Convergence of Police History from a Comparative Analysis among Different Countries: Lessons for Bangladesh

Md. Bashir Uddin Khan[1*]   Sadia Afrin [2]

1.Department of Criminology and Police Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh. Ph.D. Researcher, School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

2.Department of Criminology and Police Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh

Abstract

Comparative study on the historical development of police is a good way to know the evolvement of different policing systems of the world. Thus, analyzing various policing systems of the world can aid the researchers and professionals to apprehend different facets of such systematic development of police forces. In this article, a comparative historical context has been extracted to apprehend the similarities and dissimilarities of the formal policing system of different countries. The aim of this study, therefore, is to analyze the development process of the various policing system and also to identify a common pattern for these developments. This study also aims at recommending some strategies for making the policing system of Bangladesh more effective analyzing the patterns of the historical context of American, English, Swedish, and Japanese policing system, arguing that the process of development of police force is almost same all over the world. For conducting this study, various secondary sources have been used generously and for analyzing the data different flow charts and tables have been used. This study thereby concludes that Japanese policing can be the model which fits with Bangladeshi policing system. This study also recommends to follow the way Japan developed its community policing environment being the perimeter of a centralized policing system.

Keywords: Policing, model, community, citizen oversight, centralization

1. Introduction

Police is an agency which generally works under the control of the government and this service (usually referred as a force) is responsible for maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime. The concept of police as a law enforcement organization developed from the tradition of using military bodies as guardians of the peace, like the Praetorian Guard of ancient Rome. The Romans used to maintain a strict law enforcement process, which remained in effect until the decline of the empire and the very onset of the Middle Age. Though, in not all places, since the inception of this service, this force has been recognized as a symbol of keeping peace in the society. However, any discussion on 'police' remains incomplete without the discussion of its origin and evolution. The concept of police originated in different countries at different times and with the advent of time, the philosophy of police has embraced enormous changes. For instance, the US police changed themselves a lot during the year 900s to 1990s and turned from kin policing to community policing (Uchida, 2004). In case of English policing system, police originated as private self-help group during the early 12th century and it came to the problem-oriented approach after several centuries, more specifically during the 1990s (Bohm & Haley, 2002). Likewise, Swedish police transformed itself from private community protectors to national, centralized and professional organized service during the period between the 17th century and mid-20th century (Terrill, 2016).

Many researchers conducted a number of studies regarding the development stages of policing and tried to make a comparative analysis of policing in world perspective. Bayley (1979) focused his study on the comparison of function, structure, and control of Western Europe and North American police (Bayley, 1979). Cao et al. (1998) based on qualitative participatory observation techniques made a comparative analysis of performance level and public satisfaction towards Japanese and American police (Cao, Stack, & Sun, 1998). Legarre (2007) discussed comparative historical analysis on police power and concluded that the issue had come from American thinking since the year of 1827.

Besides these, Kanayama (2009) mentioned in his analysis that Japanese police had to undergo some continuously changing unexpected situations since the early 20th century for reaching to a centralized and effective policing system by some revolutionary reforms (Kanayama, 2009). Like many scholars, Terril (2009) conducted a vast research on the criminal justice systems of England, France, Russia, Japan, Sweden, and China where he focused his great attention on policing of these countries but that was not actually a comparative study in the real sense. From this perspective, he did a great job by accumulating huge information on different aspects of policing like the philosophy of forming police service, potential factors behind the changes in different periods, the role of culture on police etc. The present study, however, is an effort to portray a comparative picture of the historical phases of policing among some representative countries of the world to fulfill the demand for such comparison in the academia.

2. Research Questions

This paper aims at focusing on knowing the following two questions, getting the answer is quite important in the present context to reduce the time from repeating the same error in the context of different parts of the world. So, the research questions for this study are:

- What are the gradual steps of developing a well-organized police force in different countries of the world based on the historical timeline?
- How are the historical contexts connected to each other to indicate some specific steps that can show some specific direction to the policing of Bangladesh?

3. Materials and Methods

This study is an outcome of content-based analysis regarding the history of policing. Two countries from Europe (the United Kingdom and Sweden), two countries from Asia (Japan and Bangladesh) and one country from North America (USA) have been selected as the archetype of policing in the different regions of the world. The researchers studied policing history of the selected countries to understand the similarities and dissimilarities among their evolution process so that other countries can understand the impact of introducing specific measures in specific situations. Relevant data for this study have been collected from different forms of literature like books, journals, periodicals, and internet. Vizzlo.com and draw.io web tool have been used for creating the timeline and flowchart respectively. The objective of such study is to suggest other developing countries like Bangladesh to know about the required changes which they need to adopt for reaching to an upper level of policing than the existing system.

4. Results and Discussion

Historical discussion on the selected countries from the comparative perspective can be better understood through a sequential discussion and analysis. The study will first try to address the stereotype of the countries' policing system over the time and then focus on the comparative analysis of such systems to indicate Bangladesh a direction to march forward.

4.1 Development of English (British) Police

In England, long before the USA had the concept of police (since 900 AD). Charles Reith, a noted English historian, referred to the model of that law enforcement as "kin police" (Reith, 1956). Insisting on every person's responsibility, "kin police" was based on the philosophical statement "I am my brother's keeper." Over a short time, this model played an important role for turning the system into a more formalized "communitarian," or community-based policing system. After the Norman Conquest of 1066, a community model of policing was established in England, which was called the frankpledge police system. This system was supposed to be maintained by a group called 'tithing' which was responsible to protect the fellow citizens and send the perpetrators to court. Frankpledge began to disintegrate by the 13th century. Inadequate supervision by the king and his appointees accelerated its downfalls. No sooner had the frankpledge system slowly declined then the parish constable system emerged to take its place. The Statute of Winchester of 1285 vested more authority in the hands of the constable for law enforcement. Constable made a group of watchmen from the population of the parish for responding to the victims by making a 'hue and cry' (Uchida, 2004). During the middle of the 1300s, the office of justice of the peace was created to assist the shire reeve for controlling specific territory. The local constable and the shire reeve used to assist the justice of the peace, supervise the night watchmen, serve warrants and take prisoners into custody for the appearance before a justice of the peace courts.

For the simplification, only the policing of England will be discussed here as the other territories like Northern Ireland and Scotland have their own distinct policing system because of their century-old legacy with other nations (Weitzer, 1995). In the 18th-century, law enforcement and policing were considered entirely as a matter of local initiative in England. No nationally organized police force was active. Attesting constables, a procedure conducted by two or more Justices of the Peace, had its roots in an act of the Parliament of England of 1673. After the enactment of local improvement acts of 1730, provision for paid watchmen or constables to patrol towns at night was introduced while rural areas had less formal arrangements of unpaid watchmen were found ineffective like sleeping or passing time in a pub rather than obeying their duties.

The main assumption of this system was "people were the police" and the organization of the protection process was local. Therefore, in 1737 an act was enacted for better regulating the 'Night Watch' of the city of London which directed the number of paid constables to be on duty each night. During the period, the number of crimes was in an increasing trend because of which Henry Fielding established the "Bow Street Runners" in 1749 as detective force composed of a group of professional law enforcement agents to apprehend the criminals and recover the stolen property using intelligence. Between 1754 and 1780, with the evidence of better performance and outcome, Sir John Fielding reorganized Bow Street as a police station with a team of efficient paid constables to response the crimes that were dramatically increasing in London by the late 18th century. So,

for better policing in the early 19th century, London with a population of nearly one and a half million was policed by 450 constables and 4,500-night watchmen. The concept of professional policing was adopted by Sir Robert Peel when he became the Home Secretary of England in 1822. Peel's Metropolitan Police Act, 1829 established a full-time, professional and centrally-organized police force for the greater London area which was known as the Metropolitan Police. In 1847, two pieces of national legislation were enacted - the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the Harbors, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act 1847. By the early 1850s, the government was considering extending policing on a national scale.
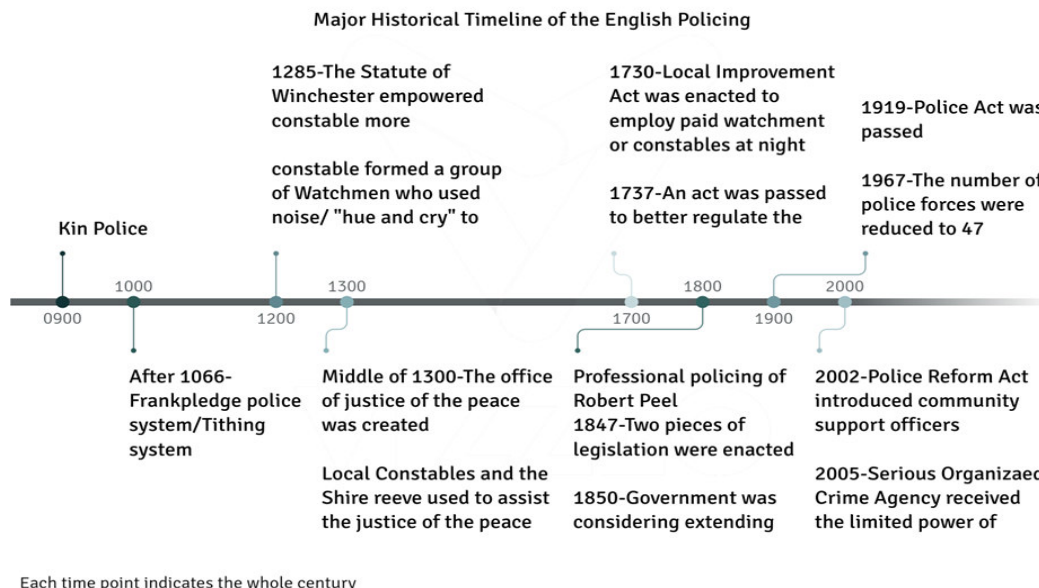

Figure 1. Major Historical Timeline of English Policing System
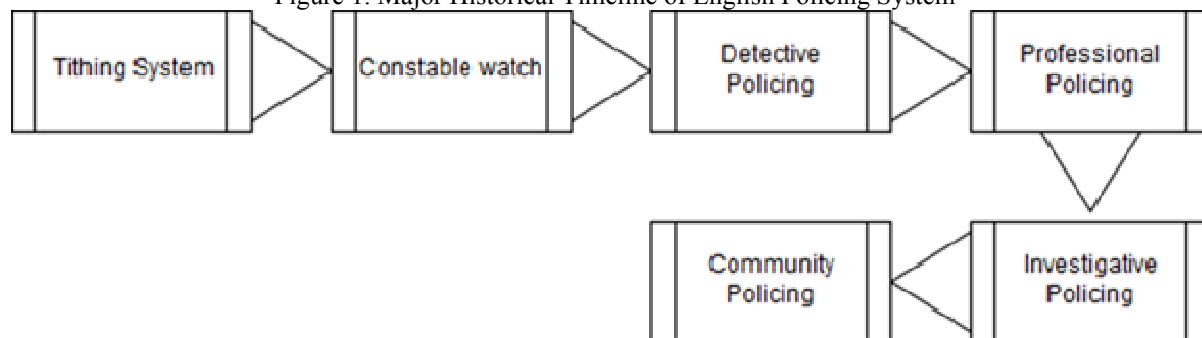

Figure 2. Major Phases of English Police over the time and the dominant perspectives

In 1856, the County and Borough Police act was passed, which included rules to ensure assistance for police from the local authorities and made policing mandatory all over England. Central inspectorate of constabulary is established based on the provisions of this act which was supposed to report to the Home Secretary about the efficiency of all the police departments. In 1877, the Metropolitan Police's Detective Department was renamed as Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Afterward, the Police Act of 1919 was passed due to a strike of police staffs. The Police Union is replaced by the Police Federation of England. The fragmented police forces remained distinct until the World War II. After the enactment of the Police Act of 1946, the merging of smaller town forces with county constabularies started, where still 117 different forces remained left. By the Police Act of 1964, the number of police forces was decreased to 47 in England as part of centralizing the service (Critchley, 1967). Police Reform Act, 2002 Introduced Community Support Officers who were commonly referred to as Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), investigating officers and detention-escort officers all around England. None of them are Police Constables although they have certain specific powers of a constable, e.g. in relation to lawful detention (Lundin & Nuldén, 2007). Major provisions of the Serious Organized Crime and Police Act, 2005 included the conditional powers of arrest, establishment of the Serious Organized Crime Agency and extension of powers vested on PCSOs etc. (Fig. 1 and Fig.2). Though in a smaller extent fragmented police make considerable hindrance in the overall performance of generic nature, still police are working quite effectively. Some basic facts about the English police is given in the following (Table 1).

Table 1. Basic Facts about English Police

Entity	As per the schedule 1 of the Police Act of 1996, total number of 43 territorial forces are working in England now.
General Category	Law enforcement
Formally formed	1829
Police-Public ratio	1:352 (approximately)

("List of countries and dependencies by number of police officers - Wikipedia," n.d.)

4.2 Development of Police in the USA

The USA policing and the UK policing share more or less a similar historical progression and that is why the discussion which would be given later on is about the recent changes of American policing. American policing was highly inspired by the British model of policing. By the end of the 18th century, however, the growth of large cities, civil disorders, and increased criminal activities led to changes in the system. In Colonial America (during the 17th and 18th centuries), policing followed the English systems. The sheriff, the constable, and the watch were easily adopted by the colonies. The activities of the constables and the night watch were "reactive" in nature during this period (Monkkonen, 1981). Mid-to-late-1700s, industrial growth caused a significant breakdown in social control and therefore, crimes, riots, disorder, and public health problems disrupted the country. The centralization of the policing system at this stage had been raised by the people where the proposal was to centralize the policing system with the replacement of constable-watch policing. After much debate about the centralized police force in the early 1800s, the London Metropolitan Police Act was finally approved by the Parliament in 1829 which was proposed by Sir Robert Peel (Critchley, 1967; Reith, 1956). In New York City, for example, while problems like riots, ethnic and racial differences had emerged in 1834, the movement to form a preventive police department began in 1841. It was officially created in 1845 but officers did not begin wearing uniforms until 1853. American police systems began to appear almost overnight from 1860 to 1890 (Monkkonen, 1981). In the consequence, large cities like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati had adopted the English model; the new version of policing spread from larger to smaller cities rather quickly.

The 19th-century patrolman was basically a political operative rather than a London-style professional policing (Walker, 1977). On an average in 1880, major cities used to pay policemen for the surveillance of their neighborhood an amount of $900 per annum. From 1860 to 1890, Monkkonen (1881) argued that the police were involved in assisting the poor, in taking in overnight lodgers and in returning lost children to their parents or orphanages. One of the major characteristics of 19th century policing is its involvement in corruption like many other institutions. Between the years of 1890 to 1920, however, the police changed their role, structure, and behavior because of the demand of common masses. In the 1990s the radio communication and motorized communication system became available and police became very much accustomed to using such facilities. The lawlessness of the police, as well as their involvement in corruption, was one of the paramount issues in municipal politics during the late 1800s. A broad reform effort began to emerge towards the end of the 19th century. This was stimulated mainly by a group known as the Progressives; attempts were thereby, made to create a truly professional police force.   in government and desired a change in the American system. To improve the overall environment, the progressives recommended three changes in policing: 1) the departments should be centralized; 2) personnel should be selected wisely; and 3) police functions should be narrowed (Fogelson, 1977). Centralization of the police meant that more power and authority should be placed in the hands of the chief. From 1890 to 1920 the Progressive reformers struggled to implement their reform ideology in cities across the country.

Historical timeline of the policing of USA

1630-Local ordinanes had the provision for the appointment of constables

"Hue and Cry" group used to pursue the offender with loud noise

Demand of Centralization of policing was raised by the public

1841- The movement to form a preventive policing started

Different city or state started their

A proactive problem oriented policing was formed with greater civilian oversight

1700 · 1900

1600 · 1800 · 2000

Mid to late 1700s, industrial growth caused breakdown of social control

Centralization of police was the demand of people

1910-1960-Great initiatives were taken to professionalize the policing

1920-1990-Police began to use different communication device, like radio, motor vehicles etc.

Professionalism was established in policing

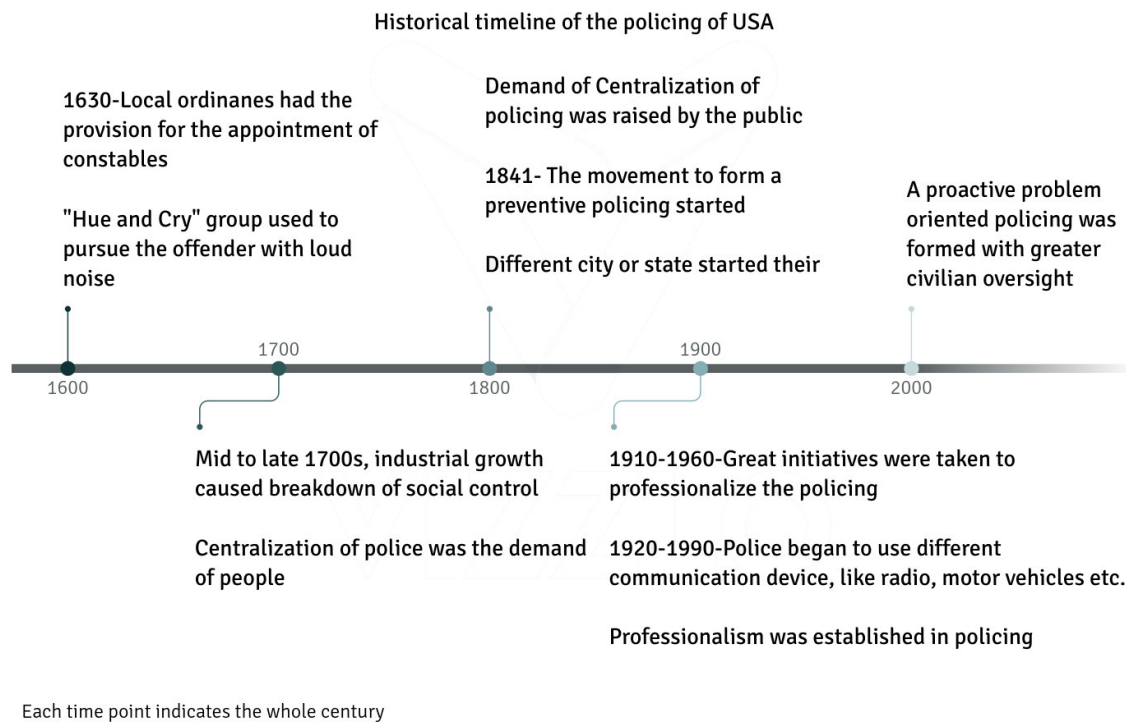Each time point indicates the whole century

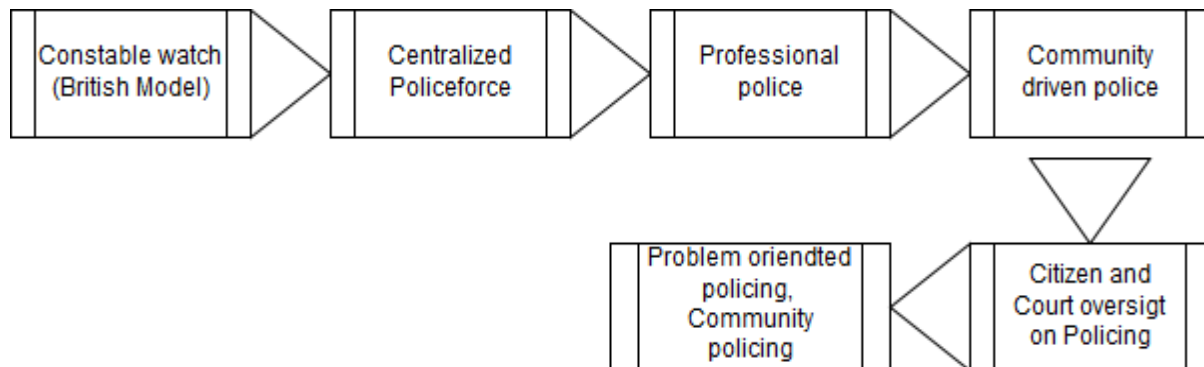Figure 3. Major Historical Timeline of the Policing of the USA

Figure 4. Major phases of the Policing of the USA

Over the 30-year, no significant change was introduced in the policing system. A reform initiative, however, changed the widespread corruption and mismanagement at that time, but till then no substantive change was taken place. During the year 1910 and 1960, all police chiefs conducted another reform initiative recommending that police department should follow a structured and professional model to operate. Robert Vollmer's idea played a vital role to emphasize the quality of police personnel in that reform process. By the decade of 1960, crimes increased alarmingly which was almost double than the previous decade. This plethora of crime incidents inspired all the police, politicians and other professionals to reevaluate the operational procedure of the law enforcers in the United States. The professional movement had two most important consequences. As a result, a police subculture developed. Along with this, they took initiative to develop the police-community relation. This is the third wave of the development of policing which incorporated community-oriented approaches in the policing. Consequently, a pro-active and problem-oriented policing approach was adopted by the professionals. These approaches actually shaped the overall policing system in that reform era (Fig.3 and Fig.4). US policing is still following this approach to deal with their everyday affairs. Now, the term police do not constitute any single organization in the USA but a number of forces are there; the number is not less than 18000 (Terrill, 2016). Some basic facts about the overall US policing at present are as the following (Table 2)

Table 2. Basic Facts about English Police

Common Name	No national police is available. Highly decentralized policing
Number of agencies involved	65 federal agencies, 27 office of inspector general and more than 17000 state and local law enforcement agencies
General Category	Law Enforcement

("Types of police / law enforcement agencies - Discover Policing," n.d.)

4.3 Development of Swedish Police (polisen)

In most of the European countries, police were suffering almost from the same problems during early eighteenth century like decentralization, unprofessionalism and disorganized policing system. One of the reasons behind this was the towns and cities were recognized as the self-governing political units. Citizens used to consider policing as the municipal concern. Then local community protection duty was performed by the police constables, town watch guards, fireguards, and, military garrison. The constables had to rely on other employment during the day and they had to perform a part-time duty at night. Therefore, people were not getting the desired service from them. With that situational demand, the Stockholm police service took to attempt to reform itself during the middle of the eighteenth century which was instituted over the next 100 years served as the model for law enforcement throughout the country. Due to the limitations of policing with the garrison and to improve patrolling techniques in 1850 the police districts were established within the city. For dealing with minor offenses, a public prosecutor who was also the head of the detective department was authorized during 1864s for the prosecution in public court (Carmona & Grönlund, 2003). Initially, the governor of Stockholm served as the judge in this court, but this responsibility was then transferred to the police commissioner. Thus, minor offenses were detected, prosecuted, and adjudicated by the police.

Historical Time line of the policing of Sweden

Citizens used to consider polcing as a municipal concern

Stockholm took initiative to reform itself during the middle of 18th century

Police districts were established within the city

1800 — 1900 — 2000

Centralization of police having enormous freedom at the local level

Special organization was formed to train the police personnel

1880-Some specialized departmens were established, like-mounted division, riot squad

1880-1890-Alluring facilities were provided to attract educated people in policing

Military model of policing

Each time point indicates the whole century

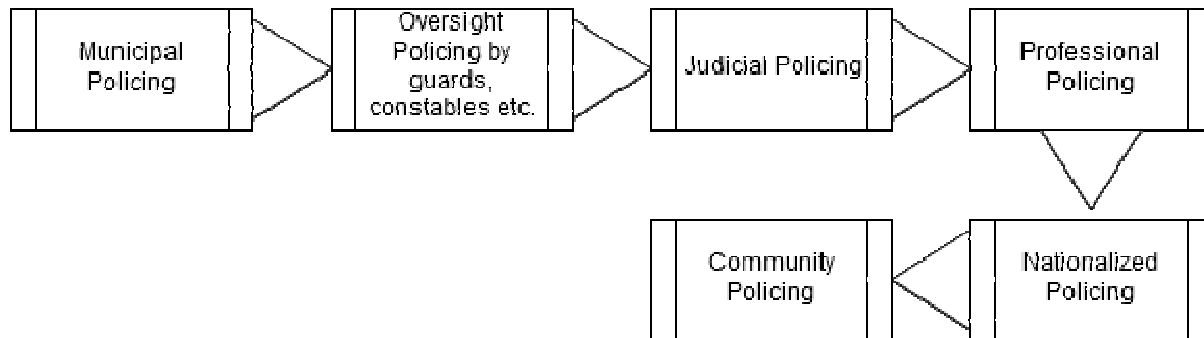Figure 5. Major Historical Timeline of Swedish Policing

Figure 6. Major Significant Phases of Swedish Police over the time and the dominating approaches

In spite of these improvements, the police service continued to suffer from a lack of training and discipline. So in 1876, a special department was established to train police personnel. For serving special purposes in 1880, some specialized units were created like a mounted division, a riot squad, and an orderly department which were designed to aid people. But police failed to meet the expectation of people as most of them were not well-educated and not able to manage the working environment with proper technique. To improve the performance level throughout the 1880s and 1890s, however, attempts were made to attract recruits from other classes by improving the facilities of police. Moreover, as a condition of service, police were required to have military training. This was designed to improve discipline within the forces. Instead of remaining as a quasi-disciplined force police needed a central direction. In 1920, the first idea regarding the nationalization of police came forward. Riksdag (Swedish parliament) studied related issues during the 1930s to 1940s, but nothing positive came out. After that time many researchers failed to show the logical explanation for the nationalization of police. Then, in 1962, a study successfully recommended that the service should be nationalized, and changes were put into effect in 1965. Thus, in the course of about 100 years, the Swedish police service was transformed from a decentralized, unprofessional, and disorganized service into one characterized as centralized, professional, and systematized.

As a result of the 1965 decision, a number of significant changes had an immediate impact on the law enforcement establishment. For example, the number of police districts was reduced from 554 to 118. But due to some fault, the nationalization of the police service and the centralization of its management were subject to criticism. Opponents of the new scheme initiated a campaign for decentralization and democratization of the police service. Some critics also believed that contact between the police and the public had been further reduced during the 1970s with the advent of advanced technology in police work. In 1975, the government established a commission on the police to examine a host of issues, not the least of which were the criticisms generated by the 1965 move to nationalize the police. The commission published its report recommending several approaches in which the management of the police could be decentralized (Government Commission on the Police, 1979). One of the commission's specific recommendations was that the regulations governing police would be combined under one piece of legislation. The Police Act and a governmental Police Ordinance were enacted in 1984. Subsequent changes were introduced so that presently the police are being governed by the 1999 amendment of the Police Act (Lord, 1998). In 1997 the Swedish national police board had taken a program to assess police performance level (fig.3 and Fig.4). The conclusion was that the police service was able to make a balanced score in both public and private sector depending successive perspective and this was regarded as the most crucial strategic dimensions within the balanced score model. At present Swedish police is one of the most successful police services in the world. Through its centralization, it enjoys enormous freedom at the local level and thereby made a convergence in the centralized organizational structure and the local autonomy. This has thus become one of the role models of policing in the world. Some basic information regarding the national police of Sweden are as the following (Table 3).

Table 3. Basic Facts about Swedish Police

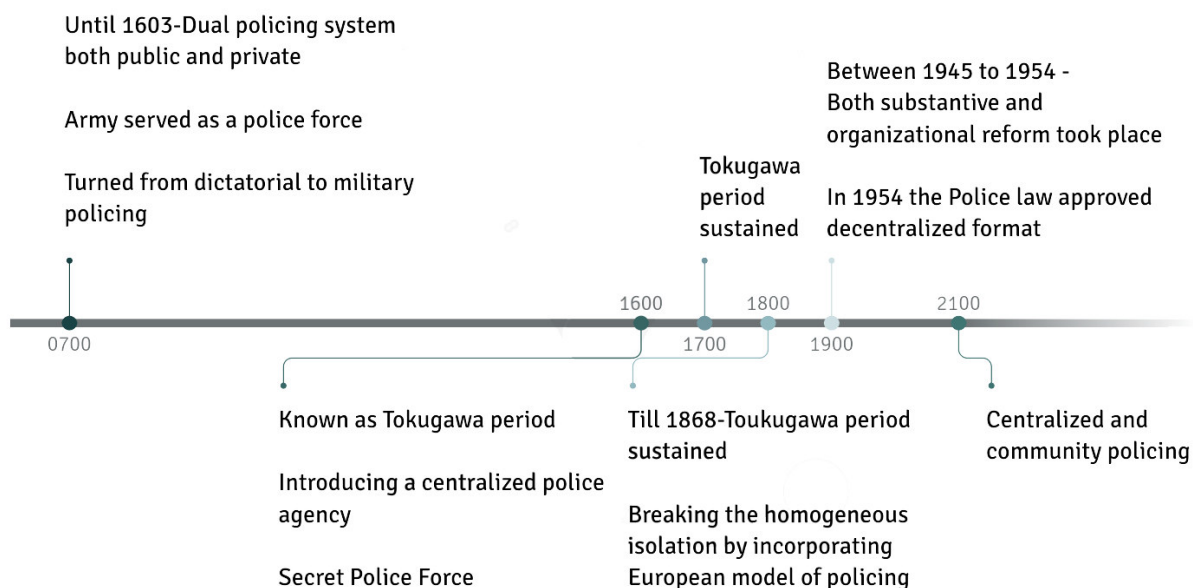|	
Common name	Polisen
General category	Law enforcement & Civilian force
Formally formed	1st January, 2015 ("Swedish Police Authority," 2018)
Police-Public ratio	1:521 (Approximately)
Employees	28500
Governing body	Riksdag (Swedish parliament) and Ministry of justice

("List of countries and dependencies by number of police officers - Wikipedia," n.d.)

4.4 Development of Japanese Police
History of the Japanese police has been divided into five phases by different scholars like Terrill (2009). So the historical development can be discussed according to phase's periods. The first phase existed from the year of

700 to 1603. In that time Japanese had a dual police system both public and private. It was the army, however, that initially served as a professional police force. Due to feudalism, the entire system was decentralized and the 'shogunate'(dictatorial policing) increasingly turned to the 'samurai' (feudal Japanese military aristocracy) to provide law enforcement during peacetime. The secIond phase took place between the years 1603 and 1868. This time was known as the Tokugawa period which was marked by efforts to centralize governmental authority. This time was marked for introducing a centralized policing system and created a secret police force to investigate the corrupt and opponents of Tokugawa rulers (Maanen, 1984). In addition, magistrates were also established throughout the country.

Figure 7. Major Historical Timeline of Japanese Policing
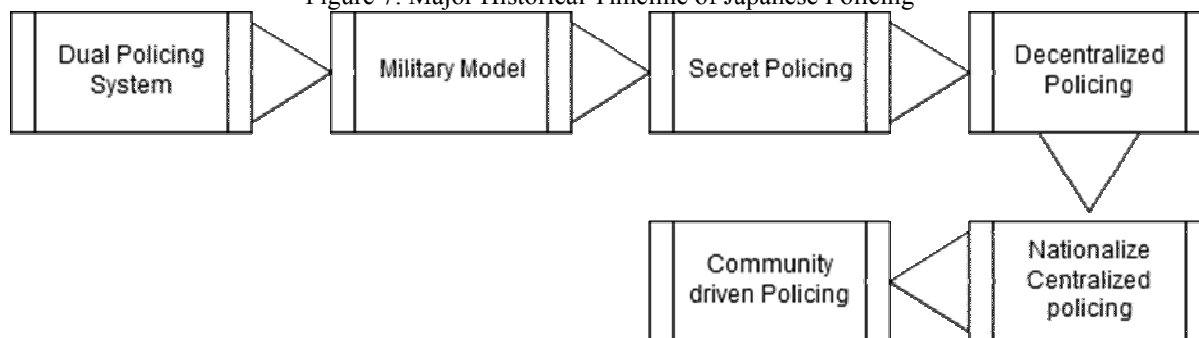
Figure 8. Phases of Japanese Police over the time and Dominant perspectives

The Period Between the Meiji Restoration (1868) and the close of World War II (1945) is marked as the third phase of Japanese police development. The aim of this period was to break the barriers of isolation and to improve the techniques of organizational and administrative management following Europe. So in 1872 Kawaji Toshiyoshi recommended some changes which resembled with French and German policing model. Then the Japanese government established a European-style civil police system in 1874, under the centralized control of the Police Bureau within the Home Ministry. Thus, the Meiji period introduced a highly centralized police force. The fourth phase (1945 to 1954) was highlighted for two kinds of reforms that were both substantive and organizational in nature. The reform involved the adoption of an American style of decentralized autonomous police forces. The Home Ministry was abolished with this change, and approximately 1,600 independent forces were created to serve the various towns and cities of Japan. But the fragmentation was not positive for the controlling of crimes effectively there (Terrill, 2016). That is why the final phase took place immediately. The final phase started forming a unique police law in 1954 considering the problems of particular concern which

were associated with a modern industrialized nation including juvenile delinquency, traffic control, and white-collar crimes (Kanayama, 2009). At the same time, the law approved decartelized format. Japanese police adopted a decentralized format for reducing the maintenance costs and inaptness. The Japanese police came under criticism at the end of the 20th century, because of a series of scandals and cases of misconduct that involved officers ranking as high as Chief of Local Police (Fig.7 and Fig.8). Seriously concerned about these events, the National Public Safety Committee and the National Police Agency established the Charter of Police Reforms that aimed at improving the accountability of the Japanese police forces through self-redress and by conducting citizen oversight (Foote, 1992). Japanese police in the consequence has turned to a highly centralized, effective and community-oriented policing achieving great satisfaction level from the common masses.

Some basic facts regarding the Japanese policing can be shown as the following (Table 4).

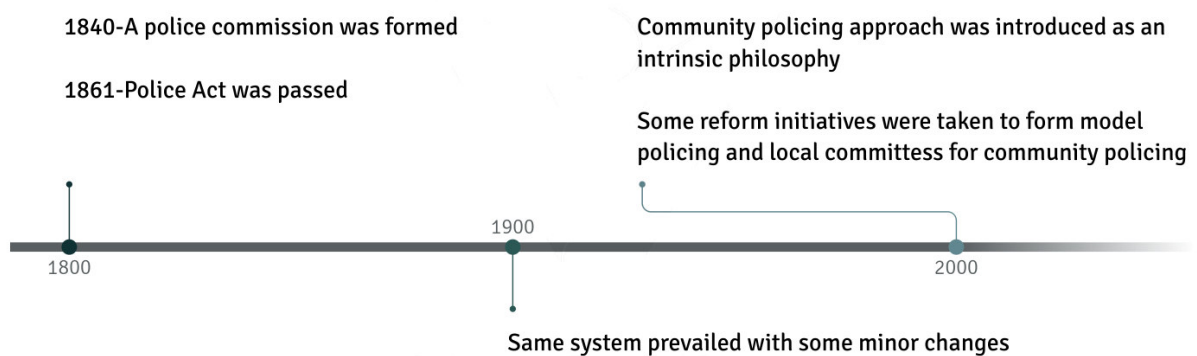Table 4. Basic Facts about Japanese Police

Common name	National Police Agency (central coordinating body)
General Category	Law enforcement & civilian agency ("Law enforcement in Japan," 2018)
Formally formed	July 1, 1954
Employees	NPA is comprised of approximately 7,600 staffs and all 47 prefectures includes 250,000, members. ("National Police Agency (NPA)," n.d.)
Police-public ratio	1:505 (approximately) ("List of countries and dependencies by number of police officers - Wikipedia," n.d.)
Governing body	National public safety commission of the cabinet office

4.5 Development of Bangladesh police

The history of policing in Bangladesh is a history of thousand years. Manushanghita, the hieroglyphics of Emperor Ashoka, and the stories of renowned travelers are the main sources of composing the history (Bangladesh police website). Only a little is known from these sources.

The Orthoshastra of Koutilla mentioned about the spies used in the past. Policing was then associated with collecting information regarding the anti-governmental initiatives and maintaining peace and order in the society. In medieval period and during the periods of the great sultans 'Muhtasib', an official position was declared for policing the citizenry. The responsibility of urban policing was vested on 'Kotwals'. Police system was also evident during the regime of Mughal emperors.

Historical timeline of the policing of Bangladesh

1840-A police commission was formed

1861-Police Act was passed

Community policing approach was introduced as an intrinsic philosophy

Some reform initiatives were taken to form model policing and local committess for community policing

1800   1900   2000

Same system prevailed with some minor changes

Each time point indicates the whole century

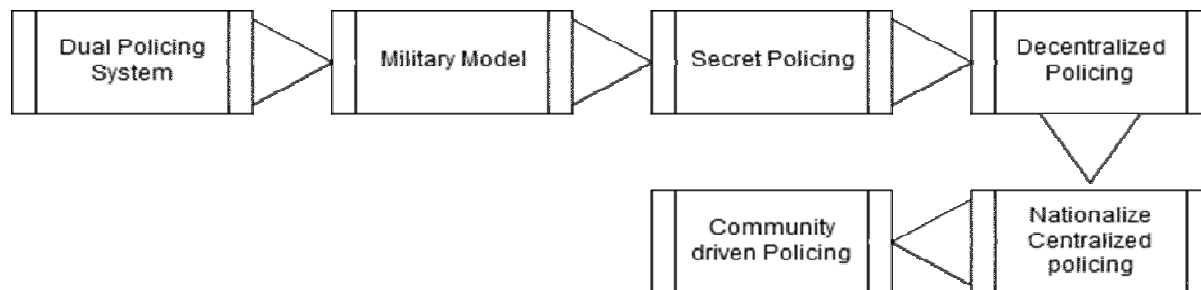Figure 9. Phases of Bangladesh Police and dominant perspective

Figure 10. Phases of Bangladesh Police and dominant perspective

The policing system introduced by Shershah Shuri was further organized during the period of Emperor Akbar, the great. This great emperor recruited 'Kotwal' as the chief police officials in the larger cities. This system was quite successful in maintaining the law and order in the city areas. The Kotwal police system was implemented in Dhaka City. Mughals established a well-organized police force in Bangladesh but that was not like the British policing system which was introduced afterward. In general, it is apprehended that there was a remarkable development in the maintenance of law and order and criminal administration during the reign of the Muslim rulers. The success of the London police established under Peel's act of 1829 accelerated the British government's reform initiative for establishing a sub-continental police force following the British model. As a result of a police commission was formed in 1840 and on the recommendation of the commission the Police Act (Act V of 1861) was passed by the British Parliament (Kader & Hossain, 2015). This allows British India to establish police under each of its provincial governments. Superintendent of police in a district under each province was made the chief patron for such forces (Fig.9 and Fig10). This system is still remaining in the subcontinental territories and also in Bangladesh. Since the liberation, Bangladesh police has been following the same colonial system of policing with minor changes over time. However, Bangladesh police have officially taken an initiative to introduce a community-oriented policing approach since 2007. A project under UNDP also is in progress to bring some qualitative changes in the system but still, a little headway is evident. Some basic facts about Bangladesh police are as the following (Table 10).

Some basic facts regarding the Japanese policing can be shown as the following (Table 5).

Table 5. Basic Facts about Japanese Police

Common name: Bangladesh Police/ Police	Employees: 195,530 ("Bangladesh / Asia & South Pacific / Member countries / Internet / Home - INTERPOL," n.d.)
General Category: Law enforcement & Civilian police	Police-Public ratio: 1:816 ("Strategic Plan BD.pdf," n.d.)
Formally formed: According to the Police Act of 1861	Governing body: Ministry of Home Affairs

("Bangladesh Police," 2018)

4.6 Comparative Analysis of Policing System

The discussion articulates that the development process of policing in different nations is more or less similar in a sense that where the system fails to meet the demand of people it envisaged for newer initiatives. There is no place of being stagnant in this process. Some sovereign authorities have found decentralization as the best (like England and USA) where some countries (like Japan and Sweden) found centralization as the best way for policing. However, it depends upon the readiness of the state to accept a single homogenous service for the whole territory. The countries with heterogeneous people and greater territory may think about a decentralized system where countries with mostly homogeneous people and comparatively small area of land can found the centralized policing system as their best model of policing. However, in this modern age, one country can understand the impact of changes among the people from the evidence of historical reforms of other countries. With the view of getting such implied assistance from the historical evidence the following chart has been derived to understand the development of policing in the selected countries so that the consequential nature after the changes can be understood from the empirical reality of those countries.

Table 6. Comparative analysis of different phases of policing in different countries

Year/ Century	England	USA	Sweden	Japan	Bangladesh
Early 10th (900 AD)	Plainclothes investigation	-	_____	_____	Spy policing
12th	Frankpledge/ Tithing system	-	_____	_____	Policing of Mughal period
13th	Constable-watch system	-	_____	_____	'Kotwal' system
14th	Justice of the peace period	-			
17th	Constable watch changing period	Night watch changing period Centralization of police forces in major cities	Municipal policing	Professional policing system	
18th	National organized policing	Emergence of professional policing	Formal and special police established	Tokugawa period(secret policing)	_____
19th	Professional policing, Enactment of the Police Act, 1829	Enactment of Professional police law	Recruitment-selection period	_____	British constabulary policing
Mid 19th	Inclusion of investigative policing	Inclusion of proactive policing	_____	_____	_____
End of 19th	_____	Oversight policing system		Meiji restoration(highly centralized policing)	_____
20th	_____	Reform on actions & strategy	Nationalized policing concept orientation	_____	National centralized policing
Mid 20th	New policy by reformation	_____	Reformation on policing design	Decentralized autonomous policing	_____
End 20th	Community supportive policing	Community policing	National centralized policing system	National centralized policing	_____
21th(ongoing)	Community policing	Citizen oversight	_____	Community-oriented policing and citizen oversight	Centralized and community policing (no citizen oversight)

4.7 Comparative Analysis of Policing System

After the analysis of the historical phases of policing a generic pattern for the changes become evident. The process starts in an existing system and when the system fails to meet the demand of a new problem some factors are then selected for making the solution. Thereby, a new philosophy emerges. Afterward, a paradigmatic change happens in the policing system. However, the changes are not the same in all the countries; the overall situation and the global connectivity can put significant impact presently in making such changes. The issue of change in the history of policing can be better understood by the following diagram.
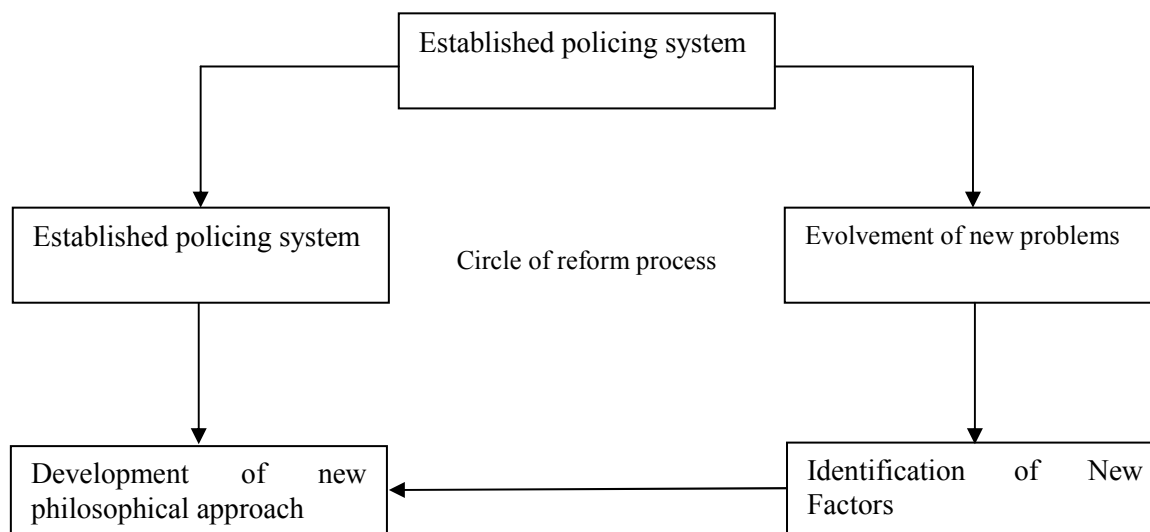
```
                          ┌─────────────────────────┐
                          │ Established policing     │
                          │ system                   │
                          └─────────────────────────┘
            ┌──────────────────┘           └──────────────────┐
            ▼                                                   ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Established policing     │   Circle of        │ Evolvement of new        │
│ system                   │   reform process   │ problems                 │
└─────────────────────────┘                    └─────────────────────────┘
            │                                                   │
            ▼                                                   ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Development   of   new   │◄───────────────────│ Identification   of  New │
│ philosophical approach   │                    │ Factors                  │
└─────────────────────────┘                    └─────────────────────────┘
```

Figure 11. Phases of Bangladesh Police and dominant perspective

4.8 Recommendations for Bangladesh Police in Light of Historical Overview of Different Policing System Across the World

Comparative analysis of the crime related data displays that Japan is one of the best among the countries from the perspective of police practice. Interpol data shows that in 2001 the rate of murder was 10.01 per 100,00 population in Sweden where the rate was 1.10 in Japan and 5.61 in the USA. So, the police of Japan with its greater public-police ratio is working quite efficiently than the police of other countries. England and USA have decentralized policing system where Sweden and Japan have centralized policing system like Bangladesh. Sweden has developed its policing in a way that it has occupied in the upper position among the world indices of lifestyles because of its great success in ensuring social safety. Japan with the help of its community oversight and community policing reached a satisfactory level in its policing. Though English and US police also are successful in their operations, the other two are quite efficient in dealing with their heterogeneous people without much spending. Bangladesh is a country where most of the people are homogenous other than some ethnic minorities in the hilly south-eastern or other regions. So, from the experience of Japan, it can be said that the overall decentralization of policing will not be any viable option for this country. So, Bangladesh should follow the Swedish or Japanese forms of policing. The change which Bangladesh needs to bring about is to increase the number of police officers so that the police-people ratio can be like 1: 600. Though, Bangladesh police has introduced community policing and recently it is working on problem-oriented policing, it needs a proper citizen oversight mechanism like the policing system of USA and Japan. No police force other than Bangladesh is supposed to be under the political authority of the ministry of home or entity like this, they are only under the administrative authority where the police personnel enjoys their full professional freedom. In Bangladesh, police officers do not enjoy the operational freedom like Japan and other countries, and thereby encounters unexpected interference in their scheduled tasks. Japan always abstains from such political interference and thus has been successful in its policing system in a most successful way than Sweden, England, and USA.

In spite of their great success in policing America and England fragmented and decentralized their system; the performance level and the subsequent public satisfaction towards police is low than that of Japan. In another side, Swedish police is a well-established normative police though it passed less complex historical transition than America and England. From the ancient period, Bangladesh has been facing critical political situations which are the prime reasons for the weakness of its policing. Japanese police are governed centrally by a Public Safety Commission composed of six members. Bangladesh can follow a similar pattern and establish a commission composed of members from different professions. Along with this, Bangladesh police (official name of the police of Bangladesh) should establish a national level research institute of police science which will work for the research and development of policing. In the district level provision of another local level, citizen oversight body can be incorporated. Thus, reducing the political interference and increasing the intellectual level of personnel with people's participation can yield a better outcome in the existing performance level of Bangladesh police.

5. Conclusion

Crime has always been regarded as an inevitable part of the society. Crime fighting like other social problems should be done with care. Some nations can manage some specific problems in a more effective way which

others can follow to face similar social problems. In spite of having a long history of policing some countries are not capable of reducing their crime rate to a satisfactory level. Bangladesh has passed long historical timelines where it has to pass very tough stages. The century-old problems, therefore, have become the part and parcel of the people of this country. If the problems are not reduced in the local model, alien models could be used there for solving the issue. As policing is a global concept and every nation has to pass through the similar problems, one can share the experience of others and can become successful. Bangladesh police should also accept this opportunity. If the positive experiences of the different policing system can be followed by Bangladeshi police in devising newer plans to fight crimes, it is expected that the law enforcement of tomorrow will be much better than today.

References

Adler, F., Mueller, G. O. W., & Laufer, W. S. (2004). *Criminology*. McGraw-Hill. Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books?id=O8cxqELurY8C

Ahuja, R. (1996). *Sociological Criminology*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited.

Bangladesh / Asia & South Pacific / Member countries / Internet / Home - INTERPOL. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2018, from https://www.interpol.int/Member-countries/Asia-South-Pacific/Bangladesh

Bangladesh Police. (2018, March 21). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bangladesh_Police&oldid=831550964

Bangladesh Police. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2018, from http://www.police.gov.bd/en/crime_statistic/year/2018

Bayley, B., & Bitner, E. (1984). Learning the Skills of Policing. *Law and Contemporary Problems*, *47*(4), 35–39.

Bayley, D. H. (1979). Police Function, Structure, and Control in Western Europe and North America: Comparative and Historical Studies. *Crime and Justice*, *1*, 109–143. https://doi.org/10.1086/449060

Bayley, D. H. (1990). *Patterns of policing: a comparative international analysis* (1st paperback ed). New Brunswick, N.J: Rutgers University Press.

BD Police Strategic Plan 2018-20120.pdf. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2018, from http://www.police.gov.bd/storage/upload/announcement/bRKQRrM5Qr41qC7tniHQhdKUJiIJmYewNt4IFf0g.pdf

Becker, H. K. (1980). *Police Systems of Europe - A Survey of Selected Police Organizations* (2nd ed.).

Bohm, R. M., & Haley, K. N. (2002). *Introducation to Criminal Justice* (3rd ed.). USA: McGraw-Hill.

Cao, L., Stack, S., & Sun, Y. (1998). Public attitudes toward the police. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *26*(4), 279–289. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0047-2352(98)00015-4

Carmona, S., & Grönlund, A. (2003). Measures Vs. Actions: The Balanced Scorecard in Swedish Law Enforcement. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1019766

Critchley, T. A. (1967). *A history of police in England and Wales*. Montclair, NJ: Pattersn Smith.

Fogelson, R. M. (1977). *Big-city police*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Foote, D. H. (1992). The Benevolent Paternalism of Japanese Criminal Justice. *California Law Review*, *80*(2), 317. https://doi.org/10.2307/3480769

Japanese Police — Encyclopedia of Japan. (n.d.). Retrieved March 24, 2018, from https://doyouknowjapan.com/police/

Kader, M., & Hossain. (2015). *Criminology* (3rd ed.).

Kanayama, T. (2009). A Decade from Police Reforms in Japan, Has a Police for the People been Realized?

Law enforcement in Japan. (2018, March 20). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Law_enforcement_in_Japan&oldid=831359752

Legarre, S. (n.d.). The Historical Background of the Police Power, *9*(3), 745–796.

List of countries and dependencies by number of police officers - Wikipedia. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2018, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_number_of_police_officers#cite_note-eurostat-8

List of law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom, Crown dependencies and British Overseas Territories. (2018, March 2). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_law_enforcement_agencies_in_the_United_Kingdom,_Crown_dependencies_and_British_Overseas_Territories&oldid=828475434

Lord, V. B. (1998). Swedish police selection and training: issues from a comparative perspective. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, *21*(2), 280–292. https://doi.org/10.1108/13639519810220253

Lundin, J., & Nuldén, U. (2007). Talking about tools – investigating learning at work in police practice. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, *19*(4), 222–239. https://doi.org/10.1108/13665620710747915

Monkkonen, E. H. (1981). *Police in Urban America, 1860-1920*. Cambridge University Press.

National Police Agency (Japan). (2018, March 11). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Police_Agency_(Japan)&oldid=829902159

National Police Agency (NPA). (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2018, from https://fas.org/irp/world/japan/npa.htm

O'Hearn, D. (1997). Book Review *Policing under Fire: Ethnic Conflict and Police‐Community Relations in Northern Ireland* . By Ronald Weitzer. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1996. Pp. xiv+350. $19.95 (paper). *American Journal of Sociology*, *102*(6), 1755–1757. https://doi.org/10.1086/231148

Policing Across the World. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books/about/Policing_Across_the_World.html?id=i09VcgS89qwC

Reith, C. (1956). *A New Study of Police History*. Edinburgh, England: Oliver and Boyd.

Shelley, L. I. (1999). Post-Socialist Policing: Limitations on Institutional Change. In R. I. Mawby, *Policing Across the World: Issues for the Twenty-first Century*. Psychology Press.

Swedish Police Authority. (2018, February 28). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Swedish_Police_Authority&oldid=828079746

Terrill, R. J. (2012). *World Criminal Justice Systems: A Comparative Survey*. Routledge.

Types of police / law enforcement agencies - Discover Policing. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2018, from http://www.discoverpolicing.org/whats_like/?fa=types_jobs

Uchida, C. D. (2004, December). The Development of the American police: A Historical Overview. Waveland Press, Inc. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/242604086

Van Maanen, J. (1984). Police and Community in Japan, Walter L. Ames, Berkeley, CA: Univ. of California Press, 1981. 247 pp. with photographs, glossary, index. $29.95 (hardback). *Urban Life*, *12*(4), 484–489. https://doi.org/10.1177/089124168401200408

Walker, S. (1977). *A Critical History of Police Reform*. USA.

Weitzer, R. (1995). *Policing Under Fire: Ethnic Conflict and Police-Community Relations in Northern Ireland*. Albany: State University of New York Press.