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Sir, I need say no more. I think, the hon'ble member has understood that Mr. Dundas' promise will be faithfully kept. It is not within the power of the Principal nor within my power to spend more money than Rs. 1,500.

Chaudhuri BHAGABAT PRASHAD SAMANTARAI MAHAPATRA : Sir, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR CONSTABLES AT BHAGALPUR AND CUTTACK.

Babu DEVAKI PRASHAD SINHA : Sir, I beg to move

That the item of Rs. 82,953 for " Training Schools for Constables at Bhagalpur and Cuttack " (page 88 of the Civil Budget) be reduced by Rs. 1.00.

Sir, as the hon'ble the Inspector-General of Police might have anticipated, this motion is merely for bringing into discussion the system of instruction imparted at the Constables' Training College at Bhagalpur or at Cuttack. Sir, I hope my hon'ble friend, the Inspector-General of Police, will agree with me when I say that the instructions that are given to the cadets at Bhagalpur or at Cuttack are imparted in the old ante-diluvian fashion. The purpose of training which a policeman receives is not merely to make him fit for doing hard work, but also to increase his capacity for work and also to make him realize the responsibility of the duty that he has to discharge. For this it is necessary that he should receive a systematic training which would not only increase the capacity of his muscles, but also increase his capacity to do more work in a short time and to do that work with much greater facility than an ordinary man is capable of performing it. I hope, Sir, my hon'ble friend is aware — I believe he can speak with much greater authority than anybody here—that recently a system of training has been introduced in the police training institutions of other countries whereby constables and members of the police force are given instructions in what is called *jiujitsu*. This is a kind of training which enables a man to know the strength or weakness of each muscle in the body, that a man who receives training in the art of *jiujitsu* is able to control single handed a man at least four times as strong as he is.

Babu NIRSU NARAYAN SINHA: Sir, may I know whether it is possible for my friend, if he learns the art of *jiujitsu*, to contend against Rai Bahadur Dvarika Nath? (Laughter).

[B. Devaki I d. Sinha]

Babu DEVAKI PRASHAD SINHA: So far as that question is concerned, I can assure the hon'ble member that I can contend against the Rai Bahadur without any training in *jiujitsu*.

Sir, my suggestion is that if some arrangement is made for giving training to the constables in this system of exercise, then they would be able to do their work with much greater facility than they have been doing so far. This will also reduce the necessity for bringing about a constant increase in the number of the police force, because with a training of this character one policeman will be able to do the work of three policemen. At present I am told that besides doing the ordinary drills which a policeman is required to do morning and evening, no systematic course of physical education is given either in the training school at Bhagalpur or at Cuttack. I shall request my hon'ble friend, the Inspector-General of Police, to consult a body of experts who will be able to give him proper advice, so that he may introduce a system of scientific gymnastics in these institutions. Well, Sir, as I have said at the beginning of my speech, the system of education imparted to them at the present time is not quite efficient to enable them to do their work properly. I understand that even cycling is not taught to these police constables. It is not my suggestion that each police constable, who receives training in the college at Bhagalpur or Cuttack, should be provided with a cycle. But my contention is that if there are two or three cycles in those institutions, all the constables can learn cycling. That is only by way of example, and I do not attach very great importance to it. I only wish to show that the training received there is very inefficient. I have moved this motion only to draw the attention of the Government to these facts, and I shall await with curiosity the reply of my hon'ble friend which will surely contain a more lucid statement of the system of education that is given in these institutions.

Mr. W. SWAIN: Sir, I am very much obliged to my hon'ble friend who represents the rural constituency of Palamau for the advice he has offered on the training of constables. I have been interested in the training of constables since these schools were instituted. I also thank him for the opportunity that he has given me of enlightening this Council and the public at large as to what we actually do, how we endeavour to teach and what we endeavour to teach. I accept his statement that the system of training imparted in these institutions is old and

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ante-diluvian. I started it myself in the year 1905, and I am getting old and ante-diluvian. I disagree with his comments in one important respect, namely, that he has laid very great stress on physical and muscular development and too little on the mental side of the training. I think probably hon'ble members will agree with me on that point. I do not accept his definition of *jiujitsu*, nor do I accept the result that he expects from the teaching of *jiujitsu*. I shall be delighted to introduce *jiujitsu*, because it is an excellent system; to enlighten those hon'ble members, who do not know what this system is—I may say that it is a system of wrestling. I anticipate that if my constables become as expert as some of the teachers of this system are, there will be constant complaints that constable in effecting arrests, have used unnecessary force and have fractured the arms or legs of the persons arrested. There is one thing that I take strong exception to: that is the disparaging remarks of the hon'ble member on the existing system of physical training. He seems to consider that the constables go to the parade ground to drill only and do nothing more. If my hon'ble friend will enlist as a constable, I can undertake to develop his chest at least three inches in less than three months and to change his appearance to such an extent that by the time he leaves that institution, his own mother will not recognize him. (Laughter). I appreciate his suggestion that we should teach constables cycling and I welcome it. When I come up with a demand, next year, for a grant for an instructor in *jiujitsu* and for provision for half a dozen or a dozen cycles, I hope he will be one of my ardent supporters.

Now I will deal with the important side of the question, that is what do we teach and how we teach it. In 1902-03 the Police Commission remarked as follows :

It seems almost a truism to say that constables should receive adequate training in their duties before being set to perform them ; yet the training of constables has been very defective in most parts in India for several reasons. One of the most important causes of inadequate training has been the general failure to provide the necessary reserve.

I ask hon'ble members to note that

which has resulted in calling on recruits to perform police duty before their training has been completed.

The course should extend over six months and should include instruction in drill, in elementary law and procedure in discipline, and in the manner

[Mr. W. Swain]

in which constables should conduct themselves towards the public. For use in these schools, and by constables and head constables afterwards, a catechism should be prepared, consisting mainly of the rules and principles applicable to all India, with any additions or modifications required by local laws or circumstances.

In compliance with these recommendations, Constables' Training Schools were first started in this province or rather in the old province of Bengal in the year 1905, and I happened to be the officer entrusted with the starting of them.

In consequence I am in a position to know something of what they aim at doing, something of what they do and a good deal of what they should do. In 1905, when addressing His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at a Darbar in Bhagalpur I made use of the following remarks:—

The constables however, whatever our defects may be, are still undoubtedly better trained than they were at district headquarters, they have no excuse now for not knowing what their duties are, or what their responsibilities and how their powers are limited, we teach them particularly how they should conduct themselves towards the public and bid them remember that they are the *servants* of the public and must behave with gentleness, courtesy, and consideration to all classes, the poor as well as the rich.

I am aware of many defects and much remaining to be done, but believe that the foundations are being laid of good and efficient work on sound lines.

I daresay, Sir, that these remarks will come as a surprise to good many members of the Council. I do not think that the average member of the public realizes that we have been attempting from the very inception of these colleges to teach constables on sound lines. It will also show them that I, at any rate, have realized from the very beginning that we have not been able to reach the high standard which we aim at. At the present day we teach constables the elements of drill, of physical training; and gymnastics. We endeavour to teach them, I admit not always with success, how to dress themselves and appear clean and smart, we teach them the elements of law, the necessity of observing certain sanitary precautions in their surroundings, we teach them what their duties are and we teach them their responsibilities. We teach them their powers and we do not forget to instil into them that their powers are limited and what are those limitations. We also teach them first aid to the injured, and I am sorry to say that I am not able to give the Council as many as examples of the benefit to the public of that training as I could wish, but I may instance the case of a constable in Bhagalpur who jumped into the Ganges and saved from

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drowning a woman, brought her unconscious to the shore and applied artificial respiration in the absence of which she must have died. Now, these are great advances on the teaching afforded prior to 1905.

In accordance with the views of the Police Commission, I undertook the compilation of a Manual of Instruction for constables, and I am going to inflict on the Council a few extracts from that manual. I have already mentioned instructions about their behaviour towards the public. This is an answer in the Manual :

He is a public servant and must therefore be civil and obliging as a servant should be, his manner must be conciliatory and obliging to the lowest as well as to the highest class of people.

Here is another—

He must remember to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstances, he must be careful not to exaggerate facts.

Here is another--

The use of handcuffs is often an unnecessary indignity.

Here is another--

In addressing persons always do so quietly and politely. In giving orders, give them distinctly, firmly and as quietly as possible; there must be no insolent shouting and brandishing of batons as that only provokes resistances.

When using force in removing an obstruction or making an arrest use as little force as necessary; do not uselessly ill-treat persons or animals.

Here is another--

If foot passengers obstruct the public roads ask them politely to move; then ask them again, if they do not obey the first time, and warn them that you will arrest them if they disobey.

There are many similar things which it is well this Council should know because what I feel always is, that when criticising the police they do not always realize our difficulties, and they give us too little, or even no credit for what we attempt to do. I know full well that we fall lamentably short of the standard we aim at, but I am sure that with a little assistance and encouragement from the public and with more kindly and less hostile criticism we may hope to accomplish more.

[Mr. W. Swain]

There is one point which my hon'ble friend did not touch on, and I think he failed to touch on it in consequence of a conversation that passed between us. I may be wrong, but I believe it was the intention of the hon'ble mover to remark on what is after all the greatest defect of all in our police training, and that is our failure to develop powers of observation, in other words, to make detectives. I said "Good, that is exactly what I want". Provide the money and I will provide the training but what did you do last year? We had had in existence for nearly one year a detective training school at headquarters, we hoped to train our officers as detectives, to train and develop their powers of observation, this Council cut out, I am sorry to say, the demand—it was merely Rs. 10,000. It was the beginning and would have had most excellent results in the near future. That I understand was the real object of this resolution. I do wish that we could attain it, but I must warn hon'ble members that all our material is not very promising. I have had instances in my own experience. A constable newly recruited came to me with tears in his eyes and said "Sahib, I have dropped a postcard and Rs. 4 into the pillar box and I am told it will never reach my wife". Well, with a material of that type can I instil into the average recruit a sense of discipline, an elementary knowledge of drill, a knowledge of first aid to the injured, a smattering of law, a knowledge of his duty, his responsibilities and powers, can I teach him how he should conduct himself towards the public and can I, in addition, make him a detective in the short period of six months? It will not be possible to teach detective work unless we extend the period of training, and I do not recommend that such training should be undertaken at the beginning of a man's career. That is not of police work for a few years. I am quite willing and I am too anxious to improve our training. But it means money. You will have to increase the reserves, you will have to provide us with money to establish a detective school, in order that we may teach our officers. We must first teach officers if we are to train the men. I do not think that hon'ble members realize what it involves. If you consider the matter you will find that to teach constables the habits and customs of professional criminals is an enormous task. You will have to teach them the habits and methods of the most common in the province the Magahiya Dom, the Bhauriya, the Chapperban coiner, the Karwal burglar and dacoit, the Jadua Brahmin, the Palwar Dosadh, Barwars,

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Chain Chamars, Chain Mallahs, Sonars of Muzaffarpur, the Bhamptas, the Sansias and the Dharis. Under the circumstances I admit that our training is defective. The motion I trust is not a vote of censure, and I am willing to do what I can to meet the wishes of the hon'ble member if he on his part will help me to provide the money.

Babu DEVAKI PRASHAD SINHA : Sir, I will take only two minutes. Before I reply to my friend's arguments, I think ordinary courtesy and the rules of hospitality require that I should answer his invitation to join the police training college at Bhagalpur or Cuttack. Well Sir, I would like to assure him that I should very gladly have accepted the invitation, but for a slight confession that dropped from my friend at the beginning of his speech which suggested that between 1905 to 1922 he has become antediluvian. This is a feature which will not be encouraging to that sex whose favour the Hon'ble the Inspector-General of Police is anxious to win—an approval he perhaps values more than the approbation of his own conscience.

Well Sir, as for the appeal of my hon'ble friend to me to help him to get extra money for training of constables at Bhagalpur or Cuttack my reply is that the kind of training which I have suggested will not cost a large amount of extra money, I have not suggested and I do not intend to suggest that the course of training should include an elaborate of training for detectives. Detectives and the criminal investigation department are things which I do not intend to touch or protect. What I have discussed relates to training for those who would keep their cards open and would do their work in broad daylight. This method of training will not be so expensive as my friend suggests. It is only a question of better organization and a question of earnestness on the part of those who are running these institutions. My purpose was only to draw the attention of Government to the instructions given there and to give the Council an opportunity of hearing what kind of training is given in these institutions. For these reasons, I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

#### HOUSE-RENT AND OTHER ALLOWANCES.

Babu GANESH DATTA SINGH : Sir, I want some information here because I find that the actual of 1921 is Rs. 21,000 and the revised budget of 1922-23 is Rs. 20,000 : while the estimate