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Pressurizing for Work by Public Representatives on the Basis of Posting in Revenue Police System of Uttarakhand

Abstract

Police is the first line safeguard, protector of democracy. In the representative democracy political leadership is an integral part of governance. In the news often there have been allegations on political leader to influence police duties in their favor. Lower rank street Police personnel are victims of leader's harassment. In the Revenue Police System the Revenue Sub Inspector is worked as reporting Police officer. This Police system is running in the hilly areas of Uttarakhand state since British regime. To understand the political aspect of environment in this organization relationship between posting of Police personnel and political influence is a step towards the system. Studies indicate the relationship between leadership and influencing the civil Police, the same question with the place of posting can be repeated in this police system to check the political aspect. This research paper attempts to identify the association between postings in Revenue Police System and pressurize for work by public representatives. The Paper consist primary data is collected by Interview schedule. The Research paper consists hypothesis test and finding on the basis of quantitative analysis.

Keywords: Revenue Police System, Political Aspect of Environment, Posting Place, Revenue Sub Inspector.

Introduction

There are public representatives in *Gram Panchayat* in village, *Block samiti (Kshetra Panchayats)* in Block and *Zila Panchayat* in Districts referred as local self government in the rural areas of Uttarakhand under the 'Panchayat' part IX of Indian Constitution whereas urban areas have 'Municipalities' under part IX-A. These areas are the part of constituency for legislative assembly and constituency for Member of Parliament also. Public representatives may related to ruling party leaders, Ministers, MLA, MP or local institute as *Gram Pradhan*, Ward member, and *Block Pramukh*, *Jila Panchayat* Member. Even leaders of influential counterparties also fall in this category.

In the hills *patti* of Uttarakhand state a unique police system perform law and order since British period named as Revenue Police System. Main architect of this police system was second Kumaon commissioner Geroge William Traill (Tolia 2). Revenue personnel (*Patwari*, *Kanungo*, *Naib Tahsildar*) are responsible for maintaining the land records, collecting the revenue and law & order. After the Independence and even separated from Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000, with dual nature of duties and without much change Revenue Police System is continuing.

Objective of the Study

To identify the relationship between pressure by public representatives and posting place in Revenue Police System. The research paper attempts to check relationship between the posting place and pressure on Revenue Sub Inspectors by public representatives.

Research Question

What sorts of Revenue Sub Inspector pressurize for work by public representatives, on the basis of posting place?

Review of Literature

According to Wade, Swaminathan and Saxon (as qtd. In Tolbert Pamela S. and Hall Richard H 156) the political aspect of environment, describe by the changing in laws as leaders wish and reshape the environment of organization, it change organization legally (Political conditions 19-25) The lawmaker construct rules and regulations and can



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change legally, procedures in organization but also can create same effect in opposite direction in similar amount illegally.

Although the legislature handle the regulations according to constitution and determine for system as demands, But many times politicians cross the limit and interfere in the duties of government officials or directly violate the role of execution.

The police organization is not untouched by this malpractice and political interference exists in the police department also. According to S.K. Ghosh (as qtd. In Seshadri Vikrala) the majority of Police officer want to perform with honesty, if there is an honest minister it will be make a great Police force (Police Force 2017).

These leaders influence in performance appraisals, awards, department inquires and punishment. MLA or politician interferes in transfers and posting. Police officers want good position and avoid posting in inconvenient places. The Political grace police officers are obliged to perform duties according to the public representative; it disrupts freedom of personnel (Police interference 2016). Political interference is identified in the studies, which is a hindrance in Police work. One of researcher from Shodganga, found 28.33 percent respondents (Police personnel) opined political interference as hindrances in the development of core value (Political interference 266).

As David H. Bayley (11) validate the relation of political leadership and Police is inseparable as 'knife and knife edge'. Police is a first line safe guard of democracy with coercive force often directed by its political executives. This mutual relationship is in thin curtains, often orders by political executives are procedural but many a time it may purposive to disrupt the police action and make them derail. Under this, the leaders want to influence the police activities.

The above pattern is followed by decision makers at higher level of beaurocracy – Minister relations. In street, common language of layman '*Policewala*' is most visible part of Police agency. Public deal in street, form of crowd, victim accuse to expecting the immediate solution of formidable problem in a real situation of daily life. Especially the rural area it has a tie of relationship with community and even people recognize the policemen. The posted policemen and citizen, local leaders and public representatives often meet directly in connection with work.

Revenue Police is a unique, time tested system of Policing in Uttarakhand state where the revenue officials perform police duties since British period. Kumaun Commissioner Trail described in the letter on 1826 (as qtd in Pant Prafful Chandra 23) there were small number of crime committed, so the police was a secondary matter. The British officer Henry Ramsay mentioned (as qtd in Pant Prafful Chandar 25) the rural police system is cheap and no need to interfere in this. In British regime officers recognized the Revenue Police was cost effective and the due to low crime rate British rulers introduced this Policing system, run by Revenue officials as *Patwari*,

Asian Resonance

Kanungo, Sub Divisional Magistrate. This Police system was consist community members as *Thokdar*, *Malgujar*, and *Sayana*. Although these community members are not the part of Revenue Police System today but Revenue Police System is running despite after establishing as a new state separate from Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000. Revenue Police System of Uttarakhand is regulated by three different Acts, which were enacted time to time as,

1. Kumaun Police 1916 covered to Almora, Garhwal and hill patts of Nainital. Present districts of Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Chamoli, Pithoragarh. Pauri, Rudraprayag and hill patts of District Nainital where the regular police has no jurisdiction.
2. Tehri-Garhwal Revenue Officials (special powers) Act, 1956 covered to present hill patts of Tehri and Uttarkashi and
3. Jaunsar – Bawar Pargana (District Dehradun) Revenue Officials (special Power) Act, 1958 covered to hill Patts of district Dehardun (Revenue Police in Hill Patts 124-126).

In the Revenue Police, transferring is a process when a minimum tenure of performing duties in a circle by a government servant to the next posting is ongoing. The service rule for revenue personnel in regime of British government, if the *Patwari* had a debt from any circle or if his family cultivated land it was necessary to inform the Deputy Commissioner. (Board of revenue united provinces, 1908) It is a debatable as to why a *Patwari* was answerable for the information on land or debt, perhaps an apprehension of immoral practices which could promote corruption. Ultimately the British dominant regime secured only the disciplined personnel. Now, according to Uttarakhand Revenue sub-Inspector (*Patwari*), service (First amendment) Manual, 2015 in section 36(1) the Collector of district can transfer the *Patwari* inter tehsil or inter pargana, as well as Assistant Collector can transfer the *patwari* within revenue circle in a tehsil/pargana. *Patwari* will not perform the duties more than three years in a revenue police circle and less than five years in a Tehsil.

Section 36(3) if a *Patwari* is involved in the procedures of land or record settlements than Collector or Assistant Collector transfer that *Patwari* only after consulting the settlement officer. Section 36(2) define the basic rule under which, In any condition, the revenue inspector will not be posted in his home *tehsil* of permanent residence and the last rule, the duration of posting in a circle will be minimum 2 years but he can be transferred under these condition without completing a minimum tenure. (a) Due to promotion or deputation. (b) Any physical or mental illness which causes the incapability to perform the works and duties. (c) Due to Indiscipline, callousness, immoral, inefficiency and prime facie the allegation of these. (The Secretary for the revenue section of Uttarakhand government, 2013).

The current Transfer Act, 2017 Uttarakhand State enlightens provision of transfer. The Act, proclaim officer of group 'A' and group 'B' cannot posted in their home districts whereas, Group 'C' clerical, non-administrative personnel and Group 'D'

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may be deploy in their home districts except Home place. "Home Place" is defined as village/zone/ Tehsil where s/he is a domicile (transfer act 2017). The Act proclaims to prohibit the posting of Revenue Sub Inspector in his/her home *Tehsil*.

Accroding to Guo Xu et. al. (as qtd. In Vandana Menon) the IAS officer allocated their home state more corrupt and less able to against illegitimate political pressure. This new research has thought of 'Posting' in apex district administration officers on the basis of home state and non- home state posting cadre. Also officer who are working in home state are subject to more political interference (IAS officer who are....2018).

Similarly, in analogy form the lowest post of administration in hierarchy, RSI (*Patwari*) may be a subject of corruption and Political interference in his home town administrative unit. The transfer Act 2017 and British rule also prohibits deputing a RSI (Patwari in British period) in home *tehsil*. Whatever, the causes behind it as nepotism, corruption practice, apprehension of discrimination and many others but searching the relation of political interference and posting of RSI in his home town is quite interesting and necessary. So, there are ample causes to investigate the relation of Posting place and political interference.

Methodology

The present data acquired by interview schedule for RSI. The respondents RSI selected by random sampling by lottery method. The study area is districts Tehri and Uttarkashi of Uttarakhand where there is not the jurisdiction of Civil Police. The sampled data analyzed in SPSS and test the hypothesis. The primary data was collected by researcher since June 2015 to October 2016.

Hypothesis

H0

There is no significant association between Posting place of RSI and Political interference.

H1

There is a significant association between Posting place of RSI and Political interference.

Variables

Posting place

IDV

Pressurized by public representative

DV

IDV table Posted in Your Home Tehsil

Table1.0

Posted In Home Tehsil

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	10	29
No	24	71
Total	34	100

Source: Personal Interview January 2016.

10 out of 34 or 29 percent respondent opined 'yes' they are posted in home tehsil. Whereas, 71 percent opined 'No' they are not posted in home tehsil.

Asian Resonance

DV table Pressurized by public representatives for work

Table 1.1

Pressurized by Public Representative

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	25	74
No	9	26
Total	34	100

Source: Personal Interview January 2016.

25 out of 34 or 74 respondents opined 'Yes' they are pressurized by public representatives, whereas 9 out of 34 or 26 percent opined 'No' they are not pressurized by public representatives.

Both the variables 'posting place' (IDV) and 'pressurized by public representatives' (DV) have nominal data. It is Bivariate analysis and non- metric data, to check the association between the variables cross tabulation analysis is apply.

Cross Tabulation

Table 1.2

Pressurized by Public Representative for work Posted in Your Home Tehsil (Percentage)

		Posted in your home tehsil?	
		Yes	No
Pressurized by public representative for work?	Yes	40	87
	No	60	13

87 percent respondents likely opined 'No' not posted in their home tehsil and they pressurized by public representative for work. Whereas, 40 percent respondents likely opined 'yes' they are posted in home tehsil and they pressurized by public representatives for work.

Chi – Square Test

Statistics of 0.009 (Sig value <0.05) indicated null hypothesis in not accepted, i.e. there is significant association between 'posting place' and 'pressurized by public representatives'. The data set supports the study that there is a relation between 'posting' and 'political interfere'.

Phi value

Phi value is (0.004) (Sig value < 0.05) indicated phi value is significant and its numerical value tends between 0 to 1 , result show (- 0.491) which is weak (below than 0.5) relationship and negative sign means negative relationship.

Result

There is a significant association between variable 'posting place' (IDV) and variable 'pressurized by public representatives' (DV). The variables have negative and weak relationship.

Conclusion

It has strong evidence of association between the posting and pressurized by public representatives in Revenue Police System. The answer of research question is, RSI posted in home tehsil are likely less pressurizing for work compare to post in non- home tehsil. It can interpret in such a way. Respondents perform dual nature of duty i.e. the land record keeping and second Police duties. Major part of duties is related to land record and general administration, a very few criminal cases register in

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the Revenue *Chauki*. The survey was conducted in Revenue Police area in rural hill areas of district Tehri and Uttarkashi of Uttarakhand State where the jurisdiction of civil police is not exist. Most of the Revenue Police Circles cover distant, low density and hilly areas and RSI deals the local level of public representatives as *Gram Pradhan*, ward member, Block Panchyat member.

So it may a cause of result, being a domicile of tehsil, these local leaders do not pressurize the RSI (*Patwari*) one who is appoint in his/ her home tehsil. Due to the kinship, village's relationship is such an effect from a relation that the public representatives do not bring it under pressure or try it. While Unlike RSI (*Patwari*), the use of pressure is easier to apply in order to get the work done.

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Asian Resonance

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Appendix Table -1.3 Statistics

		QB5(2): Do you pressurised by public representative for work?	QB1: Are you posted in your home tahsil?
N	Valid	34	34
	Missing	2	2
Mean		1.26	1.71
Median		1.00	2.00
Mode		1	2
Std. Deviation		.448	.462
Variance		.201	.214
Skewness		1.117	-.946
Std. Error of Skewness		.403	.403
Kurtosis		-.804	-1.178
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.788	.788

Source: Personal Interview January 2016.

QB5(2): do you pressurised by public representative for work? * **QB1:** Are you posted in your home tahsil?

Table -1.4
Crosstabulations

			QB1: Are you posted in your home tahsil?		Total
			Yes	No	
QB5(2): do you pressurised by public representative for work?	Yes	Count	4	21	25
		% within QB1: Are you posted in your home tahsil?	40.0%	87.5%	73.5%
	No	Count	6	3	9
		% within QB1: Are you posted in your home tahsil?	60.0%	12.5%	26.5%
Total		Count	10	24	34
		% within QB1: Are you posted in your home tahsil?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Assumption

Expected frequency for every cell > 5

One cell has expected count less than 5. So the **Fisher's Exact Test** result will show value which is 0.009 and it is < 0.05.

Table -1.5
Chi -Square Test

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.183 ^a	1	.004		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.924	1	.015		
Likelihood Ratio	7.753	1	.005		
Fisher's Exact Test				.009	.009
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.942	1	.005		
N of Valid Cases	34				
a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.65.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

One cell has expected count less than 5. So the **Fisher's Exact Test** result will show value which is 0.009 and it is < 0.05.

Table -1.6
Phi Coefficient

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.491	.004
	Cramer's V	.491	.004
N of Valid Cases		34	

Phi value is 0.004 (Sig value < 0.05) indicated phi value is significant and its interpretation is similar to Person Correlation Coefficient the range

is -1 to 1 , result show r value is (-0.491) which is weak negative association.