

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINING STRUCTURES IN THE INSTITUTION OF POLICE IN PAKISTAN 1947-2002

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Abstract

This research work seeks to interrogate and contextualize the historical background of the organization of police to examine its training structures in Pakistan. The impulse behind this inquiry is to provide the historical insight and overview of the emergence and development of police in Ummayyeds, Abbasids, Ancient India, Sultanate of Delhi, Mughal periods, in Europe and British India with special reference to an endeavor to highlight the fact that in Pakistan the style of the training does not cope with the new needs and requirements. In fact, in certain respects some good traditions and values of the police service of Pakistan like intellectual and financial integrity, straightforwardness, and non partisan conduct and resistance to pressures and temptation have deteriorated during the past few decades. It has been analyzed and examined that one of the major factors responsible for the declining quality of the state's security apparatus, particularly of the police, is that there is no nationwide integration in terms of training standards and coordination.

Key Words: Police administration, Law Enforcement Agencies, Governance, Civil-Military bureaucracy, Police Training

Introduction

Understanding history is very important for the rise and fall of the nations. This notion for understanding our past becomes more significant when it comes to the performance of institutions. Institutional building or good governance is a very complex phenomenon depending on multiple factors such as political, social, religious, economic, educational and above all the will and capacity of the rulers and the ruled to improve overall structure of governance. As far governance is concerned, the primary institution for maintaining law and order is Police. In the modern world it has become the most important organ for establishing the writ of the state. Keeping in view the historical development of the institution of police in other parts of the world is very crucial for understanding police in Pakistan. Comprehending the institution of police and its reform efforts so far initiated in Pakistan historically, will help us understand the basic organizational structure of the institution. It will enable us to understand the 'Dos' and 'Donts' of future reform agenda in a very rational and pragmatic way wrapped in historical

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analysis. Regrettably, it has been examined in this research endeavor on the institution of police that instead of progressing, it has regressed so far and the prime example of this argument is the 'Police Order 2002'. This order succumbed the institutional powers to political forces which further aggravated the governance issues in a far more complex and confusing way.

In Europe the police administration can be traced from the time of the Roman Emperor Augustus (r. 27 BC – AD 14) but the institution deteriorated subsequently in the hands of his successors and consequently vanished with the fall of Roman Empire. But the revival and the proper functioning of police administration in Europe can be seen in the ordinances of Charlemagne (AD724-814), through its many regulations which were directly related to police (Gorchani, 2007, pp.4-16).

In England the name of William, the Conqueror comes first for initiating the police code in 1078. Later on, the King Edward I promulgated the statute of watch and ward for improving law and order situation in London in 1285. A system of elected Constables and Juries answering the Judiciary gradually came into existence. Also, "in 1585 an act was passed for better governance of the city and the borough of Westminster, which was re-enacted in 1737 and again in 1777" (Gorchani, 2007). It was very critical phase of England's history vis-à-vis law and order situation. Owing to many rapid uncertain developments leading to industrial revolution and other technological advancements, old institutions of labor, agriculture and church were discarded resulting in the unemployment and finally it culminated in the unrest and urban congestion.

So, the dire need was felt for an organized police force to maintain law and order situation in the country. Hence it was in 1829, when Sir Robert Peel laid the foundation of the first modern organized police force in England. Initially, it was opposed but finally supported owing to its good conduct and successful results in declining the crime patterns and improving law and order situation (Gorchani, 2007). Finally, it took ten years for British to make acts of 1839 and 1840 under which fully organized and paid police force came into existence. It was during these years when other enactments for Ireland, Scotland and Metropolis of London were in the pipeline (Gorchani, 2007). Coming to the other

parts of Europe, in France, the Paris police force was created by Louis XIV in the Seventeenth century. In 1697 a ministry of police was created by an act of directory; this was amalgamated with the Ministry of Interior in 1852 (Gorchani, 2007). Many years earlier, during the Arab Empire, Caliph Umar bin Khataab laid the foundations of a police named 'Al-Ehdaas'. His significant reforms in this regard were introducing night watches and patrols. However, Caliph Ali gave impetus to the institution and raised a regular municipal guard named *Shurtah*. The duties of *Shurtah* were supervision of markets, checking of weights, detection and prosecution of crime (Gorchani, 2007). Under the Umayyads, the police force was named *Chdaas* that exercised semi-military functions besides maintaining law and order. Under Abbasids, the chief police officer was given again the title of *Sahibus Shurtah*. He was also responsible for the Caliph's bodyguard and for carrying out death sentences. His other duties were conducting investigations and on their completion declared the *Hadd* after which the Qazi heard the case and passed judgment (Gorchani, 2007). In ancient India, village superintendant was responsible of maintaining law and order, and was appointed by king. Nevertheless, it was king's duty to protect his people in times of war and to collect taxes in peace. The laws of Manu, recorded around 500 BC, explains the policing aspects of king's functions e.g. preventing violence, punishing evil-doers, maintaining patrols, fixing check posts, appointing spies and so on and so forth (Gorchani, 2007). Moreover, Kautilya generally explained the structure of governance in ancient India and also recommended the ruler to follow few rules in order to control the state effectively (Kautilya, (1992, pp. 154-157). For instance, the most important aspect for effective governance is that the ruler must be charismatic (Kautilya, 1992) because as a leader everyone particularly state official would emulate him. He gave us the example of the Mauryan Empire, in spite of the vastness and complexity of the state, the rulers controlled it effectively because they were strong enough to demonstrate their power on state officials which in effect implemented the orders of ruler (Kutilya, 1992). If the ruler is charismatic he would definitely select his team of talented, educated and physically active officials. This process of selection of talented and potentially sound officers was very critical for effective governance (Kautilya, 1992). Different departments were created i.e. revenue, justice and public works etc. (Kautilya, 1992).

It is interesting to note that like a modern bureaucratic structure, ancient Indian administrative setup was also based on hierarchies in three categories (Kautilya, 1992, p. 147). High officials were remunerated lavishly i.e. 12,000-48,000 *panas*, silver coins per month. Middle level officials remunerated from 1,000 *panas* to 8,000 *panas* per year and low level officials remunerated from 500 *panas* to 1,000 *panas* per year (Kautilya, 1992). Law enforcement agencies were given preference in all aspects. State had large army comprising 300,000 to 600,000 soldiers of different categories (Kautilya, 1992, 254). Moreover, the secret for effective governance lay in the fact that rulers had a strong intelligence service named *Gudapurusha*. The officials of this service were well paid, educated and highly honored (Kautilya, 1992). The astonishing feature of this service was that they had less interaction with common people and also with other state officials (Kautilya, 1992, 259-274). This force was controlled directly by the ruler and it was on their reports that the dishonest, inefficient and rebellious officials were killed or otherwise punished (Kautilya, 1992). The force directly gave information of events within or outside the state, conducting operations against internal and external enemies and most importantly for the maintenance of internal discipline (Kautilya, 1992, pp. 503-505).

By and large we can say that this secret force was equivalent to the Pakistan's main intelligence agencies i.e. the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and Intelligence Bureau (IB). To conclude, the discussion of administrative set up of ancient India, it can be argued that its effectiveness depended on the charisma of the ruler that in effect determined the overall morale and performance of the civil-military bureaucracy (Kautilya, 1992, 684).

In the Sultanate and Mughal periods, the chief police officer in the capital was known as the 'Kotwal' whose duties and powers were similar to that of *Sahbius Shurtah* of the Abbasids. The officer in charge of a *sarkar* was the *Faujdar* and the officer responsible for a group of villages or paragraphs was *Shiqdaar* (Kautilya, 1992). *Ai'n-i-Akbari* highlights the administrative structure of the Mughal Empire in general and of Akbar's reforms in particular. Akbar had a strong centralized army consisting of 250,000 officers and men plus local militias and *zamindari* forces numbering in millions. The *mansabdari* system introduced by Akbar laid the foundations of bureaucratic structure in a

hierarchical form i.e, 1,338 *mansabdars* below the rank of 200, 163 ranked from 200-400 and 252 from 5,000-500 (Allami, 2003, pp. 444-51). Other important officers included in the charge of the Royal purse were the Chief Protocol officer, Chief Military accounts officer etc. (Allami, 2003). The office of the *Vakil* got prominence during Akbar's reign, it is pertinent to mention that *Vakil* was equivalent to the Cabinet and Establishment Secretaries in contemporary India and Pakistan (Allami, 2003, pp. 558-560). *Mir'adl* was emperor main judicial officer in provinces but the Qazi was also important to town's judicial administration (Allami, 2003). *Kotwal* performed the duties of District Magistrate and was responsible for maintaining law and order in a District (Allami, 2003, p. 570). But the most important office was the *faujdaar* who proved to be the sole law enforcement agency as far as district or local administration was concerned (Allami, 2003). These officers performed multiple functions ranging from investigation officer, executioner, judge etc. (Allami, 2003). It is pertinent to mention that although Timurid Empire was highly centralized state, the provincial viceroys enjoyed immense powers vis-à-vis law and order, dispensation of Justice and had wide discretion in suppressing rebellions (Allami, 2003, pp. 233-246). In a nutshell, the pattern of governance of the Mughal Empire was similar to that of ancient India. Both represent the arbitrary and centralized structure of governance and the state was strong when the ruler was charismatic, and the state was weak when the ruler was weak.

The East India Company gradually replaced Mughal Empire as the paramount power in the Indian subcontinent. Their trading and commercial activities flourished in Madras and Bombay and these cities were known as factory-towns with their supervisors as presidents. In order to rule these cities, the Company had to make rules and regulations for proper administration. So in this regard the police regulation was passed in 1802 in Madras followed by another in 1812 and in 1834 and deputy superintendant of police was appointed (Allami, 2003).

British India entered new period of progress of administrative institutions, particularly of police. In the initiation, office of *darogha* was established for law and order and preservation of public order. It had a force of twenty to fifty officers. Magistrate supervised the office of *darogha*. But this effort could not curtail crime rate (Chaudhry, 1997, pp.

36-56). In order to query the cause of malfunction of conserving peace and order in Bengal in 1801 Lord Wellesley appointed a committee. But the most important sub-committee instituted by the East India Company was in 1813 with a mandate to raise the administration of police in Company's territory. The sub-Committee recommended some reforms. It asked to abolish the office of *darogha*. It revived village police. More significantly it compiled the functions of revenue, executive and judiciary in one authority. This venture, as earlier, proved futile (Chaudhry, 1997). Due to the failure of this effort, the Court of Directors of East India Company appointed a police committee to re-examine the above discussed reforms and bring in more reforms.

After the event of War of Independence 1857, Lord Harris, the Governor Madras was replaced by Sir Charles Trevelyan, an empire builder who did not favor separation of judiciary from police under these circumstances, the provisions of the police bill was materially altered. Executive and judicial functions were combined and the title of the commissioner of police was changed to Inspector General of police on the pattern of Royal Irish constabulary. This amended bill became law in 1859 as Act XXIV. Initially, it was applied to the province of Madras but was later on implemented throughout India. A police commission was accordingly setup in 1860 under the chairmanship of Mr. M.H. Court. The commission completed its task and submitted with its report a draft bill which was piloted (Chaudhry, 1997). Here, it is important to note the dichotomy of the British concerning Indian administrative police. Frere promised that police would be separated from military and judiciary but practically, the police was not separated from judiciary. Despite different controversies the bill was enacted as Act-V of 1861 placing the police force under the command and control of the District Magistrate.

In Pakistan there are two major police structures i.e. provincial police and the Railway police. Federal Capital Police and Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) are serving in Islamabad. There are also anti-corruption departments serving under the domain of provinces (Yasin, n.d., pp. 159-161). Earlier the structural organization and functional hierarchy was based on Police act of 1861. Up till 2002 it was working but in 2002 police order was incorporated. Under the police order 2002, the terminology has slightly changed, but, by and large the structure has remained the same. According to it the chief of the police force in the

provinces is provincial police officer (PPO) equivalent to the level of IGP previously. Secondly, each provincial capital is referred to as a capital city which has a capital city police officer (CCPO) recruited from among the officers of the rank of additional IG. Then each city district has a city police officer at least of the DIG rank. Then normally every district has a district police officer (DPO) recruited from the level of at least SSP or SP rank. Lower hierarchy remains largely the same (The report of the Human Rights Commission on Police, p. 21). Although, an effort was made to reform police in police order 2002 but it proved counterproductive.

Importance of Training to the Police Establishment

Good training and educational institutions are to police department what oxygen is to life because police is responsible for maintaining law and order in a state and if state has to maintain law and order and to deliver good governance, well educated and skilled police is necessary for both state and society. Even on few occasions the importance of training and education are over-emphasized by regarding it as a panacea for all ills (Lone, 1990, p.13). Successful police work depends very largely on each individual officer acting correctly on his own initiative. The training of each individual officer to do the work allotted to him is of the highest importance. The object of such training shall be to inculcate in police officers habits of physical health activity, discipline, self-reliance, observation, punctuality, sobriety, courtesy and straight-forwardness of dealing in the execution of their work (Lone, 1990). As far as the efforts to design a strategy for the training institutions of police in the post-Partition period is concerned it was started in 1949 by the Government of Pakistan in a proposal to establish a central police training college. This proposal was given serious consideration by the Cabinet and the Ministry of Interior (Government of Pakistan, Cabinet Secretariat, Proposal to Establish Central Police Training Colleges, pp.1-5). Although, police was a provincial institution and provinces used to have independent cadres of Indian police officers and these officers were trained by provincial training centers. But after Partition as the circumstances changed and so did the nature, requirements and responsibilities of police. Since the government of Pakistan has decided to centralize all superior services with a single central cadre for each service, the decision was also applied to the Pakistan police service. Hence, the decision to

centralize the Pakistan police service requires inevitably that the training to future recruits to the Pakistan Police service should also be centralized.

Pakistan's Problems Regarding Police Trainings

The main problem at the early stages was that Pakistan did not inherit even a single large training institution of police that could cater the needs of central training institution. The situation of the training institutions was that "west Punjab was deprived of the Phillaur school which is now in East Punjab. Sindh and Baluchistan had no institution whatsoever. N.W.F.P. had one at Hangu but it did not possess adequate resources. In East Bengal, however, there was a training centre at Sardah which used to train inter alia Indian police officers of the undivided Bengal.

However, it was decided to appoint a special officer who could recommend the structural infrastructure of central training college, in a conference of ministers and inspector-generals of police held in February 1948. Accordingly, in November 1948, H.V. Waite, a retired police officer of the Punjab, was appointed to frame proposals after inspecting various sites. Waite submitted his report in January 1949 in which he opposed the converting of existing training institutions either at 'Hangu or Sardah' into a central training college, as both of them are located in remote places and have inadequate facilities including buildings. According to him the central college should be located in western provinces which include all the provinces except one. Hence, he proposed a new site for the college some eight miles from Rawalpindi. But for the interim period he suggested that the college should be located at Hangu or Walton training camp at Lahore or West Punjab police recruits training centre at Sargodha. However, in the Dacca conference it was decided that the following two options must be taken into consideration:

- 1- Police Training School Sardah
- 2- Walton Camp Lahore

Some of the officers and the ministers of the interior who attended the Dacca conference visited the Sardah School and recommended it for a training institution. It was also concluded in the conference that the scheme formulated by Waite was not pragmatic on two accounts.

- a- It would take a long time to materialize.
- b- It would be a very expensive project.

Keeping in view the financial resources and immediate need for the project, the Sardah School was recommended as a central and provincial training school. Here one point needs serious consideration that although, a committee was appointed under Waite to initiate and draft about structural organization of central police training college, the decision was taken against his recommendation due to the financial difficulties that prevailed at the time. Here, it is important to note that even after eight years no progress had been made on the central training institution. Although, Cabinet agreed with the recommendations of the conference of the Chief Ministers of the provinces that the officers recruited to the Police Service of Pakistan should be trained at one training institution and that was Sardah (East Pakistan) until the establishment of permanent training college it should be considered central training college and it would also ensure uniformity and would strengthen federation. But, nevertheless, the Council of administration for West Pakistan demanded separate training college for the officers of West Pakistan ranging from the rank of Sub-inspector to Assistant Superintendent of Police. Their plea was that since officers of Police Service of Pakistan (PSP) are not transferable from one wing to another wing i.e. East and West Pakistan. It was not necessary to train the officers of both wings at the same centre (File No. 166/CF/57, Government of Pakistan, Cabinet Secretariat, Note on the creation of Pakistan Cadre Training, pp.1-6). Although, the Establishment Division opposed the Council of Administration by demanding separate training institution for West Pakistan and stated that it would impair the cohesion and all Pakistan character of the PSP. It further recommended that it would be in the best interest of police officers of both the wings to reside together, work together and to learn the problems police officers are facing in each wing. Moreover, the cost would also be less as compared to separate training institutions. But, nevertheless, the government of West Pakistan accepted the demand of the council for the administration of West Pakistan and established central police training school at Rawat near Rawalpindi where ultimately all officers of and above the rank of ASP would be trained. Finally, the Ministry of Interior approved the decision of the government of West Pakistan that since officers of both the wings are not liable to be transferred from one wing to the other. The officers of the West Pakistan may be recruited at 'Rawat' and officers of

East Pakistan at Sardah. The Karachi recruits would also be sent to the West Pakistan government center. But in order to achieve uniformity of training, it was decided that the curriculum would be the same for both the institutions.

Here, it can be concluded that the decision for separation of the training institutions of police for each wing increased the tendency of provincialism and decreased the inter-wing cooperation in terms of maintaining law and order and public administration in the country. Moreover, the division between East and West Pakistan increased manifold owing to the lack of consensus over Sardah training centre that aggravated the apprehensions of East Pakistan for not considering them within the central government. However later on, it was decided to retain the Sardah training centre as a central training college. Historically speaking the structure of police training institution can be divided in two phases. i.e. pre- and post-separation of East Pakistan phases.

From 1947 to 1971 the ASP's received their basic pre-service training at Sarda police college (East Pakistan) which was established in 1913. They attended the college for one year and besides being instructed in law and procedure they were trained in drill riding, musketry, revolver practice, motor driving, plan drawing, map reading and several other allied subjects. The main emphasis was on teaching of law, police rules and physical training. The college also ran courses for junior police officers. After the secession of East Pakistan the venue for training ASP's shifted to the premises of the civil service Academy at Lahore.

But that was only on ad hoc arrangement. (Lone, p. 108)

After the separation of East Pakistan in 1971 there was an urgent need for the re-organization of the administrative structure so the decision was taken by the Establishment Division and was approved by Cabinet vis-à-vis the "re-organization of police training centre at Sihala for PSP and other senior police officers" (File No.72/CF/73, Government of Pakistan, Cabinet Secretariat Officer memorandum, reorganization of Police Training Centre at Sahila, 1972, p. 1). But, practically, it was in 1975 when the government decided to start training at the police college Sihala. Although, Punjab was already training junior police officers below the rank of inspectors here (Lone, 109), owing to the lack of facilities that were necessary for senior police officers, the government

finally decided to set up a National Police Academy (NPA) in 1978 for higher level training starting from the rank of ASPs. The academy was made essentially for ASPs, SPs and sometimes for senior DSPs. The academy was required to organize the following courses:

- 1- Basic course for the ASP
- 2- Command course for the SP's and DSP's
- 3- Police instructor's course
- 4- Courses for in-service training of FIA (Federal Investigating Agency) officers.
- 5- To hold seminars, discussions and publish journals etc.

Although, the training and educational courses are important in all the levels i.e. constables to Inspector General of police. But, the training structure of ASP's is very significant to discuss in detail because they have to move to higher positions. Initially, they entered in the common training at the civil services academy that provides a sound general administrative training and Giles suggests that many of the subjects taught on the course would be of far greater value to an ASP at a later stage after he had acquired some knowledge of police work.

Then they had to attend the attachment course with different units of the army that enabled them to conduct field exercises enhancing their command over operational and logistic perspectives and problems. Later on, attending National Police Academy (Soan Camp) is very important in the overall training of ASP's because here they learn different academic and professional subjects including criminal/evidence laws, police rules, how to use scientific tools for detection of crime, additional subjects includes principles of Islamic law, justice and law administration, constitutional law, criminal sociology, civil defense and traffic management. But they are not formally examined. They are also required to write a research paper on a police related subject previously approved by the police academy. The last phase of training has included attachment with the district police. Here they were practically involved in the working of police stations (urban and rural), police lines and the office of the district superintendent of police.

However, the National Police Academy, due to a host of administrative, financial, organizational and technical problems had been unsuccessful in performing its assigned role. So far it has not even been able to take full responsibility for the training/education of the ASPs.

Here one point needs serious consideration: after the basic pre-service training of the ASP's there are no prescribed training courses before promotion to the next two ranks, namely SP and DIG of police. This is the prevailing state even though these are fairly senior levels of police management. However, for promotions to the next higher grades, DIG's have to attend some courses at NIPA (National Institution of Public Administration), PASC (Pakistan Administrative Staff College) and NDC (National Defense College) along with other civil servants. These courses are necessary for promotion from BPS-20 to BPS-21. The objectives of these courses are to develop and enhance administrative leadership, public policy, its development, implementation and coordination, national economic management, national security and defense planning. It is true that these courses are holistically designed addressing all the civil servants including police officers and though it broadens the outlook of police officers on socio-economic and political issues and introduces them to new concepts and practices of public administration and also develops their managerial skills. However, these are inadequate as far as senior police training and educational structure is concerned, because these courses are not exclusively for police and do not directly address the questions, issues and problems faced by senior levels of police management.

Now after discussing the orientation of police officers in the training/educational institutions it is important to take into consideration the views of the committees and commissions constituted to study the course outlines. Here one point would make the matters further clear i.e. although a large number of committees and commissions are set up for police affairs no commission was set up to solely examine the training/educational policy for the police. But, nevertheless, two reports are significant in this regard.

- a- Giles report on police training published in 1976 that focused on the training of lower ranks and middle management, from ASP to SP level. But his recommendations "did not go beyond the training of SPs.
- b- The police committee (1985) also focused the training of ASP's and also discussed the role of National Police academy in their regard.

Here it is pertinent to quote Saleem Tariq Lone, a police officer:

... the present arrangements for the training of ASP's are far from satisfactory... under the present circumstances ... the training of middle and higher rank police officers has been left to itself to final its own course and direction. There has been no serious effort in the past to rectify the situation. Even on other important issues where the previous commission's and committee's recommendations had been categorically specific implementation has mostly been ignored or inordinately delayed (Lone, 1990).

The police order 2002 which passed only two clauses initially i.e. 20(1) and 20(2) vis-à-vis training of police. It is as follows:

- a- "The federal government shall post a police officer of the rank of IG of police as commandant of the National Police Academy.
- b- Provincial Police Officers or Capital City Police Officer may post an officer not below the rank of deputy inspector general of police (DIG) as commandant of the police training college and an officer not below the rank of senior superintendent of police (SSP) as principal of each police training school within the general area under his charge" (The Police Order 2002, 2007, p. 13).
- c- But later on, new laws and policies were added for training structure and its institutions in the amended police rules 2002 formulated by the National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB). For instance, it recommended four kinds of courses i.e. initial, promotional, upper and junior command course with the syllabi approved by National Police Academy. Moreover, officers of the lower ranks need to be trained at three places i.e., police lines, under District Police Officer (DPO) and last on police stations of their appointment. However there was no recommendation for ASP's. New police training institutions were also recommended particularly at provincial level. In addition, new scientific techniques such as forensic science laboratory and photography were also recommended. Seminars and conferences discussing issues related to police were also recommended.

But these recommendations were implemented neither in theory nor in practice. Consequently, the situation of police training and its institutions deteriorated relative to the problems of Police instead of improvement.

As the ratio of recruits is increasing every year no significant step has been taken to cater their training needs both in federal and at provincial level which resulted in the mismanagement of dealing the new recruits and they are only burden on the government keeping in view the meager resources of the state (Final Model Police Rules, 2002,2007, pp.120-141). To make matters worse, recruitment at lower levels is politicized and exposed to corruption, especially during political governments, while training facilities are not equipped for the needs of the contemporary world. The faculty at training institutions, moreover, is demoralized as they consider such appointments to be marginal and politically unimportant.

Conclusion

Historically analyzing and examining the institution of police it can be concluded that several reforms have been initiated in the past but they failed to deliver the expected results. Often the police Act of 1861 have been criticized owing to the immense power exercised by District Magistrate and subordinate nature of police under it. But, what has Police Order 2002 reformed? Excellent training and sound educational mechanism have never been the priority of the government. Ironically governments fail to understand that the training caters to the new needs and requirements. In fact, in certain respects some good traditions and values of the police service of Pakistan like intellectual and financial perseverance, bluntness, honesty, fair demeanor and resistance to higher authorities and pressures have gone down and worsened during the past few decades. Though several factors are responsible for this but the waning quality of training of police is the dominant cause of the deteriorating law and order situation in the country.

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