

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA: CRITICAL ANALYSIS

**A DISSERTATION TO BE SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS**

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- Davinder Kumar v. MP Cr.LJ, 1992, 1730.
- Delhi Judicial Services Association v. State of Gujarat (1991)4 SCC 406.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIR	All India Reporter
Addl DGP	Additional Director General of Police
Anr.	Punjab and Haryana High court
ASP/Dy. SP	Assistant/Deputy Superintendent of Police
BPRD	Bureau of Police Research And Development
BSF	Border Security Force
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CPO	Central Police Organisations
Cr. L.J.	Criminal Law Journal
CrPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
D.C.	Deputy Commissioner
DCPW	Directorate of Coordinator of Police Wireless
DGP	Director General of Police
ed.	Edition
FIR	First Information Report
I.G.P.	Inspector General of Police
IB	Intelligence Bureau
IPS	Indian Police Service
ITBP	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
LJ	Law Journal

NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NICFS	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science
NSG	National Security Guards
Ors	Others
p.	Page Para Paragraph
SAFHR	South Asian Forum For Human Rights
SC	Supreme Court
Sec.	Section
SHO	Station House Officers
SL	Special Law
U.P.	Uttar Pradesh
v.	versus
VIP	Very Important Person
Vol.	Volume

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

The intention is to make some of the most challenging job in the world. It is also very much true for the Indian police. An investigation of the police organisation, and in the point of view of the police officers on their roles and responsibilities, principles, and policies, and the roles of the police, provide an interesting insight into how it works, and the handling of the problems of the public service, the agency and the Indian Police. The Indian society has changed markedly in the post-independence period of time, and is in the process of continuous improvement is a systematic increase. Sapru (1987) are of the opinion that the traditional, environmental, and regulatory functions of the state will have to make way for the positive engagement of all the cases in which the positions, both in terms of the size and complexity of the case. The justice and home affairs of the european parliament (2010), is that India is a plural society is currently undergoing a dynamic process of change, with an increasing focus on individualism, democracy, and citizens ' rights in the context of the welfare state, and constitutional law. This has resulted in a growing expectation of the condition, which can lead to conflict and dissatisfaction on the part of the government's goal is to serve the community. There is a serious gap between the expectations of the public, and the development of administrative law in general and the police in particular. Therefore, an attempt is made to understand and gain insight into the various aspects of the influence of the police .

The ministry of home Affairs, Government of India, set up by the National Police Commission, on 15 November 1977, which began to operate in April of 1978, and its first meeting was on 22 December 1978, the mission of the national police system. In the past, the national police Commission of 1860 and 1902, was established by the British rulers of India. The National Police service Commission has produced eight reports between February 1979 and 1981. The first report was released in February of 1979, and the remaining seven data (2nd to 8th), in March 1983. This is the First Report of the National Police service Commission (1979) argues that it is necessary to examine the role and performance of the Police department as a law enforcement officer, and as an institution for the protection of the rights of the people.

¹ Sapru,.K.R. Police Administration in Bombay. Mumbai. Himalaya Publishing House.1987. 28.

¹ Jha, S.K. Police as an Agent of Social Change. The Indian Police Journal, LVII (1), (2010): 8-12. Retrieved from: [http:// bprd.nic.in/.../0744897346-IPJ%20Jan%20to%20Mar%202010.pdf](http://bprd.nic.in/.../0744897346-IPJ%20Jan%20to%20Mar%202010.pdf) . [Accessed 29 March 2013]

In September 2005, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, under the leadership of Dr. Soli J. Sorabjee, a new expert group to develop a new police law, to be replaced by the 145-year-old, the Police Act of 1861.' These initiatives underscore the fact that it is the police organization in a democratic India to the changing demands of the police, and in order to meet the democratic aspirations of the people.

The police organization in India, is an important component of the country's governance, as well as the challenges become more and more complex. They cover a variety of aspects of the reform of the police, and the training and equipping of the armed forces, in order to comply with the requirements of increasingly complex challenges in the face of law and order or public safety, for the prevention of terrorism and extremism, and the whole field of national security in a rapidly changing social, economic, and political environment. But Patel (2005) found that the organizational structure of the Indian police department, an organization, it's basically remained the same, despite the fact that the country became an independent nation, and has not undergone significant changes, at all levels.

Cox, Buck, & Morgan (2005) identifies three main elements, and the value of the government's efforts, which could be said to represent the fundamental interests of the public administration, as well as the modern management, as well as the effectiveness in achieving the objectives of the government is to ensure the effectiveness of the program, the experience gained in the implementation of all the public companies and the second, efficiency, and constitutionalism, that is, in essence, is to support the values of the state and the political works of the lord.

Rizvi (2002) stresses the fact that in a country like India requires a professional police officer, in an effective, efficient, and responsive to the needs of the people, and at the same time, in order to be in charge of the rule of law, and that it is essential for the overall well-being.

¹ First Report National Police Commission 1979. 2-13. Retrieved from [http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/4904619426-FIRST %20REPORT .pdf](http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/4904619426-FIRST%20REPORT.pdf) [Accessed 4 December 2009].

¹ Retrieved from [http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/index.php?option =com_content&view=article&catid=35%3Apolice-reforms&id=600%3Athe-police-act-drafting-committee&Itemid=98](http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&catid=35%3Apolice-reforms&id=600%3Athe-police-act-drafting-committee&Itemid=98) [Accessed 4 December 2009]

¹ Cox III, R.W., Buck, S.J. & Morgan, B.N. Public Administration in Theory and Practice. New Delhi . Pearson Education Inc. India Ltd. 2005. 5-15

So, the police are bound to be good, and the level of corruption in the building, and accountability, tolerance of ambiguity, and of the press, and to have compassion and empathy for others. Choudhury (2003) argue that, because the methods that are used to exercise the authority of a state, which is closely linked to the cultural patterns of the society in which it exists, is of modern policing skills, not just knowledge of the law, but also the history, the politics, the economics, the sociology, the psychology, the purpose of the association is to serve others. It is important, therefore, that the study of the mechanisms and processes that will help the police to perform their duties more efficiently and effectively, and in order to increase the credibility in the public eye. The Delhi Police to Report to the European Commission (1967), was identified in three of the major diseases of the police, who can best be described as (1) using a ruler, appointed to the police department, (2) in order to complete the casting by the police because of the legal barriers, and (3) the hunger of the officers of the army during the entire period of its existence. The police Report from the European Commission (1860), which was established by the British before independence was declared, the police, appears to have aggravated the evil, the lower the payment to the agent by the assigning him tasks that he or she is not entitled to carry out.

However, in modern-day India, the police are seen as an agent of social change, and thus there has been a dramatic change in the role and function of police in modern-day India. It should be noted that the characteristics of the crime is prevalent today, is also drastically changed, such as the rise of the social, crime, financial crimes, such as terrorism, cyber attacks, etc etc., According to a study of the administrative problems in the administration of the release of a new dimension to our understanding of a number of internal problems within the police department. The Fifth is the Police Report from the Commission, (1983), the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, and emphasised that it is the proper functioning of the police organisation, and it can't be achieved simply by the addition of, or the creation of specialized units within the organization; however, the basic issues to be dealt with at the level of the area.

¹ Choudhury, J. N. Does the Indian Police need an Ethical Framework. SVP National Police Academy Journal, 56(1), (2003):10-14. Retrieved from: <http://www.svpnpa.gov.in/html/publications/OldJournals/uploadJournals/2004janjun.pdf> [Accessed 14 November 2011]

The report underlines that it is the police department of the main railway stations are to be strengthened and made more efficient, and in the integrity, competence and independence of its members needs to be improved, in particular, the strengthening of the police department is located at the level of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police, with the assistance of an appropriate education, training, and education. The police functions can be broadly divided into social services, and the maintenance of law and order and fight against crime. The American Bar Association's (1979) has developed a standard for 1 and 2.2. if they have not been identified, eleven of the responsibilities of the police department, which includes the identification and detection of crime, criminals and criminal activities, and to participate in the legislative process, and the reduction of crime through preventive patrol and other measures to help the individuals to be in physical danger, and the safeguarding of constitutional guarantees and the movement of persons and vehicles, in order to help those who are not in a position to take care of themselves, and the resolution of conflicts, and in the identification of a potential law enforcement or regulatory issues the creation and maintenance of the security and safety of the community, the promotion and the maintenance of law and order and the provision of other services in an emergency situation. At the same time, the American Bar Association, 1979), which is the default, 1 and 2.1 of the several factors to take into account the responsibilities given to the police department, which is a broad legislative mandate for the police department, and the police's use of force is lawful, and the ability to examine the requirements of a twenty-four-hour availability of the police department, and the very existence of the community, the press, the police, and they are the subject of the judicial decision-making.

Therefore, the objectives of the police department, and the administration must be held accountable to the law, and at the same time, in order to maintain the legitimacy of their activities and to conduct themselves professionally at all times.

¹ Choudhury, J. N. Does the Indian Police need an Ethical Framework. SVP National Police Academy Journal, 56(1), (2003):10-14. Retrieved from: <http://www.svpnpa.gov.in/html/publications/OldJournals/uploadJournals/2004janjun.pdf> [Accessed 14 November 2011]

It can be seen that, although the role of the police is an important factor in the preservation of the welfare state, and of a just criminal justice system, it may be the case that there are several factors that will hinder the police from operation. L'amour (2007) are of the opinion that the reason for the police to act to be carried out, deeper and deeper, and it may very well be related to the culture of the police and the justice system . The police forces in the country are affected by the larger society in which it exists. Police in India have been criticized as being corrupt, cruel, and is also inefficient. However, this can be compared to the other areas of our national life. This is the Second Report of the National Police service Commission (1983) argues that the core of the reform of the police in our country today is in a safe and professional independence of the police is to serve effectively as an impartial officer of the law in the country, and at the same time, in order to make it possible for the Government to maintain control of the police, in order to ensure performance is in accordance with the law. The Fifth is the Police report from the Commission, (1983), the police training needs to be integrated into the strategy of the police department is changing into a professional force that is able to carry out with the old and in with the continuation of the information, and, at the same time, be equipped with in order to cope with the new challenges. Tandon (2007) are of the opinion that an investigation by the police, and problems are bound to have a positive and caring attitude towards the police, and the issues they face. Dahiya and Singh (2007) argue that the challenge for the police and the administration in order to establish and maintain a level of service that is friendly and people-oriented. S, (2007) argue that in a democratic state, it is not only reprehensible, and unacceptable for the police to break the law, but it is also a dangerous situation.

The Theoretical framework, Kumar (2006) argue that the theoretical framework consists of theories, or questions the research is embedded in and derived from the literature review. Sekaran(2006), the theoretical framework is the foundation for the entire research project, which is currently under development, it is logical, in view of the definition of the relevant variables, and their association, explains the theory underlying these relations.

¹ Census of India 2001. Retrieved from http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/fsex.aspx [Accessed 3 September 2013]

¹ Ibid

Mukhopadhyay (2013) argue that the differences in the kinds of people and organizations, on the basis of the concept of the differences between individuals, which, in turn, is based on their particular personality, needs, demographics, and experiences in the past, the physical environment, time periods, or in the social environment, and the beliefs of individuals vary according to their beliefs, values, expectations, and motivation levels, abilities, features, and options that may be available to you. Aswathappa(2012) defined an organization as a formal structure that has been created by a group of people who are focused on facilitating specialization and division of labor, the use of a large-scale, technology, and management of the environment, and to reduce transaction costs, and the power and the control that will increase the value of a business can make. Rao(2009)²⁹ (a), defines Organizational behavior as the study of people's attitudes, behavior, and performance-and of the human behavior affect the performance of the organization. Nahavandi, Denhardt, Denhardt, and Aristigueta (2015) states that Organizational Behavior is to provide a better understanding of the organizational issues, and social problems as a result of an understanding of individual and group behavior. Schermerhorn, Property, and Hunt (2013) and on the 31st is to human behavior in organizations is influenced by the diversity that exists among the members of the organization, which may include, among other things, the diversity in terms of age, gender, level of physical and mental skills and abilities, race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, geographic location, years of experience, work experience, income , religion, language, education, work style, communication style, family, and the organizational role and level. Aswathappa, (2012), which indicates that the present organizational challenges of managing diversity, change, employee expectations, and the technology transformations, with the changing demographics of the workforce, as well as the promotion of ethical behavior and the organization of the ministry of justice. Rishipal(2011) emphasize the importance of a proper workout, with the improvement of employees ' skills, performance, loyalty, productivity, and contribution to the organization.

¹ Sen, S. Fake Encounters are Symptoms of a Systemic Malaise. The Indian Police Journal, LIV (2), (2007): 78-81. Available from bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/2118951437-april-june-2007.pdf [Accessed 28 September 2011]

In this way, the police, and the police organization, it is important to study, understand, and, to the extent of predicting the behaviour of the police department in their organizations, with respect to the differences and the diversity of law-enforcement personnel . At the same time, Aaker, Kumar and Day (2006) argues that the attitudes of individuals, and it could not be measured directly but can be inferred from the effects of the structure and the way in which they perceive and react to their environment. From this point of view, it is also important to consider the general attitude of the police, and, if possible, with the help of the survey.

However, Robbins, Judge And Vohra (2013)³⁵. note that the differences between the attitudes and behavior that occur when social pressures to behave in a certain way, there is a very strong organization. Yukl(2014) found that the changes in organizations is done by the leaders could be in different areas, such as the changes in the roles, attitudes, values, and technology, the approach and the characteristics of the behavior of this method to the study of the impact of leadership in organizations. Durai(2010)³⁷. to think that the organisational culture of an organization, it is difficult to explain , it is made up of attitudes, values, beliefs, and assumptions, and it can be felt and understood by the members of the organization.

Conceptual framework: Kumar(2006), in 3 states, which are the conceptual framework, which is derived from the theoretical framework and forms the basis of the research that is the problem. Babbie(2007), and the 39 states that it is a process through which we specify what we mean when we use particular terms that are used in the research and gives a certain meaning to a concept by specifying one or more of these indicators, which may be indicative of the presence or absence of the concept that is being studied, and, therefore, provides a specific, agreed on the meaning of a term, for the purpose of the present study. So, to Sekaran(2006), in 40 states, and it is very important for you to get the best solutions for your problems to be identified correctly, and also to identify the variables that contribute to it. The independent variables used in this study were age, sex, marital status, rank, and where, in order to participate in the department's current level of Uttar Pradesh, the police, the establishment of a branch office, or for more than a decade, over the years, the number of years in current rank, and the number of promotions to date, and years of service on the left.

Police Organization in Uttar Pradesh : In Uttar Pradesh, the Police, the agency that is under the direct control of the ministry of interior, Government of Uttar Pradesh, india, is headed

by a director general of Police(GDP) per capita. The police is a Police department, at the same time, which is headed by an inspector-general of Police (IG), or the Deputy inspector-general of Police (DIG), which is the control of the police forces. Each police district is led by a Superintendent of Police (SP), who is assisted by one or more of the Additional Superintendents of Police (ASP), and the Vice-President of the Police (DSP). The police District is divided into Police Sub-Divisions headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Police (DSP), or a section of a police officer (SDPO). The police break one or more of them in the Police-Circles, and under the supervision of an Inspector of Police, and is often referred to as the Circle Inspector (CI). Police in the police-circles, under the direction of the officer (C) in the case of an officer, Sub-Inspector (SI), and a command. In general, Cops, the district, and it is the same as that of a revenue district of the state. The party's supporters in the police station Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASI), Havildars , Lance Naik, Naik, Inspectors and Home guards, which were extra police officers whose service is of a contractual nature. The police stations are, in general, are handled by the civil police, which may be armed or unarmed. There are 313 of the police department in the state of Uttar Pradesh, india, are among the 27-to the police, according to the official website of Uttar Pradesh Police. The civilian police, in order to be set up in police stations should be in constant contact with members of the public.

The police in the state, with two of the most important parts of the civilian police and the armed police forces. The primary purpose of the Civilian Police, but in the past two years, the Branch (CB) is the control of crime, while the Armed Police force, known as the Armed Branch of the (AB) is, in the first place, if the law-and-order situation. The current staff of the force of the Uttar Pradesh Police organization, it is 54,435. The proportion of the civilian police force, local armed police, with the 36,5%.De of the civilian police, and the output from the 2013 statistics from the National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India, is a one-19,870, and the armed police 34,56541.De the organization is governed by the Uttar Pradesh police act, 2007, which requires the assent of the Governor on the 30/8/07, and has been published by the Uttar Pradesh government gazette, Extraordinary No. 292.(d).(d) 31/8/2007.

It is powered by a study of the administrative problems in the police records, it is a gargantuan task. In a study of the problems related to the number of employees with the right set-up, recruitment, placement, training, management, leadership, technology, and the use of

community policing, as well as a range of new areas. The council of the values of a successful private company, it is important for the police force. Customer satisfaction, service quality, and time-bound response, service and board review, on the basis of the feedback received from our customers, the competitiveness of enterprises, in the provision of services, the cost effectiveness, of all the values that would be very welcome to the section of the police department, from the point of view of the real purpose of the customer, of the man on the street. Contemporary issues such as women in the police force, community policing, leadership, and the involvement of the police, and so on), and the innovation of the police organization, and the operation of which requires an in-depth analysis.

The aim of this study was to gain an understanding of the issues and concerns of the police administration in Uttar Pradesh, a state in which reasonable steps in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Uttar Pradesh police. The study has been carried out for the development and implementation of a survey, which is conducted by the officials of the Uttar Pradesh police, regardless of rank and position, in order to determine whether or not there is a difference of opinion about the role of police in modern society, the police. In this study, data were collected by means of questionnaires, in order to identify the relationships between the independent variables such as age, sex, marital status, joining the rank is, the current value, and the number of promotions received, years of experience and number of independent variables. The collection of information, and with detailed analysis supported the determination of whether a police officer who has a similar view of their role in society. The study is expected to provide valuable information to their satisfaction within their own organization, the expectations of the public which they serve, and their attitudes towards leadership in the organization, with the current performance appraisal system, and what are the factors that will help them to improve their performance as a law enforcement officer. The issues related to training and development from the point of view of a police officer, have also been studied. The study is expected to contribute to not only the police, the society as a whole, but also in Uttar Pradesh, the police and, in particular, is a government-sponsored service organization in order to gain a better understanding of the problems of the people and their expectations of the organization in which they serve. The study is also expected to add to the body of knowledge of the police, the administration and management studies.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study of the police department, and it has an important role to play in the last period of time. In several studies, with regard to the police is carried out by a variety of authors, and a brief summary of the work that has been carried out in order to help to achieve a better understanding of the policies, practices, and problems, and, thus, the derivation of feasible solutions. Kumar(2006) argues that the key features of a literature review is to provide a theoretical background of the research, and the involvement of the researcher in order to contextualize the findings in relation to existing knowledge, which may be general or specific information, as well as the development of a methodology for the study. Thus, the literature provides a basis for the theoretical framework, and will help to identify the variables that are important in the study (Sekaran, 2006). Mathur (2009) found that police officers in order to comply with the studies that have been conducted, particularly in the areas of police reform, and transparency in the functioning of the police forces, and cutting-edge expertise in the police service delivery in other areas, such as the public's understanding and appreciation of the public's satisfaction.

Sapru (1987) the making of a record of the actions of the police department, which is a development of the earlier, Mumbai Police, the administration, and the various aspects of the police force, such as the administration of the recruitment and selection of employees, the nature and the diversity of the world, the issues of anxiety, the nature and methods of assessment of the penalty, the housing, the police, and the establishment of the chowkies, beat the system, the police, finance, and the supply of the police. Ghosh (1992) have shown that the administrative machinery of the law enforcement authorities of the country is based on the concept of the neighbourhood unit, for the administration and development of accounting in addition to other factors, which are responsible for reducing the priority of the rule of law in the area.

¹ Wilson J.M., Dalton,E., Scheer, C., &Grammich, C.A. Police Recruitment and Retention for the New Millennium: The State of Knowledge. RAND Centre for Quality Policing. (2007): 14-19. Retrieved from : [http:// www.rand .org/content /dam /rand/pubs/monographs/2010/ RAND _MG959 .pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG959.pdf) [Accessed 5 December 2011]

Problems in the operation of the police department, and the delivery of the police and of the situation, and the limits of the police department is a strong and harsh criticism. Ghosh (1992) argues that there has been a significant deterioration in the function of the police department, because they will be divided into political, economic, social and caste lines, and it's useless as a tool for the maintenance of law and order, to be fair, and the strength is the most important reason for the paramilitary forces and the army were called in to support the civil administration, maintenance of law and order. There are a number of factors that can have an impact on the functioning and performance of the police. Shah(1989) are of the opinion that the nature of their duties, and the powers entrusted to them in their on-going operations in the far-away lands, without the need to have little or no control, constant association with the criminals and the criminals tend to be undisciplined. Saleem (2004)8. the view that the main obstacle in the direction of the police, to act as an agent of the welfare state, as it is for the police to come into intimate contact with the audience, and the only adverse conditions.

They did, Edwards, & Woodall (2005) found that there has been a change in the perspective of the public administration is characterised by a strongly hierarchical, formal approach, with an emphasis on the avoidance of errors, warnings, and application of the law in the direction of any one particular model as a control, in which the performance is to be measured with the help of forecasting, cost accounting, and financial performance, and key performance indicators. A number of authors have identified the Indicators of the Police force. Gupta(2009), we construct in order to find a certain number of indicators, and to assess the effectiveness and productivity of the police, who have been a part of the:

- Deletion of Recorded offences
- Detection Frequency
- Conviction Frequency
- The number of accidents and deaths due to injuries
- Intelligence gathering/failure
- A sense of safety and security of the people
- The people's level of satisfaction with the police
- The government's satisfaction
- Media

- The court notes, the strategy
- The violation of the human rights complaint

Sharaf (2009) carried out an evaluation of the performance appraisal system in different states of India, with a special focus in the state of Andhra Pradesh in india, and it was found that the process is subjective, not a professional one, and is highly irregular. Sharma(1986) argued that the performance of the Work, is highly dependent on the employee's ability and motivation to succeed, and the individual's values, attitudes, customs, and beliefs, and to act as a steering mechanism, so the motivation is the process which affects his performance at work. Jain (2009) claims that the performance management system is a tool for help you to compare, evaluate, and assess the actual results, performance, and performance, and to provide a basis for the modification and improvement of the goals and objectives of the decision-making process .

Wilson, Dalton, Straight, & Grammich(2007) find that the police are the work of the judgment, the accuracy, reliability, work, initiative, quality of work, look, cooperation, and knowledge of, the work and social interactions. With the increase of the demand on the police is to a large extent derives from, an extension of their area of responsibility. Declining, source of recruitment, and the raising of the reasons for the changes and the expansion of the police's responsibility in terms of labor supply and demand. Singh (2002) reported that to the Police, there is a welfare-oriented public service and, therefore, public officials, such as police officers, in essence, they are the three essential values such as Trust, Commitment, and Communication.

Mallick (2002), it is indicated that it is a different approach to the review of the police and act as a full-service operation, and the organization is a service organization with a focus on value-based services are of the highest quality. Sabharwal (2002), a similar study found a high level of public expectations of the police force. Several authors have drawn attention to the diversity of situations in the various roles and functions, along with the expectations of the public by the police. Srivastava (2002), and Kurien (2002), and the Amaranathan's(2002) study on the performance of the police department and the role they play in emergency management, community policing, and a number of challenges and dilemmas that they face.

¹ Sharaf, U.(2009). Performance Appraisal in Police. Proceedings of the 39th All India Police Science Congress, Guwahati, January 19-21, (2009): 23-76

¹ Pareek, U. Making Organizational Roles Effective. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. 1993. 67-69.

The factors that affect the complexity of the police, the police must be supported by the Other, the National Police service Commission (1983), in which it is said that they are two of the most important parts of the government, the police, the police, the performance and the behaviour of the police, and, as a result of that, the police has been a failure on the part of the expectations of the public, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the police, the features and the limitations and drawbacks of the old system.

Mishra(2006) argues that, in order to understand the role and responsibilities of the Indian police department, an organization, it is important to check the format of the growth of the organisation has always been in the pre-independence, post-independence, and in the new millennium, the periods of time that are in the early stages of the pre-independence period, india's police force, was in the hands of the foreign rulers, and have been developed and are being used in compliance with the needs and interests of the candidate, the ruling minorityThe role of the police has changed in the post-independence era, in which all of the oppressive laws have been abolished, and the maintenance of law and order in the society and to the safety and security of the people, stands out as one of the core activities of the student organization, which has been altered, for a period of time, and the police department as a whole is considered to be the visible representatives of the government, and is a symbol of integrity, stability, and authority, and with respect for fundamental rights and freedoms, which is to serve the people, and for the democratic rights of freedom and liberty, equality and justice for all its citizens (Mishra, 2006). The Third is that of the National Police service Commission (1983) points to a number of factors that are responsible for sullyng the police's image in India, and the united states, corruption in the police force, is one of the most important factor is that the police image, police officers are getting more and more out of breath, and the extortionist in the wild, and the corrective measures that, so far, it seemed to not be able to deal with this crucial issue.

¹ Singh, R.K. Managing Thoughts and Values for Excellence in Policing. The Indian Police Journal , LV (2), (2008): 58-62. Retrieved from <http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/9779618488-april-june-2008.pdf> [Accessed 14 June 2011]

¹ Sharma, A. Role of Police in Changing Indian Scenario. The Indian Police Journal, L II (2), (2005): 84-81. Retrieved from <http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/8070416641-april-june.pdf> [Accessed 16 July 2011]

Pareek (1993) defined the role of a set of functions to be executed in response to the expectations of others and the expectations of the position, or at the office. There is a Model for the Police to Act on the 200626, suggest that the role of the police is to serve and protect the citizens, and, with them, and gain their trust, and have a wide variety of tasks, which include, among other things, that the defeat of the police and patrol duties, law and order, jobs, jobs, transport studies, questions and / or administrative duties such as the maintenance of the police records and the records of the intelligence and the technology to support it special is the ability to support, human resources support, and come out of the station, the information, data and other information to which they are assigned . Singh (2008), in their study, it was found that the police is the most powerful, and the visible hand of the government, and that a police officer would need to be a sophisticated approach and a high level of the soil in order to win the hearts and minds of the people, especially in a developing country like India, where the government controls all aspects of people's lives.

Sharma(2005) argue that, in a rapidly changing social, economic, and political environment, which are usually made in India, today it is a time of political awareness, social awareness among the masses, as well as the erosion of the moral and social values, and the criminalization of politics and politicization of crime, the increase of collective violence and terror, and the police will be called upon to serve as a barometer of the current state of affairs in the society. Singh (2006), on the 29th, it shows that it is the responsibility of the police including the provision of a grant to the freedom, equality, and fraternity, in human affairs, in order to be able to deal with the area of freedom, security and the rule of law and, to make it easier for people to human dignity, and the preservation and protection of the rights of man

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¹ Sarma, G.S.R. Management of a Police Welfare Programme: "Arogya Bhadrata Scheme" in Andhra Pradesh - A Study. The Indian Police Journal, LVI(1), (2009): 45-50. Retrieved from <http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/1985286697-janmar.pdf> [Accessed 30 September 2012]

and the leadership and participation in the bosom of the criminal element in society and, in order to contribute to the establishment and strengthening of the trust and confidence of the communities and the strengthening of the sense of safety and security for people and goods, investigating, detecting, and the activation of the prosecution of criminal offences, by facilitating the freedom of passage, and the movement of the highways, roads, and streets, as well as for the prevention and treatment of this disease and, in the case of a public policy in the context of major and minor crises, helping and giving advice to the general public in case of emergency, among others. Roy (1992) argues that the preoccupation of the police officers so a lot of work, and have special duties with regard to the VVIP and VIP security, political rallies, leaving very little time for the police to prevent and fight crime, and their basic functions. Mathur (2009) notes that, although the police, and the police, the information has traditionally been limited to activities such as crime investigation, arrest, and detention of criminals, patrol, riot, and for the regulation of traffic, and new challenges have emerged, such as a national or an international and cross-border terrorism, insurgency, extremism, mafia, drugs and cyber-related crimes, pornography, and financial crime, money laundering, banking and non-banking institutions, and companies of fraud and election-related cases, which constitutes the major challenges to the local police.

Tripurari (2009), in an analysis of a range of offences, and that the pattern that is available in the proper execution of the law, the police may turn out to be more efficient and effective, and is useful in the prevention of the facts of the matter, in a place out of the use or demonstration of the use of force by the police. Srivastava(2002) have emphasized the role of the police in the fight against the disaster by referring to the case of the police department of the features that are different in both content and complexity of the case, and in the aftermath of the massive earthquake in Kachchh district of Gujarat on 26 January 2001, which included, among others, for the communication in case of emergency, search and rescue, crowd control, and the maintenance of order, emergency traffic control, emergency transport, logistics, administration of deceased and missing persons on request, and the health, safety, and health care professionals,

¹ Rai,S. & Khurana, A. Organizational Role Stress and Job Satisfaction: A Study of Paramilitary Personnel in Kashmir. *The Indian Police Journal* , LIII(2), (2006):68- 77. Retrieved from <http://bprd.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/8484241726-apriljune2006.pdf> [Accessed 23 November 2012]

VVIP security, and maintenance of the networks, resources, distribution, and disposal of the dead, and the co-ordination between the various emergency services. Singh & Singh (2008), and has multi-role dimensions, and the friendliness of the people and the police, and the police have a bottom-up, participatory, in which the people of the crimes, detection, and provide a fair and humanistic approach, in which the police have to deal with all walks of life, for a moment, and that is to be supportive, kind, caring, and methods to the sum total of all human beings to be compassionate.

As a point of departure in 2009, it has been found that, with the police force, the work, they also pose a risk to health and with no fixed hours of work, as well as the related risks. Alam (2006)⁴⁹, identify the different types of stress, such as role overload, role ambiguity, role conflict, unreasonable group and political pressure, responsibility for persons, under participation, powerlessness, poor peer relations, intrinsic, poverty, low status, strenuous working conditions and unprofitability. Errill & Paoline in 2015, in the study assessed, the role of patrol officers, as well as an assessment of their business and their internal and external environments of the citizens of the complaint and the allegations of the officer, indecency, and in order to prevent abuse of power, and the results show that these attitudes, the impact of the staff. Masahiro & Koichi (2015)⁵¹, a study found that, in general, cooperation, and the perceived legitimacy of police among the general public, and rely on their gender, age, level of education, marital status, years of residence, as well as the penalties that the citizens of the determining factors for co-operation with the police, one of which is the title, and the year of establishment, is the most important thing.

Singh (2009), the various causative factors of stress in police work, for example, excessive/not sure of mobility, the separation of the family, the odd work hours, poor work environment, and the dependence of the local administration, and even the basic amenities such as housing, direct-dial telephone, water, gas, electricity, etc, etc., of a shortage of officers and soldiers, the disruption of the education of their children as a result of frequent moves, and moves, with its long, heavy-duty hours, and the expansion of the power of the force in the troubled regions, under unfavourable meteorological conditions, is with the financial crisis, and dry, and an in-depth evaluation of the leadership style. The Stress in an organization.

¹ Sekaran. U. Research Methods for Business, 4th Ed. New Delhi. Wiley India (P) Ltd. New Delhi, 2006. 229-230

It has also been referred to as a part of an organization, stress, work stress, work-related stress, or stress. All of these are names for the same phenomenon is being used by a number of researchers (Wtc) & Khurana, 2006).

Ivkovic (2009) argues that transparency is an important element that must be incorporated into the police force and it is a big challenge for the police, as an organization, in a democratic set-up in order to be as efficient as possible, while at the same time, it must be held accountable to the public, because when the police department's activities are shrouded in secrecy, and the responsibility for the custody or control and, therefore, the development and maintenance of a culture of integrity in the police action is not possible. Matthew (2008) argue that the challenge for the leader and the manager is in control of, and do not necessarily reflect the implementation of a successful change in the law-enforcement agencies, if they are in a traditional bureaucratic system , which is based on the command and control concept, and the non-participatory methods in decision-making. Kitzman & Stanard, in 1999, it was found that all the important features such as the police, is still the same, the complexity of the challenges will vary depending on the size of the department, including patrol and investigative, apprehension, and fear of movement, and the administration of the features which are more critical in small pieces, while the activities, planning, negotiation and management functions in order to be more critical in larger sections. Timoney (2012) argue that it is quite possible to do a seemingly impossible tasks, and if there are no red tape, and political attacks, which are expressly disclaims, all the winning teams and is an initiative of the, you want to change, creativity and innovation. Jacobs, Keegan, Christe-Zeyse, Seeberg, & Runde,(2006) talks about the key to success and failure in change projects and finds that it may lie not in groundbreaking events or heroic gestures but in the many seemingly meaningless acts and events that occur throughout all change projects.

Sekaran(2006¹) states that it is very important to obtain honest information from the respondents after establishing rapport and trust with them so that respondents give informative and truthful answers without fear of adverse consequences and hence the researcher should also state the purpose of the interview and assure complete confidentiality about the source of the responses. Sekaran (2006) stresses the importance of the researcher taking written notes as the interviews takes place, or as soon as the interview is terminated and that the researcher should not rely on

¹ Sekaran.U. Research Methods for Business, 4th Ed. New Delhi. Wiley India (P) Ltd. New Delhi, 2006. 229-230

memory as information recalled from memory tends to be imprecise and often likely to be incorrect. Malhotra (2007) states that Convenience Sampling is the least expensive and least time consuming of all sampling technique when the sampling units are accessible, easy to measure, and cooperative.

Literature survey reveals the complexity of police service. Police are the most visible representative of the government and one of the most important public service organization of the state. Public seek its services in different situations of need, danger, crisis and difficulty and expects the police to be accessible, interactive and dynamic twenty four hours of the day. The police functions , roles, duties, compulsions and constraints are so varied that the ramifications of police effectiveness is widely felt in society. Any positive change, any positive information will go a long way in impacting the well being of the society at large. Literature survey indicates that there is huge scope in understanding the various nuances that affect police functions and the police personnel. A study on the organizational and managerial aspects of police organization from the viewpoint of the police personnel is of paramount importance for bringing amount some positive change in this mammoth organization. A very interesting observation which could be gathered from the literature survey and research studies conducted worldwide, is the fact that most of the problems and issues related to police administration are universally quite similar.

However an aspect which is highlighted is the lack of research studies in police for the state of Uttar Pradesh in particular and the Uttar Pradesh East in general. Another area which needs focus is the study of organizational issues from the perspectives of personnel who are in operation which is also found to be lacking in most research. Though there were studies on leadership and role identity for police officers, role understanding and role behavior and whether police personnel are aware of what is expected of them is not available. Very few studies have been located regarding studies on junior commissioned officers of the state cadre and constables. Similarly attitudinal studies involving constables and auxiliary personnel like home guards and their views and their satisfaction level regarding their organization is also very few. Very few studies of women police personnel and their problems have been located. Hence a study of managerial issues involving various organizational issues from the perspectives of police personnel in the forefront of policing and police administration is most pertinent and can be expected to be of tremendous help worldwide.

1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to gain an insight into problems and issues in police administration in Uttar Pradesh so as to provide plausible solutions to improve the effectiveness of Uttar Pradesh Police organization. The study was undertaken to develop and implement a survey of policemen of Uttar Pradesh Police irrespective of their ranks and location and to determine whether there exists a difference in the perception of the role of police in a modern society amongst police personnel. The study analysed the data collected through the survey for identifying various relationships between the independent variables such as age, gender, marital status, joining rank, present rank, number of promotions received, years of experience and a number of dependent variables. Data collection and their detailed analysis helped in determining whether policeman possess a similar perception of their role in society. The study provided valuable information related to their satisfaction within their organization, their expectation from the public they serve, their attitude towards leadership issues within their organization, the existing performance appraisal system and what factors would improve their performance as a law enforcement officer. Issues related to training and development from the perspective of policeman was also studied. A detailed study on problems of women police in Uttar Pradesh police organization was also done. The study is expected to help the Police organizations in general and Uttar Pradesh police in particular and similar state sponsored service organization in understanding better the problems of their employees and their expectations from the organization they serve. The study further expects to add to the body of knowledge of police administration and to management studies.

1.4 Research Objective

The research objectives for this study are

1. To evaluate the perceptions of police personnel about their role and functions as law enforcement personnel.
2. To identify organizational factors which affect the well being of a police personnel within the organization and evaluate the satisfaction level of police personnel regarding various organizational factors.

3. To evaluate the importance of various traits or attributes required of police personnel to be effective law enforcement personnel.
4. To identify key functionaries in the police organization who has a significant impact in police administration in Uttar Pradesh
5. To identify the focus areas of training in Uttar Pradesh Police and identify whether training initiatives of Uttar Pradesh Police Organization is adequate.
6. To evaluate problems faced by lady police personnel in their work life.

1.5 Research Hypotheses:

The research hypothesis for the study is as given –

H0: There is no significant difference in the awareness level of police personnel of their role and functions as a law enforcement officer, traits and attributes required of them to perform their functions and are not trained adequately to perform their functions in the light of modern day requirements.

1.6 The study tests the following hypotheses:

H 01: There is no significant difference or pattern in the perception of police official regarding their role and functions as a police personnel with respect to age, gender, marital status, years of service, number of promotions received, present rank, rank when joined the service and various facilities received including awards and recognition received.

1.7 Limitations of the Study:

Every study, no matter how well it is conducted, has some limitations. The limitations concerning this study are both in terms of scope and diversity of the study. A major limitation found was concerning the response by the respondents. While some policemen were shy and introvert to the questions being put forward concerning their work life, some were found to be hesitant in giving candid answers in front of their colleagues. The fact that a very sizeable part of the respondents were too busy also impacted the quality of their answers.

¹ Rakesh Mohan, Police and Human Rights 3 (Swastika Publications, N. Delhi, 2013).

The researcher had to explicitly clarify to most respondents the very objectives behind the questionnaires in order to evoke a pragmatic response from them. In spite of clarifying the objective behind the questions, there were many instances where the persons refused to fill up the questionnaire on their own. In such cases the researcher filled up their responses in front of them taking their approval. This could involve bias.

CHAPTER-2

2. EVOLUTION OF POLICE: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The police as they are today represent the state power of the state as opposed to the military might of the state. Not much is known about it, the first history of police. The policing and handling of criminals in ancient times has always been a private matter. Citizens had a responsibility to protect themselves and the community. The name Police comes from the Latin word *Politia* meaning 'Administration of the State'. The word '*Politia*' comes from the Greek word '*Polis*' or city. Traditionally, the police can thus be seen as involved in city administration. Politics became the French name Police. Other names for the police include Colabulary, Police Administration, Police Department, Police Service, Crime Prevention, Law Enforcement or Civic Guard. Members can be called Police, Troopers, Sheriffs, Constables, Rangers and Police. The Soviet era in Eastern Europe was called Militia

In ancient Greece, public slaves were used by magistrates as policemen. In Athens, a group of 300 Scythian slaves was used to monitor public meetings to maintain order and control of the mob and was assisted in dealing with criminals, inmates, and in prisons. Other tasks associated with modern policing, such as crime investigations, have been left to the citizens themselves. About the 5th century B.C., Rome created the first special investigative unit called the 'Seekers' or 'Followers of Murder'. By the sixth century B.C. In Athens and by the third century B.C. in Rome unpaid magistrates were appointed by the citizens, only people who could be considered law enforcement officers. Magistrates judged cases but private citizens arrested offenders and punished them. About the time of Christ, Roman Emperor Augustus appointed members of the armed forces, who were especially qualified to form the Praetorian Guard. Their job was to protect the palace and the governor. About the same time, Augustus reestablished Praefectus Urbi (an urban group) to defend the city. Under Augustus' rule, when the capital had grown to one million inhabitants, 14 wards were created; the wards were guarded by seven squads of 1000 men called 'Vigilis' who worked as firefighters and night watchmen.

¹ John S Dempsy, Linda S. Frost, *An Introduction to Policing 4* (Thomson Wordsworth, CA, USA, 3rd edn).

¹ History of English Police, available at : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/civilguard_\(spain\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/civilguard_(spain)) (accessed on August 10, 2015).

Eventually, they were given law enforcement duties and roamed the streets day and night. Their duties included arresting thieves and looters and apprehending runaway slaves.¹³⁸ They were considered cruel and it appears from them that the words 'Vigilance' and 'Vigilante' originated. They were backed by the Urban Cohorts which served as a heavy-duty anti-violence force. Also, in Rome in the first century AD, public officials, so-called 'authorities,' were appointed as magistrates' guardians. They would bring criminals before the magistrates 'orders and execute the magistrates' sentence, including the death penalty. Their symbol of authority was the fasces, a series of rods tied together with a red cord around the ax, which represented their complete authority over life and limb.

In the modern day, the police in Europe have their origins within the Hermandades or Confraternities, peacekeeping associations of armed individuals, were a characteristic feature of medieval Spain, especially in Castile. Protective municipal leagues began to emerge that the kings could not offer adequate security and protection against bandits and other rural criminals, against the lawless nobility or to support one side or the other of the parties to the crown. Despite the fact that they were intended to be temporary, but became a long-standing fixture of Spain. The first recorded case of the formation of an Hermandad occurred when the towns and the peasantry of the north united states, in order to police the pilgrim road to Santiago de Compostela in the Galicia region of Spain, against robber knights. Throughout the middle Ages such alliances were frequently formed by combinations of towns to protect the roads connecting them, and, sometimes, extended to political purposes. One of his first actions after the war of the succession of king Ferdinand and queen Isabella, which is located in the centrally-organized and efficient Holy Brotherhood (Santa Hermandad), which is a national police force. They adapted an existing brotherhood to the purpose of a general police acting under officials appointed by them. The original brotherhoods continued to be as modest local police-units until their final suppression in 1835.

The gendarmerie is the direct descendant of the Marshalcy of the old regime, more commonly known by its French title, and the Military. During the middle ages, there were two Grand Officers of the Kingdom of France with police responsibilities, namely, the field-Marshal of France and Constable of France. The military policing responsibilities of the Marshal of France were delegated to the provost Marshal's, whose force was known as the Marshalacy on the basis of its authority ultimately derived from the Marshal. Another organisation, the Constabulary under the command

of the Constable of France. The Sheriff's department is governed as a military body in 1337. During the reign of Francis I), the Police were merged with the Sheriff's department. The resulting force was also known as the Police or, formally, the Constabulary and the Marshalacy in France, Connetable et-Cop-de-France). During the revolutionary period, the Marshalacy commanders generally placed themselves under the local constitutional authorities. As a result, the government, the Police, the title became associated with the king's, was not removed, just renamed the Gendarmerie Nationale, in February 1791. From this point on, the Gendermerie, in contrast to the Marshalacy, it was in full force.

It is important to note that the first police forces in the modern sense of the word, has been created by the government of King Louis XIV in 1667 the city of Paris, which was then the largest city in all of Europe. The royal edict, registered by the Parliament of Paris, on March 15, 1667 created the office of Lieutenant-general of Police, who was the head of the new Paris police force, and defined the task of the police is to safeguard the peace and quiet of the public and of private individuals, to clear the city, all of which can lead to problems, for the purchase of the abundance of each and everyone live according to their station and their duties. Office of the Lieutenant general of the Police, the Police of the supervisory board of the authority, in order to help him out. The scheme of the Paris police, was extended to the rest of France by a royal edict of October 1699, resulting in the establishment of the office of the spokesperson for the Police in all major French cities. In 1709, the board of directors is assisted by the Officers of the law enforcement. After the French Revolution, Napoleon i, was the re-organisation of the police in Paris and other cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants on February 17, 1800 as the Prefecture of Police. On March 12, 1829, a government decree created the first uniformed police in France, known as Sergents de Ville ("City Sergeants).

The first references to the united kingdom, the enforcement of the criminal justice system, it will be displayed during the latter part of the nineteenth century, when the English King Alfred the Great, and the preparation for and against the threat of a Danish invasion. For this, he has set up a system with a two-way promise, just as he was preparing for the Danish invasion. King Alfred's strategy in order to fight against the Danes were of the maintenance of stability in the country and to provide a method for the people in the village in order to protect each other. King Alfred is a two-way commitment to a society of control, in which the citizens are grouped together to protect

each other. These are organized into a system, which is responsible for the security of the country and at different levels of detail. The lowest was tithings", a group of ten families, who protected each other, and took on the responsibility for the actions of the members of the group . On to the next stage, with the top ten tithings, or the hundreds of families, who, under the direction of a police officer. The people had to go to the police, in their own communities. If you have any problems occur, the general public is expected to raise a hue and cry (cry for help), and the other one was expected to come to their aid. A group of about a hundred in a specific geographic region, the two have been combined in order to create 'the Shires'. The counties were under the control of the King, and were governed by a Shire-reeve, or Sheriff. Over the centuries, of which the formal government was established at the beginning of the primitive types of the formal criminal justice system in the united kingdom. The Assize of Weapons in 1252, which is the designation of a constable¹⁵⁰ to call the men to arms, quell breaches of the peace, and to deliver the offender to the sheriff, it is to be regarded as one of the earliest forms of English, according to police. In 1285 A. (D) of the Statute of Winchester, which was passed in the united kingdom. The result was a low-level form of the criminal justice system, in which the bulk of the responsibility for the enforcement of the law is left to the people who live there. The association was formally set up the Watch and Ward, Hue and Cry, and the Parish Constable; and the requirement that all women would love to have guns in their homes, in order to be used in the maintenance of law and order .

The watch case and that the District requires that all persons in a specific place, town or city to look at. The watch has three main functions:

1. Patrol the streets from dusk ' til dawn, in order to ensure that all of the local people, and peace, and that there are no strangers were roaming all over.
2. They perform tasks such as lighting, lamps, and clean-up of garbage from the streets and putting out fires.
3. The enforcement of the criminal law.

If there are any problems with the watch, and that the District would have to raise the hue and Cry, and then all of the citizens, it would have to come out of their houses, and help to See and do.

¹ History of English Police, available at :

The articles of association, It also has an office in the office of a Parish Constable, who was in charge of organizing and supervising, to Watch and Ward. At the beginning of the 14th century, is a formal system of criminal justice in the struggle to shape up with a system of checks and balances, and a hierarchy of authority. In order to help you, the Shire reeve or Sheriff's office of a justice of the peace, was set up in non-urban areas, as well as the offices of the Parish Constable, and is located in the urban areas. In the end, justice of the peace, which have been developed in order to judicial functions, and their status was similar to that of the Sheriff. The parish of the citizen, it was under the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Peace, and for the operational staff. The preservation of the role of supervision in the night-guards, the assembly, the staff had a duty to investigate the facts, the atmosphere, and the execution of warrants issued by a court of justice of the peace, and in order to ensure that the prisoners. The following are the criminal code of the positions that will be created in the office of the Mayor, and the Beadles. For a judge to assist the justices of the peace, who is the president of the court, and the order of the arrests, the calling of witnesses and the examination of the prisoners. The Beadles were the assistants to the officers and ran down the street to take away the stray.

In the 17th century, the English and the rules of procedure will also be used for any kind of private police, who called for a 'Thief-Taker'. The thief-Taker was a private, will not have any formal status, and are paid for by the king, and of a crime, and arrested. The attacker would then be able to return the stolen goods, nor of the right to a refund. 157 The important role of a Thief in the night that we Got was that the battle for the highway robbery is committed by the Highway men. The thief-taker had been paid for, the conviction of the highway, a man, and the highwayman's horse, arms, money, and property. This system has had his or her own mistakes, such as a criminal, would go on to be a thief-taker, and the capture of another criminal in order to get a pardon from the king for his own sin. So, the thief takers were the criminals. The thief isn't always worth the effort, because of the thief-taker, has not been paid out of the highway, and the man was convicted, in addition to that, the thief-taker had to be afraid of the revenge from this man and his family and companions. A lot of the thief-taker would have to appeal to the young people in the act of committing a crime, and then the other thief-takers of the arrest of young people in the crime. Two of the thief-takers will share the reward." The other will be for the innocent people by planting stolen goods on to their person or property. Even though some of the real-life villains are been arrested by the professional thief-takers, but are, in general, is a greater crime than they are to

themselves. In London, the night watchmen, and were the first in the enforcement of the law by the body, that is, the better the effect of the bad bottle. The fed, on the streets, then the 1663. De also known as 'Charlies', probably after the reigning monarch King Charles II. In 1737, George II began paying some London and Middlesex watchmen with tax amount, which began to move to the control of the state. In the year 1748 in the middle of the highway, the men of Henry fielding, and he was appointed as a judge at Westminster, and the city of London. In 1748, he was George II began paying some London and Middlesex watchmen with tax assets at the beginning of the transfer of the control of the government. In 1748, during the heyday of the british motorway and the men, Henry Fielding, and was appointed to the court of justice in the centre of the city of london. In 1749 Henry Fielding began organizing a force of quasi-professional inspection team to be known as the Bow Street Runners. He was then moved to a house in Bow Street, as was his office. In an effort to reduce the high incidence of theft, burglary, and the street and highway robbery, he has a relationship with the local pawn broker. He provided them with lists and descriptions of recently stolen property, and asked them to keep him informed of the progress of any such items at their pawnshops. He took out an ad in the newspaper and All of the people who are going to be in the future is to suffer at the hands of the robbers, thieves, etc., Are required to submit the best that they can be made out of these robbers, etc). with the time and the place and circumstances of the act, Henry Feilding Esq. back at his house in Bow Street . His claim of a crime. He was also able to gain the trust and co-operation of the high constable of Holborn, and a host of other public-spirited, and independent auditors. They formed a small investigative unit. They were the civilians who have not paid by the general public, however, was permitted as a thief-taker fees. Eventually, the Bow Street Runners have been publicly funded. In 1763, " We were asked to take a civil horseback patrol of eight men in order to combat the robbers and footpads on the streets of London, and that it should be publicly funded. The store has been proved to be successful, but it was soon dissolved due to a lack of support from the government. The home team is discussing whether to get a professional police force.

¹ Available at : <http://wikipedia/Wiki/Peelian principles>, (accessed on October 3, 2015).

¹ John S Dempsy, linda. S.Frost, An Introduction to Policing 8-10 (Thomson Wordsworth, CA, USA, 3rd edn).

Even though there is a lot of crime, and to justify the creation of a civilian police force, most of the people don't want to have a more formal and professional, police officer, for two reasons. Many people are of the opinion that the police would pose a threat to the tradition of freedom and liberty. In addition, the British had a lot of faith in the merits of one's own business, and they have a strong aversion to the use of public funds. Later on, a small patrol of public resources was founded in London in 1770. In 1789, Patrick Colquhoun, a London judge, called for the setting up of an organised police force for greater London, but his ideas were rejected by a lot of government and in the public debate on the issue, but in 1798 he was in a position to set up for a small group, which is funded by a special rate, the police are on patrol in the streets.

In 1804, a new force was formed, which was located in the center of the city, who was dressed in a uniform that consisted of a red tunic and a blue, blue jackets, and pants, leaving them in the UK, and the first uniformed civilian branch of the police force. However, if the problems in London, and at the end of the 18th and 19th centuries, namely, the industrial revolution, as well as the ministry of public order, and crime increased, and that of the people and parliament, in agreement with the idea that there is a large and well-organized police force that was needed. In 1828 when Sir Robert Peel established the first of the police bill, the Act for Improving the Police in and around the vicinity of the Metropolitan Police Act of parliament in 1829. This act is made, for the first time on a large scale in a consistent and organized, paid for, and the civil police of the city of London. Also, if a civilian to a military force, it was structured along military lines, with officers wearing eye-catching outfits. It is the first of London's Metropolitan Police wore a three-quarter-length, in blue coat, white pants, and hats. They were armed with batons, this is the equivalent of the current police with batons. The police are commanded by two of the judges, and is referred to as the board of directors. The control of the new police force was to be transferred to the minister of the interior, is a member of the democratically-elected government. Police officers are often referred to as "Bobbies" or "Peelers", after Sir Robert (Bobby) Peel, who introduced the Legislation. At the beginning of the police force, led by the Shell of the Nine Principles.

1. The basic mission of the police is to be the salvation of the crime and disorder.
2. The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions.

3. The police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law, and in order to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public.
4. The level of co-operation between the public and that can be secured diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use of physical force and effect.
5. Police are searching for and maintained by the community, not by catering to public opinion but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law.
6. Police use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning, are deemed to be insufficient.
7. Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police. the police were just the general public who are paid to be the on full-time attention to duties which are the duty of every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.
8. The police should always direct their action strictly towards their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judicial branch.
9. The Test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it .

As a result of the formation of the new police force, the operator of a private enforcement systems are in use at the time, it was eliminated. It is an English model, in the final analysis, a model for the United States of america. In London, the first of the interior, where the rank of Colonel Charles Rowan, an army officer, and Richard Mayne, Irish Lawyer. Colonel Charles Rowan had believed that trust and mutual respect between the police and the citizens, it would be crucial to the success of the police department, and as a result, the early plays are chosen for their ability to reflect on and be inspired with the utmost in personal life. In the new york Metropolitan Police department was organized around the rhythm of a System in which the officers have been assigned to a relatively small objects, and they are expected to be familiar with them and the people who live there, that's the official part of the area to life.

¹ Available at : <http://www.ancient military.com>, (accessed on October 1, 2015).

This system differs from that of the groups of the Paris police force, which is comprised of a periodic variable monitoring on the premises. In Paris, police patrols were never assigned to the same area for several nights in a row, and so it is discouraged for a close familiarity between the police and the public in general. The main tasks of the new police force was the suppression of the cycle of the disease, that is, to gain the support of the public, and the development of a disciplined force and effect. Police were not immediately successful. They saw the police as an occupying army, and open conflict between the police and civilians, as happened. To turn the tide of the feelings that have come up in the police's favor, as a military officer, was brutally killed in Cold Areas, a riot of 1833. On the death of his trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, causing a wave of public support and money from the police department. In the end, the Shell of the system it became so popular in the towns and cities that adopted the concept of a civil division of the police department.

2.1. The police, in Ancient India

In contrast to the widely held conviction that it is here to stay in India was a British concept, and the concept of the rule of law and the administration of justice, it is well known that, in India, who know the Vedas came to be recognized as an incarnation of Dharma. There is also evidence for the existence of the security of the Harappan civilization. The Indus valley civilization, was a man of established trading posts along the coast, in order to ensure that their vessels on the high seas were to be carried out, or on the beach, went in the event of an emergency. With the passing of the pastoral and agricultural conditions of the life of the city, there is a need to ensure the internal order and in the context of the increasing complexity of life. The images of various gods, including Indra, the God of Storm and War, and the Majority of the mother goddess have been found in several locations. At the same time, a different breed, which is known as the Aryans migrated to India through a bit more, and who is in India at the time. The Aryan influence, gave rise to what is known as the Vedic Period in India, it is characterized by a rural way of life, and the respect of the religious texts known as the Vedas.

¹ Dr. Dalbir Bharti, Police & People Role and Responsibilities 8 (APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

The society was divided into four classes (varna), in common parlance, it is known as the caste system, which is comprised of a Brahmana is, on the top (the priests and scholars), the Kshatriya of the following (to the warriors), the Vaishya (farmers and merchants), and Shudra (worker). The lowest caste was the Dalits, the untouchables, which are dealt with in the flesh, and waste management. At first glance, it may seem, this caste system is nothing but a reflection of a person's occupation, as well as, at the time, it is to be understood in a restrictive manner to be determined by birth, and was not allowed to change someone's caste, or to marry into a rich (er), other than one's own. This recognition was a reflection of the belief in one eternal to the human life is governed by a supreme deity. The aryaans were a pastoral and agricultural, and that the warrior culture. The basic political entity it was the grama (village), and one line, which is composed of a multi-gramas, led by a king or a leader. In the early Vedic Aryans had come from a group of people, who were forced to be the inventor of the motor Car, and spread it out in one of the great invasions and migrations. As a warrior class in order to work at their Chariots, and the amount of time that is the wonder weapon of the day. Mobile car had jumped off his horse, and a donkey-drawn cart, the precursor to the terms and conditions of the Aryan warrior class, has a definite military advantage. The invaders also brought iron weapons with them, and they used it in one of their cars. Iron is lighter and stronger than bronze, and brass, which gives a significant advantage of the invading forces. Resolved, that the people and their culture was destroyed by the Aryan invaders. If the interest Rate is combined with that of the native americans formed a new community. In the early stages of the nomadic tribes were forced to move out, due to the complexity of the political structure of the country. The aryaans were semi-nomadic society that is based on the herding behaviour, and in accordance with the system set in place for them. The Vedic Aryans, which is formed by a number of competing kingdoms, and all the skirmishes, wars, and the shifting alliances in the attempts to dominate in the population and the territory of their neighbors. In the battle, which was driven by the great wagons, which are in no way similar to the clean, fast, two-wheeled motor vehicle in the land of Egypt. Indian cars, big wheel, firing platforms, with four horses to pull them. They are not to be used for the additional enemies, but there is an additional charge at the enemy ranks, crushing all in his path. Two of the six men who were in the vehicles, and the use of the six foot height advantage of a great car, a rain of arrows down on the enemy of the population, while the spear-armed warriors are made, and there are some monsters are able to climb on board. Later on, the Indians were invented by the scythed chariots.

These curved blades, which are attached to the wheels, resulting in the mutilation and death, and of all who are unfortunate enough to be in their way.

The bow was the dominant weapon of the military in ancient India, and the Vedic period, and is a warrior in the service of the ropes and the corner as a ranged weapon. Swords, axes, and spears were used in close combat. However, as with many warring kingdoms, and is struggling to get the control of a variety of weapons and tactics were developed, among other things, the world's first use of war elephants in thailand .

On behalf of the King and of the Raj Dharma is stated in the Vedas, and the Samritis. All of the subjects of the king had need of him to help out with the prevention and detection of crime. The functions of the raj, as it is taught in the Vedas and the Shastras, to run around in the system, the police, the military, and espionage. The maintenance of law and order in the country and for the protection of the people from foreign aggression, and to search for and bring the criminals to be punished, and the main task of the setting up of a board of directors, and raja yoga has been achieved. It's the beginning of the Vedic Samritis the development of the precarious conditions of life, the pastoral, the Vedic society is an ever-call to the gods to protect them and their property, which are not only natural, but also of the human macauders. The creation of jobs for the people of all varnas. The Raja was a specific statutory duties of his conduct, and was responsible for the well-being of its citizens. In the Vedas, Indra is presented as raja, and to the other Gods, Varuna, Agni, the Sun, Aswani high level of ministers to assist him in the administration. The distribution of portfolios, Agni (fire), the minister in charge of the ambassadors, spies, and Oceans, is the minister of the Police. Varuna had been the three main types of soil for the arrest of those responsible for a lot of hardened criminals and ordinary criminals, and for the casual playing. Varuna is aimed at apprehending criminals, and let not the lord's. In other words, the operation of the high Seas, or in law enforcement to find criminals, arrest them, and they will be punished by the competent authority, and to put them behind bars after a conviction. 175 of the Rig Veda, is making a special mention of thieves (Tayas, or Satayas) and the predator (Taskarr)176. This is a concept of the crime, it was developed by Manu, and Manu Samriti, it was the first show of the Hindu religion, the legal system and the basic law to regulate social relations. Many of organised crime that took place in the age of the chiefs, which included a physical assault and battery, libel, slander, defamation of character, libel, slander, theft, robbery, adultery, domestic violence,

gambling, betting, etc, etc. refer to the police, they may also be found as early as the laws of Manu. The chief duty of a king, and in compliance with the law is to reduce the violence, and for the punishment of evil-doers. He had to stay up to patrol and police stations and posts, and also to the maintenance of the commodity. Manusamriti statements about the nature of the secret intelligence in the ancient period, the prevention and detection of crime, with the help of the soldiers, and spies . The judiciary and the police, the two main wings of the government, as stated in the Manusamriti. In the Vedic period, when the state was minor, and the king was administering justice in the police department, and was an integral part of the system. However, with the passage of time, the police are the responsibility of the system has been extended to some other entity has to be created. The Menu of the police department is divided into two functional parts: in the study, and the rule of Law in the west Wing. The aim is to continue to expand in the crime branch and special branch. The crime branch had the dual role of the state. the collection of criminal intelligence and investigation of the crimes of the special branch, is charged with the task of collecting information, for the safety and security of the key leaders, as well as the prevention of financial crimes, and a " spy." Many a phone call to the police department of the city, the head of the agency of the Latest Rakshadhikrita. He also advised the king to submit, in a city officer to be elevated to the position of the and the imposing appearance of the planet among the stars. He has been referred to as "the Latest in-raksha-dhikrita of Sudraka, Nagarakh in Arthshastra, and the Nagarika of the Guptas Kalidasa. He wasn't the only one who is responsible for the inspection of the crime, as well as more deeply in to the rebels. The police officers were detailed to watch the simple to the anti-social elements, such as lodges, hotels, and water, in the house of sweet meat, retail stores, hotels, inns, brothels, theatres, abandoned houses, and the city's edge. They were being watched by a batch of a stationary police officers and secret service agents.

Many have suggested that the police, or a police picket has been established, which has been designed to be used in two -, three -, five -, or a group of villages in the region. The police of today are descended from the ancient Sthanakas. A person who has been appointed by the king, to the control of the commission of the crime, it was referred to as the Suchaka, or a police officer. The Katyayana's also an indication of a branch as a modern police force was to assist the king in the administration of justice.

Around the year 1000-of – 500v. BC, the ancient Indian epic is written in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Both stories are centered around the war, and the conflict of the smaller kingdoms and tribes. They refer to a wide range of military formations, theories, and light weapons. The Mahabharata mentions the use of the Organization, and a triangle-shaped sling is a weapon made out of string and iron balls to the weight that is being used to choke the opponent. As another example, the Sudarshana Chakra is a spinning disc like weapon with a very sharp edge that will be thrown at the enemy. A lot of the weapons have been linked to the Hindu religion, for example, the Chakras, it is an attribute of the Hindu God Vishnu, and it was designed by the architect of gods, Vishvakarma. Another example is the hammer at the end of a long, five-meter poles, and an eight-sided, and iron of the club.

2.2 Mauryan Period

At that time Chandra Gupta Maurya came on the scene. His Prime Minister was Chanakya (Kautilya). His Arthashastra is world known policy on governance Chandra Gupta Maurya became ruler of India with his guidance only. He initially became ruler of Magadha and then extended his Kingdom defeating Seleucus, the Greek ruler of North-Western area. In Arthashastra, there is detailed narration of the raja's duties diplomacy, war strategy, economic management, spies' network etc.

According to Chanakya, the success of a king mostly depended upon his advisers, ministers etc. Therefore, the activities of spies were not only concerned with common criminals. Even the king's ministers and army commanders were to be spied upon. The ministers had to be properly selected and trained. At the time of their selection, their antecedents, family background and their capability should be checked up. Likewise the antecedents of all governors/commissioners should also be got verified. Their integrity and worth should be got checked up through spies. For this purpose, the raja should appoint lady and gent spies. This also indicates that firstly the ladies were literate during that period and they also worked with men in all fields. As these spies were King's eyes it was stipulated that the King should learn everyday at night from his spies the intentions and actions of his subjects and officers, and the opinions of the ministers, enemies,

soldiers, the members of the assembly, relations and the women in harem. Chanakya had stressed on the necessity of the trained/confident and capable spies, who were considered as back-bone of

the empire. The Arthashastra describes two types of spies i.e., Sanathah or stationary spies and Sancharah or wandering spies. He has indicated nine kinds of spies as under-

1. Kaptika (Fraudulent Disciples): These were spies, who lived like the students who looked into the interests of the King and his ministers and if they came to know of anything being against them, they were obliged to apprise the King of the same.

2. Udasthita (Recluses): These spies lived like sanyasis and were quite intelligent, simple and pious people. They used to intermingle with the traders and start doing those vocations with the help of Kaptika spies. The earnings from that vocation were used for the living of the Sanyasis and the students and they kept a watch on the weights and measurements used and the rates charged for sales by the traders. Any overcharging or underweighting was reported to the King.

3. Grihapatitha (House holders): These were intelligent, honest spies living like poor traders. Their job was to perform agriculturists' job in farms and keep a watch on other agriculturists to see that they gave correct share of their products as King's share.

4. Vedehaka (Merchants): Like Udasthita spies, they too joined the traders and performed the jobs of traders and agriculturists with a view to see that there was no cheating in their vocation. 5. Tapsa (Asectics): They lived like Tapasvis and doing intelligence work for the King. They lived near the towns along with student spies, apparently living on small quantity of food grains, but secretly eating whatever they liked, so that the traders would take them as tapasvis/ ascetics and honour them by heavy payments of money. They would spread word through the students that they are great yogis, who could tell about future. In this way they used to collect information regarding the wealth, family and resources of the traders. They would tell about some gains in the near future and the fellow spies would then manage for such short gains so that the traders develop confidence in such Tapasvis and disclose their all to them. Such information could be passed on to the King, to be used for appropriate action against the traders. They would even tell that, shortly they would be meeting some high official, minister and to fulfil such foretelling, they would arrange for such meetings too with a view to develop full confidence in the people to extract any information from them about themselves and others.

6. Satree (Students): These were close persons of the King, well-versed with the Jyotish, changing their forms, tellers of good or bad things to take place, knowing mesmerism, good/bad omens,

dancing. These spies kept wandering from one place to another and during the process collect the requisite information and communicated the same to the raja.

7. Tikshan (Desperados): These were the spies who were very brave and without caring for themselves could fight with ferocious animals like lions. They mixed up with brave warriors with a view to know their resources, so that their integrity could be known.

8. Rasad (Poisoners): These were the spies, who did not care for their close friends and relatives. They could even poison any one. They were kept so that they could convey secret information about their close relatives to the king.

9. Parivarajika or Bhiksuki (Wandering Nuns): They were poor, matured, old men, widows, who had reputation in the mahals among the queens. They would go to the houses of the ministers/high officials too with a view to know their resources and integrity etc.

2.3 Ashoka Period

In India, during the Person has been a witness to an active father in the spirit of the books. The Maurya, the vice-roy, was a Kumara, who was of royal blood, he was assisted by a council of ministers; and the judicial, police, and military officials. Also, the chief executive Officer was there, the version of the oral guidance of the Emperor. Also, the Person, who was favourable and after the Kalinga war, which dealt with the thugs, who were discovered by the spies in his dominion: it is a very, very strong. Immediately after the conquest, the people of Kalinga was under martial rule, and were vulnerable to the sudden arrest (Akasma Vandhana), and the power, and the long-term prison sentences. The senior government officials, were in the Mahamatras, the Rajjukas the Pulias, the Pradesikas the Yutas, the Ayutas the Vachabhumikas the Prativedakas the Lipikars, and men's health. The police system is under Asoka, can be summed up in the following way.

The Mahamatras were the chief officials of the provinces (remote areas), and that we are responsible for the general peace and order. They were of various kinds, and for those of you who are in the work of Kalinga, was the extent of the Adoption of Mahamatras, the meaning of the ministers in the peripheral areas of the region. The Dhamma Matras, where a lot of the important ministers in the government, who used to work as an inspector of public morals. She has been

working with the Dhammayutas, which were subordinate to them, have been used for the creation of the spiritual and moral benefits to the people, and got to the protective mission, and work of the staff and gentlemen, the Brahmins, and the Nigranthas, the helpless, and to the ages and helped all of you to free themselves from worldly concerns. They can, therefore, be regarded as the spirit of police officers who are working at the department of law of faith. These people also have a right to a review of the sentence in jail, or execution of, and the imposition of sanctions, or in order to provide for its release on humanitarian grounds . Among them, the Pradesikas was used for the collection of revenue, the maintenance of law and order and the administration of the ministry of justice. The Rajjukas, in addition to the Pradesikas, and was responsible for the welfare and happiness of the Janapada was an administrative division of the province, with absolute powers of reward and punishment. The Rajjukas came under the control of the Pulisas. The Pulisas each of the active vigilance of the rights over the affairs of the Rajjukas, and other government officials.

This Pulisas was the Purushas, or a spy from the Chandra Gupta Mauraya, and it can be used as an imperial officer in the province. The Rajjukas have been using the Praderikas, and it has been discharged, the court of justice and the revenue and police departments. If the sales staff, they have been providing assistance to the Samaharti the company's chief revenue collector, and the criminal investigation department and the officers, and they are at in order to help the Rajjukas. They were charged with the task of maintaining peace and order, the following are the thieves and put down a revolt. The results of the various positions, they had the help of the Yuktas, the Ayuktas. The Ayuktas, was a type of the village, and the police were working under the Rajjukas, and has been, to a certain extent, responsible for the Pradesikas. The Pratedakas was in a class of officers, authorized to make a statement of the affairs of the people to the emperor of space and time. She is tied up very closely with the police and the criminal investigation department. They were allowed to meet the emperor, with the reports of at any time. In addition to all this, the emperor was in the service of a specific class of high-ranking officers, which is referred to as the Dhammamahamatras to the censure of the public, to the moral and spiritual uplift of the people.

¹ David H Bailey, The Police and Political Development in India 39 (Princeton, New Jersey, 1969)

In person, some of the numismatic measures in order to ensure the smooth running of the prisoners, and the establishment of a free-for certain categories of prisoners, and, at his date of birth, and Dhammamahamatras was to extend some of the special favour of the prisoners, who were quite out of date, or may be in for a lot of people. Whether it's in Person, the routine work of the police in maintaining law and order, and was in full effect, and the difficulty of the temporary provisions of the hand-in-hand. The organization of the police department in Person, was quite new.

after a Person, there was a period of foreign invasions and internal conflicts. Only the Kusanas, was a link between the Mauryas and the Guptas. 250 most important emperor of the Kusanas, was Kanishka. He followed the teachings of the Arthshastra, including the net-work drinks. She was on the lookout for the ideal of the administrative machinery by means of a fusion of the traditions of India, and with the development of the society, which they inherited from the countries of Central, south and south-east Asia. 251 title "Mahadandanayaka," and "Dandanayaka" for the first time, to be in the Kusana items. It can also be found in the Allahabad pillar inscription, and on the other, epigraphies. The Kusanas, and made all the major items of the Dandanayakas, " and "Mahadandanayakas" in order to get to their next of kin.

2.4. In The Gupta Period, The

After Kanishka, India was divided into small kingdoms. With the advent of the Gupta period, it began with the Chandra Gupta as its first emperor. In the Gupta period, and Chandra Gupta, Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II (president dmitry), is the most important emperors, which ruled the country from about 320 A. D. 415 A. D., After Chandragupta, Samudra Gupta, the King, and he has the kingdoms of the southern section of the park, but instead of attaching them, for the kingdom of god, yet he loved them as a vassal states, and the Aswamedha yagyas", in which the emperor sovereignty has been approved by the vassal states. It was a revolution in its time, it was a vast network of spies placed in her church, as well as his vassal states, even if the vassal states were given some degree of autonomy in its internal governance. The spy used to keep the emperor was at the height of the smallest events in the state, the detection of the criminals, and those punished.

¹ Dr. Dalbir Bharti, Police & People ,Role and Responsibilities 12 (APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

During the period of the imperial Gupta, the administrative institutions have achieved a significant development and a political concept, underwent far-reaching changes. Samudragupta declared that he is God himself and compared himself with Dhanada, Varuna, Indra and Antaka and called himself as an incomprehensible being or Achintya Purusha and as God dwelling in this world (lokadhama Deva).²⁶⁰ The administrative units under the Guptas were therefore considered sacrosanct. Fahien, a Chinese traveller, visited India during that period he came during the reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) provides information about Gupta period. He has written that people were very prosperous. They did not have to report about the inmates in their houses as was the practice during Maurya period. There was no crime nor had anyone to go to Magistrate. People could travel on high-ways without any fear. He also mentions that the people were prosperous and happy, they do not have to register households, or attend to any magistrate and their rules; only those who cultivate the royal land have to pay a portion of the gain from it. Anyone could live in the town and could leave the town, whenever they wished so. There was no system of corporal punishment nor was there death sentence in existence. Punishments were awarded on pecuniary basis according to the circumstances of each case. The criminal laws were more humane than the Maurayan period. Fa Hein writes about the complete safety of the travellers on road although he himself was several times robbed by footpads. This was in contradiction of what existed in Maurya period. Some of the high posts were hereditary in character while civil and military officers were often held by the same persons. Provincial governors and district officers were being helped by officials like Dandika, Chauroddharanika, Dandaparika, Nagara Shreshti, Sarthavaha, Prathamakulika, Prathama Kayastha, Pushtapala etc. Out of these officials the dignitaries like Dandika, Chauroddharanika and Dandaparika were police officers. Dandika had judicial and police functions while Chauroddharanika and Dandaparika had only police duties and were apparently serving under the Dandika. The city president was the Nagara Sresthi and was entrusted with peace and security of the city. Sarthavaha was the leader of caravan of merchants and he commanded over a large number of private police. Prathama Kulika and Prathama Kayastha and Pustapala had nothing to do with police functions but the Mrchhakatika indicate that Sresthin and the Kayastha were helping judicial officers. Nagara rakshadikarana and Vinayasthitis thapakadhikarana were the city police officer and officer of censor respectively.

¹ Devi Dyal Aggarwal, CBI and Policing in India 74 (Kaveri Books, New Delhi, 2000)

In the Later Gupta period, it was the officers of the police department as a Chatas, and a Bhatas, which was also the work of the soldiers of the time, they are two of the officers of the army, which could be seen as oppressive to the people, even in the eyes of the lord. Just Varjjam the nature of the chaukidari tax is levied on the people. And the income from it, which was issued by the department of police for the extermination of the bandits, and the bandits, and the maintenance of peace. It was Dandnayakas" in the regions, cities, towns, and cities, and in front of them, there is a " Mahadandnayaka in the capital city, which is in the control of the Dandnayakas. The Dandanayaka), was commander in chief of the armed forces. The police have also been carried out by the Dandapasikas, which is also known as the Dandodharnikas. 272, Also in the board of directors, it was the Palas, Pratiharas and the Parmaras, who was on law and order in the nation.273 Dandapasikas and Dandodharnikas was in charge of the functions of the maintenance of peace and order in the country, and in order to catch the thieves, and other criminals, and they will be punished according to their deeds. Dandapasika was to be a police officer, who is in the chain or cord of your sentence. Serious crimes, such as those examined in Rajasthana of the Court by the officer referred to Rajasthaniya.

2.5. The British Period and after,

The Dutch, the Portuguese, the French and the British had come to India in order to trade at the beginning of the 18th century. Through their struggles, they had started out with a little bit of force. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal system, the police and the judiciary, and the administration has collapsed as a result of the decline of the Mughal Empire. The administration of the police department of the city is said to be corrupted, and in order to be fully effective. The armed groups of the free men and the Pindaris, Marathas, Afgana, and as a result of some of this country as a whole. The villagers dispute over stolen property, with the help of surprise attacks on other things during the night . The east india company and took over after his victory at the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757. At the battle of Plassey was mainly the reason for the defeat of Siraj-ud-daula, was for the British to have been the Commander-in-Chief, Mir Jafar, to make him governor of Bengal, when he knew that the defeat of Siraj-ud-daula. Siraj-ud-daula, as a result of the lack of a spy-themed, could not, be aware of the movement of the armed forces, and for the second part of the bribe of Mir Jafar. Bad military strategy, and was responsible for the loss of Siraj-ud-daula. After Mir Jafar became the governor-general of Bengal, and one of his son-in-law,

Mir Qasim, agreed to pay the united kingdom is so strong that he was the Governor of Bengal, he became a Governor of the Benhal, but then again, Mir Jafar became the Governor of Bengal, and each time, the British had a heavy amount of price changes in the Uk is in a strong position, and the Governor of the position of the weak. When the east india company, and to take the political responsibility, and that there was to be no peace and stability in the country. The expression and repression, and was practiced by all levels of police officers. After Plassey, the victory, the Company is supposed to be the rights of the Talukdari, and the Zamidari, which were given to them by Mir Jaffar. It was all over Orissa, Bihar and Bengal. His military and political dominance over the region. In this way, the civil and military powers, as well as the wealth of the country should be handed over to the British. It is the Company's only concern was to collect as much money as possible, and the trade. They will be responsible for collection of land revenue, as well as police and criminal justice administration, and a Naib Nazim. For the control of the Zamindars, it was expected that the maintenance of the staff, including the Thanedars of the law, and to work for the preservation of the peace, at their expense, as well as the handling of crime, as well as the criminals³⁴⁸. There was little if any control of their work. Their payments are going to be the case. In this way, the situation will continue to deteriorate. This has led to chaos in the country. The company is particularly interested in the collection of the revenue. The drop in revenue, the issue of internal security and the protection of the interests of the East india company, which was a big challenge for their commercial companies are welcome to pay attention to, even if it is only in very calm weather, and the people deserve, and their taxes are paying for it. It is for this reason that they have developed a specific policy of a gradual, but very few of the reforms in the organization and functioning of the police machinery in India, and is characterized by continuity and change in the evolution of police administration at the business fields.

The governor Verelst started with the body of European regulators of August, 1769. They were placed under the supervision of our communities and neighborhoods. Their duties are included in the maximum collection of revenue for the Company. They were told to stop the oppression of the poor by the Darogas, Kotwals, and government officials, will be retained for the protection of the people. They were invited to reform the system, and the us.

¹ Supra note 339 at 64.

The abolition of the department of Faujdars, except in those districts in Bangladesh and the Hoogly, in December, 1770. If, there is not enough power to be found, and that the Regulators do not have the appropriate permissions in this respect and does not make any difference, so they had to be hard, and high, were built over a period of time, a modern police force, without the interference of the local police forces of the system. The police as it exists today, was developed during the British period. The British took a more detailed overview of the criminal justice system, which is the most important component to the police station.

Warren Hastings, came to India as the governor-general, Bengal, on the 13th of August, 1772. He was able to identify gaps and inequities in the current system of criminal justice, and the machinery of the criminal code, however, I would not have the courage to break-up of the organisation of the Islamic criminal justice system, and trying to be the face of a pragmatic pathway that is connected to the apparatus, the experiments with the triple-a policy in place for the protection of cultural heritage, and to ensure as far as possible, the re-organization, in which there would be inevitable, and the improvements that need to escape from there.

He was appointed to the supervisory body, such as the gathering and gave them the responsibility for the collection of the revenue. He reformed the judicial system, with its concentration on the level of the district, the boss of the Faujdari Adalat and the Presidency, the courts, Sadar Nizamat, under its Governor and Council. In the meantime, the problem of the dacoity was even worse than that. In the whole of Bengal dacoits rule, the better it is for him. They had the support of the big zamindars, as well as ex-civil servants, when they were driven out by the British, and they were the only source of income for the financing of their cost. Watch him, trying to suppress the dacoits. The Dacoits were arrested, but they were suspended in the villages, so that there is a possible deterrent to others. Their families were made to be slaves, and their property was confiscated. Another source of irritation was that the Sanyasis. As she walked, naked, into a group of people. They can be used with the loot of travelers, and others who, in various ways, and are out of the way in the middle of the jungle. In general, after the looting of the victims, and it can be used to kill them. This is used to call all of them " in the Indian Gypsy.

Watch him, and took a number of corrective actions

1. Fauzdars has been named in the 14 districts of Bengal, and to be responsible for the protection of the citizens, through the identification and apprehension of the public, the robbers, and that, within their respective districts, and for the transfer of consistent information on all matters relating to the peace, and to the Presidency of the council.

2. Zamindars, peasants and the other servants of the collection have been assured that, in order to be able to afford the Fauzdars, with all possible assistance in the implementation of the above-mentioned data, and to obey the orders, as they may be, there may be a problem in this regard.

3. Zamindars, or, farmers who have been convicted for their failure to assist in the Fauzdar, in the performance of his or her duties, shall be held liable for any damage that may occur as a result of the misconduct.

4. All of the members of the general public, was obliged to accept a fee or other monetary benefit from the robbers, and knowing them to have been, it must be said that a criminal offence and is punishable by the death penalty.

However, the first British attempt to take the institute to the police station, the system will fail, violence, and the dacoity is going to continue to grow as the Thanedars, who are appointed and dismissed by the Zamindars and they were not paid a salary, but they have a country. The Zamindars were appointed to the Thanedars, on the other consideration than that of the order of merit. A lot of the Thanedars, was hand in glove with criminal elements in order to enrich themselves. The system has led to a situation where there is any conflict between the Judiciary and the Zamindars, who in the past were anxious to stop the harassment of the poor, and the protection of the best interests of the Company. Despite the fact that the Judges were keen on the control of the national police, the government, and was a lot of fun, as it would have meant that they had to be extra of the regular expenses of the maintenance of the police force. In this way, the reform of the Indian Police service was established on the basis of the above considerations.

After the end of Him, in February 1785, the Council authorized the mayor to attempt an attack, and a number of other minor issues. This was the beginning of the relationship between the Executive and the Judiciary.

Cornwallis, who had succeeded Him as Governor-General of the pioneers of the organized police department-administration of the Scene. When Cornwallis came to India in 1786, he has found plenty of evidence of fraud, speculation and corruption in the country. He saw, too, that the murders, dacoities, and of other serious criminal offences daily committed with impunity. There was a general feeling that life and property are not protected. He expanded the powers of the collector. He is authorized to take action against the Zamindars be in league with the criminals. As with the

majority of the collectors, who were in the home on the market, and the market is in and of itself, there is no improvement in the situation. Cornwallis observed that most of the Collectors were engaged in commerce, either in themselves or in the name of a friend or family member. She grew up to be the most dangerous of enemies, the best interests of the Company and is the largest of its occupation by the manufacturer. If Daroghas, and the reduction in staff will continue to be degraded, so that the interaction between the Zamindars, the Criminals, and the Daroghas care services and, therefore, the crime is getting out of hand. Lord Cornwallis was a British administrator who was trying to boost the police department's system. He was appointed an Inspector of Police in Calcutta in 1791, and then to expand its operations in the Mofussil. He was, as if, in the opinion, that it is best for the company and for the people who are connected to each other and to the protection of the interests of the people, and in order to ensure their happiness and prosperity of the Government, and also from the point of view of its inherent stability and shelf-life.

2.6. the Police Commission of 1860

The rebellion of 1857, which shook the very roots of the implementation of the rule of law in India. The Government of India Act of 1858 transferred to the control of the British West Indies at the Queen of the House, and it was the culmination of a chapter, it started with the end of the Battle of Buxar and the re-emergence of the British as the dominant power in India. Now, when they have a need for it to be a powerful force in India, which is supposed to be separate and distinct from the military, the internal imperfections, and so she had a power that would be punitive in nature. The court of justice of the board of directors of the East India Company, have agreed on the need for a reorganization of the police department of the British government of India, and, in particular, when the cost of the reply to the installation. It is for this reason that the first thing he did was to appoint a Police officer, European Commission, by M. H. Court, the Chairman of the terms of reference of the

(1) For the determination of the number and for the cost of police and quasi-police officer, of any kind at this time, in order to serve in any of the British territories in India, which is paid by the government out of the general revenue, and the

(2) in order To submit a proposal to the government, a measure to which the fee or charge may be exempt, or to enhance the effectiveness of the existing police force. The police Commission has submitted its report and recommendations, had a far-reaching influence. The Commission recommended, among other things, the following: –

(a) the Abolition of the Military Police, as an independent organization, which, in the Commission's opinion is not necessary, nor desirable.

(b) the creation of a single, uniform, police, and civilian constabulary and the performance of all of the police forces, which are held by the respective state Governments.

(c) the Police are organised on a provincial basis, with the inspector-general of Police in charge of the general police of the district, on the pattern of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

(d) A district on the basis of the police system, in which each of the districts, the light fixtures, led by the Leadership of the Police force, which shall function under the overall control and supervision of the District Judge.

(e) a combination of the Two senior police officers, the IGP and the SP (which is to the citizens of European origin.

(b) the board of directors of the Divisions there was no use of the police powers of the

(g) A minor response to the Inspectors, Chief Inspectors, Sergeants and Inspectors.

(h) the retention of DM, the supervision of the district police organization, rather than outside of it.

(I) the abolition of the military and the police

(j) the Commission shall submit to the preservation of the city's police force, from the they are considered to be both inefficient and corrupt.

¹ Dr. Dalbir Bharti, Police & People, Role and Responsibilities¹⁸ (APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

The main recommendations of the Commission are contained in a Bill, which was adopted into Law as Act V of 1861. The police Act of 1861, there were in all the provinces, except in the Bombay Presidency, the XIII to the Regulation of 1827, it was in the control of the Police department till 1885, when the inspector-general of Police has been appointed.⁴¹³ The basic structure of the police department as it exists today, is based on the police act of 1861.

2.7 The police department of the European Commission, 1902-1903

This is an important step was taken by the British reinforcement of the police system in India, as well as in the foregoing, the Commission of the 1860s, and its subsequent entry into force of the police act of 1861, on the basis of the recommendations that were considered to be inadequate. The corruption and inefficiency, which were rampant in the police force, and the force of which were untrained and ill-equipped for the task at hand, and the gap between the police and the people are greater and the police, has been identified as a symbol of oppression. The Power line of the structure, and the reform of the police, and Lord Curzon in 1902, the then Governor-General in Council, with the approval by the secretary of state for India, was re-elected for a second, the all India Police Commission, led by Sir H., L, Fraser, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of the Netherlands. The observed in –

"The police are a long way from being as efficient as possible, it is a failure in the course and the organization, it is generally considered to be the corruption and oppression, and it is absolutely not to have the confidence, and the hearty co-operation of the people."

Directives of the committee were: -

Or, for the organization, training, physical strength, and of the wages and salaries of all the different ranks of the police, both the parent and the child, was enough to secure the preservation of public order

The current arrangements in place to ensure that the crime is reported

Or is it the system that the investigation of the crime, it can be improved.

¹ Dr. Dalbir Bharti, Police & People, Role and Responsibilities¹⁸ (APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

Regardless of whether it is in the form of statistical reports, it is sufficient for, or is in a state of improvement. Or, in the organization of the railway line, its activities, and connection to, the police will have to be satisfactory. Some of the key recommendations of the Committee are in the -

This is what I do. An investigation was to be established in each county by a Deputy Inspector-general of Police, and the administrative head of the control and supervision of the organization and its work.

ii. In the county, as a unit of management is to be divided into different classes, and each and every one of these series was to be governed by a Deputy Inspector-general of Police to be appointed, to assist him.

iii. The Office of the Superintendent of Police in the area will be improved. Deputy Head of the Police department, was assigned to help him. iv. That is a separate and independent organization of the police forces, known as the railway was to be built on the existing authority of the parliament.

iv. The divisional Commissioner was not to interfere in the direct-to-day business and the work of the police.

(d). As a part of the inspectors have been in the order in which, for the first time in India, will now have to differentiate themselves from their competitors, on the other hand, the Darogas, the Thanedars, and Kotwals.

vi. The armed police was established at the head office in each district in order to serve as a reservoir for the police to deal with emergent situations, and, in certain types of police duties and ad-hoc in nature.

vii. The setting of the village head-man had been going on. He was in the running for the national police functions to the implementation of the village's guard, which, in turn, were not members of the regular police force of the State.

In the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which was the seat of power, but it is also the place where the largest population is in India for her. That is why the police in the three

Presidency towns, were built in a different way in comparison with that of the police in the district are the cities, towns, and rural areas, as it is in Kolkata (Calcutta). Therefore, –

1. Thanedari Police was introduced dividing town in forty thanas each incharge of a thanedar.
2. Boundary Police were located at twenty-two thanas forming a chain of posts around the towns, each under a jamadar, a naib with 8-16 burkundazes.
3. River Police was formed consisting of a sircar, eighteen peons and nineteen boatmen.
4. Town guards introduced, which were initially composed entirely of sepoys but burkundazes were added later. The force was under town Major and four Sergeants.
5. There was a special guard called 'Uperpusti' or grand rounds consisting of one jamadar, nine naiks and seventy three guards.

The most important recommendations of the Committee were adopted. The police system was modified and enhanced on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission on the Police, in 1902-1903, and continued after the British left the country. The government of India passed the orders in the report of the Commission on the 21st of March, 1905.

The concept of the role of the police, and it has undergone a major change on the 26th of January, 1950. Now, as guaranteed by the Constitution of India, the Police are put in to each and every individual has a natural and genuine sense of relief and security, irrespective of their religion, or political affiliations, without the process of national integration, it can never be reached.

For the protection of the persons and property of the people, and for the maintenance of order in society, the state and the King as head of state, who is a law enforcement agency. During the different phases of its history, the agency has evolved in structure and function. The concept of the rule of law and the administration of justice, it is well known that, in India, who know the Vedas came to be recognized as an incarnation of dharma. In the Rig Veda, is making a special mention of the thieves, and taya, or satayas) and the predator (taskars). This is a concept of the crime, it was developed by Manu, he is to be awarded for the offence under the age of eighteen books. They are physical abuse, libel, slander, defamation of character, libel, slander, theft, robbery, adultery, domestic violence, gambling, betting, etc, etc.

There are several references in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, which is, as a result of the application of the rules of procedure. In the Arthashastra of Kautilya, it is a detailed and fascinating description of the use of the missions, the criminal department. On the day of the Mauryas, and their successors and assigns, and the Mohamedan break, and we will get some information from the police department in India.

After the collapse of the Hindu kingdom, and the Afghan and Mughal rulers, who followed each other in quick succession, which will be added to their own point of view of the police administration in India. The current structure of the local accountability of the police, and with the invaders from the north, and has been introduced to the arab feudal institution, to the Faujdar and the Kotwal. - With the arrival of the new, and the date of the last Lodi ruler of the administration, or to the order of that found on the Indian soil. The Mughal rulers, especially in the later Mughals, was deeply concerned with the problem of internal security of the kingdom, and has the potential to improve on the legacy of the Sultanate period. Sher Shah's, for example, has introduced an epoch-making reforms in the revenue and police departments, through the streamlining of the Zamindari System. The reforms, which continued during the Mughal rule. In akbar's time, the head of the provincial government, and was referred to as the Subedar, or Nazim, who has served on a number of Fauzdars by him in the administration of sub-divisions After the death of Akbar in 1605, the authority gradually being transferred to the local Jagirdars. The national police of the system, which is as old as recorded in Indian history, and it's not affected by the power supply at the time of the conquest, a period of consolidation, and that the party, which has a seating capacity of more than India in the last few thousand years.

¹ Dr. Dalbir Bharti, Police & People, Role and Responsibilities18 (APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

CHAPTER-3

3. THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

3.1 criminal law

Criminal law is the law, which is found in the Indian Penal code (IPC) and special and local laws that have been adopted by the central and state legislatures from time to time, and in the procedure provided for in the essence of the criminal code, 1973 (Cr-PC.) the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. These are three of the most significant Measures, i.e., IPC, Cr. The P. C. of the Indian Evidence Act, passed by the British during the second half of the 19th Century. One of the most important law, which has been revised since the Independence of the Skin.PC., and was revised in 1973, and was based on the recommendations of the law Commission of India. The other two pieces of legislation, with the exception of a few minor changes, remained unchanged.

3.2 Legislation

The IPC defines the different types of crime, and to write an appropriate sentence for the crime. It is divided into several categories, that is to say, a crime against the state and its armed forces, public policy, justice, public safety, public morals, human, body, property, and crimes relating to the election, the coin, the use of postage stamps, the dimensions and the weight of history, religion, and the documents and to property marks, and marriage, as well as the soviet union). The SITE has a 511 Sections, one of which 330 are in a sentences .

In addition to the traditional pc, it is local and special laws (SLL) to include penalty clauses. These laws have been enacted from time-to-time, mostly due to the addition

of new forms of crime and the protection of the interests of the weaker sections of the society. A large number of crimes that are reported, on the basis of this law, most of which are related to the possession and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives, drugs, gambling, immoral traffic in women, the atrocities against the scheduled castes and tribes, customs duties and prohibitions; trafficking in human beings, as a result of hoarding and profiteering in essential commodities, food is a forgery; abuse, etc).

3.3 Procedure

The act sets out the procedure to be followed in a criminal case is registered and investigation, and the final disposal of the following is a valid judgment by a court of law. The police do not have jurisdiction over the crime. The penal code makes a distinction between the two types of criminal offences cognizable and non-cognizable.

3.4. In The Criminal Justice Process

In the process of the criminal code, has the following main steps.

Step 1-Registration of a First Information report (FIR). The process of criminal justice is to begin the registration of the First Information report. FIR is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offence.

In step 2, the police department, to return to the scene of the crime, and the investigation of the facts of the case. The investigations of the police and consists mainly of:

- The inspection of the scene of the crime

- The examination of the witnesses and the suspects

The inclusion of any reports of the

- The execution of a search
- The seizure of property of the goods
 - The collection of fingerprints, footprints, and others of the scientific evidence
- A search of the records, and the making of the information in the registry, as required, for example, in the case of the
- Diary is a diary entry in the station diary entry, etc). The advantage of the arrests and detentions

After the completion of the investigation, the office of management and the police will send a report to a field in a query. The report is to be sent by the investigating officer, in the form of a fee, the balance sheet, and whether there is sufficient evidence to support the charges against the accused. If there is sufficient evidence was not available, such as, for example, in a report that is named in the final report.

Upon receipt of the indictment to the court, to be part of and to initiate the processing of the case.

The charges have been framed. The procedure requires the prosecution to prove the case against the defendant beyond a shadow of a doubt. The respondent shall be afforded an opportunity to defend himself or herself.

If the trial ends with a conviction, the court may issue any of the following penalties:

Nice for the Confiscation of the property of the

- Easy-to-prison
- Harsh prison sentence
- A sentence of imprisonment for life

- The death penalty

3.5. The Courts:

The Judicial branch has the Supreme Court (SC) to the top of the league, with three times the power, namely, the original, the appeals and advisory services. Below are the SC, the supreme court of justice at the state level, followed by the subordinate courts in the states. The regulatory functions of the state, under the authority of the supreme Court of justice. The constitution provides that the High Court to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and freedoms, and for other purposes.

The supreme court of India is the Apex Court of justice)

The supreme Court is the Highest Court in the land)

Sessions/Court

The judicial Magistrates of the First Class or the Metropolitan Magistrate's Court

In the district court for the Judicial Magistrates of the Second Class

The College Is A Member Of The

One of the Directive Principles of state policy as enshrined in the Constitution requires the state to separate the judiciary from the executive. This separation is done with the help of the revised rules of criminal procedure, of the 194 with respect to criminal justice legislation. It may also be the case that the separation of the judicial authority and the police. In order to do so, the prosecution of government officials on the district level are used for the job, more or less, as part of a police force set out to do.

3.6 Cop

The word "Police" and "Police officer:" it is clear as to the purpose of the study. The word Police is the one defined in the police act, in accordance with the police act, 1861, "the Police encompasses all the people that are going to be registered under this act. The definition is inclusive and not exhaustive. The words of a police officer, as defined in the Police Act, or under any other law. The concept has been interpreted in a series of judgments by the european court of justice, in

reference to sections 25 and 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, which would have been on the Police force.. Webster's Dictionary defines the word Police is A body of civil servants, especially in the city, which is organised under the authority of the maintenance of law and order and enforcement of the law. In general terms, it is a system of rules and regulations, of a city, town, village, or district, for the preservation of law and order, enforcement of the law, acting according to the agency. The word "Police," which includes all of the volunteers who have been appointed to keep the peace, and for the general peace of mind. In accordance with the provisions of article 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, the term "officer" means the same as that of the Police, Act431. The provisions of article 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, the words " police officer needs to be read not only in the technical sense, but it is broader and more popular sense of the word.432. The word "Police" within the meaning of article 25 of the Indian Evidence Act can be extended to the outside of the definition in section 1 of the police act, which applies to persons who, in their capacity as officers of the police department, which, according to the new definition is much more interested in finding a verdict of guilty on each and every member of the community, and that they are in a position to resort to illegal means to do so. A police officer who is appointed under the police act, there have been a number of powers and responsibilities within the framework of the code of criminal procedure, but is not limited to, for example, with the police force. As for the state, the powers and functions, in order to increase the intake manifold, the law, which are considered to be harmless and even helpful, in order to be considered a crime, and the police power of the state, and began to work on a variety of topics. A variety of activities in order to deal with Excise duties, and the Taxes, Woods, Customs, etc). has been introduced for the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offences that are created by these Operations was to be entrusted to the officials, who were responsible for the prevention, detection, or investigation of, in the framework of the relevant Laws of the land. Thus, the question arises as to whether these officials who were also responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offences, on the basis of these measures, as in the Excise Act, customs act, etc). in order to be processed as an officer of the police department.

The answer has been given by the Head of the supreme Court of justice of the Calcutta High Court. The Learned of the supreme court, the Court found that, indeed, I am of the opinion that the term "police officer" is to be read, not in the technical sense, but as a more comprehensive and the popular sense of the word. In this case, the question before the court was whether the Deputy

Commissioner of Police, and a police officer. The decision is laid down, in order to be seen as a police officer within the meaning of article 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, it was not necessary that a person must be a member of the police force under the police act of 1861.

In the second case, a Division Bench of the Madras high Court took the view that the status of an Excise duty of an officer under the opium act. The Learned court of justice has held that an excise officer, and with the authority of the chief of the police station for further investigation of the crime, according to the Sec. 20 of the opium law) was a police officer needs to be within the scope of section 25 of the Evidence Act, by making the observation that "There is no exhaustive definition of the concept of the "polis," in one of the articles of association ... In the absence of a statutory definition, and, with the exception of the one in authority, but one might be almost tempted to say that a police officer is a person who is, it is the only area of law or any other provision of law, known as the or of all or substantially all of the privileges of and it explains the role of a police officer. If he is specifically named in the police, there is no difficulty in it. If he is not named, then the next step is to ask, what is the meaning of the law is to be done? What are the obligations to be imposed on him. What are the powers of the others. If they are, they are, in essence, is that a police officer should not have to be difficult when it comes to him. His powers are limited to a certain part of the country, or at a specific subject, and he is a police officer, except in the case of the area or subject matter. It's an essential thing to think about would be that a name that is given to him, and that is not the color of the uniform, and he is required to wear his / her duties, powers, and duties. As a police officer, who did not cease to exist merely because it is made of white khaddar, uniform, instead of the one in the White review, and not a drug, it's going to be the same, regardless of whether it is packaged in a glass jar or plastic container.

The Radha Kishan Marwari v. the holy roman emperor, a full bench of the Patna high Court has struck a different tone. The court held that "the only difference between a person who is nothing less than a police officer, and that is, in the first place, it is not a police officer, only to be invested with the powers of a police officer, the material, and won't be able to be ignored for the purposes of the interpretation of section 25 of the Evidence Act. The court came to the conclusion that there is an officer in charge of the officers, there was not even a Police officer within the meaning of article 25 .

Under article 17, and article 18 of the law on police, in order to provide for the appointment of special police officers who have not been registered under the Act, but may be designated for a special occasion, and shall have the same powers, rights, and welfare, and will continue to be responsible for carrying out the same duties as regular officers of the police department. Section 21 of the civil servants, who are not enrolled as officers of the police department, and in this category are called hereditary or another, of one of the police officers. Why is the word "police" is not to be construed in the narrow sense of the word, but it needs to be seen in a very broad and popular sense.⁴⁴¹, For the purposes of this study, "the Police officer" who is the man of common prudence, to not think about him.

3.7. the Provisions of the Constitution with Respect to Law and Order

The Constitution provides for the division of powers between the Centre and the States in the three lists. The following items, in each of the three lists are of great importance in the process of the maintenance of law and order.

Under article 17, and article 18 of the law on police, in order to provide for the appointment of special police officers who have not been registered under the Act, but may be designated for a special occasion, and shall have the same powers, rights, and welfare, and will continue to be responsible for carrying out the same duties as regular officers of the police department. Section 21 of the civil servants, who are not enrolled as officers of the police department, and in this category are called hereditary or another, of one of the police officers. Why is the word "police" is not to be construed in the narrow sense of the word, but it needs to be seen in a very broad and popular sense. For the purposes of this study, "the Police officer" who is the man of common prudence, to not think about him.

¹ Radha Kishan Marwari v. Emperor, AIR 1932 Pat 293:ILR 12 Pat 46.

¹ Supra note 432.

¹ Article 246 of the Constitution of India

3.8. the Provisions of the Constitution with Respect to Law and Order

The Constitution provides for the division of powers between the Centre and the States in the three lists. The following items, in each of the three lists are of great importance in the process of the maintenance of law and order.

1. A list I'm going to deal with the powers of the central government, on an exclusive basis.

(a) Access 2A shows the power of the Central Government for the deployment of the armed forces of the Union or of a European member State.⁴⁴⁴

(b) in accordance with Article 9 of the law of that state, in order to solve the Preventive Detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs, or the security of India.

2. List-II of the legislative List in annex VII of the Constitution, the powers that be, it is only in the domain of the federal Government.

(a) in Item 1 of List II, the question of the "public order", but is, in particular, the use of the navy, army or air force or any other armed forces of the Union shall, within the framework of the civil power.⁴⁴⁶

(b) of Article 2 of this List is all about the police, including the railway, police, and local law enforcement, however, does not contain a Clause providing that such a power should be subject to item 2 (a) of Listing 1.

(c) in Paragraph (4) of table II of the processing of prisons, reformatories, Brostal, Settings, etc, and so forth, and those who signed up to it.

3. List III of the Concurrent jurisdiction to the Centre and the states.

(a) In Paragraph 1, in the Center of the city and the united states, in order to deal with the criminal law, including the Indian Penal code.

(b) Case 2, the Centre and the States the power to legislate in the area of criminal procedure

(c) 3 Entry empowers the Organization and the States to legislate on matters relating to security detention

3.8 High Power

In addition to the powers vested in the Institute to legislate on matters provided for in the Compatible List, the Agency is empowered to legislate on the deployment of Union troops in any State. While the United States is free to use its own kind of police force and armed force to maintain law and order, the use of force by the Central Government such as the Central Reserve Police, Armed Forces, other armed forces, etc. Similarly, the Government of India has the power to legislate for the protection of the people, for foreign affairs and for the security of the State. These matters are solely reserved for the Supreme Government as the Military War is their only property and their use is something that must be decided by the Central Government.

The constitutional allocation of power between the Institute and the State in relation to the essential powers of law and order reflects the institutional and international trust in the rule of law and order.

3.9 Powers of the State

The separation of powers in the Constitution contributes to the central government and the State in maintaining law and order. Law and order is the theme of the State and the United States also controls the main law enforcement agencies, the Police. State Governments have been empowered to legislate with regard to the establishment and organization of police forces including special forces to protect the railway and special police forces and many countries have police laws in these areas. Countries are also empowered to establish and manage prisons and have laws governing the prison system. The most important parts of the law and order system are therefore the legislative authority of the State and the State that cannot legislate in these matters without national emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution in which Parliament is empowered to legislate in matters. of the State list.

¹ Article 246 of the Constitution of India.

3.10 Concurrent power

One of the most important forces in the parallel sector that helps law enforcement and law enforcement is the power to legislate to punish offenders as well as to ensure law enforcement in the country. The accompanying list also gives the Institute and the United States the power to legislate in the field of criminal justice. Both powers are in the same vein when the law and order are the theme of the State. The purpose of the Constitutional Fathers in granting legal authority in the field of punitive law and criminal procedures at the Center and International was to ensure that the Penal Code was uniform throughout the country, based on the Indian Penal Code which existed even in British times. Similarly, a code of conduct for the same criminal justice system was sought throughout the country by giving equal powers to the institution and to the provinces in the area. The concurrent powers in these areas enable the Agency to enact common law and order and for the State to add and modify these laws to suit their local circumstances, middle law in the sector that takes precedence over State laws. The same is true in the case of restricted arrests and the Court system at the level below the High Court. These provisions of the competent law of the United States and the United States in the areas of law enforcement and criminal justice systems have been instrumental in ensuring the establishment of a common law of justice in the country even though law enforcement is a police force. In this way our organizational structure is more closely aligned with the times when other state programs in which the right to legislate or criminal codes or procedures are given to States lead to different levels of criminal code and procedures in different countries of the same organizational policy.

3.11 Law in the Field

The most important law in the area of law and order, is the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Penal Code deals with fines for many criminal cases and is a continuation of the law as it was in British times, tailored to meet our needs. Many amendments to this code have been made by the Institute and the States have passed State Acts to adapt to local circumstances where required. This code describes a wide range of criminal offenses, small and large, and provides for the punishment of offenders and the type of sentence that can be imposed on each case. It is the foundation of lawlessness and order in the country. This code is enforced by local police in each province.

One of the most important laws in the field is Criminal Procedure. It sets out a similar crime tracking system to be followed by the police and courts in enforcing criminal laws, in particular the Indian Penal Code. The courts contain detailed procedures to be followed by the police for the arrest of criminal suspects, by asking them and writing confession statements, the time when criminal suspects arrested by the police must be brought before a magistrate, bail proceedings, etc. In addition, the criminal code contains a number of chapters that are specifically designed to support the police and the judiciary in the enforcement of law and Order. For example, in the criminal law, an official at the head of the region, to provide for a ban on the assembly of more than five persons in a prohibited area, and in order to strengthen the position of European Court of Justice, in order to be legal for the police to carry out the assembly (whether it is), but after the discovery of the illegal⁴⁵⁵. This rule is often used by the police and the justice system, and to predict the situations in which a breach of the peace, and serenity. The penal code, the court may order, a prohibition order in respect of a property, the possession of which there is any dispute between two or more parties, and there is a fear that a breach of the peace. The implementation of such sections, such as Sections 144, 145, etc, etc. it is made by judges, not police officers. The district Collector/Deputy commissioner of police of the District Judge, and to have the assistance of the Sub-divisional officer, at the level of the division, and the Tehsildar at the Taluk level, to the executive judge within its jurisdiction to do so. The judges, only to get the police to pay an unlawful assembly by the use of force. The criminal law is an essential area of the law, in the parallel region, which is going to help you with the maintenance of law and order. The United States has its own police force, the Law, and the regulation of the Constitution, as well as the use of the police department, as well as armed police, and the City does not regulate the Constitution, as well as the use of the Central Police and paramilitary forces like the Central Reserve Police force, the Railway Protection Force, a Key to the Police, etc, the Police, the additional rules and regulations for the short term, in the prevention and arrest of the problem, decision-makers, in order to keep the peace at any special occasion. In many countries, large towns and cities have been placed under Police Commissioners, and the Commissioners are charged with his powers, in the context of the specific acts to be adopted by the Governments of the member states, and they do not depend on the justice department to aid in the maintenance of Law and Order. This is in order to provide the legal framework for the maintenance of law and Order in the country, in a real-life situation.

¹ Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The law is also, in order to cope with the extra circumstances⁴⁵⁷. These laws provide for the retention of the anti-social elements who pose a threat to the safety and security of the state or of public order and the maintenance of Civilian goods and services, at the same time, the non-u.p. law), the ministry of national defence and the conduct of foreign policy and national security. On the basis of this act, the person who is suspected of a crime, as one of the categories listed above that can be set up for over a year. These laws are of the utmost importance, as it may not be possible for the government for the prosecution and punishment of such offenders, which is covered by the ordinary laws as well as those of the doctor's evidence, and, in order to avoid punishment for a serious crime, such as volume, traffic, etc., etc., for Example, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (the Act), as amended. This Law provides for preventive detention of persons, which says that pose a threat to the internal security and public order.

These actions have been criticized as a violation of the democratic nature of the Constitution, and it has been the practice of the government to detain political opponents for long periods of time. These Measures are to ensure that the detenués are given on the basis of the detention of the ship, within a certain amount of time, and is on the review boards to review the arrest warrant, it has been shown that in practice, the government will be able to detain political opponents for long periods of time without it being necessary for them to be convicted in a Court of law for an offence committed by them, and this is a serious violation of the democratic spirit of the Constitution.

The role of the Central Government, the law and order of business is limited, so it is not a region and the level of your equipment. Even in the realm of the law, and the powers that the central government was limited in scope, as well as the public order is a State subject, and the law relating to equipment for use in the maintenance of law and order, shall be laid down by member States. Only in the event of an emergency situation has been declared in the european Parliament's law, with respect to the subject matter of the public and the police, and the limitations of the Parliament, the laws relating to matters in List II, and it has the power to legislate on State subjects. In practice, there is a need for the Parliament to legislate on matters which do not arise as to the laws that deal with the law, and in order to have an adequate in most situations. The Central Government has the authority to issue directions to the state Governments of the member states under normal conditions and in emergency situations, as well as the detailed arrangements for the exercise of their powers to the executive branch under the articles of the Constitution, as well as to allow the

Central Government to issue instructions to the State, and the manner in which they shall, in the exercise of its powers to the executive branch to the maintenance of law and order. In normal times, the Central Government may give directions to the States in relation to the exercise of the powers conferred on the executive power for the purpose of maintaining law and order in the following circumstances: -

1. The constitution provides that the Union Government has the power to give instructions to the member States, in order to ensure compliance with Union law or by national laws, regulations, and ordinances .
2. The constitution allows for the display of messages to the member States to take measures for the protection of the railways within the State.

256 and 257 (1) copies are reproduced below -

Article 256 "The executive powers of all provinces shall be exercised in ensuring the observance of the law enacted by Parliament and any existing laws applicable to the State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the provision of such indications to the Government as may be deemed necessary by the Government of India.

Section 257 (1) The executive powers of all provinces shall be exercised in such a manner that they do not interfere with or infringe upon the exercise of the powers of the Union, and the executive authority of the Union shall extend such delegation to the State as may be deemed necessary by the Government of India.

Article 355 Article 355 It is the duty of the Union to protect the whole State in the face of external aggression and internal disturbances and to ensure that the Government of all nations is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

While law and order and the protection of life and property are the primary responsibility of the State, the Constitution and the law state that the Union has the power and the duty to intervene when the State Government cannot or does not wish to discharge its responsibilities.

¹ Article 256 of the Constitution of India.

In some countries, State Governments are forming political parties outside the Center. In such a case there is a conflict between the Institute and the State for political reasons. The use of central American power can be difficult in a situation like this.

When Union property is like a railroad, post office, radio stations are attacked by the mob and If the State Government does not want or cannot defend, the Central Government must take immediate action by using its forces by issuing directives under the Constitution. If the State Government does not follow the instructions issued under Articles no. 355, Article 356 of the Presidential Act will have to be enforced. Even without applying Article 356, the Supreme Government can direct its police and other armed forces or military to protect their interests through Article. Under the provisions of the Constitution a function has been placed in the institution to prevent threatening internal disturbances and to protect the interests of the State.

Whenever there are situations in Government that violate the provisions of the Constitution, it may be the responsibility of the Agency, as well as to advise, raise, warn and intervene if its indications are ignored. When the citizens of a State, in the judgment of the European union, with the Government's excesses, irregularities, or mal-administration of the territory, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of India, is perfect for you to make the application and to issue appropriate orders or the directions on the enforcement of law and order. In the Center of the machine, to be vigilant and to take the actions that need to be taken in the event of an emergency, and to the right, and the order and position.

The structure of the Organization

In charge of the police department in the state is exercised by the Government. The chief of police in the state, the director general of Police (DGP) who is in charge of the government in relation to the management of the police in the state, and to advise the government on the police's questions

The state is geographically divided into administrative units known as areas. An officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police is the head of the district police department. A group of districts forms a series that is going to be taken care of by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-general of Police. Some of the states, the zones are made up of two or more, under the command of an officer of the rank of inspector-general of Police. Each district is subdivided into sub-divisions. One of

the sub-division under the command of an officer of the rank of ASP/Dy. S. P. of Each of the sub-area, which is divided into a number of police stations, depending on the setting, the people, and the extent of the crime.

Between the station and the sub-division, there are police circles, and a number of states, and each circle is headed by a Superintendent of Police. The police are the basic unit of the Dutch police and the administration of the district. In accordance with the provisions of the code of criminal procedure, and for all crimes need to be registered with the police, 465, and all of the prevention, investigation, and law-and-order by the piece of work that is done in it. As a law enforcement officer, which is divided into a number of types, which can be attributed to the inspectors to patrol, surveillance, information gathering, etc, etc.

The officers of the police department is a police officer and an Inspector of Police, particularly in the urban and peri-urban areas. In other areas, the major of the police, both in terms of area, the people, the crime, and the law, and are under the supervision of an Inspector of Police. In rural areas, or In smaller police departments, and the officer in charge of is often a Sub Inspector of the Police department.

3.7 in the ranks of the Police department

A police officer is required to wear a name tag with his or her own uniform. The grade may be recognized by the news that he was wearing it. How-to make it possible for the police to get out more, and faster, and the general public to get easy access to get help from the police, the police, the messages are set up in the framework of police and, in particular, in the area of the jurisdiction of the police department in terms of area and population.

3.8. the Commissioner-in to the police

There was a lot of resistance to the system of double-checking the level of the district, and at the time it was introduced. In fact, the British Government realized that with the quarter system, it would not be efficient to work in the towns and cities, which have to be faced with a wide variety of policing issues. 470,

¹ Article 256 of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, is to use a different system, that is to say, in the scheme of the police) was introduced in some urban areas, such as Kolkata (Calcutta), Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai, and Hyderabad. In this system, the responsibility for the control of the city and the area are in the hands of the chief of police. The commission rate, primarily consisted of cities, towns, and by now it has expanded into many areas of life.

3.9 Out Of The Police Station On The Branch

In addition, to the place, there is a functional division of labour. The most Senior officers in order to assist the director-general of the Police of the various aspects of police work. Below, you can see the setting up of the headquarters of the police force .

3.10 the criminal investigation department (CID)

The criminal investigation department, or CID, as they are popularly referred to, is a special branch of the police force. They are two of the most important elements of the Crime Branch and Special Branch. The officer in charge of the CID, and, in general, to oversee the work of the two wings to be, although in some states, it is a separate officer of the Special Branch. The crime Branch, which has been the primary research agency of the federal police. We will explore a few of the specific offences of counterfeiting, financial, professional, and betrayal, and of the activities carried out by criminal gangs, the crime, the inter-district or inter-state ramifications, etc

In fact, some of the most serious crimes, such as open, or with the general requirements of a study carried out by another public authority, the police, the government, or by the head of the police department, and the transmission of the matters relating to the investigation to the police, to the CID. The Special Branch, and, on the other hand, it collects, compiles and disseminates the information on its safety and security. The most important role is to keep a close eye on the subversive activities of individuals and organizations, and in order to keep all stakeholders informed.

¹ Ibid

3.11-Armed Police

The state police, two of the most important parts of the Civilian Police and the Armed police forces. The primary purpose of the civilian police in order to take control of the crime and the armed police is the main law-and-order situation. It is the civilian police and consists mainly of the district, the police, the council, the council of the structures in the area, the area is the headquarters of the police department, and specialized disciplines, in order to deal with crime and intelligence, training, and troubleshooting. The district police have also made the reserves, which are mainly used in order to comply with the requirements of the armed guards and escorts. They are also used in order to comply with any act of god, prior to the state armed police to deal with it. As the armed reserve assets of the district are to be treated as a part of the area's civilian police officer.

The armed police force, in the form of a grant, which can be used as an eye-catching reserves in order to respond to a crisis situation. In a situation of armed police battalion was split into the business. In general, this is the service for more than a decade. For a company, it is further subdivided into platoons, and platoons in the sections that follow. Normally, the three components form a single unit and three platoons to a company.

3.12 The Women Of The Police Department

Women Police is now going to be part of the police department in all the States and union territories. In some of the countries, cities, towns, and have been experimenting with the set-up of the police, managed and owned and run exclusively by women in the us. Women police is, in the first instance to be used in the performance of specialized tasks in an interview with the women, and kids.

3.13 Rail

The work of the police is on the trail made by the Government railway police (GRP). Masters in crime, who is on the trail of their most important tasks. Even though the GROUP has been an integral part of the state, the police, and the expenditure on this website is shared by both the Government and the Railroads. An officer of the rank of Addl.

¹ Ibid

The DG or the SERVER is to monitor the activities of the GROUP. The jurisdiction of the superintendent of the railway police, and within the boundaries of the various districts.

3.14. the Duties and Responsibilities of the

The police Act, 1861, it is completed with the following details to the police

- (I) to Obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued by any competent authority,
- (ii) to Collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; and (iii) to Prevent fraud, and public nuisances;
- (iv) to Detect and bring offenders to justice; and
- (v) to hear all the people according to the law, has jurisdiction to hear and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists

The rules set out by the National Police Commission, is a lot more than that in 1861, the terms of reference, which takes into account not only the changes that have taken place in the organization, and during this period of time, but also in the socio-political environment in which the organization is needed in order to work properly. The NPC's Model of a Police force, a Bill to require the following details to the police.

3.15 Recruitment

The police in India, it is one of the largest employers in the labor force. The recruitment of the personnel of the state police, in general, are on three levels, the Constable, SubInspector / Asstt. The Sub-Inspector and Deputy Superintendent of Police. In addition, the recruitment of the personnel of the point of interest is at the level of Deputy Head of the Police department. As the police officer, the lowest rank within the force, recruitment of personnel for the purpose of classification is to be made immediately. For the other ranks, of the vacant seats are to be filled, whether by direct recruitment or promotion.

Prior to the appointment, at the level of the Agent, for the majority of countries have called for a High School student, as well as the minimum educational qualification. With the lowest

education and training for the recruitment to the level of a Sub-Inspector, and for You. What is the overall portfolio is in a lot of countries.

The employees will be employed at the district/post basis. Recruitment and selection is, in general, are made by the Board of directors shall be presided over by the District, the SP, or the Commander of the military police battalion. The selection process includes a physical measurement of the efficiency test, written test, interview, medical examination and police verification. Usually, it is the State's Public Service Commission, in the centre of the army, SubInspectors. The procedure involves passing a physical examination of the effectiveness of a written exam, followed by a kind of mental ability test and an interview.

The candidates for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall be made by means of a written examination followed by an interview. The commission shall draw up a list of candidates in order of merit, which is determined on the basis of the marks obtained and then sent to the central government. Recruitment to the Indian Police forces on the basis of a single examination that has been made by the Union Public Service Commission, the all India services and related services. A preliminary test was first carried out, which results in cutting off a large number of candidates. Those who qualify will be allowed to appear for the main exam. The applicant is required to go through a personality test at the time of the interview .

3.16 Sub-inspectors, Inspectors of the Vice-President of the Police

The education of a directly recruited Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents of Police are to be carried out by the police, the schools, for the education and training of the member states. The deputy Head of the Police department, which is in the centre of the topics remain the same, with a particular focus on the development of the qualities of managers and leaders.

3.17 of the IPS Officers

The officers who have been recruited to the ip addresses that can be trained at the national police academy at Hyderabad, for the basic training of the staff of Any other Service provider in India, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at Mussorie. The purpose of the guiding principles of the course are to provide an understanding of the political, economic, and social context of the All India Service Officers are required to work and to provide them with an

understanding of the basic principles of the board of directors, who is working for the government, machinery, etc, etc. This will be followed by the first 44 weeks, after which they will be connected to a number of organizations. They've got to get back to the Academy for the second stage of the two weeks of training after the completion of its territory, its attachments, and the district education and training.

In the case of a lower rank, to the successful completion of the prescribed courses, which are required for promotion to the next rank. The training is carried out for this purpose, the so-called " pre-marketing, of course. In addition to the above, the refresher courses are also conducted at regular intervals, in order to sharpen the professional skills of the officers, and in order to bring about a change in their behavior. With specialized training) can also be performed on a variety of topics. This is going to be organised by the police and other institutions.

Since the main focus of the Indian Police of the commissioned officers of the sound, administrators, and managers, as well as the institutions that are specialized in business administration, public administration, social sciences, are often used for the purpose of this is to give a specialized training. Some of the topics that are covered by the specialist training courses cover.

- Cutting-edge Techniques for the purposes of Scientific Research

VIP Protection

How to deal with the problem of Insurgency / terrorism

The detection and Disposal of Bombs / Explosives

Computer Applications

Management / Public Administration

Forensic Science

- The vigilance and Anti-Corruption

¹ Ibid

3.18 The Indian Police

At the time of Independence, India inherited from the British, the two All India Services of the Indian Civil Service (ICS) and the Indian Police (IP). It was then that the name of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police service (IPS), respectively. These services are provided under the Constitution of India and the law has been written in order to control them. The recruitment of police officers with the ip-address will be made by the Central Government, on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission each year. After the selection of the members of the board will receive their training at the national police academy, Hyderabad. The IPS cadre is controlled by the Ministry of home Affairs, Government of India. The officers elected for the ip addresses that are assigned to the various state cadres. The bars to Assistant to the President of the police, and they will continue on a trial basis, for a period of two years, after which they will be confirmed as the Assistant to the President of the us.

Section 3.19 Of The Central Police Organisations (CPOs)

The Central Government has made a number of police organizations, which is to be known as the Central Police Organisations (CPOs). The CPOs that operate under the auspices of the ministry of interior, Government of India, can be divided into two groups. The one is composed of the armed police organizations, and is also known as the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs), for example the Assam Rifles, the Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security force, Central Reserve Police force, IndoTibetan Border Police, the Shastra Seema Bal and the National Security Guards.

The second group is made up of organisations such as the Bureau of Police Research and Development, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Directorate-general for the co-Ordinator of the Police Wireless (DCPW), Intelligence Bureau (IB), the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), and the national police academy (NPA).

3.20, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

The CISF was established by an act of Parliament (the National service for Industrial, Power to Act, and in 1968, in order to provide security for the public sector enterprises. The Central

Industrial Security Force (CISF) was established in 1969 in order to provide security to its industry from the Government. It was the armed force of the Union, and, later, in 1983. A member of the public sector, and companies, to contribute to the cost of the CISF personnel will be used to keep them safe. The effect has also been carried out in the member States and the union territories) in order to help them with the maintenance of law and order. It has the power and the responsibility to prove that it is a state-of-the-art security, both at the property and the staff, which will be used in the industrial complex of the Central Government. The strength is determined by the CISF Act, 1968, is a set of Rules known as the CISF Rules, 1969. The CISF is currently based on, not only in the public sector, businesses, however, it is also tasked to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations in a wide range of applications, such as nuclear power plants, space, environment, airports, ports, power plants, sensitive Government buildings and cultural monuments of the city .

3.21 the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

This Force was created on July 27, 1939, and it was in that moment, that was known as the Crown's Representative to the Police, and has been used in order to maintain law and order in the princely states of central India. After Independence, the Force of which had the legal status of the crossing of the Central Reserve Police Act, 1949. The most important role is to assist the member States and the union territories in the maintenance of law and order.

3.22 in the Indo-Tibetan border police force (ITBP)

The ITBP was set up in the wake of the Chinese aggression of 1962, the police, and the Indo-Tibetan border, which is a huge array of 2115 km. The Indo-Tibetan border police force Act, which was passed by the Parliament in 1992, and at this time, to determine the force and effect. The most important role of this Force is

- Maintain a vigil on the northern borders, and on the detection and prevention of border violations, and promoting a sense of safety and security for the local population.

Control of illegal immigration and cross-border smuggling and crime.

¹ J.C.Chaturvedi, Police Administration And Investigation Of Crime 209 (Isha Books, Delhi, 2006).

The provision of security for sensitive facilities, banks, and nations, and

- In order to restore and maintain law and order in the area in the event of a failure.

The ITBP parties, prior to crossing the border, at altitudes ranging from 9000 to 18000 feet. Although the primary role of the ITBP will continue to police the Indo-Tibetan border force will also be deployed for internal security duties.

3.23 the National Security Guards (NSG)

The National Guards, and was founded in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force to tackle all facets of terrorism in the country. The primary role of this effect in the fight against terrorism, in whatever form it may take, in the areas in which the activities of a terrorist group is going to find out, and to the State Police and Central Para-Military Forces will not be able to cope with the situation. The NSG is the power of god, who are specifically equipped and trained to deal with specific situations, and, therefore, is only to be used in case of emergency. It is a power that is designed to perform the functions of the central government, the police and other paramilitary forces of the state union of India . The NSG was set up in the wake of the " order of the Blue Star operation in 1984, with the aim of tackling the problem of terrorism in all its forms, such as hostage-taking, hijacking of an aircraft, kidnapping, etc, It has two main components – the Special Action Group (SAG), which consists of the military and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), which is comprised of the staff of the Central Para-Military Forces and by Police. The staff in the delegation. The action of the Force, which is regulated by the National Security Guard Act, 1986 and the Rules framed under the Act of August in 1987.

3.24 Shastra Seema Bal

NORWAY is in for a border guard Force under the administrative control of the Ministry of internal Affairs of the country. The SSB was created in the early part of the year in 1963, in the wake of the indo-china conflict, as well as to inculcate feelings of national belonging in the border population and the development of their capabilities for resistance through a continuous process of motivation, training and development, well-being, and activities of the then NEFA, to the North of Assam, North Bengal, in the hills of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh.

¹ Article 312 of the Constitution of India.

The program was later extended to Manipur, Tripura, Jammu, Meghalaya, Sikkim, also the border of Rajasthan and Gujrat, Manipur, Mizoram, and in some parts of Rajasthan and Gujrat, the South Bengal, Nagaland, and the Nubra Valley, Rajori, and Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir. More than fifty years of service we have tried to be a good-natured countenance of the government, in order to limit the population in remote and inaccessible regions in order to subscribe for the spirit of Service, Security and Brotherhood.

3.25 In The Heart Of The Police Department, And Oganisations:

I., the Intelligence Bureau (IB)

Among the existing services, the IB is probably the oldest in the world. It was established as the Central Special Branch, by order of the Secretary of state for India in London on the 23rd of December, 1887. As a result of the recommendations of the 1902-03 of the Indian Police Commission, the organization changed the name of the Central criminal police Department. Gradually, the role and the organization, which began to eclipse its responsibility in the case of a criminal justice job.

The word "crime" was dropped from its name in 1918 to its present nomenclature in (B) was created in the 1920's. The IB's role is wide and varied, with a wide range of topics, and it has nothing to do with a lot of problems, such as terrorism, subversion and insurgency, of the one part, and, as a spy, and attempts to subvert the democratic structure of the country and of the bodies of the others. The main task of which is to collect information on subversive or terrorist activities of individuals and organizations, and the dissemination of such information to the other relevant competent authorities, and the strategies for dealing with the threats to the internal security of the country and its institutions.

II. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

The CBI, which was originally set up as a Special police force ("SPE") in 1941, the investigation of the cases of bribery and corruption, and that the servants in the War, and the Delivery of the Department of the Government of India during the Second world War. The leadership of S. P. E), the company was acquired by the War, is from India during the second world War, and even after the war was over, the need for the agency to investigate corruption in the government, the members of the staff, it was felt. The Delhi Special police force of the Act was passed in 1946, in order to

organize a proper legal basis for it. This Act transferred the leadership of the S. P. e). by order of the Ministry of internal affairs, the functions have been extended to all the departments of the Government. in India . The authority has been extended to cover the cases of corruption in which they are employed in all the departments of the Government of India

III. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

The BPR&D), was established under the Ministry of home Affairs, in August, 1970, in order to facilitate a systematic investigation of the police force, problems in a fast-changing world, and in order to facilitate the application of the latest developments in the field of science and technology, with the police force.

The BPR&D), in its current form, consists of the following four sections:

This is what I do. The research Division is To identify the needs and issues of the police forces in the country and to initiate research in this area. It is also looking for the modernization of the requirements of the prison, and to support education, training and certification for the same.

ii. Development: It is based on the height of the most recent developments in the application of Science and Technology in the police force, which is working in India and other countries, and a review of the process, with a view to facilitating the introduction of the appropriate equipment and technology.

iii. The training Division is the training division of the Central Police department of the Directorate for Education and training in order to meet the needs of the education and training of the Police department in the country. It also monitors the five Central Detective Training Schools in Chandigarh, India., Hyderabad, Lucknow and Ghaziabad courses for the police in the area of Scientific Research. The training Division is also in the design of the methodology of Training, and carries out the assessment of the future needs of the education and training of the police forces in the country.

(iv) in the Department of Accounting: It deals with various issues related to the head office of management and administration of the BPR &d department takes care of all the administrative tasks of the educational institutions in the society..

¹ History of CISF, available at : <http://www.cisf.gov.in> (accessed on October 1, 2015).

IV National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

- The charter of the NCRB provides following513:-
- To act as a clearing-house of information on crime and criminals,
- In order to save it, and in order to co-ordinate and disseminate information on the inter-state and cross-border crime and criminals;
- To collect, compile and publish crime statistics;
- Development and upgrading of the Police Records of the Bureau of the member states.
- The development of information systems for police organizations, as well as in order to fulfil their duties, and the need for education and training for the automation, and to serve as a repository of the fingerprints of the items.

V. The National Bureau Of Investigation

India has been the subject of a large-scale counter-terrorism. There have been many incidents of terrorist attacks, not just at the end of the revolt-hit areas and the areas affected by Left wing Extremism, but also in the form of terrorist attacks, and was still going on, etc, etc., in different parts of the country and in major cities and towns, etc., etc., With a large number of these events have been shown to have a complex, inter-governmental, and international relations, and in connection with other activities, such as smuggling of weapons, drugs and the press, and the spread of fake Indian currency, the infiltration from across the border, etc, etc., stay on top of all this, they have seen it all, and it was of the view that there is a need for the establishment of an authority at the Central level, for the purpose of investigation of a crime related to terrorism, as well as some of the other Measures in the national customs. A number of experts and Committees, including the Administrative Reforms commission in its Report had been made to the recommendations for the establishment of such an Agency.

VI. The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel national police academy (NPA)

The national police academy, which was named after the former Deputy Prime minister of India (1947-1950) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first police university in the country. The company was

founded in Mount Abu, Rajasthan, the college was shifted to Hyderabad in 1975. OFF of the train and the officers of the Indian Police. After the selection of the IPS officers have been set at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel national police academy, Hyderabad for training. The participants will go through a training course of 44 weeks, both in and out of topics of interest.

The training programmes are carried out in the past, the basic training of IPS Officers, including a three-of-service, and a management development programme for senior executives, SP, DIG, IG levels, and Indian law enforcement agencies, Training of Trainers, Training of the trainers of the various police training institutions in the country, the FAME of the Introduction of the Police, the Officers of the army, he was promoted to the ips, and a short, specialized thematic Courses, Seminars, and Workshops related to professional issues that impact all levels of the police department.

VII. Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)

The need for an independent and reliable telecommunications system was approved by the Government of India, as early as 1946, as a test of the Wi-fi connection has been set up within the framework of the Ministry of internal Affairs. The charter of the organization are wide-ranging and comprehensive in scope. Responsible for the coordination and development of the police department, the department of telecommunications networks in the country, and the DCPW, the prime minister of police, telecommunication, which will provide the necessary communication between the Inter State Police Wireless Station (ISPW), and the national capital region. It offers round-the-clock for the communication between the centre and the member states in the field of public policy, and other issues .².

VIII. The North Eastern Police Academy.

Has been advised of the Regional Police Training College, and a branch of the Government. In India, in the ministry of the interior. It is located in Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya, has been in business since July of 1978. It is also involved in the design of the Officers of the Police department in North-Eastern Usa, with a fair, effective and responsive policing. It will be devoted to the

² J.C.Chaturvedi, Police Administration And Investigation Of Crime 230(Isha Books, Delhi, 2006).

instruction of the police in the north-eastern part of the member states relating to the protection of the value of freedom - freedom from disturbance, war crimes, and the perpetrators of the crime.

IX. The national Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS)

The NICFS, was originally built as the Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic science of the Government of India in 1972, as part of the BPR&D. as a result of The need for such an institution was recommended to me by a sub-committee which has been set up by the University Grants Commission in the year 1969. In 1976, it was separated from the BPR&D, as well as of an independent state within the framework of the Ministry of internal Affairs of the country.⁵²³, According to the constitution, to act in the direction of increasing the knowledge of criminology and forensic science; arranging in-service training for all officers in the police force, courts, and prisons, and to serve as a point of reference, for example, of criminology and forensic science, for national as well as international institutions.

X. The home guard

The home guard, a volunteer force, and, for the first time, they have been brought up in India, and in December of 1946, in order to assist the police in controlling civil unrest and communal riots. Then, the concept of a volunteer citizen force has been approved by the member states. In the wake of the Chinese aggression of 1962, the Center has worked with the member states and the Union Territories to merge the existing ones on a uniform and volunteer force, known as the Home of the Guardians. The role of the home guard, it is to be used as an additional visit to the police station to serve the community in an emergency situation, such as flood, fire, tornado, earthquake, flood, epidemic, etc, etc, It also helps with the maintenance of essential services, and the implementation of Civil Defence tasks. The home Guards there are two types of the city and the surrounding countryside. In the neighboring States of america, and to the Border Wing Home Guards Battalions have been raised, which can act as an extra, into the national security forces .

3.26 the features and Functions of the Police

The primary purpose of the police is to protect the society for the prevention of crime or prosecution of offenders.

¹ History of National Security Guard available at : <http://www.nsg.gov.in> (accessed on October 1, 2015).

The other police functions, such as the preservation of the unity of the nation, and the integrity, the maintenance of public order and the implementation of the eu legislation, which flows from this. All of these features will lead to the protection of life, liberty, dignity, and property of the people, and the role of the police, in order to make progress in the performance of their duties.³

In the past, acts of the Government of India Act of 1935 had almost similar to the provisions of the corporate governance code, however, there are no particular requirements for the Basic Rights of citizens. The Fundamental Rights and freedoms enshrined in the Indian Constitution and the law and, in particular, from the human point of view. These rights are designed to protect the individual, and a reasonable and failure in life.

The constitution provides that no one shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This means that each individual has the freedom to live a quiet life, without any undue interference from any other person. However, this is a Constitutional scrutiny, it's not listened to a lot of unscrupulous people who are a threat to the life and liberty of the people, by the commission of the crimes, including murder, kidnapping, etc, That is why the police have to come into play in order to prevent the recurrence of such crimes and bring to justice those who have succeeded in the commission of such a crime. The police have a responsibility to play a vital role in the achievement of the main objectives of the Constitution, as stated in the Preamble to the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and freedoms, and for the creation of a safe, secure and peaceful environment for the overall development of the individual.

(a)the execution of the Order

In order to ensure the smooth continuation of the Governmental activities and the peaceful way of life in the community, and it is one of the most important. If there is a persistent illness, the State-machine will, will find it difficult to carry out its normal functions. This can lead to a chaotic situation that would justify the extra-ordinary measures. Therefore, the maintenance of public order, and is considered to be the primary function of the police department.

(b)who Lives in the Area

³ Dr.Dalbir Bharti, Police and People 27(APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

This is a traditional method of crime prevention. The police and the presentations will be placed in strategic locations, and the police, the party's deputy patrolling the area. In urban areas, and the area of the police, which is divided into a number of types, and sectors, and the police party to his deputy, to be living in each of the sectors. The police, the party, the use of groups in each of the sectors is required in order to visit the important places and objects, with an indication of the date and time of your visit. The control of an official visit to different places in order to keep up with the movements of the police department of the patrol party.

(c) the Investigation of the Crime

It may not always be possible to prevent every crime scene, the next important task of the police is to identify and investigate criminal activity. The role of the police in the criminal justice system is important, because it is the police that the man, who was one of the first to arrive on the scene, and in the application of the law and his professional knowledge, collecting evidence, on the basis of which the case will be forwarded to the Court of law. When the police investigate a crime to overlook some of the types of evidence that are then lost or destroyed, it is serious, it can lead to the release of the fall. Therefore, the role of the police in the investigation of a crime, and is one of the most vital evidence in the case of the accused. The government has divided the crime rate in two main categories, namely, cognizable and non-cognizable. The police have the ability and the responsibility to register a first information of a cognizable offence and the investigation of the case, in order to gather all the required documents for the successful prosecution of the offender.

(a) the Registration of the FIR

The police in India is derived from the power to investigate and, in particular, of the code of criminal procedure, 1973. The criminal code, the provides⁵⁷⁴ an officer in charge of the police may, without a warrant issued by a Judge, in a study of a cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction in the area within the limits of such station would have power to examine or try, in accordance with the provisions of chapter xii of the criminal code. When the information of a cognizable offence is made to a law enforcement agency, it is registered as first information report (FIR) in accordance with the provisions of the penal code.

¹ Information available at : <http://cbi.nic.in>, (accessed on October 1, 2015)`

Since the registration of the FIR and the investigation of the case, it is the most important function of a normal person, it would be worth while to print a Section of 154. Read the .

154. The information in cognizable cases.- (1) any and All information concerning the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in the cost of a new police station, shall be in writing and signed by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether in writing or in writing and in accordance with any of the foregoing, shall be signed by the person who has it, and the topic is brought up in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the authority may provide that name.

It should be noted that, although the basic features of the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order will remain the same, with a lot of additional responsibilities that are assigned to the police department.

People from all walks of life, of the approach of the police force, with all kinds of problems that will torment them in order to help resolve their differences. For the weaker sections of the society, such as children's, women's, and it is Planned in Stockholm, sweden, and the Scheduled Tribes, in particular the police, in order to protect its rights, and in order to ensure that the violence in them. The various wings of the government to the need for protection and assistance of the police in the implementation of the various policies and programmes. The civil authorities, to a large extent dependent on the support and assistance of the police in order to cope with the disaster.

They are the people who are part of the strategy to the police in case of an emergency, and they come to help in the investigation, with the hope that they would be heard and helped. The police will take the appropriate steps in order for them to help out in the framework of the law. In those cases in which the symptoms are of such a nature that the police have limited authority or power to take any such action, the complainant shall be made by sympathy, thank you very much. With all of the manners of the people, in such a case, you should be aware of the limits of the police force. They can be directed to the correct support forum.

¹ Joginder Singh, Inside Indian Police 253 (Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2009).

¹ Dr.Dalbir Bharti, Police and People 27(APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2006).

The police act, 1861, A recreation of the Stark Act

The preamble, it is necessary for you to re-organise the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime; and It is as follows: -

1. The interpretation clause, the following terms, as used in this Act, shall have the same meaning as is ascribed to them, unless there be something in the subject, in this context, it is inconsistent with such construction, that is to say,

the words "a Judge of the district" shall mean the chief executive officer is responsible for the day to day management of the district, and for the exercise of the Powers conferred by the judge, by the direction of the director of the executive management are in place.

the word "Officer" includes any person within the police district, and the use of one or more than one, and the powers of the judiciary, in the words of the Police department is comprised of all persons who are enrolled on the basis of this Act, the term "general police-district shall serve as chair of the land, or of any part of a bureau, either the State or the city in which the Law is to be given to the power of the

the words "district superintendent" and "district superintendent of Police" shall mean any work of the Deputy district director, or other Person who has been appointed by general or special order of the Government to perform all or part of the obligations, as the district superintendent of Police under this Act, in any district;

the word "property" means any personal property, money or valuable security.

The Status must be constructed with reference to the context, and the other provisions of the Act .

The supervision of the Government, the policy of the police department of a general police-district shall be, and shall be exercised by the board of directors of the member State in which it is subject, and, except as may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a person, an officer of the Court shall be subject to ratification by the board of directors of the State is to be replaced, or the control of a police officer.

The leadership of the police is to be carried out by the Government

4. Inspector-general of Police, etc, etc., of the Administration of the police department, with the assistance of a general police-district shall be vested in one officer, who will be prepared by the inspector-general of Police, and the Deputy inspector General and Deputy Inspector-General, and the Government will have to be done.

(a) Notes

It is only on the order of the Government of the whole or any part of the Law that is in force, the presidency, State or place in question. The government is responsible for making the rules when it comes to the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) through (c) of sub-section (2). Article 46 of the boundaries, which is that everything is done or intended to be carried out in accordance with the police act, 1861.

The action is not subject to 'the provisions of the law because the point of time in which it operates corresponds to the time when others exercise the powers vested in the provision or to perform the function prescribed by it. In order to be able to say that an act is committed "under the provisions of the law, one must find that there is a proper relationship between the provision and the act. In the absence of such a relationship the action cannot be said to have been committed "under" a particular law, **SP. Vaithianathan v. K. Shammuganathan**, (1994) 1 Cases 725 SC; Status of A.P. v. Venugopal, (1963) SCR 742.

CHAPTER-4

4. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES:

It is not a part of the officers of the obligation for the commission of a crime, and it can never be used again. The police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of the laws of the land." It is therefore the responsibility of those who are in violation of the law, including those laws which are for the protection of human rights and the criminal justice system are the police. The controller is the respect for the human person. In a democratic society, it is the responsibility of the State to protect and promote the rights of the human person. All of the institutions of the state or the police, the army, the judiciary and the public administration have an obligation to respect the rights of mankind, and the prevention of human rights violations, and to take active measures for the promotion of human rights. The role of the police is of particular importance in this regard.

The police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of the laws of the land." It is therefore the responsibility of those who are in violation of the law, including the laws and regulations governing the protection of human rights in the criminal justice system are the police. The controller is the respect for the human person. In a democratic society, it is the responsibility of the State to protect and promote the rights of the human person. All of the institutions of the state or the police, the army, the judiciary and the public administration have an obligation to respect the rights of mankind, and the prevention of human rights violations, and to take active measures for the promotion of human rights. The role of the police is of particular importance in this regard.

Unfortunately, while the performance of such obligations, for a variety of reasons, the actions of the police, the conflict with the Constitutional and statutory rights to go to the police as the protector of the law is both a legal obligation and a moral duty to stand up for human rights, and to act in strict conformity with the law and the spirit of the Constitution.

¹ Part III, the chapter on Fundamental Rights, which is referred to as the heart of Constitution, guarantees basic human rights to all. It pledges that the State will safeguard human rights and will protect citizens from undue invasions on their liberty, security and privacy.

The constitution is the supreme law of our land, the land will be in India for the protection of human rights .In the Supreme Court, and the Courts have, over and over again, as illustrated, and the details about the scope of the charter of Fundamental Rights. The supreme Court, and there is a great deal of resistance to the attacks on the accused by the police of the State. The court held that the guidelines for the implementation of the law. These guidelines will focus on a different aspect of the work of the police at the station house level, and the higher officers of the army. The constitution guarantees the rights of an accused person, in the English language. the granting of bail; the interrogation of a suspect, and for the protection of the rights of women, the poor and the needyThey also have the force of law . An official who knowingly violates the law is liable to be prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal code and under the Contempt of courts Act, 1971.

The National Commission for human Rights of the data on cases of breaches of human rights, and by the recommendation of the existence of the criminal case against a person is the subject of disciplinary action against the wrong of the officers, and the payment of compensation to the victims. Because the vast majority of the complaints received by the National Commission on human Rights, which is of concern to the police, and the Commission shall have the obligation to report to prison or to death, rape, etc., and within the next 24 hours, in order to offer a video movie for a post-mortem examination. The National Human Rights Commission (nhrc) has established guidelines for the use of police officers.⁷⁹³, the Commission has also issued guidance to police the face of death; a lie detector test, and arrest, the police public relations. The guidelines of the National Commission for human Rights will continue to be awarded to a positive interpretation by a Court of law. This means that the government officials who are accused of a crime, human rights, and may be called upon to explain why each of these guidelines are not adhered to.

¹ In **P.L.O Corp v. Labour Court**, (1990) SCC 632, it has been held that this article recognises the role and power of the Supreme Court to alter the law and in the course of performing this function, interpret legislation in such a manner that it may be harmonised with social changes.

¹ Immunity from prosecution for public servants without prior sanction of the government/ appointing authority for any offence alleged to have been committed in the discharge of official duty

In the sign of the penal code (CrPC), is applicable only to acts done in the performance of official duties. The beating of a suspect in connection with the investigation, and the process of making a false case, the use of abusive or threatening language, and the demanding of a bribe, gift, and they find themselves in a difficult behavior " is not part of any official duty. Therefore, the question arises as to how far the Government is in charge of police brutality, in violation of the constitution and the laws, regulations, and standards, as well as the extent to which the judicial power is controlled and limited to the irresponsible and illegal action of the police officers, who are to be made by them in the performance of their duties.

4.1 Judicial Activism

Provided hereunder, including the approach to the Supreme court, the Court of policy and the National human Rights Commission's Guidance

In the case of state of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal & Others who are working on the Registration of the FIR, the facts are that: –

The First Report (FIR) has been registered with the Haryana Police, Ch. Bhajan Lal, the notification of, a private person, he is in possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income. Bhajan Lal, the then-president and former Chief Minister of the state of Haryana, went to the supreme Court of justice of the FIR has to be cancelled, saying that it is registered with the political rivalry that exists between them (Ch. Devi Lal, the Chief Minister of the state of Haryana, and also for him.

The supreme Court has ordered the cancellation of the FIR and all the proceedings that have taken place in its own name, on the grounds that the allegations are not a cognizable offence, to begin with, and with a lawful investigation. In the state of Haryana has appealed to the Supreme court against the judgment of the supreme Court of justice.

The supreme court has said that the decision of the High Court to cancel FIR were in a bad shape, both in law and in practice. They believe that all of us, individually and collectively, must respect the law, and even the judicial system is not able to interfere with the investigation process, if not to the police is wrong, and may be illegal for their power and influence. However, the Supreme

Court has pointed out that the police are violating the pre-defined limits, and is going to cause serious prejudice to the freedom of the individual, and is the property of a citizen, the Courts will step in and correct.

The criminal code, 1973, says that if all of the information of a cognizable offence is given to the local police station, the officer will be required to register with us. The supreme court ruled that it was up to the police station to question the fairness or reliability of the information contained on this stage. An FIR should be registered, and even prior to it with a pre-trial proceedings.

The court also commented on the article 157 Of the criminal code, which states that two conditions must be met before the police start an investigation into the

(a) he/she must have a reason to suspect the commission of a cognizable offence. The reason for this is to have a suspicion must arise from the allegations in the first information to the police, and at this stage it's a question of a sufficient proof of the alleged facts in the FIR is not an issue.

(b) he/she has to meet her on the reliability of the data. A police officer and have taken it up to her level of satisfaction with the veracity of the information, the materials of which it had been assigned to him(her) that," the scene of the first information report, and the documents and, if applicable, are closed.

4.2 The Supreme Court issued the following directives:

1. An FIR will be registered as soon as the information of a cognizable offence is received.
 2. Before you start the investigation, the police will come to a rational conclusion that a cognizable offence has been committed. The conclusion can only be made on the basis of the facts stated in the FIR.
 3. The courts should, as a rule, is not involved in the research process, except in the following circumstances: in the High-Court⁸⁰⁷, you can cancel it in the christmas TREE, and other procedures that have been carried out by the police
- (a) Where, the allegations in the FIR do not constitute a cognizable offence, or for the initiation of an investigation conducted by the police. ¹

(b) Where the allegations made in the FIR and the evidence gathered by the police, with the support of the allegations that do not point in the direction of the guilt of the accused.

(c) (iii), in Which the research has been carried out by the police in a non-cognizable offence⁸⁰⁸ without a warrant of arrest issued by a judge.

(d) (iv) the rules of criminal procedure or any other law, which explicitly prohibits the enforcement of the criminal proceedings against the accused.

(e) (f) If criminal proceedings have been brought in by the way of the intention to take revenge on the accused.

It is also observed that the Non-registration of a First Information Report (FIR) has been one of the most important and the most common complaint with the police. This problem is exacerbated if the person against whom the complaint is made, it is for the rich and the powerful. Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees to all persons equality before the law and equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. For the police to register an FIR immediately on receipt of information of a cognizable offence. The people who are affected by the non-registration of FIR in the approach of the district superintendent of Police or the concerned Officer in order to get to their complaints. You can also make complaints in this regard, it can be provided to the nationals of the member State concerned to the Committee on the human Rights situation.

In the case of state of west bengal v. Swapan Kumar Guha and Others, according to the results of the survey, and the facts in brief are that the

Sanchaita Investments in the City, where the provision of a very high rate of interest for the collection of cash deposits from the general public. The Commercial tax officer, the bureau of the Investigation of suspected cases of fraud had been committed. He had asked the police to register a First Information report, on the basis of a high rate of interest could not be sustained, so that the deposit system, which was promoted with the intention of making quick and easy money, in violation of any of the Prize, Chits and Money circulation crossed Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978.

¹ Supra note 753 at 5.

CHAPTER 5

5. THIS IS A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE POLICE SYSTEM

1. The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia. :

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is a typical model of a centralised and co-ordinated to the police, a specific line of command in the sense of the King. Both the minister of the interior and Director of Public Safety, appointed by the King, and both of them tend to be senior members of the royal family. The police, known as the Public Security police is responsible for general police work in the country and derives its authority from the Executive Order, and the Law. Public Safety Police department is divided into the Regular Police force, and Special Investigations, such as the Police (SIP) is commonly known as the Mubahit. The regular Police force under the direct control of the Ministry of Internal affairs of the country and will be conducted by the Director of Public safety, and peace of mind. The SIP is working under the administrative control of the Directorate-general for Research (GIP), and is responsible for criminal investigations, and in order to manage the country's internal security and counter-intelligence roles. In addition to the Public Safety, law enforcement, there is also the religious police, known as the Mutawwiun, who is directly responsible to the King, and his primary task is to ensure that the organisation of the Islamic shari'a, which is Mutawwiun is generally in the form of a religious bond, and shall not be responsible for the overall order, as well as the maintenance and service of the roller, it is more of a religious sect than of the police. Apart from the Mutawwiun, police officers, organised as a unit in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

This is the overall image of the police in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, there is a legally enforceable bags, as well as the authority of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is beyond the reach of the King's justice." In the tribal pockets of the tribal elders, are a law unto themselves, and they don't like the noise of the outside of the body. As a law-and-order, or the result of problems in each of the bags will have to be carried out by the tribal elders to himself, by the regular police force, and the display of the tactical support where it's needed.

An important part of Chile, the Police, the System, that is to say, the line of distinction between the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Regular armed forces and the Police force is very small, and often, police functions were clearly in support of the Saudi Arabian National guard, and members of the armed forces.

¹ Library of Congress Studies, [http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field\(DOCID+sa0136\)](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field(DOCID+sa0136)) accessed at 6.11 pm, 23/11/2009

2. China

In China, there is a second type of Singularity of a Coordinated and Centralized to the police. The ministry of Public Security (MPS) is one of the functional organization of the state council which is responsible for the overall safety and security of working areas. The public safety department has been established in the provinces, autonomous regions, and the city-wide public safety agencies have been set up in a head, and the municipalities, public safety agencies and public authorities which are assigned to cities, towns, and districts, and divisions are located in areas of the cities, is under the direct supervision of the chief, public safety agencies, public safety agencies have been set up in the provinces, and the flag of, under the direct supervision of the country, local government, and the first-class services for public safety & security. Sent to the police is directly subordinate to their parent, the safety of the public offices and departments of the region, and the banners.

3. France:

In France, it is a good example of a law enforcement agency, of a More Unified and centralized operations.

There are two national agencies for law enforcement:

The police Nationale, formerly called the " Sûreté, a civil; class of primary responsibility in urban areas, which are under the ministry of home affairs)

Gendarmerie Nationale), a gendarmerie; the primary responsibilities of the classes in the rural areas, and military installations run by the us Department of Defense and the operational control and, for most of the purposes of the department of the interior.

In addition to these, there are other companies, such as:

Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects, a civilian of the classes for the service of the customs, more commonly known as the "Customs" of the ministry of Budget, Public Accounts and public administration. The French authorities, local authorities may also have a local police force, called the Police, classes, municipale, Garde municipale or to the Garde champêtre, with a limited set of privileges, you can only be the maintenance of the local government act .

¹ "POLIS - Policing OnLine Information System",http://polis.osce.org/countries/details? item_id=24 accessed at 5.05 pm, 23/11/2009.

4. United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom (UK) consists of England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, and is the world's oldest democracy and the work of the police in the United Kingdom, as well as the growing out of the principle of "policing by consent". Even if it is the starting point for the work of the police in the United Kingdom, with the permission of the British Police system, as it is now, there is a reversal of the process is to make the power of the people, and the law, by consent of the parties. As such, the police forces in the United Kingdom, it is now with the police, the law, but the law, which states that a police officer will be held accountable to the public.

The United Kingdom is a good example of a more co-ordinated, and decentralized police. The United Kingdom does not have a national police force, but it does have a network of 43 of the individual, the police officer responsible for the control of particular provinces, cities or areas, with the exception of power, which is of special jurisdiction. These are the 43 forces, is made up of more than 140,500 police officers, 14,000 volunteers, special inspectors, and 13,400 community support officers.

The United Kingdom has a three-way system of accountability, which means that the powers that be are:

Office at home and on the financing of the police, and have an overall responsibility of the auditors of the company and of the chief of police.

- The police, in order to ensure that the local forces are to work effectively and efficiently.
- The chief of Police will be responsible for the management and control of regional powers.

According to the UK's Home Office, in a system that is designed to prevent political interference in the work of the police, and did not give a single organization, the control of the whole of the police force. In addition, the independent Police Complaints Authority, and Control of the Police department. The Police Complaints Commission, to investigate complaints against the police, public officials, and the Inspection of the Police is to serve as a control, the wing of the police, who are investigating, and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the police force. The

police Reform Act 2002 provides that the Secretary shall prepare an annual Policing Plan, and to place it before the house of assembly. The committee for the control of any police to apply to the Police, which is composed of at least 17 members of the board. This is a representation of the local elected officials, the judiciary, and the people on the street, In any police department, and such counsel shall include the nomination of a Home, the Office, as well as to the members of the board who are selected through an open application process. All of the body, such as the Inspection of the Police, the Independent Police Complaints authority, the Police and other Authorities, to act as an independent body with its own identity, separate from that of the police.

5. Spain

Germany is a good example of one of a number of Independent and Centralized police force. As in many other European Countries, the police, and is based on the principle of "Policing by law. The system is called a Multiple of a Centralised co-ordination of power, it is much more than a police force in the country, but on top of these forces, report to the same agency. The agency of these forces are superimposed on a lot of stuff.

In accordance with the Constitution and the law, and the law enforcement agency determines that the structure of the public safety and security in Spain.

According to the Spanish constitution, the safety of the general public, it is the responsibility of the State alone, and the role of the Government is to maintain the safety and security of the. The autonomous communities and local businesses to participate in their own security forces of law and order maintenance and crime-investigation of the functions of the police department. Spain's National Police to a civil force, and is working mostly in the urban areas. The Guardia Civil (Civil Guard), military power, and it seems to be mainly in the rural areas. The local unit of the police department, which is related to the management or to their own police department.

¹ "POLIS - Policing OnLine Information System", http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=73 accessed at 5.06 pm, 23/11/2009.

¹ "POLIS - Policing OnLine Information System", http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36 accessed at 5.04 pm, 23/11/2009.

6. In The United States

There is no national police force in the United States, where the police force has been organized at the state and local level. The country has had around 500,000 of the police force, and a total of 40,000 individual police officers, and more than half of them are only one or two of the man, and the sheriff's office, in the small towns and cities. In addition to the regular full-time police officers, and a number of towns and cities has been a part-time police officers, of the particular tasks assigned to them and a volunteer for the sheriff's possession, which will help in sheriffs' offices, and in some areas).

Law enforcement in the United States is decentralized. The federal government will have to deal with violations of federal laws within their specific areas of expertise. There are about 65 of the federal law enforcement agency. At the local level, in each of the 50 states has its own legislative authority, the authority of the state, that is, the functions of criminal statutes, according to the custom of the constitution. The vast majority of the United States of America, the department, at all levels-local, state, and national levels. Specific Organizational features of police vary greatly from small informally organized departments with 2-3 employees to highly organized metropolitan departments with numerous sub divisions and thousands of employees. Police structures vary greatly among and within the federal, state and local levels. Primary responsibility of policing is at local level. State level officials have only specific duties.⁴

7. The police in India are:

In India, the peaks in the number of Police officers, the men of the world, the countries with the 1,032,960 the US. The United States has the second largest police force in the world, with the 941,139 to the police station. The United Kingdom and France, 9, and 10, respectively. However, in view of the fact that the country's population, India has only 0.956207, per 1,000 inhabitants, and is the 47th in the world, in countries such as the United Kingdom, with a 2.04871 for every 1,000 people in the 34th position.

Indian model " of the police organization, and is an example of a more chaotic and decentralized the police. In contrast, the United Kingdom, on the principle of policing by consent, India, Israel,

⁴ "POLIS - Policing OnLine Information System", http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=69 accessed at 5.07 pm, 23/11/2009.

from the exercise of the police act. Each state has its own police force, which is the highest level carried out by the officers of the Indian Police department, a central service. Many analysts have said that the Indian Police Act, 1861, which was put into operation immediately after the First War of Indian Independence in 1857, it was on the basis of a suspicion that it is a part of the Indian government, and a focus on the need to ensure strict control over the Indonesian population. Even after the achievement of independence, successive governments did not do any attempts to change the basic character of the Indian Police. Although the framers of the Indian Constitution, it is suggested to the police, where a member state is the object of a girl with the provisions of Article 246 read the data (I and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which is the majority of the Indian states of america, has decided that the adoption of the Indian Police Act, 1861, and without any alteration, while a handful of states, including the state of Kerala, india, who has been selected for the Police force, which Acts on its own, shaped by its charter, is broadly based on Indian Police Act, In 1861 it to yourself. Also a model for the Police to Act, and in 2008, there was no fundamental difference in the philosophy of the Indian Police Act, 1861.

At the same time, we are a global rank of the Indian Police service, which is a cross, the united nations integrated, distributed model, in the presence of the IPS officers are at the top of most police forces are, with a slash of Centralized control.

The quasi-federal nature of Indian politics, with the specific provisions of the Constitution, it may be a co-ordination and support services, of the role of the city Centre, the police, the business community, and also to make it possible for some of the central police organisations.

The head of the police department in the country, the director general of Police (DGP) is in charge of the government in relation to the management of the police department of the country concerned, and, in order to provide advice to the government on the issues. The DGP, which is the highest step is in the police chain of command.

The hierarchical structure of the police forces in India, following a vertical line, which is composed of senior civil servants, who are drawn by and large, to The Indian Police service (IPS), which, in the board of directors of "high servants" (the citizen, subinspectors, and asst. sub-inspectors), to which, in general, at the police station level, and the police constabulary, who is the head of the

patrol, surveillance, and follow-up of meals, and the law, and to make it all work. The police force was close to that of the 88% of the total strength of the police force

Section 3 of the police act, 1861, it obtained the overall direction of the government, the police and the government.

A system of double-checking the level of the district, which has been in place for 4 Sections, of the Indian Police Act, 1861. Position of the police in the District, Superintendent of Police, however, are subject to the general control and direction" of the District Judge. The design of the police act, 2008, and is apparently trying to this, double check".

The lessons to be learned from a Comparative Study of the

An analysis of the different models will have to bring the following to class:

- Popular and consent to the police, it's a very, very, very, very unsure about the idea, and that the law of the state, and is now intertwined with each other.
- In most countries, regardless of the model they are following, it is important to be connected to a public consultation and local help, the police are active, but sometimes, it is not a common practice.
- In almost all test cases, with the exception of China, there is a clear separation of the crime, the investigation, law and order and the maintenance.

Experience in the development and history of the Indian Police is structured as follows: In this section, it is important to bear in mind that the old system of police, which was prevalent in India at that time. A vivid portrait of the old police system, and are available in a variety of texts, including the Arthashastra of Kautilya(Chanakya).

The old Police system in India, which is based on the principle of local responsibility and mutual co-operation. In the village, the peace and security is a matter of collective responsibility, and it is shared by all the residents of the village. One of the settlements in the so-called " gramneta, or the custodian is responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of the village, and the criminals, at the same time, which is the legal entity of the village, and it was attached to the damages caused by the criminal offence has been committed in the city limits, except to the extent that they were able

to track down the guilty parties, or has been successful in the establishment of the responsibility of the crime to the neighbouring villages . This is the level of responsibility and liability, but in order to get to first base, even at the present day, which is considered to be embodied in article 40 of the Code of criminal procedure, 1973, which imposed a duty on officers serving in connection with the affairs of the village, and every person in that village is to communicate to the nearest magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, for more information.

"The rules and regulations of the Police department of the Collectorships of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, known as ordinance No. MAKE the 1793 by Lord Cornwallis, was the Police department in the country, the exclusive expense of the Government, and which are designated to the trust..

The police commission of 1860, in which the recommendations that have led to the Indian Police Act, 1861, please be informed that the Police, under the local government or administration of an effective, efficient and staff are to be designed in order to be inspector-general of Police, who should be vested with the control of the organization, which is responsible for maintaining it in a state of efficiency by providing the right kind of attention to training and discipline, the internal economy of words and a revision of his own officers. Also, it is recommended that, among other things, that the office of the Village, the guard will need to have in order to be saved, there is a long-standing institution in India, and because of the village's guard, and a man of the city, but it's not enough to be official-in order to to be weird or uncomfortable in front of the villagers, but it will only be a civil servant, in order to be suitable for the system, and that is to be trusted, for it is the duty of the police.

Thus, it can be seen that, in the Uk, how many people, so all they have to care about the integrity of the local population is convinced that the police would not be successful without an accredited agency, based in the cities.

The Indian Police Act, 1861, it was not in operation and is entered automatically in all the provinces since there was a clause that stated that the bill would apply to all of the province is the only time such a message from the Governor-General of the council of ministers.

¹ "POLIS - Policing OnLine Information System", http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=69 accessed at 5.07 pm, 23/11/2009.

The law has never been used in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Sind, which has its own Police Component. (The police act 1859, at Madras, and the Bombay District police act, II., 1867, at Mumbai (Bombay), in line with the Indian Police Act, 1861, with some changes, on the basis of the local situation.

The police Commission in 1902, it is recommended that the establishment of a separate criminal investigation department in each county, for the collection and dissemination of information about the crime, and organized crime, as well as for his assistance in the investigation of complicated cases. It is also recommended the establishment of an organization under the inspector-general of Police, to the whole of India is in the line of law-enforcement Organization in the Netherlands. It was also a key recommendation in the which it is hugely important to the development and promotion of the existing village and the office of the police department to work for.

On the basis of an analysis of the police in various countries, the following should be done:

1. There is a need for a change in the various police Bands in the country, in order to bring more accountability and transparency in the way the police.
2. In the place of the civil servants, the independence of the staff, with a wide range of experience and expertise in law, government, the economy, social welfare, etc, in order to be appointed as a member of the decision-making bodies appointments, and handling of complaints against the police.
3. As has been pointed out in the Prakash Singh judgment²⁰, it must be independent of the Police Complaints Authority, for the purpose of handling complaints against the police, the men, and, by an independent safety committee, which deals with the appointment of a senior officer of the police department. The members of this conference will be selected through an open recruitment process, the committee may consist of members are as provided in this paragraph, the members of the national security Committee. It should be at least 1/3rd of the members of the national security committee and the Police Complaints Authority, to be pulled out of the judicial/legal academics, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the supreme Court of justice.
4. The functions of the safety and security of the State, the Commission shall have the general supervision of the research of the functions, including the provision of facilities for the crime, the

investigation, however, it is not appropriate for the Commission to have the power to intervene in a case study.

5. For the safety and security of the state, the Commission, in accordance with the National Police Commission as the design, it is also an appellate authority to whom a complaint of illegal or irregular orders from his superiors to be done. A great way to de-aerating of any such claim, and, more importantly, for the record, it would be to build a sense of self-worth by the police, psychological, and that it is important to provide a free, and a lot of police officers.

6. The police Complaints Authority should be empowered to take on all sorts of complaints against the police, and in the publication of information on the web site, for the general public. It would be more of a liability to the police station.

7. There has to be a correct application of the results of the Police Complaints Authority. The results of the Authority of the latter, and the Police Complaints Authority which has been appointed as the only multi-disciplinary care and custody of the police, public officials, and, in the absence of the exercise of the Police Complaints Authority shall, in the performance of their duties, it would go to waste

In conclusion, it should be noted that, according to the police, in India, it has to imbibe the true spirit of community involvement, and being a role model, the focus is on managing the realization of the work of the police and the administration of the police department needs to be more transparent and participatory. It should be borne in mind that in a modern democracy, and the police have a key role to play in maintaining the structure of the society as a whole, and in order to ensure the safety and security of the country.

¹ M. B. Chande, "The Police in India" Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi,

¹ Ibid. at p. 63.

¹ Id. at p. 69.

That is why it is very important to change the negative perception of the police force, which is deeply rooted in the ordinary course of psychology as an instrument of torture, and, through the power of practice, and the creation of a sense of the courtesy to be in the public opinion, it is for the police to be their friend and guide, and a representative of the people on the street, in the fight against crime, and that is going to be held accountable to the public for their actions and crimes. Just as important is a sense of comfort to the head of the police department, and the men who are to be free from arbitrary interference by the public authorities in the performance of their official duties, in order to ensure their allegiance to the cause of the common people, and for the maintenance of the scepter an unchanging scepter of righteousness, which are entrusted to them by the law in a fair and equitable way that is acceptable to the common man.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The formulation of the conclusions and recommendations of the study. This is going to be preceded by an analysis and interpretation of data, and what that means for the study of the group's material, in order to determine the significance and the sign of the conclusions that are drawn from it. In this chapter, the analysis and interpretation of data, in order to come up with conclusions, and how to ideas. For the organization, analysis, and interpretation of data, as well as the development of conclusions and recommendations, has been a necessary step in order to create a meaningful picture of the raw data collected. The analysis and interpretation of the data in the target material, and subjective responses, and wish to limit the use of the information, and the inherent meanings in relation to the matter. The analysis of the data in the study of the group's material, in order to determine the intrinsic state of facts or values. It's going to be the one to break out of the existing complex of elements in the parts and putting the parts together in a new order for the purposes of interpretation. The Researcher is of the view that a purely theoretical study of the role of police in

the administration of criminal justice system cannot be studied completely unless an empirical study is performed to identify the grass root problems. Thus empirical study was conducted in Chandigarh to ascertain effectiveness of the role of police. The empirical study data was collected from various strata of the society who were involved in any way with the role of police with questionnaire as a tool of data collection.

For this purpose the universe of empirical study different classes of persons were given questionnaire so that views of fairly representative data related to the role of police in the Administration of Criminal justice System are collected for analysis and interpretation for the purpose of arriving at conclusions and submission of suggestions. Researcher has framed one common questionnaire for all categories of respondents who were in any way connected with the study. Where the respondents were illiterate or not well versed with English language the researcher has filled it by asking them questions orally. After the data was collected, it was arranged in a spread sheet and was analysed using MS Excel. Tables were prepared and percentage was calculated so as to make data easy to understand and compare. Further to present it in more effective form graphic presentation is done. Filled questionnaire were collected and the data was processed. Total 40 questions were posed to respondents related to the role of police. Since the objective of the study was to conduct an in depth study of the role of police in the administration of criminal justice system in Chandigarh so a sample of 500 respondents was taken in the Uttar Pradesh.

Administration of justice in India is regulated by three statutes namely The Indian Penal Code 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act 1972. It is found that police often act in contradiction to the standards mentioned in various criminal laws. The Indian Penal Code defines offences and prescribes punishment. The Indian Penal Code is concerned with ‘what’ has been done and not why it has been done as a result of which the police only bothers to ascertain the “what” of an offence which places the entire responsibility of the commission of crime on the accused. As an investigating agency the police therefore have the sole responsibility of finding the culpability of the accused. In order to do so the police design and devise such strategies that an accused is fixed in every crime by hook or by crook. For example the Indian Penal Code divides the offences into Cognizable and Non Cognizable offences, often it has been seen that the police it is only the police who decide about how to classify a particular offence that

is the police can make a cognizable offence into a non cognizable offence and vice versa¹⁰⁴⁹. In such a system where the police are endowed with vast discretion there happen many situations which are in contradiction of the law as the interpretation of various provisions of the Indian Penal Code depend upon how the police officer acting in a given situation views it.

The Code of Criminal procedure guides the police procedure but the police more often than not act contrary to the provisions of the code. The police as it has been seen from the analysis of the responses often resort to practices such as non registration of F.I.Rs, arriving late at the scene of crime, carrying out illegal arrests, tutoring or forcing witnesses, obtaining forceful confessions by torturing suspects and so on. The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for a mechanism for the treatment of offences and offenders. The provisions mentioned in the code are obligatory and not merely directory. The code casts a duty on the police not to use abusive language, not to register fake F.I.Rs, resort to illegal detention, not to torture or coerce suspects etc. But the police has been employing such undesirable and reprehensible practices every time, everywhere and to everyone regardless of the fact whether they are involved in the commission of offence or not.

The Indian Evidence Act which is applicable to both the civil as well as criminal cases is meant to assist the courts of law in the ascertainment of facts submitted for their decision. The police is well aware of the manner in which the courts appreciate the evidence in case of criminal cases and hence manage and manipulate the evidence accordingly. The main reason for doing so is to ensure that the culpability is established and the accused is convicted and the case is not thrown out of the court. The basic example is the tutoring of the witnesses by the police and even more the police often present stock witnesses before the courts and maltreating and harassing the honest victims.

The findings of the study on the basis of responses obtained on the questionnaire are mentioned as under.

1. It was found that most of the respondents normally do not find adequate police presence in their area. Majority of the respondents find the police to be present only during the peak hours and not throughout the day. The study finds that the police is normally present when it suits their official requirement and in the evening the police is present only when it has to set up Nakas and traffic management. Police is normally not present during the night time.

2. It was found in the study that there appear to be multiple reasons for the non presence of police. The primary reason is the deployment of police personnel for VIP duties as Chandigarh being the capital of both Punjab and Haryana where a large number of VIPs are residing. It was also found that the other reasons are lack of manpower, reactive nature of police and police is also overburdened with other tasks such as riot control and political protests. Lackadaisical attitude of the police is also a reason for the non presence of the police.

3. It was found in the study that majority of the respondents felt the police should conduct contact programs and meetings with the people for obtaining feedback. It was found in the study that some of the respondents feel that there is dearth of conducting contact meetings with the people. As the enforcers of law and custodians of public safety, it is imperative that the police conduct contact meetings with the people from various sections of the society for the purpose of obtaining feedback of different strata of the society more frequently. Such programs may be especially conducted for Senior Citizens, Academia, Lawyers, Doctors and Students.

4. It was found in the study that a majority of the respondents felt that such meetings should be conducted at least once a month. Although it was also found that some of the respondents felt that since policemen are public servants therefore they should conduct such meetings when it suits people. Some of the respondents however also felt that such meetings should be held at a mutually agreeable time.

5. Regarding witnessing of any strike, protest, demonstration or disturbance, it was found from the study that majority of the respondents had witnessed such incidents and had replied in affirmative as Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana besides being the seat of Vidhan Sabhas of both the States and the seat of Secretariat, residence of the Chief Ministers and Ministers of both the States, seat of most of the important government offices of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh itself.

6. It was found in the study that a majority of the respondents felt that the police should wait patiently as there had been instances where the police had handled these protests badly as the police had caused hurt and damage not only to the person of protesters but also to the properties of the not only the protesters but also the passer byes. But some of the respondents also felt that police should try to quell it when there is actual damage.

7. It was found in the study that the police starts using strong force straight away causing injuries to people and loss to the property. It was also found in the study that some of the respondents were of the opinion that police took resort to other means such as using mild force at first and subsequently using other means such as water cannons, tear gas, rubber bullets and pellet guns.

8. It was found in the study that while exercising the power to extern criminals from the area under its jurisdiction police externs even those who are not criminals and acts only on suspicion.

9. It was found in the study that most of the respondents felt that most of the time while carrying out arrests police relies heavily on its own judgment rather than relying on suspicion or other credible information.

10. It came out in the study that the police misappropriates the power to carry out preventive arrests and at most of the times uses this power to further its own designs. Although some of the respondents also felt that it might happen sometimes but not always

11. It was found in the study that most of the respondents feel that the police carries out illegal arrests. Most of the respondents opined that the police simply detains the suspects and shows their arrest whenever it suits them.

12. Regarding the behaviour of police it was found in the study that the normal behaviour of the police towards the public is rude and unsympathetic besides it also is suspicious. The findings of the study indicate that the major reason for it is that the police are not supposed to be polite as this would lessen their fear, besides other reason being that they are not given proper training in interpersonal skills and in dealing with people and the colonial mindset of the police.

13. Regarding the registration of F.I.Rs majority of the respondents replied that the police doesn't always register F.I.Rs. And regarding the reason for non registration of FIRs, the most important reason cited was that it shows increase in crime statistics in their jurisdiction and reflects their failure to curb crime and therefore it shows failure of police. Other reasons were pressure from above and combination of other factors such as seeking of bribes and pressure from above such as senior officers and politicians and sometimes the parties themselves reach compromise.

14. The study also reveals that people do not report the offences to the police because of the fear of getting involved with the police and moreover the police won't take any action. Some of the

respondents also feel that there is a nexus between the police and criminals as a result of which the police doesn't register FIRs or otherwise police takes bribes to register FIRs and that too in a weak and diluted version and ultimately it would lead to the acquittal of the criminals as the investigation will be full of loopholes and would be conducted in a shoddy manner. Moreover the respondents also cited occurrence of petty offences, lack of time and money as other reasons for not reporting the offences to the police.

15. With regard to the opinion when does the police register FIR after an offence is reported; majority of the respondents found that it depends upon the discretion of the officer. However a considerable number of respondents were of the view that the police registers FIR after verifying the facts. But some of the respondents held other view that the police registers FIR only when some sort of pressure is built upon the police whether it be through media, senior police officers, politicians or the people themselves.

16. With regard to the opinion what does the police do before recording FIR. Most of the respondents were of the view that the police deliberately keeps on questioning the informant so that the status of complaint lingers on just like that and the complainant himself gives up out of frustration. However some of the respondents were of other view that in order to avoid registering FIRs the police raises jurisdictional issues also so as to avoid registering FIR.

17. With regard to the opinion that how does the police record the FIR; majority of the respondents were of the view that the police records the FIR as it deems fit. A large number of respondents also felt that the police registers FIR on the basis instructions given to them by their senior officers and politicians; and ignoring the evidence found at the scene of crime and as well as the version narrated by eye witness and the victim.

18. With regard to the opinion about the possible reasons for the police to manipulate FIR majority of the respondents felt that the police leaves loopholes so that the police can later bargain with accused.

19. With regard to the opinion when does the police reach the scene of crime, majority of the respondents were of the view that the police reaches late at the scene of crime.

20. In the study it was found that majority of the respondents felt that the police inspects the scene of crime.

21. It was found in the study that majority of the people were of the view that only specially trained personnel should proceed to the scene of crime to collect the evidence however a considerable number of respondents were of the view that anyone available should proceed to the scene of crime to guard it.

22. It was found in the study that majority of the respondents were of the view that the police rarely locates suspects although considerable number of respondents were also having the view that it could not be decisively ascertained as it is a closely guarded secret.

23. With regard to the question that how does the police locate the suspect majority of the respondents were of the view that police simply acts on suspicion rather than acting on the basis of credible information or on the basis of FIR.

24. At the time of carrying out arrest, with regard to the use of excessive force by the police majority of the respondents were of the view that the police uses excessive force at the time of arrest, however a considerable number of respondents were couldn't comment as they had never been a witness to any arrest. Only a small number of respondents held the view that the police only sometimes uses excessive force at the time of arrest.

25. Regarding the reasons for the police using excessive force considerable number of respondents were of the view that the police uses excessive force so that the other suspects may not flee and almost an equal number of respondents were of the view that the police uses excessive force in order to create an example in front of people; while almost an equal of respondents were having the view that the police uses excessive force in order to shock and awe the suspect and in order to satisfy their ego.

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