PREFACE

Police Administration is a complex and sensitive field of public administration in India. Its dimensions are multi-faced and varied. It would not be out of tune to say that an effective police system existed in India in ancient times, yet, it suffered a setback during medieval due to foreign invasions, subjugations and over tunes. The advent of the company in trying to consolidate the administration destroy the moral and social set-up of the Indian Society and it was only under the British crown that any sincere attempt was made to give a proper police set-up. Taking into consideration the prevailing gap between the police and the public which is very wide despite the concept of Community Policing. It is quite hopeful that these blueprints of proposals will make a long way in strengthening the relationship between the two and thus achieving the desired goal of a society which is free from crime with the mutual help of the police and public in a true sense. With the introduction of new principles of governance in the new era, it would be appropriate to delineate the nature and scope of policing due to the globalization of rights and crime, threat posed by terrorism, technological revolution and the emergence of diaspora, the nature and scope of policing has been transformed.

A Police-Community Relations program was virtually unknown before the 1960s. Many developed countries felt the need to reconsider the police-public relations before. In the late 1960s, police leaders, government officials, the academic unity and society began to question whether the police were performing their job in the most effective ways possible. As a result, the idea of community policing has become popular during the past two decades or so in many democratic societies like U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Japan and Singapore as a promising alternative to the traditional mode of law enforcement which is largely reactive and often repressive, rendering the police ineffective and alienated from the public.

The concept of CPRC is the brain child of Sh. A.A. Siddiqui, IPS, Director General of Police, Punjab (2003-05). The concept of CPRC was drafted and implemented in Punjab. Section 14 of the Act describes the concept and implementation of CPRC. In the newly drafted legislation titled the Punjab Police Act, 2007 (hereinafter 'the Act'), the state legislation has included provisions regarding set up of 'Community Policing Resource
Centre’, which "means a body registered with the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with a view to provide for public police interface. It explores the initiatives taken up by the Punjab police with the support of the state government in promoting community policing in the state and its position under the Punjab Police Act. 2007.

The success of policing programmes with the participation of community is well documented in community policing programmes the world over. However, there is need to differentiate between policing for providing efficient services for the community, or delivering services through the community, where members provide add-on resources to the activities, or policing in collaboration with the community. Therefore, it is concluded that it is a difficult task to implement community policing on the ground as it has acquired diverse meanings. It has also given rise to a set of aspirations which have posed a major challenge to their implementation reducing community policing to a mere slogan. Therefore, in this effort an attempt has been made to identify the coherent and meaningful characteristics of community policing.

Community policing efforts in Punjab have been largely the result of initiatives taken by individual officers. These pioneering efforts were not uniform and could not sustained for long. This was because of the lack of adequate support from the upper command, inadequacy of funds and the lack of an institutionalized structure. Changing public expectations presents tremendous challenges to the way in which public services are traditionally delivered.

Today all the problems faced by the Indian Police will have to be taken into account to re-organize the Indian police. The question of recruitment, training, corruption, service condition, political influence, stress management etc. are all inter-linked and will have to be taken as an integrated problem. Improvements in the delivery of police services make the police administration people-friendly and responsive, thereby, satisfying everyone who goes to the police, whether for assistance or for information. Therefore, it should be understood that the problem of wide gap between police public relation dealing requires various kinds of provisions for the implementation of the community policing. The various findings and suggestions have been discussed in the end of the present doctoral thesis.