Chapter - 3
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE POLICE SYSTEM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh was a successor to the first linguistic state in the country. The state of Andhra, was carved out from the Madras Presidency in 1953. It is significant to note that the Andhra State retained the traditions of Madras Police while the state of Andhra Pradesh had to integrate two types of police forces, viz., the police following the British System being in vogue in Andhra State and the police which had evolved in a different manner in the princely Feudal State of Hyderabad which, like Madras Presidency, consisted of Telugu, Marathi and Kannada speaking states. It was bifurcated in 1956 with the Telugu speaking districts being merged with the districts from Andhra to become the State of Andhra Pradesh with its capital at Hyderabad. The police system of this State will be analysed in-depth in this study as typical example of the National Police.

Before going to study as a background of police system, it is necessary to study the evolution of the police force in the state. In the earliest society there was probably no need for police because it was a small insulated self-contained community; the laws were simple and were essentially behavioral ethics and codes of conduct. Any one transgressing any of these was straight away punished by his peers in the village and there was no need for any organisation full time body of men for this purpose.

1 POLICE SYSTEM IN EARLY PERIOD

We have to come down to the early historical times for sheer lack of information otherwise there shall be interregnum. The Mouryas who ruled once most of the Northern India has a fairly organised system of policing. The growth and development of the police organisation in India have their origin to a large extent in Kautilya's Arthasastra with an unbroken chain of Calcutta Heritage binding the North and South, the evolution of police in Andhra can be said to have been inspired by these classics.
There are a number of references to thieves and patrolling men in several Tamil classics. It may be safely presumed that these apply to the entire South. Although, there is no reference exclusively in ancient Telugu literature to any organised policing, a similar kind of placing must have existed in the area known today as Andhra Pradesh which was ruled by the Satavahanas, Rastrakuta, Chalukyas, Pallavas and the Cholas at various times in history.

Of interest and importance to South India, particularly to Andhra Pradesh, is the development of police as seen from the administration of the Vijayanagar Empire. The Vijayanagara Empire at its zenith ruled over most of South India in the 16th Century while a part of present day Andhra Pradesh was under Muslim Rule with Golkonda being the capital of the Nawab. The Vijayanagar Empire had an organisation called Kaveli System for the police. The kingdom was divided into provinces, each under a captain, who was personally responsible for law and order. In the city there was an officer who has control over policing for the entire city. The basic principle of policing continued to be that the man who was incharge of policing had to take good loss of property under his charge. Thus in Vijayanagara Empire an aggrieved person lying flat in his face had a right to petition to king and ask what he wanted. Then, “if he complains that he was robbed, in such and such a province and in such and such a road, the king sends immediately for the captain of that province, even though he be at court and the captain may be seized and his property taken if he does not catch the thief. In the same way the chief bailiff is obliged to give an account of the robberies in the capital, and in consequence very few thefts take place; and even if some are committed, you give some little recent and a description of the man who stole from you, and they will soon know by the agency of the wizards whether the thief be in the city or not; for there are way powerful wizards in this country. Thus there are very few thieves in the land”. It is not unreasonable to guess that the ‘wizards’ were intelligence agents.

In Vijayanagaram, the capital of the King, had its own Commissioner. According to Abdul Razack, the Persian Ambassador to the Kingdom, the police administration of the
capital of the Vijayanagar King was under the control of a Commissioner who was served by no less than 12,000 policemen. The King Krishnadevaraya himself used to go round his city in-cognate during nights and question the Police Chief about what he observed, the next day, although the policemen under Commissioner patrolled the city. Obviously the King’s nocturnal patrolling kept the police on their toes.

While Vijyanagar Empire was coming to an end being run over by the five Sultans of Deccan in the battle of Talikota in 1564, the Mughal Empire was being consolidated in the North. Although, at any given time the Mughals did not rule over the entire country, a major part of the country, including almost at sometime or the other, between 1526 to 1707. Thus their system of policing came into operation throughout most of the country during this period.

II POLICE SYSTEM DURING MUGHAL PERIOD:

The Mughals had a definite police system. The villages were left responsible for their own safety and that of travellers within their own limits. A Mughal province was a replica of the Empire, and provincial Government centered in the provincial capital. Outside that, the people were left alone as long as they paid their revenue and did not disturb the peace. The Governor of a province was called the Subedar or Nazim: under were a number of officials called Faujdars. The Faujdar’s duties were mixed. Primarily he was a revenue official, but he was also vested with powers enabling him to keep the peace and cope with the bands of highwaymen, rebellious chiefs and other turbulent persons. He had to guard the roads and to prevent blacksmiths from making firearms; and to help him in these specifically police duties he had a number of subordinates called Thanadars, or officers in charge of posts. The activities of the Faujdars were limited to intervening with military force when widespread violence on rebellion compelled him to do so. Similarly, the Mughal Thanadars were but editions in petto of the Faujdars. They never investigated cases of ordinary crime or carried on any of the many routine duties of the present day Thanadars. Ordinary crime was the affair of the people of the locality in which it occurred.
and the village agency in which attended to it was not remunerated from the state or provincial revenues. The chief of the City Police was the Kotwal. A vivid description of his duties is given in the Ain-i-Akbari. He received daily reports from watchmen and sweepers in the city, and he maintained a number of paid informers. He arranged the watch and ward of streets at night, and at all places of public gathering be kept subordinates to look out pickpockets and other sneak thieves. The control of prostitutes, the distillation of liquors and the sale of intoxicants were within his jurisdiction. He had to look after the people in prison, hear the changes against them and decide many of them and all execute sentences. It is clear from the accounts of the doings of Kotwals which have come down to use that these officers were very efficient, but, of course, often abominably cruel and tyrannous according to our nations.

In short the Hindu and the Mughal system of Government were autocratic and military. Under Asoka, Akbar and the Peshwas the principles were the same, with considerable differences in detail. The ruler and his principal agents combined in their own persons the functions of military commander for internal security purposes, revenue collector, judge, magistrate and head of the police. Subedars in charge of provinces, Faujdars and Deshmukhs incharge of sub-divisions of provinces had these powers. Zamindars or tax-farmers were responsible for crime. Village headmen were revenue and police officials and had magisterial powers.

Subsequently during the reigns of Shajahan and Aurangazeb, a French Goldsmith called Tauernier visited the country several times and left extensive accounts of his travel. The dispensation of justice by the Mughal Emperors or their Governors, as noted by Tavernier, is described by Sreenivasa Raghava Ayyengar in his book “The Progress of Madras Presidency during the last 40 years”.

“The dispensation of justice was very summary and unencumbered with forms. There were no jails, for the custom of the accused was not to keep men inprison. Immediately the accused was taken he was examined and sentence pronounced on him and
executed without delay. Tavernier went to see Meer Jumla, Nabob of Gundikot, a place in Cuddapah district, who was a general under the King of Golconda at first and subsequently under Emperor Aurangzeb and whom he had shown some diamonds for sale and of whose abilities, he spoke highly. While he was with the Nabob, it was announced that four prisoners had arrived. 'The Nabob remained silent for half-an-hour without replying writing continually and making his Secretaries write but at length he suddenly ordered the criminals to be brought in, and after having questioned them and made them confess with their wails, the crimes of which they were accused, he remained nearly an hour without saying anything and continuing to write and making his Secretaries write. Among these four prisoners was one who had entered a house and slain a mother and her three infants. He was condemned forthwith to have his hands and feet cut off and to be thrown into a field near the high road to end his days. Another had stolen on the high road, and the Nawab ordered to have his stomach slit open and flung in a drain. Tavernier says that he heads of both of them were cut off'. That such apparent cruelty was not characteristic of the Orientals alone, is proved by Anglo-saxon chronicles dealing with the Normans. "This same year, after St. Andrew's Mass and before Christmas, held Ralph Basset and the King's thanas a 'Gewitenemote' in Leicestershire at Huncothoe and there hanged more thieves than every known before, that is, in a little while, four and forty men altogether and despoiled six men of their eyes and mutilated them. Many true men said that there were several who suffered very unjustly; but our Lord God Almighty, who seeth and knoweth every secret, seeth also that the wretched people are oppressed with all unrighteousness. First they are bereaved of their property and then they are slain. Full heavy year was this".4

The Mughal rule after Emperor Aurangzeb started losing grip over the administration and various parts of the Empire. In the South this led to the Mughal General Asaf Jah, who had the title Nizam-ul-mulk, establishing himself as an independent sovereign with a Kingdom roughly co-extensive with the erstwhile Hyderabad State by 1748. Further South, Mysore was ruled by Hyder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan while the Maharattas ruled over part of the North-West of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. The British, by then, in the 17th and 18th Century had established themselves fairly securely on
the East Coast with their headquarters at Fort St. George in Chennapatnam which later developed into present day Chennai city. This settlement itself was acquired by them from the Raja of Chandragiri, one of the successors to the Vijayanagar Kings. They also acquired by various means jurisdiction over the entire area of present day Tamilnadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh. The districts from Srikakulam down to parts of present day Prakasam were acquired by the British not only through a Firman of the Moghul Emperor but also through which, on condition of grant of the Circars, (the districts of the East Coast of Andhra Pradesh are still referred to as Circar districts), the British agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required because of the Nizam’s need for protection from both the Mysore Kingdom and the Marathas.

III EVALUATION AND GROWTH OF POLICE IN TELANGANA REGION:

In later part of the 19th century, a police administration conducted a sound lines was unknown in the Hyderabad State. In the Districts Police work was performed by irregular troops called ‘Aligol Paltan’, ‘Sibandi’ ‘Peons’ and other ‘Village Servants’. On the occurrence of serious crime, the assistance of troops stationed at some strength in each taluk was called for. It was the duty of these troops to pursue and arrest offenders. When offenders were not caught the value of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village watchman but also from the Zamindars as well as inhabitants of the village by levy of cess.

The general conditions of affairs in the state during middle of the 19th Century was one of great anarchy and confusion. There was practically no organised civil or judicial administration. Faction fights, murders, robberies and oppression of all kinds were rife. The preservation of peace and order by means of troops and mercenaries whose pay was perceptually in arrears was impossible.

In 1865 the police administration was totally recast after experimenting with the Zilladari system. A separate police force was appointed in the Hyderabad City and in each
of the districts, while the City Police was under Kotwal (the present day Police Commissioner is still referred to as Kotwal by a section of the people in Hyderabad), the District Police was placed under the control of a ‘Muhtamin’ or ‘Superintendent’ with one Ameen (Inspector) for each Taluk, one Zamedar (Sub-Inspector) for each Thana or Police Station, one Dafedar or Head Constable for each Chowk (or outpost), eight men in each Thana and six men in each Chowki. Administrative instructions on matters such as uniforms, salary etc., were also laid down and the total police strength of the entire Hyderabad State consisted of 14 Superintendents of Police, 75 Inspectors, 241 Sub-Inspectors and 3,133 Policemen.\(^7\) This force was to function in the ‘Divani’ territory.

In 1867-68, the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department and the whole State was divided into divisions each division consisting of 3 districts. After separation from the Revenue; Police was placed under the supervision of an officer called ‘Sardar’ Muhtamir, who apart from acting as head of the police force also acted as Secretary to Government in the Police Department. By 1884, the Police in the districts functioned under a separate Inspector General of Police in Hyderabad was Col.E.S. Ludlow who held charge of the post for a period of 12 years.

The feeling that outsiders are occupying posts to the detriment of local people is nothing new. This is illustrated from the remarks contained in “The Deccan Times” dated 9th September, 1884. The City Kotwal and one of the A. D. C’s of H.E.H. Nizam are foreigners, if not men from the North West. It may be said that nearly all, if not all the high native officials, are either Hindustances or foreigners, the former element largely prevailing. In fact most important posts are filled by Hindustancees while the several offices and departments are inundated with them.

A year after Col. Ludlow, Mr.A.C. Hankin succeeded to the post of Inspector General of Police and continued in the post from January 1897 for over 22 years. His long tenure was marked by several administrative reforms and an exclusive chapter is devoted to these reforms under the title “HANKIN’S POLICE” in the history of A.P. Police. Both
Col. Ludlow and Mr. Hankin toured the State often and for long periods. Mr. Hankin found that recovery of stolen property was poor and that tendency of cases in Courts were high. The reasons given by Mr. Hankin for his poor percentage of property recovery are valid even today. In the words of Mr. Hankin: "The percentage of recoveries will, I fear, always be small till such time as the police deal more successfully with the receivers, and this will not be till the Magistrates cease to interfere in the middle of a police enquiry. No sooner do the police attempt to produce petitions praying that orders be passed to stop enquiries, searches etc. This of course is nothing more or less than a ruse to find time to do away with evidence. I am sorry to say that, inspite of orders not to interfere, many Magistrates on the receipt of telegrams and petitions and without any preliminary enquiry, order the immediate release of the accused and stop the further proceedings of the enquiry. No police in the world could cope against such obstructions. I am afraid this interference on the part of the Magistrates is not confined to cases of receiving stolen proportionally. A wretched Dher or Mhand who does not possess even a rag where with to cover his nakedness, can be kept in 'Durance vile' for years, but anyone who could afford to despatch 'Goongroods' or employ pleaders, may be fairly certain of getting off on bail, of having the enquiry stopped or the enquiring officer changed. I have written and complained to Government. Government has issued orders; but I fear that there is only a slight suspicion of improvement so far".

As far as the attitude of the Magistrates were concerned, cases were not taken by them on file easily. "The cases were pitchforked from one court to another. Days of hearing were unnecessarily postponed and witnesses and complaints were put to endless expenses and trouble. In most instances the cases would be commenced by one Magistrate, continued by another and each such change gave the pleaders an excuse for the application by 'denovo' trial. The Magistrates were reluctant to award stiff sentences even with regard to serious offenses".

The Hyderabad Police held jurisdiction only over the area directly ruled by the Nizam called Divan. Mr. Hankin has this to say about 'JAGIR POLICE'.8
"The Jagirs continue to be our great stumbling block and nothing much will ever be done till some definite rules are laid down and adhered to. The Jagirdars do much as they please; crime is burked; we are only informed of so much of it as it pleases the officials to tell us; criminals are harbored stolen property is made away with; and every obstacle, as a rule, is put in the way of the Divani Police when an attempt is made to arrest or search. Each Jagirdar expects that, when an offender is arrested in his Illaka, he should at once be handed over, and his extradition formally applied for. By the time the machinery is set in motion to apply for extradition, the chances are that the offenders have managed to escape; then starts a paper was fare, and so the game goes gaily on from year to year. The only thing is to make the best of it till Government settles the matter finally. I need hardly say that it is a necessary reform, and one that requires the attention of Government as soon as possible”.

In 1912-1913, a scheme for the reorganisation of police force was started and police forces of the ‘Parigas’, ‘Jagirs’ and ‘Samasthans’ were ultimately, after some years, brought under one head and the entire force worked under one system.

The IGP(Inspector-General of Police) of the Hyderabad State was re-designated as Director-General of Police (DGP) in 1920. This appears to have been only a change in designation and not in rank unlike the present rank of Director-General of Police (DGP), which is higher in rank to the IGP (Inspector-General of Police). The range DIG (Deputy-Inspectors General) of Police were also redesignated into Deputy Director-General of Police (Dy DGP) consequent to this change in 1920.

The Hyderabad State Police had to contend with political agitation’s for Independence, with people taking the clue from neighbouring British India. The public also followed the same methods adopted by their counterparts in the neighbouring states to put down the agitation’s.
IV EVALUATION AND GROWTH OF POLICE SYSTEM IN ANDHRA AREA:

The British adopted the system of administration as they found in each locality making as little change as possible as a rule. In 1802, by Regulation II of 1802, laws regarding the judicial and the police systems were enacted. Under this the Zilla Judge in his capacity as Magistrate was also given police powers.

The significant point was that by the Regulation XI of 1816, the police establishment was not considered as distinct from the Revenue establishment but as equally employed in Police and Revenue duties as occasions required. This also did not work as satisfactorily as expected since District Magistrates who had limited powers for punishing offenders tended to lay greater emphasis on revenue work. The effect of this was visible in every case of failure of police enquiry. The enquiry commission called the ‘Tortur Commission’ appointed by East India Company in April 1855 recommended to separate the Revenue and the Police.9

From the beginning the administration was alive to the fact that police should be better trained and better paid but not much has been done then or now. For instance Mr. Hammick the then IGP pointed out to the Government in 1897 that Station House Officers (SHO) “are the weak feature in our force and we can never hope for much improvement in the force until these man are better trained and better paid than is the case at present. At present the police received in most districts a miserable training and their pay is not enough to make them honest”.10 The police then, as now, were beset by problems needing full time attention of most of the force resulting in normal work being neglected. The agency areas in the Godavari and Vizag districts witnessed tribal armed actions periodically. They were called ‘Fituris’. The earliest recorded instance was in 1876 when there was armed uprising of police of Rampachodavaram.11 (Present in East Godavari district), another Fituri occurred in 1886, police stations being attacked and government buildings being burnt.12
In the years 1922-24 one more Fituri took place in the agency areas of the coastal districts. This was organised by Alluri Seetharama Raju who believed that the British power in India would be broken in two years time. Alluri Seetharama Raju organised the tribals and attacked several police stations in the agency areas on successive days in 1922 capturing arms and ammunitions. It is significant that during all these raids, and in succeeding operations, the Fituridars did not injure or kill police personnel. The Fituridars also raised patriotic slogans during their raids. The British did not treat this as one more law and order problem of local nature because of this trend which had all the makings of a nascent independence struggle. The entire agency area was saturated with police and para-military forces commended by several British officials. Two of them died in the operations while Alluri Seetharama Raju himself was shot dead. This agency rebellion or Fituri has become a folk love with Alluri Seetharama Raju and his exploits having been immortalised in song and dance and even in cinema. The agency rebellion was also instrumental in reorganisation and training of the District Armed Police to meet such eventuality in future.¹³

Despite of this, the Government of Madras did not think of strengthening of the police force and spending more money on it; on the other hand, they appointed a Retrenchment Committee in September 1922 to consider what economies could be effected without loss of efficiency and one of the sub-committees went into the functions of the police department. The Government Memoranda observed that it should be necessary to retain the Circle Inspector as a supervising agency amongst many other suggestions for economy measures. One of the police officers whose views were called for was one Mr. Sayers who was Superintendent of Police at that time. He observed “I regard the Inspector as the back-bone of the police. He is indicator by which the District Superintendent of Police is able to guide the whole machine. The police, without the Inspector, would to my mind, be like an engine without a governor or pressure gauge, no matter whether fitted with most excellent pistons or not in other words, most effective and for practical purposes useless”.¹⁴
The police of Andhra area of the former Madras Presidency had to shoulder a greatest work load than their counterparts in Hyderabad as far as law and order was concerned. The police force in the British administered territory witnessed periodical uprisings of people of all sections agitating for independence.

The period upto the 15th August 1947 saw the police trying to carry out their duty as disciplined members of a uniformed force although their collective conscience was perhaps against it. The law under which they had to function left them no alternative and their British Officers did not allow them any discretion except to put down the freedom movement with force. One expected that with independence, things would be different with the people behaving differently and police responding differently. This utopian hope was been again believed by events since August 1947.

The Congress Party in the 1930’s had come to the conclusion that after independence the States should be reorganised on linguistic basis. The Andhra in the composite Madras Presidency who already had their own units of the Congress Party had a feeling that they were being treated as second class citizens by the predominantly Tamilian administration of the Madras Presidency. Political ambitions of certain leaders also contributed and the movement for a separate Andhra slowly gathered momentum. Andhra leaders of the Circars and the Rayalaseema area had their own differences but they were all one in waiting a separate state for Andhra. Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was party to the Congress ideology of Linguistic States however was also a pragmatic man and was not very enthusiastic about the concept of dividing the country on purely linguistic basis. A decision was being postponed, since both the Tamilians and the Andhras wanted Madras City as their capital.

However, events overtook the administration. Sri Potti Sreeramulu who went on a fast upto death for securing a separate Andhra State died on 15th December, 1952 at the end of his 58 days fast. This martydom of Sri Potti Sreeramulu resulted in wide spread
unrest in Andhra areas with the resultant fallouts like arson, looting and the police using force culminating in the opening of fire. The Government of India finally acceded to the demands of the Andhras and announced the formation of Andhra State which came into effect on October, 1953. The districts which comprised the new State of Andhra were Visakhapatnam, North and South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor. Although Bellary itself was predominantly Telugu speaking, it was not included in the Andhra State and only 3 taluks of the district viz., Aluru, Adoni and Rayadurg were merged in the Andhra State.

V EVALUATION OF POLICE SYSTEM IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

The formation of Andhra State gave rise to as expected, demands for linguistic States in the other parts of the country. The Government of India setup States Reorganisation Commission to re-draw the political map of the country on a linguistic basis. The resulted in the trifurcation of Hyderabad State. The predominantly Telugu speaking districts namely Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Hyderabad, Medak, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad and some taluks from the other border districts were all merged in the existing Andhra State which became the State of 'Andhra Pradesh' with Hyderabad as the capital of the State. The Kannada speaking districts of Hyderabad State was merged with the then Mysore State while the Marathi speaking districts were merged with the then Bombay State.

Since there were two Inspector Generals of Police, both in Andhra and Hyderabad with the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the senior officer Sri. A.K.K. Nambiar, I.P.S., became the first IGP while Sri Shiva Kumar Lal, I.P.S., who was the IGP, Hyderabad State was designated as Additional Inspector General of Police, Andhra Pradesh (Addl IGP). The new State of Andhra Pradesh was formally inaugurated on November 1st, 1956. It consisted of 4 Police Ranges and 21 Districts.
1. **Northern Range**  
   1. Visakhapatnam North  
   2. Visakhapatnam South  
   3. East Godavari  
   4. West Godavari  
   5. Krishna  
   6. Guntur  

2. **Central Range**  
   1. Nellore  
   2. Kurnool West  
   3. Kurnool East  
   4. Anantapur  
   5. Cuddapah  
   6. Chittoor  

3. **Eastern Range**  
   1. Warangal  
   2. Khammam  
   3. Nalgonda  
   4. Karimnagar  
   5. Adilabad  

4. **Headquarters Range**  
   1. Hyderabad district  
   2. Medak  
   3. Mahaboobnagar  
   4. Nizamabad  

In addition there were two Railway Police Districts at Vijayawada and Secunderabad. There were two Police Training Colleges (PTC) at Anantapur in Andhra and Amberpet in Hyderabad. The Police Training College at Amberpet was converted into a Police Recruits School. The police forces of Andhra and Hyderabad had been following different police manuals although both were modelled on the Madras Police Standing
Orders. A comprehensive Andhra Pradesh State Police Manual, essentially based on the old Madras Police Standing Orders was prepared for the integrated police force. The uniforms also differed in Andhra and Telangana areas and a common dress regulation was implemented for the integrated police force. Other administrative areas like recruitment, promotions, transfers, integrating the two police radio organisations into a common cadre, integrating armed police battalions of the two States into Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalions were some of the integration measures of administration which had to be tackled.

Above all, the most important problem thrown up by the integration of these two States is that of emotional integration. The policemen by and large in the Andhra area still have faith in the British traditions while their Telangana counterparts, are different in their approach. Any slight laxity or deviation from the rules was frowned upon in the Andhra area and officers were brought up in the traditions of punishments while in Telangana area minor violations were not made much of as long as results were achieved. In the early 1960's many Telangana Subordinate Officers used to be surprised when they were called upon to explain and later on punished with a censure for a commission or omission at which no eye-brow would have been raised in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. It is this difference is in the approach to work itself which has been the biggest stumbling block for an effective emotionally integrated police force in Andhra Pradesh. Most of the force today has been recruited after the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State but traditions die hard and policemen of both Andhra and Telangana still feel often that they are different. The language of working in Hyderabad was Urdu while for a long time it was English in the Andhra area. At present Telugu is being progressively introduced in administration, but this is till proved to be difficult for a large number of Telangana officers whose mother tongue might be Telugu but who have been brought up in a different atmosphere.

Meanwhile the police force of Andhra Pradesh is being overtaken by events both from within and outside the State. Violence is more and more becoming recognised form of agitation. Unrest among policemen itself is spreading, resulting in erosion of morale and
inefficiency. Social compulsions due to a turbulent environment and public lack of sympathy or even antagonism coupled with below minimum wage structure, inadequate housing and an unresponsive administration and occasionally inept leadership are all posing new problems to police system in Andhra Pradesh.

VI INFERENCES

Kautilya in his Arthasasthra mentioned the evaluation and existed police system in Andhra. Historically Mauryas had fairly organised police system. During the period of Vijayanagara Empire, the Police Administrative System was organised as ‘Kaveli system’ and well developed. The Mughal Empire had a definite police system. After Aurangzeb the Mughal rule started losing grip our police administration. In the 19th Century, in Andhra, police was organised with the zilladari system. In the 1868 the police system was separated from Revenue Department and the State was devided into ‘districts’ functioned under a separate Inspector General of Police (IGP) in Hyderabad. Later IGP was redesigned as Director General of Police (DGP). In the year 1953 the state of ‘Andhra’ was formed, then in 1956, State of ‘Andhra Pradesh’ was formed and organised separate police system on the basis of Police Act of 1861 and continued.
REFERENCES

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5. Ibid., pp.5-7.
6. Ibid., pp.12-16.
7. Ibid., p.11.
8. Ibid., pp.51-52.
10. Ibid., p.32.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid., p.37.
15. Ibid., p.42.