



## POLICE PUBLIC RELATION IN OUR SOCIETY

Dr.Ajit Singh

Head of The Department in Political  
Science Motherhood University,Roorkee  
Haridwar

Mukesh Masih

Research Scholar, Department of  
Political Science, Motherhood  
University, Roorkee

Abstract - It was every important to have the police during the time of Ancient period, Mughal period, British period and police system in post independence to maintain of public order as sole responsibility of the state and give them the exclusion power to make laws in respect of the aforesaid matter .So that people of the country feel comfortable and maintain the law and order.

### INTRODUCTION

In all societies, one of the basic responsibilities of government is ensuring the safety of life and property of its people. It is by crafting and maintaining an efficient police force that the government provides a feeling of security enjoyed by the people. Security alone is not enough; in a democratic society, people also want to enjoy their individual freedom and rights without unwanted and illegitimate interference by a coercive and insensitive police force. India has been a primitive society with tradition of associating people in governance during the ancient times. Establishment of a police organization with preventive, investigative and prosecuting duties can be traced back to “Kautilya; Being peaceful by nature, policing was not a major issue in the Indian society. The administrative and other needs of the society were met through various forms such as “Panchayats”. The spate of violent crimes like robberies during the British rule created the need of formal police force in India. Initially the police was carried out at elementary level and later it was carried out in more developed form.

The police touch the very life of people. The main role of the police is to prevent and investigate crimes against person or property and maintain public order in the society. Police and society themselves, have a vital bearing on their expectations and hence it affect the relationship of both. The development in policing at national level can provide us with important lessons for improvement in police-public relations. The political factor also played a vital role in the development of police-public relationship. Because the police is the most powerful arm of a state, so the system of a state has a profound impact on police-public relationship. The area of police-public relations has been of major concern in the country for over few years, because improved police-public relations will not only lead to greater levels of personal security, but also have a significant role to play in the resolution of public conflicts and the development of more harmonious relations between various groups of public in the society. By preventing criminal activity and apprehending offenders, the police

play a significant role in providing safety and dignity to the people. The police also impact the social economic and political situation and thereby contribution to the developments and integrity of the nation

### **Meaning and Definitions of Police**

Police force is a governmental organization charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the society. The Oxford dictionary defines police as an official organization whose job is to make people obey the law and to prevent and solve crime. The word police comes from the French word, and less directly from the Greek word 'polis' through the Latin word 'politia' which refer to governments or administration. The word police was invented in France in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The police may also be known as constable derived from the Latin term 'stabuli', which means 'master of the horse' a title given to the master of the horse of the East Roman emperors. The title was inherited by the French and it denoted military rank. So, in France the rank of its military implications and was generally used to designate certain officers who were appointed by the King as commanders of his castle. Later on, the Normans gave the name to local officers whose duty was not only to detect and apprehend lawbreakers and bad characters, but also to enroll men in the militia. These men were an early manifestation of police officers. Initially it meant a system of governance or administration but now it indicates an organized body of civil officers engaged in the preservation of law and order, detection of crime and enforcement of laws.

According to the Encyclopedia International, police are agents charged with enforcing the law and maintaining order. The Laxicon universal encyclopedia states that 'police' order, providing protection and breaches of law. Police duties include crime detection, apprehension and arrest of criminals, patrolling, riots control and traffic regulation.

Thus, in general, police may be defined a uniformed agency of the government regulation, patrolling, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and catching people who have committed a crime etc in the society.

### **Historical Background**

Every system starts due to previous circumstances and changes according to the time and environment. The socio-economic and political circumstances particularly affect the system of society or country. The police system in India is not originated at once. It is the result of the socio-economic and political circumstances in India. In the prehistoric age, man lived in the jungles. He lived by eating salads and raw meat of animals. At that time, he led a natural life and lived in the lap of nature. He searched the fire and wheel. He learned how to cultivate the land and then he started to lead a family life. He started to settle in a hut or house and did not waste time by wandering here and there. Now his family was large and he started to think about his family and after some time he started to live in group in slums. He lived an austere life with honesty but due to increase in population, he lived in small groups and his life became complex. The vices like dishonesty, selfishness and greed started to be prevalent in the community. The good qualities were replaced by the bad qualities. The rule of

Might is Right was followed by the people of the community. The mighty people started to snatch the food from the weaker people and showed their cruelty on them. This cruelty became very dangerous because the poor or weaker people were murdered by the mighty people for food and other precious goods. The senior and learned people collectively made a 'code of conduct' later it was called 'Dharma', for the maintaining order in community and also to prevent the society or community from the cruel people.

Those, who violated 'Dharma' were supposed to be punished by the supernatural power "God" and the followers to be awarded with peaceful life and reach heaven after death. These emotions helped to establish a place of peace and sympathy. But there was no punishment to who violate these rules. Due to this reason, the code of conduct failed but there was still the impact of God and supernatural power in the society. But some people did not believe in this system and they continuously violated this code of conduct and the illegal deeds were still prevalent in the community. It become necessary to think about this situation and people started to think to establish a committee that could implement the rule of code of conduct and establish peace and prosperity in the society. Subsequently, the state was originated. The rules of this state was called king that could do the work for the welfare of the people of the state and establish peace in the society. For this reason, the king made army and recruited the soldiers so that the internal and external security could e established in the state.

### **Ancient Period**

There were the establishments of such committees in the ancient age also. The references of such kinds of committees are found in the books and epics of that time. There are adequate reference to certain crimes and their punishments even in the 'Vedas' like 'Regveds' and 'Atharveda' where there is mention of certain crimes and punishments. In the ancient age the kings kept such soldiers and spy in the emissary department, who gave them information about all kind of events and crime that occurred in their state. Through the department the kings kept themselves aware about the prevalent crime that occurred in their state and punish the criminal so that peace could be established in the society. The arts and crime are available in the 'ManuSmriti'. In the Ramayana of 'Valmiki', it is found that there were squads of police to captivate 'Hanumana' in Lanka of 'Ravana' doing patrolling. Then in the same work there is a mention of mob control duties and traffic control when the whole population of 'Ayodhya' turned up en-mass to great return of Lord Rama from exile. The Arthashastra' written by 'Kautilya' also describes the police system in broader manners. According to this epic, we come to know about the investigation system policy, punishment policy and crime prevention policy. He also mentioned the role of women spies, the people with good family background, the loyalists, the people who are at their best in disguise, and people with the knowledge of a multitude language and art. The king retains classified information pertaining to the movement of ministers, priests and commanders so as to assess any possible 'coup'. It is also said in "Arthashastra' that the police system was divided into two parts-regular police

and spy police. At that time, their duties included the examination of accidental death, the post-mortem and investigation of dead body.

Poets and ancient literary geniuses specialized in the languages of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit have traced and elaborated the ancient system of the police administration of ancient India. There is a good discussion about police administration in “ManuSmriti”. It is also mentioned in ‘ManuSmriti’ how the king took the help of police and spies to arrest the criminals. The modern police station or police choki are organized from the ancient stations. According to Manu, a police station should be established for two, three or five villages, or for several group of villages. In ‘ManuSmriti’,<sup>10</sup> it is also mentioned that criminals are usually found in committee halls, hotels, pubs and gambling houses. To catch these criminals the King should send his soldiers for patrolling in these places. However, in ancient India no separate department for the police existed, the police remained as a part of other administration agency.

### **Mughal Period**

In the medieval age, almost all the areas were ruled by the muslim rulers and they were known as ‘Badshah’ or ‘Sultan of their provinces. The medieval period in India was by and large ruled by the muslim rulers, in the Mughal period, the mention of the officers like subedar, faujdar, thanedar did find place indicating in abundance that there was existence of strong police system at that time’ During the Mughal period, the empire was divided into Subas (provinces) under the charge of Subedars (Governors) who had a number of Fauzdars under him to administer their sub-divisions. The sub-divisions was divided into Thanas (Police Station) under the charge of Thanedars (Station House Officer). In the cities and large towns the Kotwas had the responsibility of maintain law and order could not, however, bear the stresses and strains of political instability which followed in the wake of disintegration of the central authority of Mughal Empire. Kotwal was a key official of police department, the main duty of Kotwal and his attendants include the patrolling at night, vigilance of the important places and to keep the record of the visitors and other regular duties. The Kotwal was assigned to report and regulate the law and order administration. The Kotwal used to maintain a register of all the inhabitants of his area and monitor their movement. ‘Ain-e-Akbari’ written by Abal Fazal describes the police systems and its functions of that time. The Kotwas was the chief of the police, who had a number of employees under him; his acts and duties were that of a chief of police, magistrate and municipal officer. The main duties of the police were to supervise the streets and community, to appoint the police employees on the platform of the community to vigilance the pick pockets and criminals, to supervise and take care of the jails and implements orders of the King. During Akabar’s period the head of the provincial government was called a ‘Subedar’ or Nazim’, who had a number of Fauzdars under him to administer the sub-divisions. The main duties of Fauzdar was guard of highways and note the dacoit gangs, to suppress disorders and rebellions, realization of revenue dues from the defaulting villages and exercise show of force to those who opposed. Thus, during the Mughal Rule the police system was divided into rural and

urban system. At the village level, the responsibilities of the police system were on Fauzdar, the judiciary and police system was kept under 'MukhyaSadar' and 'MukhyaKazi' and both the posts were given to one person. On the other hand the urban police system was given to the 'Kotwal', who was given the power to solve the small criminal cases.

### **British Period**

East India Company came into India in 16<sup>th</sup> century with commercial purpose. The British took over the reins of administration from Mughals, the law and order situation in the empire was at very low ebb. The company rulers evolved a concrete policy of gradual but piecemeal reforms in the organization and working of police machinery in India. They retained the village system but relieved the Zamindars of their liability for police duties. The company administration appointed magistrates and Darogas and put the latter under the administrative control of the former. The cities continued with system of Kotwal, who had a number of Darogas to assist him. In some sub-divisions the medieval institution of Fauzdar was not only retained but systematically strengthened. Warren Hastings did deep study of the then criminal judiciary system in which the police was also included and he improved according to the needs. For the first time Lord Cornwallis introduced a uniform pattern by organizing a separate police post under the district magistrate of Bengal and abolished the Zamindar and Thanedar system when the system was analyzed by those police improvement committee, the suggestion was given that the more rights should be given to police system. In addition, for revenue duties, the police administration was given to police system. In addition, for revenue duties, the police administration was given that the more rights should be given to police system. In addition, for revenue duties, the police administration was given to district collector. In 1808, the superintendents of police were appointed in Calcutta, Dhaka and Murshidabad and through them the police administration was controlled skillfully, in Madras in 1816, the police superintendents were freed from the control of judges and kept under the control of the collectors. And other states implemented the system immediately as the Madras presidency regulation act in 1816 was passed, the improvisation of police system was started when it considered the first police manual that was made to guide the police administration which influence the reforms of police administration in Sindh

In 1829, the office of the Superintendent of Police was abolished and this was replaced by office of the Divisional Commissioner Revenue and Circuit. All the powers of the Superintendent of Police were transferred to the Divisional Commissioner and executive charge was still left with the Collectors who got hold of the functions of the district Magistrate. The District Magistrate became the head of the police. The abolition of the office of Superintendent of Police from the hierarchy put negative impact on police administration. The Darogas got ample opportunities to misuse their powers in absence of effective supervision. Hence, in 1837 the Bengal Government reintroduced the office of Superintendent of Police in the hierarchy of police administration to look after the police functions. In 1843, Sir Charles Napier took control of Sindh Province. According to his Model, police Irish Constabulary



model of police force for his Province. According to this Model, police force was kept under the collector. It was given to such authorities who could maintain and control the police. Napier made a separate police organization. The work of direction in the Sindh was given to Director General of Police and in the district it was given to superintendent of police.

The Model of police was based on two basic principles; first, the police must be completely separated from the military and second they must act as independent body, to assist Collectors in fulfilling their duties for law and order, but under their own offices. In Napier's system, Inspector General of Police was responsible for the administration of the police and also for law and order in whole Province. Superintendents of Police were appointed in each district to look after the police force. The model for police administration given by Napier soon spread to all the other parts of the country under the control of the East India Company. The main principles of the model were not even changed by the Police Commission of 1860, which designed the present police of India.

Due to the revolution of 1857, there emerged a disorder in India that made the organization of police very necessary. A commission was appointed for thorough study of police organization in 1860. It gave its recommendations after thorough discussion on the basis of these recommendations, a police Act was made in 1861 and these recommendations were included in it. The act was about the organization of police system and the prevention of crime and research was made necessary tool in it. This Act still exists in Indian police. There was rampant disorder in Indian society after the revolution of 1857. To get rid of this, it was necessary to build a well organized police system. For the purpose, the court of directors of East India company made liberal and developing plan of police organization for British Indian police in 24 September 1857 the government was worried about the expenditure of police especially of the military expenditure. So Indian government set up a commission for the examination of police administration and to give suggestions to enhance the working process, abilities, and efficiency of the police.

The role envisaged by British for the civil constabulary was to maintain internal tranquility, protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, to furnish guard for public property and public installations like jails, treasuries, etc, and to perform a variety of civil duty.

The Government of India appointed an all India Police Commission in 1860 to inquire exhaustively into the police needs of the country. The recommendations of the commission were incorporated in the Police Act 1861 which continues to govern the basic structure of the police organization in India till today.

1. Adoption of military police.
2. Retention of village police.
3. Constitution of single homogeneous police force of civil constabulary for the performance of all police duties.
4. A police system on provincial basis with an Inspector General as the head of the provincial police organization.

5. A district based police system headed by a superintendent police who was to function under the general direction and supervision of the District Magistrate.
6. A subordinate police force which was to consist of inspector's, head constables, sergeants and constables.

The police reforms of 1860 remained a matter of debates and controversy for the rest of the century. And the second commission, known as Fraser Commission, was set up by Lord Curzon in 1902 to exam the present set up of police organization, strength, recruitment, and pay-scale, etc. this commission also provided some basic structure modalities and more importantly the Indianization of the higher echelons. The basic recommendations of the commission were:

1. A criminal investigation department was to be established in each province with a Deputy Inspector General of Police as its administrative head to control and supervise the organization and working. The separate provincial organization was to collect, collate and distribute information pertaining to organized crimes and other serious offences against the state.
2. The province as a unit of administration was to e divided into several ranges and each such range was to be controlled and commanded by a DIG of police to be appointed for the purpose.
3. The office of the superintendent of police of the district was to be strengthened. A Deputy Superintendent of police was to be appointed to assist the superintendent of police. The new post was to be created in the police hierarchy, very much on the lines of an SDO in the civilian administration of the district.
4. A separate and independent police organization, to be known as railway police force, was also to be constituted on the basis of the existing jurisdiction of the provinces. A police official of the rank of IG (CID) was to head this organization.
5. The divisional commissioner was no more to interfere directly in the day-to-day affairs and working of the police administration. Yet general control and direction of the commissioner were to stay in term of supervision and advice with the district collector.
6. At the lower rungs of administrative hierarchy, there were going to be several police circles within a district. Each of these circles having an approximate area of 150 miles as operational jurisdiction was to be under Sub-Inspector. The cadre of SI was to be raised for the first time in India.
7. The pay and other remunerative benefits of the police officers right from the lowest constable to the highest IGP of the state were also to be raised quite substantially.
8. An armed police force was to be constituted at the headquarters of each district to serve as a reserve police force to handle emergent situations and other special kinds of police job of an adhoc nature.
9. The institution of the village headman was to continue. He was to perform the rural police duties through the deployment of village watchmen, who in turn were not to be the members of the regular police force of the state.

The recommendations of 1902 provided a meaningful challenge and reformation to fight with the existing corruption and criminalization of the society. It strengthened the district police and ignored the decentralization, and opportunities to the dynamic and meritorious Indians. The commission recommended the establishment of a public service commission based on competitive examination to deal with the issues of promotion and recruitment into police of the Indian and European people, absorption of personnel from the military and all other impediments in the country. In 1912, the Indian meritorious were recommended for the senior level in the police. But in year 1919, the quota of 33% in IPS was fixed for the India subsequently in 1924, on the recommendation of Lee commission it was increased up to 50%.

### **Police System in Post Independence**

British rule ended in 1947 and India became independent on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 but this independence did not bring any distinguishing change to police administration. The administrative and political contexts of the police defined by India's republican constitution enacted on 26 January, 1950. Redefining federalism is a 'strong centre' framework; the constitution of India located the responsibility of maintaining 'law and order' and internal security with the states. Thus Article 246(3) and complementing List II (commonly known as the State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the constitution of India make the maintenance of 'public order' as sole responsibility of the state and give them the exclusion power to make laws in respect of the aforesaid matters. The centre government has taken many initiatives for the reforms in the police by constituting expert commissions and working groups. The commissions and committees made for reforms provided various recommendations for aforesaid matters but there have been no sustained implementation of the recommendation. The commissions and committees constituted by the Union Government for the reforms in the police were:

The Santhanam Committee on corruption was appointed in 1964. Thereafter, on the recommendations of the committee the Central Vigilance Commission was also established by the government. The Administrative Reforms Commission was established in 1966 set up Working Group on police reforms which argued strongly for abolishing the control of District Magistrates wielded over the district police. Gore committee 1971 examined the state police training programs in the country and made various recommendations to improve its quality. Shah Commission was appointed by the government in 1977 to look into excesses committed on citizens by the police and other administrative function arises during the emergency (1975-77). The establishment of the National Police Commission was fall out of the Shah Commission report.

The National Police Commission was appointed by the government of India in 1977 with wide terms of reference covering the police organization, its role, functions, accountability, relations with the public, political interference in its work, misuse of powers, evaluation of its performance etc. this was the first commission to exclusively review the Indian Police system and it produced eight reports. The eight reports of the



commission suggested all together 291 recommendations. Most of the recommendations have not been implemented. It was headed by MR. Dharm Vir, a former Governor. National Police Commission wrote the following eight reports in four years.

The first report addresses the constabulary and administrative issues such as pay structure, housing, redressal of grievances, career planning for constabulary etc.

The second report deals with duties, powers and responsibilities of the police. Other recommendations were on criminal justice commission; political interference in police work.

The third report focused on weaker sections and corruption; its other important recommendations included officers' postings; guidelines for arrest; guidelines for the use of handcuffs; petty cash etc.

The fourth report concentrated on the issues of investigation, trial and prosecution, industrial issues, social legislation and prohibition. The suggestions dealt with registration of the first information report, recording of statements of witnesses, arrest, remand, confession etc.

The fifth report focused on the method of recruitment, code of conduct, behavior and women police officers. Other areas include control of the district magistrate; police conduct; victims of crimes; transparency etc.

The sixth report took up the issue of the IPS, police and students, communal riots and urban policing.

The seventh report focused on the organization and structure of the police, state armed police battalions and district armed reserves, delegation of financial powers to police officers, traffic regulation, disciplinary control etc.

The eight report concentrated on the police accountability, future of policing and appended a draft police act for replacing the century old law of British days etc.

National Human Rights Commission 1993 was established under the Protection of Human Right sac to attend to citizens' complaints about alleged violation of rights and provide relief in genuine cases. A former Director General of Police, Parkas Singh, filed public interest litigation in the Supreme Court against the Union of India and others in 1996 asking or initiatives to be taken on the National Police Commission recommendations introduce reform measures across India. In the course of ten-years-long proceedings, the Supreme Court ordered the state governments to implement several reforms in the police force. On 22 September 2006, the Supreme Court delivered its judgment in the Parkas Singh case, directing the central and state government to comply with set of seven directives to kick-start police reforms, Ribera Committee was established in 1998 under the chairmanship of J F Ribera, IPS, (retired) on the order of the Supreme Court and the committee produced two reports. The committee proposed five major recommendations related to state security, selection of DGP and complaints against the police etc. the committee argued for the replacement of Indian Police Act 1861 with new police Act. The central government put together another committee and established Padmanabhaiah Committee in January 2000 to look at police reforms this committee inspected the recruitment process of the

police force, training, duties, responsibilities, police officers' behavior etc. this committee suggested 99 recommendations. The Union Government established the Police Act Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Shree soli Sorabjee in 2005. The committee submitted a Model Police act to the government in October 2006. The committee's terms of reference were to draft a new police act in light of the changing role and responsibilities of the police.

#### Conclusion

It is very important that police and public to work best relation with each other so that everything goes fine. Public policing may have some modern long term positive influence on the citizen's satisfaction with police, It is duties of the every person to see that ,Speaking about police in the public in talking to media on the matter of a police nature other than in the our course of official duties should be positive, we should promoting the police with best regard by honoring them so they do their duty faithful and protect us from many problem, it is the duty of every cities also to support the police.

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