COMMUNITY POLICE AND CRIME PREVENTION: A Analytical Study to show the Importance of community policing in the crime prevention from the period 2012 to 2016 in India.

Author Name: Vinayak. R. Nidasosi

Teaching Assistant, Rani channamma University Belagavi, Karnataka.

Abstract: communitty policing is required in Democratic nations like India, is non official and informal way of policing. And according to BPRD(Bureau Of Police Research and Development) report says- Indian policers are under workload tension due to unsufficient staffs, and this will directly or indirectly impacts on their Efficiency. And again this report says- 90% of Indian policers are working more than 8 hours per day, and 68% of policers are orking more than 11 hours per day, and 28% of policers are working more than 14 hours per day, So avoid this police senario we should adopt community policing in India.

This will Directly or indirectly helps in crime prevention and re-active & pro- active actions of policers.

India is the sovereign & secular country and India having multi community Nation and In india police system is state subject under Our Indian Constitution under Article 246 in state list of 7th schedule,

In Indian society -Communities are classified based on Varn's so it's lack of cooperation in between communities and police. So police Officials facing very difficult to handle towards community and society in Indian crime scenario. So abolishing of this scenario there should Cooperation between police and community is required and it's bring through Community Policing.

By Community Policing it is directly or Indirectly helps in enahncing the efficiency of the police through involvement of Community in police work/Crime prevention etc. And it also helps to Community people to lead their life with safety and security. Community policing is good and it's required to Democratic country like India.

We see Indian crime scenario the crime rate goes on changing year by year so we must adopt the Community Policing.

KEY WORDS: Community policing, BPRD, unsufficient, Efficiency, working Nature.

INTRODUCTION: Community refers to a social unite in an geographical area which shares common values, Culture, Concern. And community policing tearm coined by **John angell(1971).** Also called democratic policing means 'the philosophy of in which the police department and the law abiding citizen working together in the creative ways to address the Contemporary Community problems'.

policing in India it is an State subject under the Constitution of India. So each state having their own police administritative setups under government, and each state having their own ideology to developing the police department and taking their own remeideal meadures in the upgradiation of police department of State. And we back to history of police in india, from ancient India community policing is an Key factor in the mourya period and he started preventive, investigation, prosecution duty. And also used the 'MUKKADAM' (Village Chief) or SARAPANCH his duty is to assisting the police(not an formal) works of Law&Order with community.

And we saw in Moghal period also used 'SUBEDAR' as responsible for administration, Maintaining Law&Order. And 'SARKAR' responsible for district supervision over suppresssion of Crimes, and 'CHOWKIDAR' Or Village Watchman his duty is to supervision of villge and same as 'KOTWAL' under cities. And In British era Law& Order is under 'ZIMINDAR' And from this period uniform police force was established by britishers, and 'DAROGHA' his administration over District and responsibility to act as District JUDGE.

Community policing is an non-formal and un-official policers, and main objecives is to giving safety and security to the women, children, oldage, and vulnerables in the community. Secondry is to be asisting in police pro-active actions like prevention of crimes and Maintaining Law&Order, Beat, Patrolling, Restoring Law&Oredet, surveillance etc

And in the Re-active actions like detection of crimes In as Witness, Victim, Bystanders, and helps in police/judicial proceding etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1) There are 17.2million police officer are in across India (36 states &IT) and this is lowest police-population ratio in the world.

2) In USA 436 people per police officer, and in Spain one officer for 198, and in the Ranking of 50 countries India was second from the bottom.

3) India ratio of 138 police personnel per lakh of population 5th lowest among 71 countries-2013.

4) Police-population ratio is highest in Singapore it containce 600 per lakh.

5) Community policing is unique relation between police and public it's finds to its strength in mutual trust and sensitize people to perform their role in solving their own/common problem and enhance overall quality of life in community.

6) Between 2009-13 annual incident of crime rate in india's mega cities jumped from 343749 to 556024 to 9% increases in 2011, Delhi accounted for 22.7% of the total crimes reported in 53 mega cities across the country.

7) Community policing can serveas a tool to improve relation between policeand citizen and argument the existing capacity of law enforcement, numerous state bodies and commissions have encouraged it use.

8) Robert peel the father of modern policing had this insight when he fouded the London metropolitan Police 1829, calling g police-votizen in uniform, he urged them work in close collaboration with the community and focused on crime prevention

9) In india's police has largely retained repressive volonicalcharacter, it must introduce a strategies of community police.

Methodology:

(i)Statement of the problem;. Community policing is important role in the sovereign country like inda , and it is necessary for crime prevention.An empirical study to know the how statistically represent the relation between community policing and crime prevention.

(iii)objective of the study:

1). To explore the nature and type of community policing agencies are present in india

2) To know the magnitude, incident of crime and rate of crime from the period 2012-2016.

3) To know the police-population ration from the year 2012-2016.

This study is an exploratory research with descriptive and qualitative methods are essential for my study There for in order to obtain data through secondary data. And report has been collected properly . interpretation and tabulation properly.

RESULT:

1) To explore the nature and type of community policing agencies are present in india

In india now a days all the states are gradually started community policing system as remideal mesures in the developments of police department and in prevention of crimes. Those measures including

1) Village Resistance Group -West Bengal.
2) Karnataka Village Defence Parties- Karnataka
3) Gram Rakshak Dal- Gujarat and Maharastra.
4) Janamaitri Suraksha Padati - Kerala.
5) Friends of Police Movement(MOP) - Tamilnadu.
6) Parivar Paramarsh Kendra- Madhy Pradesh.
7) Community Liaison Group- Uttarkhand.
8) Trichy Community Polickng- Tamilnadu.
9) Gram/Nagar Rakshaka Samitee, and Community Observer System-Rajastan and Chattisgarh.
10) Community Liaison Group-Assam.
11) MAITHRI- Andra pradesh.
12) Mohalla Committee- Mumbai.
13) Nagar Thatha Gram Suraksha Dal- North Indian States.

And other states are fallow the community policing but above mentioning are acting good in nature and implementing in systematically. And all states are having their own regulating acts under these acts community policing are impementing.

2)To know the Magnitude and Incident of crime and crime rate from the period 2012-2016

Crime Incidents:

YEAR	INCIDENT OF CRIMES
2012	2323714
2013	2647722
2014	4571663
2015	4710676
2016	4831515

Crime rate:

YEAR	Rate of Crime
2012	195
2013	216
2014	368
2015	374
2016	380

Above crime incident goes on increasing year by year this shows that policers are unable to prevent the crime, and no proper relation between police and public. It directly shows the Failure of Community policing in India through above data.

And in the rate of crime also it is in the increasing order this shows the crimes are increseaing day by day, due to police inefficiency.

3) To know the police-population ration from the year 2013-2017.

YEAR	Police-Population Ratio Population per Policeman
2013	575
2014	545
2015	547
2016	515
2017	518

This graphical representation shows the population per police and it clearly shows that number of police are less in the year of 2016 and 2017, than campared to other years and highest no of policers ate in the year 2013, and remaining 2014and 2015 are in mediun,

It shows that our indian police are less in number and it shows very difficult in the our upcoming years.

FINDINGS:

From this study I found that our indian policers are unefficient, high workload tension. lack of cooperation between police-population that directly or indirectly impacts.

And our indian policers are less in number as compated to UN / ICPO guidelines and this senario directly impacts on working conditions of the policers.

CONCLUSION:

I concluding that our governments (both States/Central) should fallow the guidelines of the UN/ICPO 's and governments should adopt the remedial measures for developments of police administration, should provide community police accountabilty, and implementing it in proper way.

REFERENCE:

- Www.bprd.nic.in
- Www.ncrb.govn.in
- Https: // www.gktoday.in
- Nctb.govn.in>CII>2012-16
- Http: //thehansindia.com
- Http: // m. Economictimes.com.
- Http: // en.wikipedia.org.
- Santosh. R. Pujar and Mangoli R N/The emergencies of community policing in Karnataka/July 31,2015/Jounal of Forensic Research.
- Https: //dcroll.in>word>
- Https: // infianecpress.com