



EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING: A PATHWAY TO BUILDING TRUST AND REDUCING CRIME¹

Surabhi Tiwari (Research Scholar)

Co-author:- Dr. kusumBhadoria (Professor HOD)

Department of Political Science

MLB Govt College of Excellence

Abstract

A multi-pronged strategy for bettering community well-being and decreasing crime rates, community policing is defined by a focus on law enforcement-community collaborations, problem-solving tactics, and decentralized organizational structures. Operating while being accompanied by the police have failed to live up to public expectations because of a broken system. Researchers in Guna District may evaluate how well community policing techniques have been put into practice. The effectiveness of these tactics in including the community in crime prevention and law enforcement initiatives may be evaluated using this method. There is room for improvement in crime analysis, resource allocation, and general efficiency if police operations are examined through the lens of data and technology. The efforts of the Guna Police were noticed by the Chief Minister, the Police Headquarters, and the general public as a result. The effort to improve the police force is ongoing. At its core, community policing is a game-changer that, when used with an eye toward collaboration, adaptation, and context, has the ability to make neighborhoods safer and more resilient.

Keywords: Community policing, crime reduction, Building Trust, police officer's

INTRODUCTION

Community policing is an alternative approach to police work that emphasizes the importance of community involvement in reducing crime and improving the quality of life for all members of the community. It is based on the ideas of crime prevention. The premise of community policing is that residents and police officers may collaborate to prevent issues from becoming worse. Community policing is a useful tool and notion for improving public opinion of law enforcement, building a more effective police force, and fostering cultural transformations on both sides of the law.

Through community policing, locals can count on police presence that is uniquely suited to their neighborhood. The community would be better served if they saw it as a living, breathing, changing approach rather than a static system that anyone may use or ignore. Police personnel can't expect community policing to reduce crime unless they stay in constant communication with locals and collaborate with them. Members of the community lend a hand and pitch in, and the community A police officer's job is to act as a peacemaker when people in the community or outside the community are arguing. the third Almost every nation has

¹ Authored by Surabhi Tiwari Research Scholar and Dr Kusum Bhadoria, Professor (HOD) Political Science MLB. Govt, College of Excellence.

instituted community policing in some form or another due to the critical nature of the problem; yet, the specifics differ from one another.

Collective anxieties can be recorded and maintained, local issues can be owned, the social and physical environment can be improved, and the fear of crime can be reduced; these are all benefits that accrue to the community as a whole. When it comes to the police, the benefits should include enhanced community-police communication, public support for the force, confidence in the force's "suitability" for the job, and, most importantly, happier officers on the beat. Lessening the likelihood of confrontations between citizens and police, lowering crime rates, and increasing information sharing between the community and law enforcement are all positive outcomes.

One objective of community policing is to shift the public's view of the police from that of an objective observer force to that of an engaged member of the communities they serve. In order to achieve this goal, it is essential that every police officer assigned to a particular area gets to know the locals and earns their respect.

It's vital to establish a peaceful and trusting environment with both friendly and antagonistic aspects. Community policing advocates say their model affects the whole department, not just a select few units. The fact that several tiers of law enforcement must coordinate their efforts to safeguard citizens makes matters more complex. Lastly, it's difficult since police departments have a lot of responsibilities, such as communicating with the community, getting their input on how the police should operate, and putting an emphasis on maintaining order rather than enforcing the law. Meanwhile, the police force needs to keep doing what it has been doing for a long, albeit in a different manner.

The practice of community policing is a model of transformation. Although many strategies and methods are used in community policing, the core principles, regulations, and procedures remain consistent. In order for community policing to be effective, the basic unit has to be small enough in size and population that a patrol officer may reasonably come to know everyone in the area. When local resources are used, the security and policing demands of a small area may be easily identified and met. With this type of knowledge, antisocial behavior among residents will be less common, and foreigners will be discouraged from visiting. Preventative actions are often a part of community policing as well.

Proactive measures should result in the establishment of collaboration and cooperation if they are to prevent criminal behavior and sustain security in a particular location. An officer may win over the community's respect and support by adhering to these protocols. Lastly, the presence of him alone will lessen the level of anarchy and disturbance in the area. The community's trust in the police officer will be greatly enhanced by this achievement. People will be able to resolve their conflicts amicably and the community will grow closer together, two qualities that are sorely missing in today's urban areas. This could turn out to be a crucial factor in reducing the escalation of the conflicts.

LITERATUREREVIEW

McKee, A.J. (2021), The research delves into the structure, reliability, and validity of a scale that was developed to assess community-policing initiatives. Local police agencies may administer the Community Policing Evaluation Survey (CPES) on their own, without the need for specialized researchers. Quality of Contact with Police, Perceptions of Crime and Disorder, Personal Fear, and Community Cohesion are the four subscales that make up the scale.

The author Cameron (2020) The power of the police to affect crime has always been greatly exaggerated, according to current studies on police resource levels, techniques for patrol and investigations, community policing, and the probable effect of changes in the legislative framework. Sir Robert Peel's "new police" brought about preventative police units in Anglo-American areas, but they were unhappily tied to crime rates for the first time. This data has been used to address concerns about police performance, resource allocation, and the appropriateness of police powers ever since, even if there wasn't much they could do about the crime rate itself. Now we need to figure out new methods to evaluate police performance. One possible benefit of community policing is drawing attention to this very problem by making police departments, politicians, and academics face the reality of police capabilities and come up with ways to evaluate and promote them in an increasingly skeptical world, rather than focusing on crime rates.

Crowl, J. N. (2017), Several police agencies throughout the country have allegedly begun using community policing tactics or terminology since the 1970s to combat problems including crime, unrest in neighborhoods, and fear of violence. Academics, police chiefs, and others working in criminal justice have all shown strong support for this policing paradigm. With the use of many outcome metrics, this article compiles and analyzes the existing empirical data on the efficacy of community policing programs. We begin with a brief introduction to community policing, focusing on its goals and key principles. Next, the research that has already examined the efficacy of community policing is evaluated for the quality of its methodology and the conclusions it has drawn. To wrap up, we provide a discussion and some things to think about for future study.

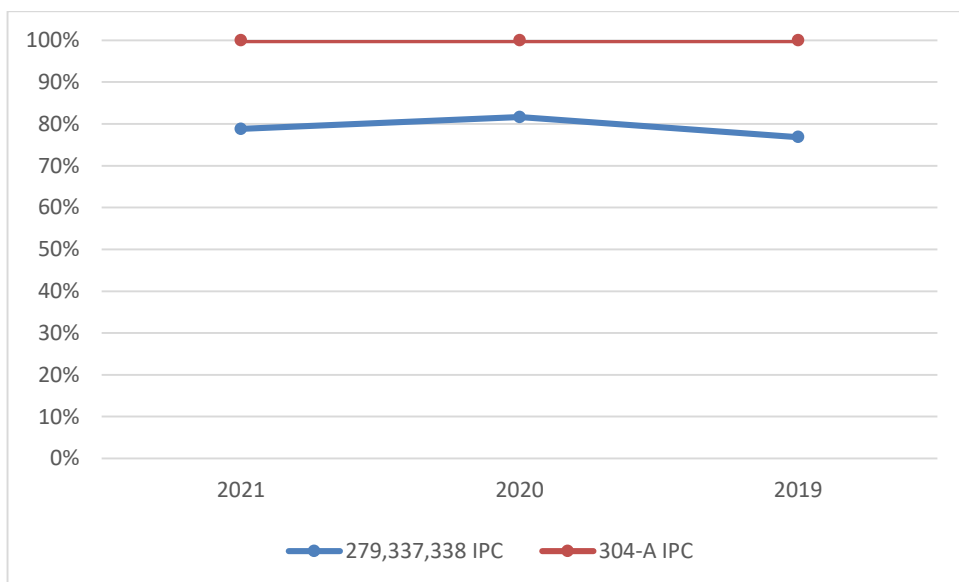
Peyton K, Sierra-Arévalo M, and Rand DG (2019) published, In spite of decades of falling crime rates, the establishment of cooperative relationships between the public and police, which are essential to their work and the provision of public safety, is obstructed by long-standing conflicts. As a result, policymakers persist in pushing for community-oriented policing (COP), which aims to increase legitimacy and public confidence in the police force via more constructive, non-enforcement interactions with the people. However, no previous study has used a random assignment of police-public contact to determine whether or not these encounters have a causal influence on people's opinions about the police. Is it true that people's opinions regarding the police may be significantly improved by friendly, non-enforcement contact with uniformed patrol officers? To help answer this issue and determine the effects of positive, non-enforcement interaction between the public and police officers on an individual level, we provide the results of a randomized field experiment that took place in New Haven, CT. Public perceptions of police, including legitimacy and cooperation, may be significantly improved with only one pleasant interaction with a uniformed officer, according to the findings. The impacts of this intervention lasted for up to 21 days and affected everyone, not just those who were already predisposed to trust and cooperate with the police. Police agencies would do well to prioritize initiatives that foster pleasant relationships between officers and the public, since this research shows that positive non-enforcement contact may enhance public opinions regarding police.

BECAUSE OF 20% REDUCTION IN THE UNNATURAL DEATH TAKING PLACE IN ROAD ACCIDENTS AND VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, FIRST PLACE OF GUNA DISTRICT:

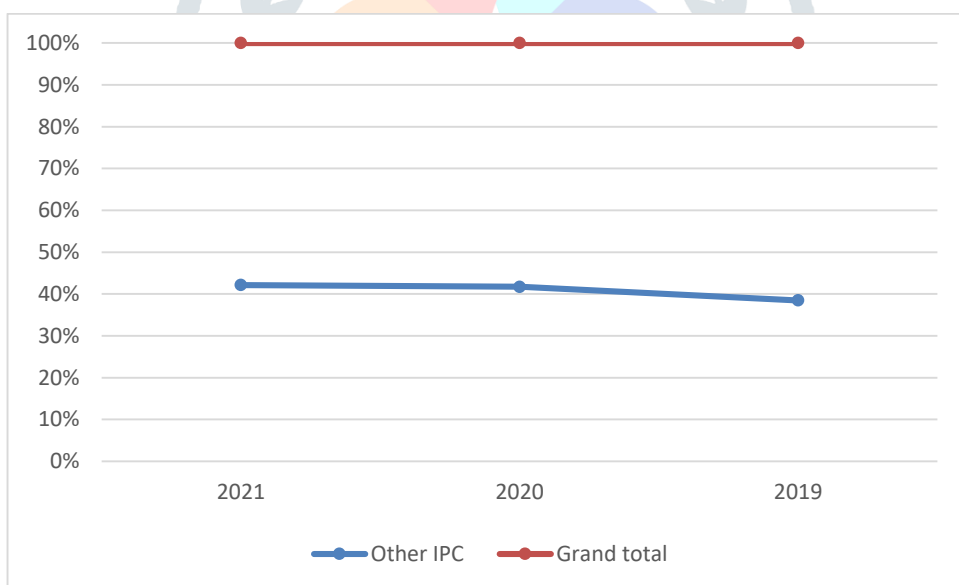
The analysis has been conducted on a continuous basis by the Police Training and Research Institute (PTRI) Bhopal. The district of Guna has consistently ranked first in the state for the lowest number of fatalities caused by road accidents, thanks to its effective traffic control measures.

Table 1 Motor Accident

Serial	Title	2021	2020	2019
1	279,337,338 IPC	435	546	537
	304-A IPC	117	123	162
	Total	552	669	699

**Figure 1: Motor Accident****Table 2Other IPC**

Serial	Title	2021	2020	2019
1	Other IPC	3670	4948	2987
	Grand total	5036	6917	4782

**Figure 2: Other IPC**

During that time Offenses against scheduled castes in District Guna (MP) that violated the Indian Penal The following is a comparison of code from January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, and from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

H02: There is no significant difference in the satisfaction level of policemen regarding their organization with respect to age, gender, marital status, years of service, number of promotions received, present rank, rank when joined the service and various facilities received including awards and recognition received.

1. KEEPING PLACE CONTINUOUSLY IN GRADE ‘A’ IN CM HELPLINE:

Since the establishment of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's CM Helpline complaint portal—an initiative whose evaluation is overseen by the Chief Minister himself—the Guna Police have been diligently responding to public complaints and resolving them to everyone's satisfaction. As a result, Guna District has consistently maintained the highest grade in the entire state.

2. SOLVING THE BLIND MURDERS:

Thanks to their diligent work and meticulous investigation, the police of Guna District have apprehended and convicted the perpetrators of seven horrific blind murders. Within twenty-four hours after the murder, the majority of the blind homicides were located.

3. TRACING ALL THE DACOITIES COMMITTED IN THE DISTRICT:

The police have tracked down every instance of horrific scintillating-like dacoity in the area, recovered all of the stolen goods, and then placed the perpetrators behind jail. The aforementioned dacoity event also includes the large dacoity that occurred in the hamlet of Russalla, which is under the jurisdiction of police station Aron.

Table 3 Information with Respect to Property Related Crimes

Sr. no.	Title	2021	2020	2019
1	Dacoity	4	3	3
2	Preparation for dacoity	4	9	6
3	Robbery	28	45	33
4	House breaking	135	267	210
5	simple theft	101	221	126
6	Two wheelers	223	323	325
7	Four wheelers	11	7	12
8	Cattle theft	5	15	9
	Total	511	890	724

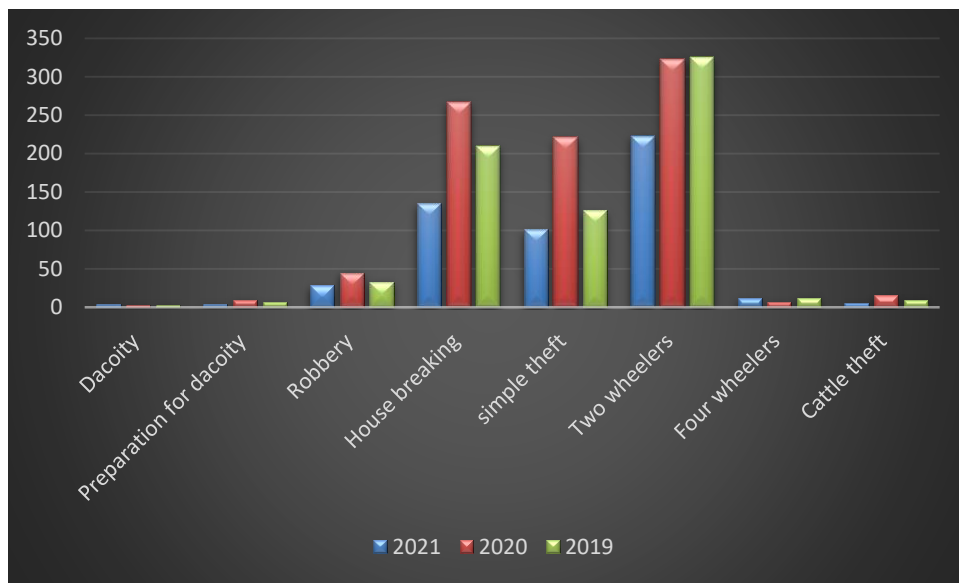


Figure 3: Information with Respect to Property Related Crimes

Table 4 Crime Related to Property

Serial	Title of offence	2021	2020	2019
1	Dacoity	0	0	0
2	Robbery	1	1	0
3	Arson	0	0	0
4	Land related	0	1	0
5	damage to property	0	0	1
6	Cheating	0	0	0
7	Misappropriation	0	0	0
8	Theft /House breaking	1	0	0
9	Cattle theft	0	0	0
	Total	2	2	1

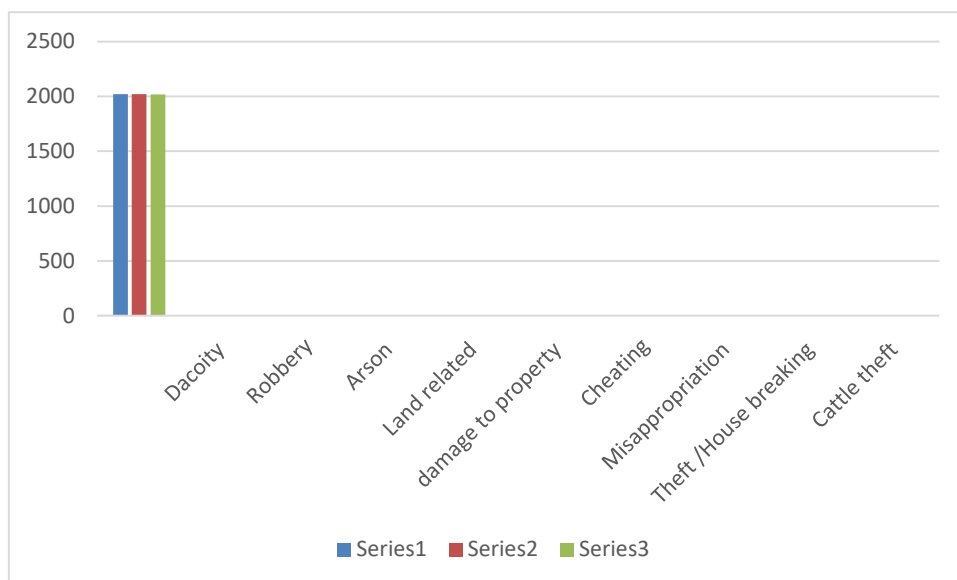


Figure 4 Crime Related to Property

Table 5 Other MISC. Crimes

Serial	Title of offence	2021	2020	2019
1	Other IPC	11	24	20
	Grand total	192	286	192

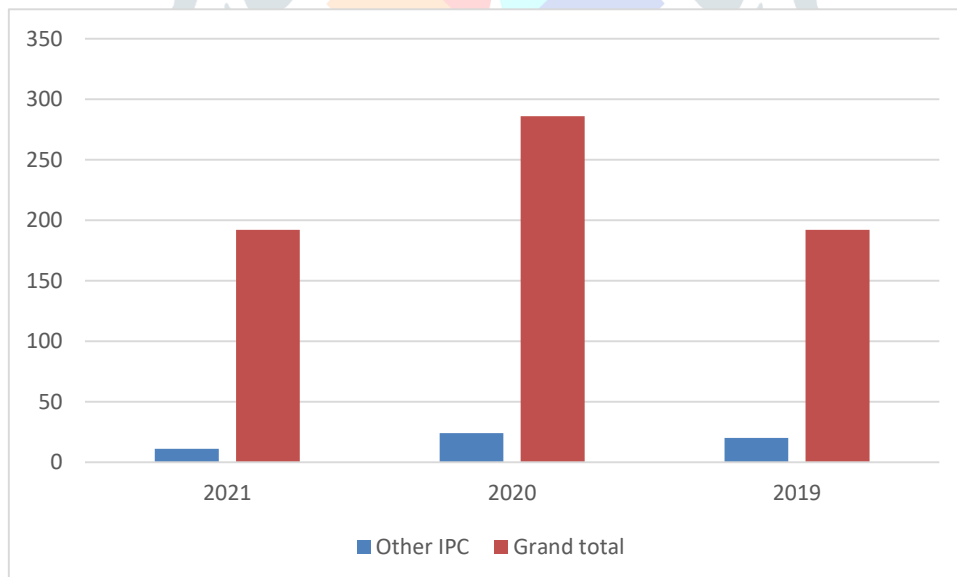
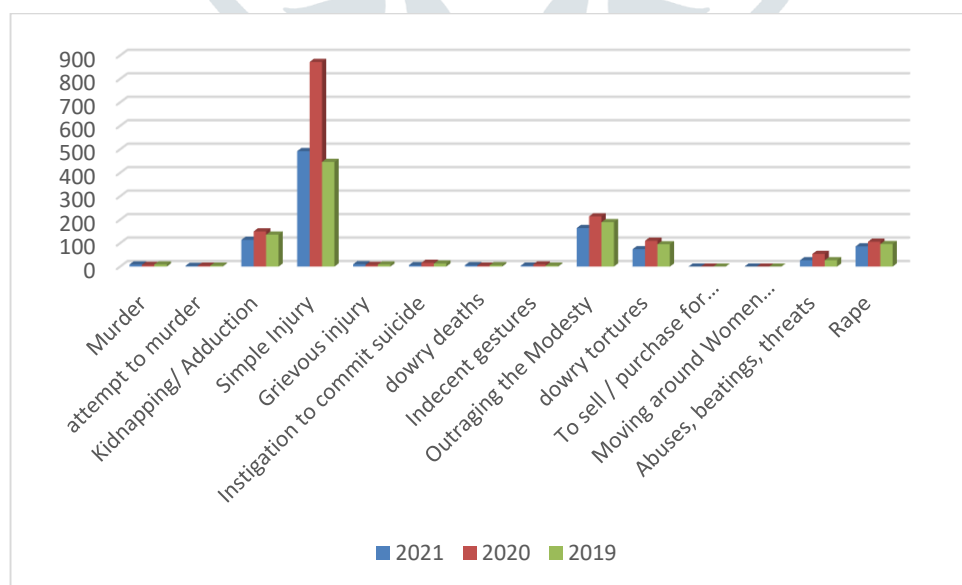


Figure 5 Other MISC Crimes

During that time Stats comparing the sum of all offences committed in District Guna, M.P. that target females. During the first thirty days of the year 2021, 2020, and 2019, and again between the first of the year 2020 and 2021.

Table 6 Body Related Crimes

Serial	Title	2021	2020	2019
1	Murder	9	7	9
2	attempt to murder	3	4	4
3	Kidnapping/ Adduction	114	150	136
4	Simple Injury	492	872	446
5	Grievous injury	10	7	9
6	Instigation to commit suicide	6	16	13
7	dowry deaths	6	4	6
8	Indecent gestures	4	9	4
9	Outraging the Modesty	164	214	189
10	dowry tortures	74	110	95
11	To sell / purchase for prostitution	0	0	0
12	Moving around Women after making naked	0	0	0
13	Abuses, beatings, threats	27	54	27
14	Rape	86	106	96
	Total	995	1553	1034

**Figure 6 Body Related Crimes**

Statistical comparison of petty offenses and prohibitive proceedings over a three-year period (including gambling/satta cases, amounts confiscated, and the amount and value of alcoholic beverages confiscated under the Excise Act in liters, as well as the quantity and value of narcotic substances confiscated under the

NDPS During the first half of 2020 and the last full year of 2020 (and 2019 as well, from January 1 to December 31).

CONCLUSIONS

To combat crime and improve community welfare, community policing stands out as an innovative and potentially game-changing approach. Founded on the tenets of collaborative problem-solving and organizational decentralization, it provides a means to increase community trust and involvement in anti-crime initiatives. When it comes to community policing, South Africa and Kenya are both examples of success and failure. However, in order to tailor techniques to different sociopolitical situations, continuous study and assessment are necessary. Partnerships, problem-solving efforts, and community engagement are the lynchpins of community policing success. Community policing may help make neighborhoods safer and more livable by establishing a sense of shared responsibility and tackling systemic social and economic issues. To get the most out of community policing wherever in the globe, it's crucial to constantly evaluate, adjust, and innovate.

REFERENCES

1. Peyton K, Sierra-Arévalo M, Rand DG. A field experiment on community policing and police legitimacy. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2019 Oct 1;116(40):19894-19898. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1910157116. Epub 2019 Sep 16. Erratum in: *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2023 Apr 18;120(16):e2304479120. doi: 10.1073/pnas.2304479120.
2. Crawl, J. N. (2017). The effect of community policing on fear and crime reduction, police legitimacy and job satisfaction: an empirical review of the evidence. *Police Practice and Research*, 18(5), 449–462. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2017.1303771>
3. Cameron, N. (2020), The police and crime control: Effectiveness, community policing, and legal change. *Crim Law Forum* 1, 477–512. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01098178>
4. McKee, A.J. (2021), The Community Policing Evaluation Survey: Reliability, validity, and structure. *Am J Crim Just* 25, 199–209. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02886845>
5. Semboja, H. H., Silla, B. S. and Musuguri, J. N. (2016). Promises of Community Policing: Assessing the Impact of Community Policing in Reducing Fear of Crime in Tanzania, a Case of Dar Es Salaam City. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 6(10), 63-67.
6. Sozer, M. A. and Merlo, A. V. (2013). The impact of community policing on crime rates: Does the effect of community policing differ in large and small law enforcement agencies?. *Police practice and research*, 14(6):506-21.
7. Ellison, G., Pino, N. W. and Shirlow, P. (2013). Assessing the determinants of public confidence in the police: A case study of a post-conflict community in Northern Ireland. *Criminology & criminal justice*, 13(5):552-76.
8. Cross, C. (2014). Community policing and the politics of local development in Tanzania. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 52(4), 517–540. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43302115>
9. Marius, M. and Johan, G. (2011). Effective Community Policing in Practice: The Roodekrans Neighbour Hood Watch Case Study, West Rand. *Southern African Journal of Criminology*, 24(2), pp. 132-145
10. Steinberg, R. and Albertson, S. (2015). Broken windows policing and community courts: An unholy alliance. *Cardozo L. Rev.*, 37:995.
11. Wisler, D. and Onwudiwe, I. D. (2018). Community policing in comparison. *Police quarterly*, 11(4):427-46.
12. Altbeker, A. (2018). The building of the new South African Police Service. *Policing Developing Democracies*, 260.

13. Kiprono, W. and Karungari, M. (2016). Peace building challenges in Kenya: Implementation of community policing as a critical factor. *International Journal of Contemporary Research & Review*, 7(12):20185-204.
14. Van Dijk, J. J. and De Waard, J. (2013). Forty years of crime prevention in the Dutch polder. In *Crime prevention policies in comparative perspective*, (pp. 130-152). Willan.

