CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A) Statement of the Problem

As we all know Prevention is better than Treatment, so police in the modern society is giving a much importance towards prevention rather than cure, many of the researches had been taken on the treatment or action of the police, but the present study is giving importance to the pre action (action taken before commission of crime) of the police where they are playing a important role to lessen the crime by taking a new concepts to prevent crime before it takes place in those concepts Community Policing is one of the important step by the police. As we can see in the review of literature many of the developed countries practicing Community policing and achieved the goal of crime prevention. In our country it was a known concept but there was lack of practice. In some states like Kerala the police adopted community policing years ago and now it is known as low crime rate state in our country. And recently it was initiated by Bengaluru police in few of the police stations. Since it is very essential to study the role of police to prevent crime and what are the advantages and disadvantages of the community police where people and police work co-operatively.

B) Limitations of the study

The limitations of the study will be the selected area of the research study that is Bengaluru where for the first time concept of Community Policing is formally launched, with the partnership of JANAGRAHA (NGO) under the limits of 7 Police Stations only.

There are around 110 Police Stations in Bengaluru city in which only 7 stations, where the Community Policing is in practice, these are the only jurisdictional areas where study is planned to conduct. And the population of these areas is huge and people connected to community policing are very few because of its initial stage. In that maximum people have been approached by the author to get the exact perception about the community policing.
During literature survey it is found that several urbanized and developing countries have come up with relevant hard facts to show citizens involvement in law enforcement. However, such data was meagerly available for India. Due to lack of substantial data, adequate documentation and evaluation of community policing projects the researcher could not give concrete proof of the outcome of community policing experiments in India.

And there were no open ended questions for general public or police officials. This may be a little difficult for the samples to express at the fullest about what they feel or experience about Community Policing. Questions were close ended but very specifying a particular issue.

C) **Universe of the Study**

Community Policing has been introduced in around 7 Police stations out of more than 110 which includes 7 Zones which are having 3 sub-divisions headed by Assistant Commissioners. Based on this information there was a clearer picture attained on the method of sample collection from the study area. The target population that is the police officials from the concerned 7 police stations and the public attached to those police stations for community policing or other activities selected using different sampling method that is stratified random sampling and cluster sampling respectively.
3.2 Rationale / Scope of the Research

Community Policing task carried out directly by community officers on the streets can make remarkable changes. Especially in the cases like chain snatching, dacoity, vehicle thefts, pick pockets and illegal drugs, community policing will demonstrate the flexibility to respond to up-coming problems in creative ways. People who live in the society need relief not only from the law violators but also from, intoxicated addicts of drugs, weed, alcohol etc on the streets. Involving average citizens in the community based, police-supervised anti-drug initiatives to drive drug dealing from their neighborhoods offers new solutions that do not focus exclusively on arrest, which rarely does more than stop up the rest of the Criminal Justice System. Citizens are expected to take an active part in solving many of their own problems, using the officer as a channel when necessary. In Community Policing unlike police community relations the officers educates citizens on issues like response time and how they can effectively use scare resources rather than expert increased services. These are all the areas how police and people work together and bring out miracles in the society.

Community Policing have the responsibility of both Police-Community relations and prevention of crime but it also makes an attempt to solve many problems in community and policing. And on the other hand Community Policing most directly addresses the need to restructure and re-focus officers selection, evaluation, training, promotion, etc. as we are in the 21st century, we see that community policing is the wave of the future because it delivers direct service and challenges the community to do its share. These are all the important factors in community policing which can be understand with the help of this research and better understanding of the concept of community policing can bring out better ideas to make society safe and secure as well as lessen the burdens, issues of the policing.
3.3 Objectives of the Research

1. To study the concept and role of Community Policing in prevention of crime.

2. To study the awareness of Community Policing among the general public.

3. To study the participation of police and involvement of public in Community Policing across Bengaluru in prevention of crime.

4. To elicit active co-operation with Police by informers from different fields of society.
3.4 Hypotheses of the Research.

**Ha 1** - The perception of role of Police in community policing differs among general public.

**Ha 2** - The implementation of Community Policing System in Bengaluru has rendered better awareness and responsibility amongst Bengalorites.

**Ha 3** - The system of community policing increases police-public co-operation and co-ordination, reducing the public prejudice against police system.

**Ha 4** - The initiation of Community Policing System has brought about a difference in the crime rate in those areas.
3.5 Methodology

The research studies the views and opinions of police personnel and the general public on the concept and practices of community policing. It is descriptive research as it describes the present state of community policing. And it successfully found out answers to questions like

Who and which level of police administration has introduced community policing?
Who are the community members involved?
What have they done under the system?
How is their involvement at different stages?
What are the Community Policing programs they practicing?

Efforts are also made to know whether general population feels that police whole-heartedly cooperates with them. The analysis of the data gathered through the study is expected to indicate how community policing can be made more meaningful and effective in places where it exists and also broaden the scope of its initiation where it does not.

It is the field research that used methods like survey through questionnaires and personal interviews. To some extent it is an exploratory research as very little background literature and evaluative studies are available for reference. The research explored systematic information about community policing through the data collected from police and public across Bengaluru.

The research aims at finding out the opinions of police personnel about involvement of community in police functioning, problems encountered by them and changes they would like to implement in the system.
3.6 Tool and Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher used both types of data – Primary and Secondary.

The researcher developed a Questionnaire based on the knowledge taken by the review of literature, where he found the gap for the research and with help of this tool collected primary data from the specific respondents. This helped the researcher to know whether there is uniformity regarding understanding of community policing and also to know whether the concept is accepted among the police as a useful tool.

Primary data has been collected through surveys and interviews. Questionnaires is designed in order to obtain views of respondents as well as information about community policing. Interviews and one to one discussion with the police officials and members of community policing helped the researcher to have a tangible facts of community policing, it’s present status and issues in application across the state has been gathered by the field study. The collected data has been systematically analyzed with the help of simple percentage statistic tool, as the questions were close ended and respondents were having two options to answer Yes / No.

Community policing is an accepted concept in several developed and developing countries. In India also, community policing has been used by police officers to involve citizens in problems handled by the police. Documented information is available through various sources. There is secondary information has been collected through various sources like articles published in newspapers, books published on functioning of law enforcement and various techniques adopted to curb the crime or prevent them, articles published by various journals, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Methodology</th>
<th>Qualitative and Exploratory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total respondents</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant Sampling</td>
<td>Public - 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universe</td>
<td>Bengaluru (Karnataka, India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools Used</td>
<td>Simple Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaire Design</td>
<td>Structured and Semi-structured questionnaire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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