prejudice of the delinquent officer between the procedures under the two sets of Rules.12

The awful amount of power with the government at the union as opposed to State Government which maintains the police, indicates how anomalous, ambiguous and tenuous and situation would be for members of the police force who had to serve competing interests of politicians not only at two different levels (State and Presidential types of government) but at various polarities, that co-exist to cater the needs of ruling individuals.

The Constitutional status of police provided continuity from colonial days. The Constitution neither changed the organisational form or behaviour no police powers or functional formulations, style and modalities of role models. Virtually, it changed nothing in practice or in philosophy. Police, public and politicians were left alone to adjust themselves to the changed realities of the times. Lack of effective constitutional safeguards reduced police officials to the level of servility and humility. A new Police Act has yet to be drafted to redefine the police role under the changed circumstances. Under the existing Police Act, the police were working as a colonial instrument. The Constitution of India neither purified the colonial police model but left it to get congealed. The apparatus was made pliable by politicians by applying pressure unmindful of any long term or short term consequences.
V REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The “History of the Madras Police” published by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (1961) presents a detailed review of the development of the police in State of Madras of which the coastal and the southern districts of the present day of Andhra Pradesh formed part, while “The History of Andhra Pradesh Police” published by the Police Department on the centenary of the Police Force in 1961 describes in separate sections, the development of the police in the Telangana area and the Andhra area. While it is not necessary to go into great detail for the purpose of this study, essential aspects of these two different systems will be described briefly, in order to develop the background to the study.

“A philosophy for the Police” by Mullik (1967) contribute the origin of the police, meaning, police ethics and different social aspects towards police. It is also very useful to the present research.

Baylay’s “Police and political development in India” (1969) is more valuable book on police in India. It shows historical development and draws out the all analytical patroyal of police till late sixties. Most important political events took place after the book was written and hence its limitations the reviews of the features which are most central to the concerns of political scientists. He contemplated that the explanation for characteristic differences could be provided by attributes of police system; nature of talks, nature of accountability and role of police. He has also provided an elaboration views towards police realities and police system.

Percivalo Griffith’s ‘To guard my people’ - “The History of Indian Police” (1971) is an important book on police history. The book describes police development till 1947 and highlights the role played by the police. It is more appreciative rather than critical evaluation on police system.
Ram Reddy & Seshadri in their book “Deveiopoing society and the Police” (1972) have edited Eighteen research papers submitted to the Conference on Police in Osmania University, Hyderabad. These papers have been made to present various views towards police administration and research planning on police administration.

“Police aministration-organisation and procedure” (1973) by S.K.Ghosh. His another book is “Powers and discipline for police and security force” (1971). These books provide information which previously was available from scattered sources. In these books, the author has attempted to explain the working of the police in India and it contains informative chapters on various outputs of the origin and working of the police organisation in India.

Sharad Chandra Misra’s Hand Book on “Police Organisation and Administration” (1977) published by Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs is an excellent book on the subject of organisation and administration. It could be a very reference book for researchers and it was much too lengthy for being used as a text book.

R.K.Bharadwaj’s “Indian Police Administration” (1978) examines the root cause of law and order problem, which every citizen has to enforce. The book not only suggested ways and means to tackle the problem but also goes a long way in giving practical suggestions based upon experience in public life of the author.

“The Police in British India” (1861-1947) by Anamada Swarup Gupta (1979) is one of the major sources for police history derives from British period. This book describes the system of police and criminal justice system in the country. It analyses its development and operation in the background of political situation which prevailed in the country daily the ninety odd years preceding independence. The book also contains a wealth of hitherto unpublished information in support of this thesis and is infact an authoritative work on the history of the Indian Police.
"The Police in India and Abroad" (1980) written by Kante & Telang. This book can legitimately claim to be a pioneering effort directed at a comparative study of the police system in different parts of the world and their evaluation and also covered the problems in police field in varies countries. He has drawn instructive analogies between the ancient and the present systems of police investigation and methods.

J.C.Madan's "Indian Police" (1980) is one of the important books of Police Administration. This book analyses the evaluation of the Indian Police in this epoch making and highlights the conditions and the considerations which led to the development of the police in India. It is based on original source material. It covers the period of 1861, when Police Act was enacted, to 1905 when its working for more than four decades was evaluated and modification suggested by the second police commission (1902). The author explained the evaluation of the functions and roles assigned to the police for maintaining law and order and for the prevention and detection of crime.

"Police policy and people in India" (1981) by P.D.Sharma discusses organic linkages with society and policy in India since Independence. It examines the malaise of police organisation with deep insights and sympathetic understanding of the problems of policing a democratic polity. This study explores the explosive areas of police administration in the country and raises some very timely and relevant questions that the profession of policing a changing society like India. This study was based on empirical research and the author pleads for an autonomous, decentralised, specialised police system to handle police needs of a developing society, and also suggests induction of high-level professionalism in police ranks.

Ghosh's "Police in Ferment" (1981) based on research conducted under the auspices of the Law Research Institute, Calcutta. This book also provides interesting insights into the police agitations and examines wide implications of their work, problems and difficulties of police and their vital duties. His another book "Magisterial and Police Guide" (1980) expressed that it has been found to be invaluable both Magisterial and Police as a book of ready reference.
Sultan Akbar Khan’s “Power, Police and Public” (1983) reveals the explosive facts behind the ‘copper and the beat’. The depth and range of study in this book makes it a definite work. He undertook extended survey for research to work out a pattern of maturer appreciation of organisational limitations and conceptual treatment of issues which confront the society.

Trilok Nath has written many books on police. One of his notable books is “Police in Action” (1984). This book was intended to be a guide for police officers in general and provides interesting information to lay readers in particular. His another book is “Indian Police Administration” - A Guide for Police Officers (1983). It tackles the administration of the police work from the basic and organisational work. He dealt with police administrative problems from the vantage point of important post and the field in action. His one more book is “The Indian Police - A Case for New Image” (1978). This book examines in great detail anachronistic nature of the police as at present. “The Police Problem” (1983) by Triloknath sets forth the problems and attempts to find solution to them. Tracing the history of police system the author suggest several references in the working of the police.


“Police in changing India” written by Ajay K. Mehra (1985), is concerned with an analysis and evaluation of police in contemporary India. It focuses on the changing context of the role of performance of police in today’s India. This study urges the shift from colonial to a democratic polity for reorientation of the role and performance of the police.

Another book “Police Today” (1986) by Sankar Sen contains a number of articles on diverse police problems such as maintenance of law and order, criminal justice system
and discipline of police force. This book also analyses various police problems with years of experience in police field.

"Policing in India" (1988) is one of the recent work by K.A.Narayana Swamy. This book although a case study of Andhra Pradesh Police, is very much relevant to policing in India and has contextual importance. This book has fairly comprehensive picture of the working of the policing in Andhra Pradesh.

N.P.Singh's "Police Problems and dilemmas in India" (1989) is one of the recent major studies on police works. It is an important source on police research and shows the police structure and organisation and has discussed the problems and dilemmas in police in India. He has also mentioned the political influence on Police.

Bawa's "Policing for people" (1989) is a systematic analysis of the causes of the current destroyed image of the police force and search for the solution. He examines the nature of the police, the ends and means of policing.

Giriraj Shah's "The Indian Police : A Retrospect" (1992) is an authoritative work which every law-enforcement officer would do well read and digest. It outlines the mechanics of the functioning of the police in this country. It explodes the myth that policing in India was a non-starter before the advent of the British. It dwells at length on the establishment and growth of the modern police system in India, and the organisation, growth and development of police force in the states.

"The Indian Police - A study in Fundamentals"(1993) written by D.N.Gautham deals with salient features of the Indian Police system. The book identifies basic issues, ideas and concepts to which various questions relating to police functioning can be retraced. It also highlights ideological contradictions under Indian Police.
VI IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

India is good at studying effects of the police transplantation in an altogether different environment and experimentation in a complex organisation and political (influence) growth, in the ridden society. In India, police is a multi-level centralised bureaucracy and therefore it is territorial as well as functional. At the same time, if would be felt at national, state and local level. This complex control operates at various levels of organisational hierarchy but most of the confusion is due to the centralised character. This study will scan the police functional formulations with tasks and adequately integrate the structure and organisation of the Police System in Andhra Pradesh.

Police are not exclusively responsible for administration and enforcement of law and order. Generally this responsibility rests on the Government. The police is one of the government agencies for this purpose. The structural as well as internal relations between the police and the government affect the efficiency with which this critical task is carried out. Moreover, these relations determine the nature of the police accountability which is another way of saying that they affect the autonomy of the police power. The relations between the police and the district administration is not then the narrow, technical matter of structure and organisation; they are potentially of great political significance. Hence, this study clarify the relations between the police and the district administration.

The police relations with politicians and the public are very complicated, controversial and critical. The political and public interference in the police performance is increasing rapidly today. It is considered as a major adverse effect in the police functions and it leads in their inability to control crime and enforcement of law and order in the society. It is one of the recurrent themes in any discussion on matter of relating to the police. The main problems created by the antiquated framework were numerous and complex. The problem of organisation, centralization of authority, political interference and public relations, rude behaviour towards the public, non involvement in the democratic process, duplication of work, fabrication of evidence and other legacies are critical and relevant problems. Moreover, without public cooperation, it is very difficult to maintain
law and order and prevention and detection of crime. These vital problems have not been examined and analysed with impartially and fairness, except for few attempts. The basic and fundamental problems of the police, not only in Andhra Pradesh, but also all over the nation that are face today is; how to function as an efficient and impartial law enforcement agency, whose sole objective should only be service to the people by upholding the provisions of the constitutional rights and individual liberty of the people. The problems as well as suggestions are relevant to the country’s police forces and are not confined to Andhra Pradesh alone. Considering all this, a study of the police in a part of the country is a good as studying the country’s police. Thus the study of one area is relevant for the whole country’s police.

This study will carefully scrutinize and critically evaluate the cited problems and it also undertake extensive and intensive, methodological probe into long years of police background. Moreover, this study will contribute to the growing knowledge in present police system and police performance in modern society.

VII STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Police System in Andhra Pradesh is the problem studied.

VIII NEED FOR THE STUDY

It is desirable to find out what extent the police system has really come up to the expectations of the people. Though there are several studies are made relating to the Police System in different aspects from time to time, but these studies are not enough to strengthen the police system. However, in the present context of absolute blackout of the Police System even this kind of studies would be useful contribution to the discipline and go a long way in enlightening the police and the public. Evaluative researches are needed to observe the realisation of goals set for the police system. Hence, this study aims at making an assessment of effectiveness and analyses the situation as it exists today and also suggests measures for consideration and implementation in order to improve the police system.
IX HYPOTHESIS:

The present police system is not appreciated and respected by the public. The image of the police system is at deterioration. At the same time public have less sympathy and confidence towards the police system. Simultaneously, the police is not functioning effectively because of political interference, lack of police-public relations, lack of public cooperation, lack of equipment and communications, lack of adequate strength of police personnel, lack of infrastructure and lack of facilities and amenities. Hence, the position of police in India as also in Andhra Pradesh is more or less the same. These assumptions have to be tested and verified in the study.

X OBJECTIVES:

The present study is an attempt:

1. to trace out the historical background of the police system in India and Andhra Pradesh;
2. to discuss the structure and organisation of the police in Andhra Pradesh;
3. to examine the police and the district administration;
4. to analyse the powers and functions of the police;
5. to estimate the political interference on police;
6. to evaluate the prospective of the public and the police towards the police system in Andhra Pradesh;
7. to suggest measures to be consider by the public and the police to improve the police system in Andhra Pradesh.

XI LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present study area includes only Anantapur district of Rayalaseema, East Godavari district of Andhra and Warangal district of Telangana of Andhra Pradesh. The main focus of the study is only on the civil police and as such detailed account of the other services like Armed Police and Andhra Pradesh Special Police has not been
attempted. In order to examine and assess the police system the primary data has been collected by employing sample procedure. In the present study random sampling method is employed. From each district 100 samples are chosen randomly. However care has been taken to ensure that all categories are included in the sample on the whole the needed information has been collected from 300 samples in all the districts.

XII METHODOLOGY :

The present study makes use of both primary and secondary sources like:

1. Personal interviews with the police personnel and persons whose personal background, experience and knowledge with the police through the structured 'Interview Schedule', specifically designed for this purpose. Sufficient cross-checking have been done during personal interviews to ensure reliability and accuracy of the data;

2. Observations during the time of police service at cross-roads;

3. Various publications about India and Andhra Pradesh;

4. Reports of various organisations and institutions connected with the police;

5. Specific publications about Indian Policy by the officers of the India's police;

6. Detailed and systematic monitoring of the press reports, historical documents, government orders, literary writings, contemporary and modern sources;

7. Unpublished and published articles in newspapers, journals and periodicals; and

8. Specific citations have been incorporated in the body of the study. But a Bibliography provides the full range of relevant literature.

After the collection of the data from the above mentioned sources the researcher analysed, reinterpreted the data and organised into various chapters.

XIII CHAPTERISATION :

FIRST CHAPTER : INTRODUCTION - deals with Concept of the Police, Importance of the Study Statement of the Police, Need for the Study, Hypothesis, Review of Literature, Objectives, Methodology, Limitation of the Study and Chapterisation.
SECOND CHAPTER: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE POLICE SYSTEM IN INDIA - traces the historical background of the Police System in India - Ancient or Hindu-Muslim-British-Post Independence period.

THIRD CHAPTER: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE POLICE SYSTEM IN ANDHRA PRADESH - briefly analyses the historical background of the police system in Andhra Pradesh - Early Period-Moghul Period-Telangana Region-Andhra Area-Andhra Pradesh.

FOURTH CHAPTER: STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION - discusses the structure and organisation of the police system in Andhra Pradesh.

FIFTH CHAPTER: THE POLICE AND THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION - examines the police and the district administration and relations.

SIXTH CHAPTER: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE - envisages the powers and functions of the police.

SEVENTH CHAPTER: POLITICAL INTERFERENCE ON POLICE - concentrates on political interference on police functions - the relations between the police and the politicians.

EIGHTH CHAPTER: THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE PERSPECTIVES ON POLICE SYSTEM IN ANDHRA PRADESH - evaluates the perspectives adopted by the public and the police towards the police system in Andhra Pradesh.

NINTH CHAPTER: SUGGESTIONS BY THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE - refers to suggested measures perceived by the public and the police to improve the police system in Andhra Pradesh.

TENTH CHAPTER: CONCLUSIONS - contains summary of conclusions.
REFERENCES

3. Ibid., p.25.
11. Ibid., P.71.