Government employees. The Central Bureau of Investigation initiates its own investigation and the State Governments can borrow its services for the prevention and detection of crime, as and when required. It also maintains systematic statistics and records relating to crime and criminals on an all India basis. The State Governments and their Police Departments can seek and make use of the information collected by the C.B.I. The publications of the Bureau apprise the Police officials of the contemporary trends in the ever-changing world of crime, and provide a useful forum for an exchange of valuable ideas and professional experience. The Central Bureau of Investigation is under the control of a Senior Inspector General of Police who is appointed by the Government of India. Though, the C.B.I. is still in a nebulous state, it has already established a reputation for efficiency and impartiality. The increasing role of the C.B.I. of the Central Government in the last five decades has made serious inroads into the Police Administration in the States. There are number of important specialist agencies in the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Central Government for providing specialist help and guidance to the State Police. They are:

1. Central Forensic Institutes
2. Serologist to the Government of India
3. The Central Finger Print Bureau
4. The Masters of the Mints
5. Examiner of Questioned Documents
6. The Master, Indian Security Printing
7. The Inspector of Explosives

The Government of India maintains a wide network of forensic institutes to conduct research and serve as clearinghouses for various kinds of scientific aids necessary to detect criminals. These institutes assist the State Police force in combating and preventing organized crimes such as forging of documents, counterfeiting of currency and manufacture of explosives.

The serologist is primarily concerned with the analysis, identification, origin and grouping of blood and blood-like stains and other physiological fluids. The opinion of the serologist is sought by the Police departments of the States in matters pertaining to such crimes as murder, rape and suicide.
It is a specialized agency for the examination of all kinds of fingerprints, which are not only complicated but also require a skilled knowledge of the science of fingerprints. On reference, this bureau can readily establish fingerprint relationships and identify the old offenders. The previous records help differentiate between the innocent and the guilty.

These agencies are located in Calcutta and Bombay, and their function is to furnish expert opinion on suspected coins. The offices of the Masters of the Mints help the police and provide technical guidance.

All kinds of questioned documents, involving forgery, cheating, fake signature, etc., are referred to the Examiner of Questioned Documents. The experts in the science of handwriting process these documents and thereby establish their veracity or otherwise.

The security printing press is responsible for printing currency notes and postal and court stamps. Printing of fake currency of postage is a grave crime. The office of the Master, Indian Security Printing, furnishes expert opinion and advice, which establishes conclusively whether particular bank notes or stamps are genuine or not. This helps the Police to arrest the criminals in the trade.

The country is divided into number of circles for the administration of explosives. Each of these circles has its headquarters in the cities where they are situated. Each of these headquarters has the technical know-how to examine the components, nature and sensitivity of explosives. It provides an examination Report on the explosives used in various kinds of criminal offences.8

THE VARIOUS CENTRAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN CREATED TO ENFORCE UNIFORMITY IN THE STANDARDS OF EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND HELP THE STATE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS BY PROVIDING SPECIALIZED HELP AND GUIDANCE.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Overview

Review of literature is a significant part of any research. It helps to acquire information about what has been done in the field of study, gather up-to-date information about previous researches in the area and obtain information on the topic of investigation. A familiarity with available literature in the area of research is required for making new grounds and the proper designing of the study. Review of related studies further avoids duplication of the work that has already been done in that area. It also helps the investigator to study the various aspects of the concept in its multi-dimensional perspective. The scholar has reviewed some of the literatures on the topic Police with the above objectives in mind.

Literatures Reviewed on the Topic Police

Adwani Nirmala, H., in her work has pointed out that with an understanding of the culture and behavioural patterns of the people around, the Police will enable the people to maintain law and order situation more efficiently. This is according to the sociological theory, which maintains that crime is the result of various social elements operating in the social environment. These elements are culture, social control, primary and secondary groups, social process, socialization, social change, social disorganization, status, role and personality of the individual.\(^9\)

S.U. Ahmad, in his work has opined that the prevention and control of crime is the basic duty of the Police. They are designed and established for this purpose. Hence Police, in the most common meaning of the term, is a body of trained men who are organized to maintain public order, preserve liberty and make life and property of the citizen secure against assault, burglary, theft and the depredations. Here it is highly important to note the observation made by Joseph Lehmen about the Police officer as the

symbol of the impartial authority of society while Ahmad, former DIG of Police of UP, has concluded his study on Police in a welfare state that the only way to control crime is to secure public co-operation. Thus, for the Police it is an art and a fine art to handle a Criminal sympathetically and properly. But in many cases the causes are unsympathetic and cruel treatment to a man by the Police, economic distress and lack of facility to find healthy employment and peaceful vocation.\textsuperscript{10}

Amarjit Mahajan in his book has offered a profile of Indian women who venture into a new role of Police force, once a male sanctuary. It explores the factors, which motivate women to seek employment in a non-feminine occupation and the consequences that follow. The author finds that women employed at lower levels of Police service are required to act as ‘dummies’. The Policewomen are put on certain types of duties to ward off Community criticism of male Police force. The training and working experience have made the Police women realize that they were required to play a feminine role within a masculine occupational framework. The study also reveals the existence of “informal work group” arrangements. The marginal position of women in male dominated Police force is attributed by the author to organizational apathy, opposition from male incumbents, lack of a congenial setting for role performance, absence of opportunities for women to occupy positions of authority and the negative reaction of society towards women’s employment in such occupations. The author opines that the prevailing ambiguity, status contradiction and dilemmas can only be resolved if Policewomen’s role is redefined. The redefinition of a new role for women in policing has to be somewhere in between the ‘purely masculine’ and the purely effeminate positions. As the study pertains to the field of the sociology of occupations, it would be of general interest to sociologists. Since its subject matter pertains to the Police force, it has relevance for the students of Police science as well for the Police Administration. The main thrust of the book is on a typical sex role

of women; as such it would also appeal to those who would like to see women entering into fields dominated by men.\textsuperscript{11}

An important milestone in the administration of law and order has been the report of the Indian Police Commission of 1902-1903. This is a very valuable document in as much as it consolidated and improved upon the process, which had been initiated by the First Police Commission. The Second Commission’s findings, based upon exhaustive enquiries, have relevance to-day because of the distressing fact that the current sense of dissatisfaction with the maintenance of order and the poor image of the Police has much in common with the state of affairs which prevailed seventy years ago in an entirely different socio-political context. Clashes between District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police had already been frequent, but since it was necessary to retain the control of the former over the latter, the Commission rejected also the suggestions that were made to them for the amalgamation of the Indian Police with the Indian Civil Service for the purposes of the recruitment examination.\textsuperscript{12}

B.N. MULLIK IS WELL KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AS A SENIOR POLICE OFFICER AND AS A WRITER OF REPUTE. HIS BOOK IS A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION ON POLICE ADMINISTRATION. IN THE PRESENT BOOK THE AUTHOR MAKES AN ASSESSMENT OF SEVENTEEN INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH LAW AND ORDER OR THE POLICE OPERATIONS AND HAVE ATTAINED CERTAIN AMOUNT OF EMINENCE (OR EVEN ODium) BECAUSE OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS. AS SHRI MULLIK SAYS IN HIS PREFACE, AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE “TO ANALYZE THE LIVES OF THESE POLICEMEN OF HISTORY AND FIND OUT WHAT WERE THE QUALITIES WHICH MADE THEM GREAT AND ALONG WITH THAT TO GIVE SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THEY SET UP.” HE DIVIDES THESE

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{11}{Amarjit Mahajan, Police Women, New Delhi, 1982.}
\footnote{12}{Report of the Indian Police Commission, 1902-1903.}
\end{footnotes}
POLICEMEN INTO TWO CATEGORIES, VIZ., THOSE WHO MADE HISTORY AND THOSE WHO WERE LEADERS AND PIONEERS.\textsuperscript{13}

Barnes, Harry Lemer and Teeters K. Negley in their work have said that the Criminal justice system recognizes that the efficiency of the legal machinery depends basically on the quality of the initial work done by the Police.\textsuperscript{14}

Bent, Alan E. and Rossum, Ralph A., in their work have pointed out that the Police roles are primarily determined by three factors; societal norms; mores and influences; the individual Policeman’s discretion; and the level of urbanization of society. Society’s norms and mores are consequential for Police roles because a particular society or culture will incorporate into its legal structure what it views as proper Police jurisdiction. With regard to the extent of commitment of the Police to the community, the breadth of Police roles includes among Police responsibilities such things as the creation and maintenance of a felling of security in the community, the resolution of conflict, the protection of constitutional guarantees and the helping of those who cannot care for themselves.\textsuperscript{15}

K.K. Bharadwaj, in his book has analyzed in detail the relevance of Police Administration in India ranging from the Police Act of 1861 to the present. He has pointed out the evil of political interference in Police Administration and has suggested certain measures to check it.\textsuperscript{16}

H. Brocoy Dorothy in her work has assigned eight explicit functions to the phenomenon of Police corruption. Three of these are intimately connected with the preservation of a Police sub-culture that is quite distinct from others in a society. The existence of a Police sub-culture is well documented. Its principal characteristics are usually described as intense peer-group feelings of solidarity, a cynical attitude towards many of the laws which

\textsuperscript{16} Bharadwaj, K.K., Indian Police Administration, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1978.
the members of the subculture are required to uphold and towards many of the people they are obliged to protect, and a feeling of alienation from the rest of the community. The sub-culture and the values and behaviour of its members are usually described in terms of the nature of the Police role in society and the defensive attitude of the Police towards the outside world. Bracey again analyses the functionality of corruption in order to explain how it helps to maintain those features of the sub-culture.\textsuperscript{17}

Chandrasekar, in his book has stated that in India it was found that urchins were destroying public properties like street bulbs, buses, school property, and so on. Moreover theft was also prevalent among them. Sex offences of juveniles were practically absent in India. And clear-cut gang activities were not very common in our country.\textsuperscript{18}

Charles D. Hale in his book has mentioned that few Police administrators have attempted to apply the principles developed in the social sciences to the problems of Police Administration, even in the face of ample proof of relevance and applicability. It explains the crucial issue of Police Administration and the democratic process and also the general principles of organization and the management function with particular relevance to the Police have been examined. The author identifies the principal weakness of the traditional Police organizational structure and talks of humanism in the Police organization. He examines the scope and nature of training in their wider perspective to ensure proficiency and community rapport. His suggestions include planning, research programme evaluation, productivity improvement and management by objectives. It certainly makes a significant contribution to the study of Police Administration in a scientific manner, based on theory and rooted in experience, which the author has successfully conceptualized.\textsuperscript{19}

\textsuperscript{18}Chandrasekar, Juvenile Delinquency in India, Daya Publishing House, Delhi, 1987.
R. Coffey, Alan, in his work has opined that the increasing trend of urbanization, a characteristic of every modern society, has great influence on the conditions and on Police-community relations. Not only do the congestion and the poor living conditions found in some urban areas tend to breed crime, but the anonymity fostered by large cities often leads to citizen apathy. An indifferent public that fails to support law enforcement dooms the efforts of the Police successfully to prevent and control crime. Police-community relations have a direct bearing on the character of life in the cities and on the ability of the community to maintain stability and solve its problems. At the same time the ability of the Police Department to deal with crime depends in large part on its relation with the citizenry. The basic functions of the Police according to Alan R. Coffey are prevention of crime, detection of crimes that have been committed, identification of the person or persons responsible for crimes, apprehension of person or persons responsible for crimes, detection of the suspected offender or offenders for processing by the judiciary and presentation of evidence to the prosecutor.20

Curry, J.C., in his work has traced the growth of the Indian Police and furnishes a comprehensive overview of the organization at work in relation to various changes to law and order in those times. He has analyzed the organization and working of the District Police in the provinces ruled by the British Company. The author offers shrewd observations on the relationship between the District Police and the magistracy as typified by the interaction of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.21

Das Gupta in a paper has explained that in the Indian context, several investigators have mentioned that drug addiction has been spreading alarmingly because of its easy availability, due to India’s position as an important transit point for illicit drug traffickers.22

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21Curry, J.C., The Indian Police, Manu Publications, New Delhi, 1976.
22Das Gupta, Insurgents Involved in Drug Trafficking, Link, New Delhi, 1988.
Dutt in a paper has observed that juvenile delinquency was rapidly becoming a serious menace in India and with the progressive industrialization of many parts of country, which were essentially rural areas until a few years ago. This problem would soon assume the same proportion as in many of the western countries.\textsuperscript{23}

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), in its reports has reported that crime in the United States since World War II has been upward. The rates for both violent and property offences have been rising rapidly. In the year 1960, there were approximately 161 violent crimes per 100,000 people. In the year 1980, the violent crime rate increased to 581 crimes per 100,000 people. Property crimes also have increased at a similar large rate. Thus the trend in crimes shows that, with increase in population, crime rate has increased.\textsuperscript{24}

T.N. Ferdinand, in his book has analyzed the criminal statistics from Boston, Ferdinand argued that changes in both socio-economic structure and Police behaviour brought about the gradual, but steady, decline in major crime. He argued that the gradually rising standard of living experienced by people in Boston during the entire period reduced crime associated with economic distress and social disorganization. He observed that a decline in the wave of immigration from Europe to Boston corresponded with the decline in criminal arrests, and he attributed this correspondence to the social assimilation of immigrants. He also argued that the Police began to ignore common assault thereby greatly reducing known crimes recorded through arrest.\textsuperscript{25}

\textsuperscript{23} Dutt, G.C., Intelligence Bureau: Government of India, Seminar on Social Defence, March 1965.


George B. Vold in his book has referred to group behaviour theories, which centre on crime as an aspect of group phenomena in which the particular characteristics of specific individuals may be quite incidental.\textsuperscript{26}

Ghosh, S.K., in his book has surveyed the dynamics of the current scene and discusses the impact of the changing society, of public prejudices and distresses, of judicial process of politics and of undisciplined behaviour in general on the working morale and future of the public force in the country.\textsuperscript{27}

Gupta in book has remarked that drug use has been increasing in India specially in Punjab due to the close relationship between drug smuggling and secessionist movement in Punjab as well as due to the emergence of India as the main transit point for international heroin trade. In a report published by Lokshaba secretariat in 1998, it is found that the excessive amount of non-medical drug smuggling has been increasing in India since the middle of the eighties.\textsuperscript{28}

Hendelang in an article has compared the race of arrested robbery, rape and assault offenders derived from Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data with descriptive racial information about offenders derived from victims descriptions of offenders collected in the 1974 National Crime Survey (NCS). He found that the percentage of offenders classified as “White”, “Black” and “Other” were identical for robbery. For rape, aggravated assault and simple assault, black offenders were over-represented by about ten percentage points in the UCR arrest data compared with the NCS victimization survey. The study shows that for the offence of robbery, Police statistics can be used in the confident expectation that a large number of the patterns found in them will be the same as the patterns found in victimization data.\textsuperscript{29}

\textsuperscript{26}Vold, George B., Theoretical Criminology, Oxford University Press, New York, 1958.
\textsuperscript{27}Ghosh, S.K., Indian Police at Cross Roads, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1975.
\textsuperscript{28}Gupta, Measures Against Drug Trafficking, Yojana, May 1988.
Horne Peter, in the book has explained in detail the evolution and the role of Women Police in the United States of America.30

Mandal in a Survey Report has found that the total number of heroin addicts in West-Bengal during 1988 were 1,92,626 persons, out of which 1,54,403 persons belonged to the urban areas, among them as many as 68,158 persons were residents of Calcutta. In fact, the City has gradually become a den of drug – peddlers.31

Maureen E. Cain’s seeks to examine what the author calls ‘The Policeman’s World View’ with an enquiry into Police behavior in terms of role pressures and the community. The analysis is sharpened by a detailed exploration of the Policeman’s inter-dependence with his family, his senior officers and his colleagues.32

Mitra in his book has conducted a study on juvenile delinquency in West Bergh at macro level in the year 1977. He has found that, 50% of delinquents belonged to the age group 18-21 yrs. Income-group composition revealed that out of 6617, juveniles, apprehended on various charges, were as many as 4965 persons. Most of the juveniles came from families having income of less than Rs.150 per month. Economically backward people had no other option but to send their children to odd jobs for earning their own livelihood. Generally 3650 persons of the juvenile delinquents had no formal education. And 5808 juveniles were new offenders. This research reveals that children are usually compelled to commit offenders due to subsistence.33

National Crime Record Bureau in its report Statistics of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has pointed out that Tamil Nadu in India

31Mandal, J., A Survey on the Incidence of Drug Addiction in the Rural and Urban Areas of West Bengal with Reference to Demographic Variables, Published by Social Welfare Department, Govt. of West Bengal, 1988.
continued to enforce effectively the Special and Local Laws (SLL) against juvenile offenders and reported highest number of cases (3,891) in the country. Of the total reported juvenile SLL cases in the country, 75.5 per cent were registered in Tamil Nadu.\(^\text{34}\)

Nikhil Jaiprakash Gupta in an article has reported that in Maharastra state, number of rape and kidnapping cases have remained around 1300 and 750 respectively per year. Number of cases under dowry death reduced from 471 in 1995 to 395 in 1999. Cases under cruelty by husbands and relatives also showed a slight decline over the years, while cases under Dowry Prohibition Act increased with exception in the year 1999. It was important to note that Maharastra contributed significantly higher so far as crime against women was concerned in India.\(^\text{35}\)

O. Glenn Stahl and Richard A. Staufenberger, in their book have provided a comprehensive treatment of the subject of Police Personnel Administration starting from a discussion of the organization for Police Personnel Management.

Pandurangan, K., in his book has traced the development of women policing in India prior to 1977. This book attempts to study some of the key problems involved in employing Women Police in the Police Department and the problems involved in recruitment, promotion, training and conditions of service of Women Police.\(^\text{36}\)

Pattanaik in an article has analyzed the incidence of rape along with estimated year population in different States and Union Territories of India. He showed that Madhya Pradesh had 3518 incidents of rape as against 760.1 lakhs population, which was considered as the highest in the year 1997;

\(^{34}\)National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, 2000.


\(^{36}\)Pandurangan, K., Women Police in India, Centre for Rural and Urban Studies, Madurai, 1983.
followed by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh 1457 incidents each, Rajasthan 1255, and Maharashtra 1246. But so far as the reported cases are concerned, Mizoram is highest with 6.0 cases followed by Madhya Pradesh, 4.6 and Delhi, 3.5. He observed that maximum number of rape victims belonged to the age group of 16-30 years. Secondly, the rape against children was increasing very fast. Thirdly the maximum number of arrested persons in rape cases belonged to the age group of 16-30 years. Fourthly it was interesting to observe that the victims and offenders belonged to the same age group in 16-30 years. Fifthly the rate of conviction was very low in comparison to the cases reported and taking into consideration the violent nature of the crime.\(^{37}\)

Pre-Independence literature on Police or Law and Order Administration is comparatively scanty. The Bombay City Police 1672-1916 (1923),\(^{38}\) Crime in India (1924)\(^{39}\) by Edwards S.M., and Crime in India (1930)\(^{40}\) by Cecil Walsh highlight the achievements and the failures of the Indian Police during the period with which they deal.

Raghavan in an article has observed that crimes in the urban areas are quantitatively different from that of semi-urban and rural areas. Moreover, he also identifies crime prone cities in India. Out of 23 mega-cities, Delhi has the highest share of urban crime, followed by Mumbai and Bangalore. Interestingly, he focused in Tamil Nadu Coimbatore outstripped Chennai.\(^{41}\)

Ram Ahuja’s book is the result of a study on spatial pattern of 94 rape cases – 56 from Rescue Homes and Women’s organization in three cities of Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota, 21 from court and Police records, and 17 from newspapers, between 1995 and 1997. The study has revealed that only 37%


\(^{39}\)Edwards, S.M., Crime in India, Oxford University Press, 1924.

\(^{40}\)Walsh Cecil, Crime in India, 1930.

cases were committed in the victim’s neighbourhood and only 33% cases were committed in the area in close vicinity of the victim’s house. It was further found that in 23% cases, the assault was made in the victim’s own home, in 17% cases in the offender’s home, in 12% cases, in the offender’s friend’s/relative’s/acquaintance’s home, and in 48% cases, in some places away from the offender’s and the victim’s homes such as a hotel, office, temple, truck, dharmashala, school, Police station, jungle, etc. Moreover the study revealed that rape was intra-community bound but not a class bound offence.\textsuperscript{42}

Roy Lewis in his book says that the writers have mostly refrained from taking any serious study on Police. An in-depth study on the present structuring of the British police—its challenges, its in-built limiting factors and thereafter given his future projection on the kind of police force the British society might look forward to, ten years hence. The writer after giving a very thought-providing analysis of the existing situation has succeeded in projecting the expected role of future policemen. The author has dealt with the subject in three parts. First, he has identified the present situation, listing the present discontentment, both in the public and in the police. Then he goes to list and analyze the challenges posed to the police system by factors like changing public attitudes, the unruly youth, the racial conflicts, violence on the streets and the changing crime patterns with the advent of organized crime. The author analyses the police men’s uncertain situation in an unstable society—unstable in the light of changing traditions, changing social values, increase of violence’s, the inner struggle of the policeman to adjust himself to a new role of a social worker, reformer and law enforcer, al in one. It has been analyzed an illustrated with case studies. The dwindling number of law-abiding public and the increasing pressure to enforce multiplying new legislations has been very successfully portrayed as contributing factors to the slow but steady decline in the popular image of the British ‘Bobby.’ In the background of the conventional

\textsuperscript{42}Ram Ahuja, Violence Against Women, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
role of a popular police of the past, the author has projected the policemen’s dilemma in becoming impersonal and insensitive while acquiring faster means of communications, modernized tools and specialized training, to meet the over increasing challenges posed by a society in which violence on the street is on the increase and organized an sophisticated crime syndicates are taking over from the conventional criminals of the bygone days. Being an integral part of such a fast changing society, and yet being expected to discipline themselves by standing out in the society, policemen face newer conflicts. The uncertainly about the quantum of force to be used in dealing with unruly mobs, still keeping in within the acceptable limits, which again very with the mood and norms of the society, lead to a flexible situation, mostly turning out to the disadvantage of the policemen. In the end, Roy Lewis analyses the response to the problems enumerated earlier. Various alternatives to modernization of the police, in order to increase their efficiency and effectiveness, have been examined and it has been more or less accepted that to meet the new challenges of the future, the police force will have to think in terms of a national police force or at least a unification of more and more smaller units to make a large organization so as to derive the full benefits of better training and modernization. The future police organizations will also have to constantly maintain a balance between the demands for increasing the number and the constraints of finance, which will call for greater proficiency and better deployment and utilization of the limited force—in short, a balance between quantity and quality of the new police force. While the society will always need the police, it will be essential that innovations and experimentations should be resorted to for making it as more effective tool of social purpose. The higher caliber and intellectual potential of the future policemen will pose simultaneous demands of better remuneration for an improved standard of living. The author hoses while the society might pin its faith on the police as an institution, which is still serving them capably, it will be for the police to rise up to these expectations. In the Indian context, where police is a hotly debated topic, the book will prove to be of very interest to those who are examining the
needs of reform, to suit the future needs of our society it is a superbly written and very well brought out look. The author deserves the thanks of the police community for such an enlightened study on the subject.\textsuperscript{43}

Seidman, D., and Couzens, M., in an article have used an interrupted time-series design, analyzed the monthly reports for burglaries and larcenies in Washington D.C. for the period of five years i.e., from July 1967 to June 1971. They concluded that there was a significant decrease in the level of burglary and larceny. This could be traced due to modifications in crime-recording practices, stemming from pressures imposed by a new Police chief on his subordinate to “get the crime rate down”.\textsuperscript{44}

Singh, K.D., in his study has stated that indifferent treatment and way of behaviour affect the real duties and ends desired from the Police officials. The absence of trained Police staff and popular co-operation in Criminal investigation makes the prosecution stories weak in cases involving the weaker sections of society. Whether it is weak vs. weak or weak vs. weaker, corrupt practices and political pressures in investigation can easily cause indifference in the administration of Criminal justice.\textsuperscript{45}

Sir Edmund C. Cox in his book has dealt about the system of Police under the Hindu and the Muslim rulers and the efforts made by the British to bring in changes in the first flush of their rule. It also deals with the statutory changes made in the legal system, which brought in the famous Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Police Act. The remaining chapters of the book deal with the crux of the Police task like tackling of bad characters, criminal tribes, the role played by village watchmen in assisting the Police, the crime detection and control functions of the Indian Police. An element of racial prejudice, however, is evident in the author’s admiration, verging on hyperbole, of the British whom he saw as saviours of

\textsuperscript{44}Seidman, D., and Couzens, M., Getting the Crime Rate Down: Political Pressure and Crime Reporting, Law and Society, 8, 1974.
\textsuperscript{45}Singh, K.D., Criminal Justice and Police, Papers for XIV Police Science Congress, 1967.
the declining Indian local and legal systems in relation to crime and justice. This bias runs through the entire texture of the book.46


PUBLIC ORDER, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY, OF SECTIONAL INTERESTS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DAY.” THIS VIEWPOINT, HOWEVER UNPALATABLE AT TIMES, MUST PERMEATE THE NATIONAL PSYCHE IF THE DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS HAVE TO BE STABILIZED AND BROADENED. IN THE LECTURE “LIBERTY WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY?” HE MAKES THE TELLING COMMENT THAT “YOU WILL NOT REDUCE CRIME UNTIL YOU RECOGNIZE THAT IT IS NO LONGER ENOUGH FOR EVERY CITIZEN TO PLAY A NEGATIVE PART IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.” IN OTHER CHAPTERS SIR ROBERT TOUCHES UPON SUBJECTS LIKE DIFFICULTIES IN INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION, COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE, SOCIAL VIOLENCE, POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS, AND SO ON. HE PREFACES HIS LECTURE ON POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION BY QUOTING LORD JUSTICE SEARMAN AS FOLLOWS: “ON SUCH EVIDENCE AS I HAVE SEEN, THERE MAY WELL BE GOOD REASON TO WONDER WHETHER MAGISTRATES TO ALWAYS APPRECIATE THE GRAVITY OF AN OFFENCE AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER”. ABUSE OF LIBERTY ENDANGERS LIBERTY ITSELF; IT IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE TO DEPRECIATE THE CURRENCY OF FREEDOM RESORTING TO VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER”. "THE CONUNDRUM, HOWEVER PERPLEXING, THE ENLIGHTENED DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY HAS TO RESOLVE. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A MEMORANDUM ISSUED IN MAY 1973 ON THE RELATIONS OF THE POLICE FORCE WITH THE NEWS MEDIA AND WILL BE FOUND OF GREAT INTEREST. THE STUDY OF THIS SMALL BOOK WHICH EMBODIES PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE, EXPERIENCE AND COMMITMENT IN ITS BEST SENSE WILL BE REWARDING TO POLICE OFFICERS, ADMINISTRATIONS, POLICY MAKERS AS WELL AS PEOPLE IN GENERAL WHO SEEK TO KNOW ABOUT THE ROLE AND THE LIMITATIONS OF THE POLICE AS A LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.47

Srivastava, S.S., conducted a study on 50 forsaken children in the city of Lucknow in India which was published as a book Juvenile Vagrancy. He has found that out of 50 forsaken children between the age of 7 to 14 years, 36 were casual gamblers, 10 were habitual, and 4 were non gamblers. 19 waifs showed certain patterns of delinquency and were senior in age. Some of them resorted to drinking and indulged in other antisocial activities like stealing and quarrelling. Some of them had been caught while doing antisocial activities, but somehow they escaped from the grips of law. Thus, the first symptom for the waif to move towards delinquency was to start gambling and slowly and gradually to become a habitual gambler, a trait of delinquency.⁴⁸

Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald H. Cressey, in their work have considered that the role of the Police in modern society in preserving law and order in the community around which it functions, is extremely important. Their efficiency, behaviour, discipline, etc. affect a lot in the fulfilling of their duties, which are assigned to them by society. The term Police thus refers primarily to agents of the state, whose function is the maintenance of law and order and especially the enforcement of the regular Criminal code. From the viewpoint of the community, it has been noted that nowadays the Police have found the public to be indifferent to Police problems. One of the reactions which the criticism and indifference have produced, is organized effort to develop friendly understanding with the public. In this effort the Police Department has established a public reaction division and had attempted to develop methods, which will reduce the amount of irritation provoked by existing procedures.⁴⁹

Trilok Nath, in his book contently and vigorously argues the case for a new image for the Indian Police in the present day context of the Indian polity and administrative requirements. It carries a foreword by Shri Jaya

⁴⁸Srivastava, S.S., Juvenile Vagrancy, Institute of Sociology and Human Rights, Lucknow University, 1950.

prakash Narayan who has succinctly summed up the present situation by observing the ‘the police in India have continued to remain hamstrung to the procedures and norms of the erstwhile colonial administration and has simultaneously underlined the need for restructuring the details of functioning as also the sights of this important limb to the establishment. In the chapter ‘Diagnosis and Prescription’ the author has traced the evolution and system of functioning of the police in India right from the days preceding Alexander’s invasion to the present day. The narrative recognizes the important role played hitherto by the Indian Police Act of 1861 as supplemented by the recommendations of the police commissions of 1903 and 1907 but it is noted lamentably that the subsequent recommendations of the different State police commissions and committees having remained a dead letter, this antique piece of legislation has continued to fashion the destinies of the police force in India. The need for reform and reorganization of the Indian police can brook no further delay. The basic theses presented are two: first, the ‘force’ structure of the police must be replaced by a ‘service; cadre and, secondly, the civil police has to be decentralized to obviate authoritarianism while the armed police should be centralized in the interest of efficiency and national integration. The list of subjects examined and commented upon is rather long; it includes matters connected with VIP security, policing the railways and rivers, road safety, industrial security, policing the railways and rivers, road safety, industrial security types of crime, and even sarvodya. The new image for the police needs to be built up at the State level and below as also at the national level. The main steps listed for achieving this objective at the State level and below are adoption of the concept of central village organization to make rural policing at the grassroots effective in conjunction with the functioning of village administrative councils; complete separation of the law and order functions of the police from investigative work; reorganization of the police station as a unit of administration so as to make its jurisdiction co-terminus with a block; detachment log of the lock-up from the police station and making it an adjunct of the block buildings with its management vesting in the prisons department
and not in the police department; redesigning of the police buildings so as to make them resemble the officers of a service agency rather than outposts of an occupation force; complete distinction between armed constabulary charges with law and order work and unarmed police responsible for civil ‘service’ duties; modification in the uniform of police personnel so that it may resemble the clothes worn by the common man in the locality; and modernization of equipment and means of communication made available to the police. It adopted, this package prescription will, according to the author, free the presently ill-organized, ill-equipped and ill-trained rural police from the stigma of graft and tyranny and give it an image of morality, honesty and integrity. In the national context the concept of making the police a ‘committed’ service has been discarded. But the need for making at least the armed wing of the police a centralized service and a protégé of the Home Minister has been stressed. The police Act of 1861 has to be scrapped and replaced and a new Centrally framed Act to cater to the Central armed constabulary following the lines of the Indian Army Act appears to be the need of the hour. The suggestion is buttressed with significant observation that the neither the multiplicity of police forces nor their regionalisation provides the remedy in the present situation. The setting up of a Central Police Board on the lines of the Railway Board is an attractive idea, but the arrangement cannot work unless at least the armed component of the force is taken off the State list and is placed squarely under the Central list or even on the concurrent list. The author believes that the transferring of the law and order responsibility to the Central list would help avoid wasteful expenditure on parallel forces which are being increasingly organized. He has also suggested the possibility of the setting up of a high-powered body like a Central Police Commission on the pattern of the Planning Commission, so that the work of national development could be coordinated with the police work. The additional requirement of financial resources, which the central Government alone can provide for arming, the police with the latest know how and equipment is made the basis for at least partial justification of the foregoing proposal. It many be noted here that the views of the author as regards the
justification for and role of the Centralized cadres of the police service broadly accord with the tentative observations contained in the report of the study team of personnel administration of the Administrative Reforms Commission which had submitted it’s a report in August, 1967. However, his view that it would be propitious to have a Central administrative intelligence agency, leaving only rudimentary matters to State police functions, is quite original. The views contained in this book surely bear the imprint of authenticity for thee proceed from the pen of a distinguished member of the Indian police who has spent long years in police work at different levels and has had varied experience. Indeed, at places the writing is too laboriously detailed not to impart to it the odour of an official document, the noticeable instances being the details regarding uniforms for different climes and the precise composition, length of beat, and even the itinerary of a police patrol. It remains a fact, nonetheless, that apart from the parent Police Act of 1861, the State police manuals and the reports of some police commissions and committees set up by State Governments and Administrations, there is no single book available which is as wide in sweep, as searching in investigation of the problem and as suggestive in content as Shri Trilok Nath’s book. The views expressed therein are practical as well as provocative. There are suggestions which may be acceptable straightaway and there are controversial propositions like the need for and the role of a Centralized armed constabulary like the CREF which may lend further piquancy to the resistance of attitude currently shown by some State Governments and political parties towards the deployment o units of this force in the different parts of the country. The publication of this book is timely. It may, without doubt, form and important compendium of thoughts, views and suggestions, deserving of serious consideration at the hands of the National Police Commission set up by the Government of India recently.50

Victor I. Cizanxkas and Donald G. Hanna in their book consider that of late police administration is increasingly becoming a subject of study

both by the academics and practitioners. The tasks of the police in a democracy society are complex. The demands made by society in terms of increasing technology and effective operations are difficult to cope with. This complexity in turn requires an effective organizations and management within a democracy framework.51

Wilson, O.W., and Roy Clinton McLaren in their book have discussed at length the various problems of Police Administration. The book is divided into five parts. Part I deals with Police responsibilities and the Police role in society, its relationship with the community, its place in the government and relationship with other agencies in Government. Part II deals with various aspects of administrative problems. There is an extensive discussion on interpersonal and behavioural aspects of management, which has a great hearing on the conduct of the Police vis-à-vis their colleagues, peers and superiors in the organization. Part III contains description of the various facets of the problems of Police operations such as patrolling, crime investigation, crime prevention and traffic. Part IV relates to various auxiliary technical services needed for an efficient and effective Police Administration. It has been shown how science and technology can be harnessed for purposes of establishing crime laboratories. Part V contains a lot of informative materials such as performa and guidelines dealing with a variety of Police subjects.52

Young, J., in his book has pointed out that in the 21st century, and indeed since 1991, transformation of criminality to new and particularly diffuse form of criminal violence has been observed. According to Young, crime has become problematic; aggressors are multiple, so the likelihood of becoming a victim has come to seem normal; the causes of crime are broad, and also function according to ‘rational choice’. Crime is part of the social normality, since its relationship with society is constitutive, the space for action is both public and private, and it occurs in social spaces – residences,

neighbourhoods, plazas or streets – in dispute; the relationship between the aggressors and the victims is complex – they may be strangers or inmates, outsiders or members of the in-group; social control over crime is spread over multiple government agencies and informal actions, including a strong presence of private security; the efficacy and efficiency of social control are problematic; and the public’s reaction is oriented by an irrational fear of crime and moral panic.\textsuperscript{53}


“The Report of the Madras Torture Commission of 1855” has highlighted the serious ills, which bedeviled the Police organization and underlined not only the need for change, but also the nature of the changes required.\textsuperscript{60}

“The Report of the Police Commission of 1860”, has provided an organization to the Police System of India. “The Police Act of 1861” gave statutory backing to the Police forces although it placed them at the disposal of the Magistrate of the District.\textsuperscript{61}

A number of State Police Departments have published comprehensive histories, which include “A History of the Andhra Pradesh


\textsuperscript{59}Fifth Report of the National Police Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, November 1980.
\textsuperscript{60}Madras Torture Commission, 1855.
\textsuperscript{61}Report of the Police Commission, 1860.
Police”, “A History of the Madras Police”,” “History of the Orissa Police” and “History of Madhya Pradesh Police”. They have provided a record of the development of the present system of administration of law and order.

SP. Thamilmaran in his Thesis has examined whether the administration of All Women police Station is quite suited to carry on the duties which could be imposed on them; or any changes are required in the administration of All Women police Stations and in the Police Department so that they could be allowed to attend to the different kinds of Police duties, which are expected to be carried out by them in the years to come.

Women police in India were first recruited at Kanpur city to deal with women strikers during 1938. The old Travancore Princely State recruited women police to deal with women offenders during 1939. Before partition a lone lady Inspector was appointed in Lahore Railway Police Station to deal with women suspects. After independence women police in India have been regularly recruited and posted to deal with women offenders and juvenile delinquents. In foreign countries also women police have been mainly recruited to deal with women and juvenile offenders. An analysis of the role of women police in India and abroad reveal that women police are suited to carry out the different functions of the Police Department. In Tamil Nadu All Women Police Stations have been created to deal with women’s problems. The scholar has analyzed in her Ph.D., Thesis whether the role of women police should be restricted to deal with women and juvenile offenders or women police should be allowed to perform the different duties carried out in the police department.

Conclusion

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