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Reforming the Prosecution Service in the Subordinate Courts of Bangladesh

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ইসলামী আইনে রোমান আইনের প্রভাব : একটি তুলনামূলক পর্যালোচনা



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Shaping the Modern Police in Indian Sub-Continent with Special Reference to the Police Commission of 1902-1903

Md. Abul Kalam Azad*

Abstract: *At present in the statehood Police is inevitable and most important part of criminal justice system. Police always have to fight as front-runner and first fighting force in protecting and promoting the citizen's rights, property and security. The history of police is as old as the human civilization itself but difficult to trace out its genesis as the history of police is almost blind. In researching and preparing this study it proves that in the evolution police took a prolonged uneven process. But it is clear that evolution process neither is crystallized in a day within a single incident nor under single regime. Police is not built in a day spasmodically to show conjure kaleidoscopic shape. In ancient indigenous values, medieval administrative experiences and the colonial reformations consolidated the shape and explicit organizational structure of modern police organization. In course of police history it is perceived that police is the organization to be continuous incorporated new ideas through reformation. This paper seeks the semiotic factors in the 'Police Commission-1902/3' that shaped the modern police in Sub-Continent.*

Keywords: Modern Police, Police Commission, Police Organization, Organizational Structure

1. Introduction

At present Police Department is important essence of criminal justice system and mass people is most concern about police than any other department of the government. Because police and policing is most visible functions in the society as representative organ of the government. Government's image depends on police's good-will and uprightness on people's demand. Police's image acquiesces government's image. Police is the image maker of the government.¹ But before the creation of London Police through 'The London Metropolitan Police Act-1829'² police was not a subject to be studied as academic discipline. This study is to describe how police came in shape and

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¹ Giri Raj Shah, *Image Maker*, Abinava Publication, Delhi, India, 1993.

² David G Barrie, *Police in the Age of Improvement; police Development and the Civic Tradition in Scotland, 1775-1865*, Routledge London, 2012, p.6

organizational structure through the 'Police Commission-1902/3' from the amorphous stage. Dr. Patrick Colquhoun the designer of 'The London Metropolitan Police Act-1829' proposed that the policing should be considered as an academic discipline 'police science'.³ This paper is an epigraph to trace back the semiotic factors that shaped the modern police of the present day's modern policing structure in Indian Sub-Continent. The objective of the study is to compass the administrative factors that accumulated the shape and organizational structure of police administration during British colonial regime. The administrative decision of the British colonial government took initiation to transliterate the indigenous policing system into non-military policing system in the form of military disciplinary administrative hierarchy. 'The Police Commission-1860' was the first police commission in the Indian Sub-Continent under British colonial regime to portray the policing issues, functions and facts. This commission articulated the elementary concepts of policing through encompassing multiple issues' definitions, ranks, designation, jurisdiction, and responsibilities. Before it the policing concepts were vague, undefined, nebulous, imprecise, and the police organizationally was formless, shapeless and unstructured. India is a huge outstretched with heterogeneous, polyglot, multi-religious and versatile land where never unitary central administrative authority before triumphant Muslim's general invasion was. Policing was different from one place to another place by name and responsibility. People were instinctively accustomed over the centuries to obey the vice gerency of the local government made of their own.⁴ It is believed that British regime is the age of attainment of unity, solidarity and accumulation of policing shape and organizational structure. It is said that police is the creation of British government but truth to tell more precisely and explicitly modern police in Indian Sub-Continent derived through the report of 'Police Commission of 1902-3'. This study is intending to describe the outlines of the 'Police Commission-1902-3' how the factors laid in the commission that enable to portray the skeleton of police organization under the British regime's leadership in Indian Sub-Continent. The 'Police Commission-1902-3' phase is the step by which police came into real structural form from aerial

³ Captain W L Melville Lee, *A History of Police in England*, Methuen and Co. London, 1901, p.2

⁴ J C Curry, *The Indian Police*, Faber & Faber, London, 1932, p.13

and gaseous form and the time was from 1861 to 1902-3. The past experiences of different regime's administrations, reformations and steps redound the 'Police Commisision-1902-3' that expedite police's perpetuate formation and structure. The 'Police Commisision-1902-3' played a unique contribution in the formation of Indian police organization.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

Policing in India is not an output of a single incident under neither a particular regime nor a form of spasmodically derived hotspots' incident. Prolonged time, many regimes' administrative experiences, lot of reformation, experiment and initiations accumulated the policing organizational structure. Numerous outrageous incidents and theoretical imperfect reformation are alienated with the advancement of policing. Government is always intends to exercise power with coercion to suppress the opposition's outrage but should be reduced to consistent lowest limit for the safety.⁵ According to some occidentalist scholars Indian police is the creation of British colonial regime and India is the land of happy hunting place for the plunderers.⁶ Repeatedly many foreign military prevalent general invaded in India and conjured their triumphal exultation over this land. From the immemorial age the aryaans, Hoon, Mongoloid, Kushan or Greek Alexander, Muslims and at last the British invasion vitiated the secrete land of India. In ancient India there was also the existence of states like small republic Avanti, Gandhara, Kausal, Magadha, Panchal as well as other parts of the world similar to Greece and Rome.⁷ After the end of 'Matsyanyam'⁸ or 'State of Nature'⁹ state formation process was in embryonic stage of formation of policing. Gradually policing developed day by day and even now at present policing didn't reach at the desideratum level explicitly though police took the convenient length to

⁵ *Supra* note 4, p.12

⁶ Edmund Charles Cox, *Police and Crime in India*, Nabu press, London, UK, 2013, P.31

⁷ D D Aggarwal, *CBI and Policing in Ancient India from Vedic Period to Modern Time*, Kaveri Books, Delhi, India, 2000, p.38

⁸ Slakter David, *On Matsyanyaya: The State of Nature in Indian Thought*, Journal of Asian Philosophy, Vol. 21, No. 1, Routledge, London, UK, 2011, P.24

⁹ R C Majumdar and A D Pusalker, *The Vedic Age: The History and Culture of The Indian People*, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1957. P.426

evolve.¹⁰ It is said, police is not derived of single theory, or speculative school, rather an emerging process over centuries of conflict and experiment of legal process of puritan zealots and meddlesome. Now the law abiding civilized welfare state is well policed, no doubt. But this attempt is an approach to line out the underlined principles which played the directing role to portray the skeleton of police organization.

In ancient time of history policing was based on social and religious traditions. These religion values based customary regulations were the basic principles of police administration in the ancient Indian society.¹¹ As this study is an effort to trace out the core ingredient and fundamental factors that shaped the Indian police in organizational structure the objectives of the study are:

- (1) to find out the core structural ingredients that shaped the police in organizational structure as well as
- (2) what was that step or reformation that provided the core structural ingredients to shape the police in perpetual organizational structure.

1.2 Methodology

Logical guesswork, intuitions, derived common senses are considerably important in the sociological research field and as sequel these help to produce the reliable evidences that may be used as sources of information new data. For the reliable sequel it is necessary to follow the systematic process of rules, principles and procedures of guideline for conduction of research. This study is conducted through the steps that were taken to reform and develop policing system in the past years. To explore the objectives this study is intend to trace out the historical documents, books, journals and articles relating with relevant issue.

This research and analysis illustrates the historical documents, literature, divine scriptures, medieval and ancient data. These historical documents, literature, divine scriptures, medieval and ancient data are mainly descriptive. So the methodology is descriptive as well as analytical. This study explains

¹⁰ *Supra note 4, p.2*

¹¹ John W Spellman, *Political Theory of Ancient India; A study of Kingship from the Earliest Times to Circa AD 300*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1964. p.4

documents as secondary data that are not numerical information. The method followed in this study is mixed. The analysis will illustrate the historical ancient, medieval Muslim regime and British colonial regime documents. The method of the study explores some historical documents, reports, existing laws, rules, instructions, policies and the then dynastic ruling regime's administrative steps. The methodology will be descriptive as well as analytical. This qualitative study is also exploratory in nature as well. These data are collected from the documents of the then shifting society. The driving factors, phenomena, experiences of the then society are observed in-depth insight.

2. Discussion

As it is said that the police eye is blind eye of the history¹²; so it is difficult to trace out the origin of police. It is believed that police is old as the human civilization but policing was in different forms in different time at different places. The creation of state and police (Military Police) is instantaneous because the state shows its entity by the policing. The creation of state synchronized with the creation of police.

The birth of policeman is to be traced out in the earliest time when men emerging from their savage animalhood using reasoning and thought realized for self-implement and benefit of family and corporate life. Policing trends in man that guided the society from the vicissitudes and sufferings over the ages both socially and individually as an integral part as police.

In ancient India policing was in indigenous form that was regulated with divine rulings, rituals, and social customs and values. In medieval age the Muslim rulers adopted new Islamic administrative policing system. *Kotwal, Faujdar, Sikdar, Daroga, Thanadar, Bark and azand Zamindari* policing system were in effect during medieval Muslim ruling age. At the beginning stage of East India Company's ruling medieval policing system was in effect but gradually the company introduced English system in administration. Now

¹² Charles Reith, 'The Blind Eye of History. A Study of the Origins of the present Police Era', *International and Comparative Law Quarterly Journal*, Volume 2 Issue 4, October 1953, pp. 660-663

at present in Indian Sub-Continent British-Irish Constabulary Policing system is in effect.

The term 'police' has far wider meaning in the context of criminal administration¹³. It is important to find out the distinctive meaning of police. The word 'police' derived from Greek word '*polis*' or 'Polish' that connotes the meaning of citadel or government centre of city-state. 'Police' as word was imported from France to Britain in eighteenth century with the meaning of controlling of towns and cities with regulations¹⁴. Adam Smith opined that 'police properly signified the policy of civil government, but now means the regulation of inferior parts of government, viz: cleanliness, security and cheapness or plenty'¹⁵. In course of time the word '*politia*' became French word 'Police' and the English was the first to use it as 'police' meaning 'civil administration'¹⁶. The way of application and implementation of police emerged to maintain public order to civil administration in Britain and France in 18th century¹⁷. In England the body who enforce the law to maintain public order was named 'police'. The first police in England was 'Marine Police', established in 1798 to protect the merchandise in the port of London besides river Thames¹⁸. The name of the office of London Marine Police was 'Wapping'¹⁹ and the Director of the then Marine Police was Patrick Colquhoun. Patrick Colquhoun was merchandiser's son. He established the United Kingdom's Chamber of Commerce for the first time in 1783, served as first Chairman, played the role to control the dockland crime for the interest of the merchandiser and also as magistrate²⁰. At the beginning of the last century the perception about the policing was 'the art of preventing of offences is unbeaten ground-has hardly had a scientific teacher. On laws and general legislation, on the theory of crimes and punishment, on prison discipline, on the execution of offenders and all the ulterior processing of delinquency, we

¹³ *Supra* note 3, p.3

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p.12

¹⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁶ John S Dempsey and Linda S Forst, *An Introduction to Policing*, Third Edition, P.4

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ *Ibid*

¹⁹ *Supra* note 4, p.189

²⁰ *Supra* note 3, pp.74-75.

have treatises without number; but on the institution of police we have not a single work, excepts perhaps the matter of fact publication of the late Dr. Colquhoun²¹. Police is 'the primary constitutional force for their protection of individuals in the enjoyment of their legal rights, designed to stand between the powerful and the weak, to prevent oppression, disaster and crime, and to represent the cause of law and order at all times and in all places'²².

Basically the way and process of Irish Constabulary Evolution is the base of modern Policing and the British-Irish constabulary Policing is the model of modern poling in the world. The modern policing base started to get perpetual shape and organizational organogram since Henry Fielding, the novelist, an active magistrate and Sir Thomas De Veil started policing in Covent Garden Building at Bow Street Runners Avenue in London city in 1748 with the consent of Westminster²³. Then 'Justice of Peace', 'Privy Council', 'King's Peace', 'General Peace Order Proclamation', 'King's Command', 'Assize Judge' and finally 'The London Metropolitan Police Act-1829' gave the permanent shape of modern police in the world²⁴. A lot of debate was in the British parliament House of Commons on the presentation the drafted bill 'London Metropolitan Police-1829' on behalf of ruling party on 15 April, 1829.²⁵ The Opposition showed the arguments in an aggressive way in the House of Commons. The opposition took the rally on the street carrying festoon, banner and placard showing the demonstration and their slogans were-

'Liberty of Death! Englishmen! Britons!! And the Honest men!!! The time has at length arrived. All London meets on Tuesday. Come Armed. We assure you from ocular demonstration that 6000 cutlasses have been removed from the Tower, for the use of Peel's Bloody Gang. Remember the cursed Speech from the Throne!! These damned Police are now to be armed. Englishmen, will you put up with this'²⁶?' Instead of strong opposition the bill passed showing

²¹ *Supra* note 4, p.7

²² *Supra* note 4, p.12

²³ J M Beattie, *The Bow Street Runners and the Policing of London, 1750-1840*, 2012, Oxford University Press, Oxford, P.15

²⁴ *Ibid*, P.6

²⁵ *Supra* note 4, p.230

²⁶ *Supra* note 4, p.251

following arguments containing the structure of military-like police organization was in effect since 29 September, 1829-²⁷

(1) Mutatis Mutandis' (Change these which need to be changed)²⁸.

(2) The dog barks but the caravan passes on²⁹.

So the police since then started its journey in full swing like in military pattern and Sir Charles James Napier, British General introduced this British-Irish constabulary system in the then Sind province in British India in 1843. He is known as 'Father of Indian Police'. The success of introduction of the British-Irish constabulary system in the then Sind province in British India, success in Bombay in 1853 and success in Madras in 1855 of remodeling of Napier's model inspired British colonial authority to form 'Police Commission-1860' to follow the 'London Metropolitan Police Act-1829' to establish military pattern constabulary policing that would be operated under unitary central command. The formation of 'Police Commission-1860' was the pioneer step to shape the policing organization and later on the sequel was the 'Police Commission 1902/3' that gave the police perpetual shape and organizational structure.

3. Police Commission 1902/3

Reformation through the 'Police Commission-1860' was not satisfactory. The most failure side was the cooperation between the regular police and village police.³⁰ A lot defects were visible in the then police. The colonial government suffered tremendously in prevention and detection of crime. The government was serious for the remedy but no tangible progress was in front of the government. The then Governor General Lord Curzon opined that 'There is no part of our administration which so urgently required an overhaul as the police'.³¹ Accordingly, Curzon appointed the commission's member in July, 1902, headed by A.H.L. Fraser. Fraser was at that time Chief

²⁷ *Supra* note 17, P.8

²⁸ *Supra* note 4, p.226

²⁹ *Ibid*, p.250.

³⁰ *Supra* note 2, p.66

³¹ J C Madan, *Indian Police, Its Development up to 1905: An Historical Analysis*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, First Published in 1980, P. 236

Commissioner of the then Central Province.³² The 'Police Commission-1902/3' was comprised at Shimla with following members-

1. A.H.L Fraser, president.
2. E. T Candy, Justice, Memeber
3. Rameshwra Singh, Member (Maharaja of Darbhanga), Members
4. S Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, Members.
5. J. A. L Montgomery, Members
6. W. M Colvin.Members
7. A. C Hankin, Members
8. H. A Stuart, Members Secretary.

3.1 Aims and Objectives of Police Commission 1902/3

After formation the 'Police Commission-1902/3' visited the then four police training center (1) Moradabad Police Center, (2) Bhagalpur Police Center, (3) Velor Police Center and (4) Philpore Police Center (Police Commission Report, Para-5 p.3) as well Assam, United Provinces, Central Province, Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Sind, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province to collect information local committees except Bengal Presidency were formed to provide information for the local police organizations (Police Commission Report, Para-3 p.2). The members inquired and asked the enable persons about the possible way to solve the existing problems in the police organization (Police Commission Report, Para-4 p.2). The Commission gave 50 public sittings to examine the wetness, received 683 person's opinion, 244 oral interview, 35 person's experts' opinion and, 279 persons were cross examined on policing issues.³³ After inquiries the matter the 'Police Commission-1902/3' set the objectives of the Commission. The objectives of the commission were the followings-

- 1.To improve the pay of the police as to place them above pressing temptation to wrong-doing

³² *Ibid*

³³ Police Commission Report, Para-6, p.3

2. Secure better material especially in higher ranks of the service
3. To strengthen and improve the supervising and controlling establishment

3.2 Main Features of Police Commission 1902/3

The Police Commission-1902/3 was an elaborated report on the then British Indian policing issues. Commission examined the policing issues in-depth to explore the malfunction, malpractice and problems in different places and organizations. Police at that time was not harmonious and was not operated under a unitary central command. After the recommendation of 'Police Commission-1860' the Colonial Government didn't enough for the betterment of policing reformation. The seniors were European and they only enjoyed power and position. The main operational authority of police was in the hand of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. As District Magistrate and District Officer DM was the Head of District Police. The Police Act V of 1861 vested this authority to DM but DM was overburdened with huge volume of works.³⁴ In this context the 2nd Police Commission-1902/3 was revamp administrative step for the police administration.³⁵ The British Government was intend to bring the all-India police under a unitary central command.³⁶ So the Commission examined the police and policing in-depth and opined on the following features-

- (1) **History and general perception regarding police in India:** At the beginning the Commission critically studied the indigenous Indian police history and tried to understand the organizational evolution of police, people and mass perception to the police. They perceived the causes of repeated failure of policing system in India.
- (2) **Village Police:** India is a land of village and village institutes³⁷ that has inevitable administrative importance where spatially and territorially grew up local policing system known as in English village police. In different

³⁴ Joginder Singh, *Inside Indian Police*, Gyan Publications, Delhi India, 2009, p. 54

³⁵ P D Sharma, *Indian Police*, Uppal Publications, Delhi, India, 1988, p.15

³⁶ *Supra* note 2, p. 99

³⁷ *Supra* note 32, P.140

place it is known in different indigenous name.³⁸ This village police is essential regarding Magistracy and policing though it defective in character.

(3) Regular Police, Organization, Training, Discipline and Compensation:

In the report of 'Police Commission-1902/3' stratified police organization was recommended where the hierarchy organogram helped to erect the skeleton of police organization and shape. The implementation of this recommendation perpetuated the regular police and ensured the organizational training and discipline. Their regular salary, ration, uniform and other allowances

(4) Creation of new posts, institutions with assigned duties: This police commission recommended for some new post with their particular duties. New Inspector General (IG) for provincial police chief. Deputy Inspector General (DIG) with full administrative responsibilities within a range comprising with some districts were recommended. New Training Institute and new organization were recommended to be created and so for this recommendation Sardar Police Academy³⁹ and Police Circle⁴⁰ were established.

(5) Establishment and Infrastructure: Police Commission-1902/3 drew the notice of the then British Government to bring the similarities in all Indian establishment and infrastructure. These establishment and infrastructure were police officers' residential quarter, police station, SP Office, Hospital, Head Quarters Buildings, Inspection Bungalow and other establishments.

3.3 Organizational Structures of Police Commission 1902/3

With the expansion of police administration and in course of time multiple type of ranks, designations and posts were created for the betterment of police administration. Before 'Police Commission-1902/3' the nomenclature of the name of designation of police's posts and ranks were confusing and difference from province to province. After consultation the 'Police Commission-1902/3'

³⁸ For details see Gram Police, 11 Chapter, (Village Police) of '*Bangladesh Policer Itibrittya*' by Abul Kalam Azad, Dhaka, Dibya Publication, 2022.

³⁹ Zakir Hossain, *Police Academy at Sardar: Its Growth and Advanced*, The District of Rajshahi: Its Past and Present, The Institute of Bangladesh Studies, Rajshahi University, Etd S A Akanda, 1984, p. 405

⁴⁰ J N Gupta, *Report on the Experimental Introduction of the Circle System into Selected Subdivisions of the Presidency of Bengal*, Calcutta Bengal Secretariate Press, 1914

recommended the following ranks in the police. Still now this stratified ranks and designations are in effect in the police organization in Indian Sub-Continent-⁴¹

- i. Constable,
- ii. Head Constable,
- iii. Sergeants (European officers only),
- iv. Sub-Inspector (investigating officer),
- v. Inspector,
- vi. Assistant Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent,
- vii. Superintendent,
- viii. Deputy Inspector-General,
- ix. Inspector-General.

In the recommendation of the police commission the jurisdiction were specified against the post.⁴² The jurisdictions against the posts were specified as bellow-⁴³

- i. Sub-Inspector - Police Station
- ii. Circle - Inspector of a Circle
- iii. Sub-Division - Assistant or Deputy Superintendent a sub-division
- iv. District – Superintendent of Police
- v. Range - Deputy Inspector General
- vi. Assistant of the Inspector General -Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General
- vii. Commissioner - The head of the police in the four cities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon
- viii. Inspector General of Police – Province

This distribution of same nomenclature and name of the post, ranks, designations and jurisdictions were so important that police took the permanent shape and perpetual organizational structure in the police administration.

⁴¹ *The Report of Police Commission-1902/3*, Chapter-IV, Para-90, p.63; *Supra note 32*, p.284

⁴² *Ibid*

⁴³ *Police Commission Report-1902-3*, Chapter. IV, Para.90, p.63

3.4 Some New Special Organization

Through the recommendation of this commission some special bodies of police organization came in to being. Those special bodies of police organization were Presidency and Rangoon Town Police, (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para. 94, p.65), City Force in Madras (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.95, p.65), Mounted Police (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.100, p.70), Armed Reserved Force (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.103, p.71), Rail Way Police (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.106, p.72), River Police (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.113, p.75), Municipal and Cantonment Police (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.14, p.75). Except these the assignment of duties of some organization were more explicit and clear and those organizations were Criminal Investigation Department and Rail Way police.

4. Findings of the Commission

After prolonged examination and inquiries, the 'Police Commission 1902/3' observed some defects in the then policing organization in British India. These defects were numerous in manpower, organization, law, training, salary, management and in the implementation of managerial policies. Before this Police Commission 1902/3 a lot of steps were taken to reform the police but never police reached at the desideratum level. The Police Commission 1902/3 traced the ill-cooperation between the regular police and village police, police works are undermined, responsibilities are entrusted with ill-educated and untrained police personnel, police personnel is recruited from the lower class of the society, supervision is defective, insufficient training, lack of sympathy to the subordinate and people and senesce of responsibility is weakened by interference (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. V, Para.14, p.75) which were the existing problem in the then police. These problems were very much complex but unavoidable. The investigating staffs of police department were dishonest and tyrannical need for real reformation (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. II, Para.23, p.14). Investigating staff always entailed some measures of worry and annoyance, interrupts easy life of the villagers and often troubles and expense. These problems strengthen the defective character of police and magistrates (Police Commission Report-1902/3,

Chapter. II, Para.32, p.22). The reasons of these problems were because essential and sufficient care was not taken by the authority, defective selection and recruitment process, and defects in the duty distribution process (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.52, p.37). Manpower in police department is almost ignorant and inefficient (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.57, p.41). Grievous defects in the supervision process, very few numbers of supervising senior officers which is insufficient and supervision is not spasmodic and ineffective (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.61, p.45). The defects that are found by the commission might be described in a nutshell-

- i. Defect in law
- ii. Defect in the way of application of law
- iii. Defects in supervision, training and recruitment
- iv. Insufficient manpower and sustenance
- v. Behavioral policing attitude to mass people

5. Recommendations of Police Commission 1902/3

The training of the police personnel demands careful attention (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.59, p.43). To remove the supervising defects the commission suggested appointing a group of experienced senior supervising officers who can detect and check themistake, misuse and abuse of the supervision of the midlevel supervising officers (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.61, p.45). A good number officer of moral character is needed to be recruited (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.61, p.45). An efficient Circle Inspector should be appointed for close supervision (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.61, p.45). The Commission is inclined to maintain that the selection should be by competition and that competition should be among lads with a good school education (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. IV, Para.64, p.45). Constant vigilance, regular efficient patrolling, adequate surveillance over bad people, rapid proper effective supervision may obstruct the policing failure (Police Commission Report-1902/3, Chapter. VII, Para.130, p.87). In the recommendation in a

nutshell it is traced out that the followings were the main feature to reform in the then police organization-

- i. Improvement and update the criminal law and procedure
- ii. Update and need based training system
- iii. Competitive recruitment examination among the well-educated
- iv. Introduction of efficient and effective supervision
- v. Introduction of new policing organ like police Circle system for close monitoring and local supervision

6. Conclusion

The then British colonial authority appointed a police commission to trace out the causes of repeated failure of police in India. After an in-depth experiment, inquiries, written and oral numerous interview from different corner and observation through extensive tours and travels commission submitted on May 30, 1903 their study report to the authority for expeditious implementation the recommendation. This commission examined the past history of police performance, organizational structure, public perception towards police and policing and tried to perceive the possible way to improve the policing system. Before formation and reformation according to commission's recommendations the structure, specification of duty, stratified ranks, designation, insufficient training institute and training method, organizational structure and shape of police was not specified. The commission detected these loopholes, perceived the possible way to solve and recommended to the authority as report. The commission designed the skeleton of organizational structure of police organization for first time in India that helped to erect the perpetual shape of police organization. This organizational skeleton stratified the policing command in different ranks and different units that made the commanding hierarchy in police organization. This hierarchy in police organization introduced administration, management and discipline. Through this hierarchy the regulatory body in the police organization disseminates its commands, instruction and policies. In the observation the commission cited that 'The police force is far from efficient; it is generally regarded as corrupt

and oppressive; and it has utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people'.⁴⁴ Through the implementation of the recommendation of the commission's report police took the permanent organizational structure and shape removing the different difficulties. Police culminated at desideratum pinnacle point from the amorphous and gaseous frame through the implementation of 'Police Commission Report-1902/3'.

⁴⁴ *The Report of Police Commission-1902/3*, Chapter-XII, Para-201, p.150