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Name of the Scholar: Rohit Raj

Name of the Supervisor: Dr. Nazia Khan

Name of the Department/ Centre: Department of Political Science

Topic of Research: Police Administration and Citizen-Centric Reforms: A study of Community Policing in Bokaro and Hazaribagh Districts of Jharkhand.

Abstract

The chapter 1 provides the background of the research study undertaken. It also presents the general research design, the research problem and discusses the methodology employed in the study. The chapter 2 explores the contours of the intersection of the state, law and police in India. It also discusses the theoretical dimensions of the complex interaction between the institutions. The chapter 3 discusses the various dimensions of police structure and processes in India. It gives a perspective on the police reforms in India and its status. This chapter 4 seeks to explore the theoretical and conceptual framework of the idea of community policing. The chapter 5 focuses on the trajectory of the Jharkhand movement and discusses the political and social impact of the movement and tries to investigate the role of police during the different phase of the movement. This chapter 6 is dedicated to fieldwork in consonance with the objectives of the research. The chapter 7 explores the community policing Initiative and contextualizes the Surrender policy in context of the Left wing extremism in Jharkhand. The chapter 8 provides the findings of the study. It also mentions the conclusion of the study and the recommendations based on the theoretical and empirical explorations.

FINDINGS

This study aimed at understanding how police administration and reforms can become citizen-centric in India and further studied the community policing initiatives in selected districts of state of Jharkhand in order to know how this programme can become a core philosophy of police administration and organisation in the country especially in Naxal prone areas/areas affected by left wing extremism. The findings and recommendations from the study are listed below which can be applicable all over India and other Naxal prone areas:

- **Law & Order:** In Naxal prone areas community policing is being used as a programme/initiative to curb left wing extremism as seen in the case of Jharkhand. Police are involved with the community on a regular basis and organising sports tournaments, distributing sports kit and other essential goods to the community etc. But community policing is just being used as a mere strategy and as a means to manage the perception of the public, the need of the hour is to make this style of policing the core

philosophy of policing system in India not only to curb left wing extremism but also to make the policing system citizen-centric.

- **Safety & Security:** Resources allocated to rural areas for patrolling etc. is quite less in comparison to urban areas because of which the feeling of safety and security among the people is felt different in rural and urban areas in the country.
- **Beat Policing:** The study has revealed that beat system in the country has not been working effectively as the police beats, the roles and functions of the beat officers, tenure of the beat officers etc. are not properly defined as per logical and scientific standards. Beat policing can help make community policing an integral part of the Indian police system by strengthening the ties between the public and the police officers through constant interaction and liaisoning.
- **Conflict Management & Arbitration:** The study has revealed that arbitration and conflict management roles are better executed at the rural level in relation to the urban level.
- **Counselling:** Counselling perhaps becomes of paramount importance in Naxal prone areas as has been revealed by the study and becomes an essential component of community policing initiative as well in the state of Jharkhand.
- **Community Participation & Working with the Communities:** Community participation and working with the help of the communities should become an important component of the community policing strategy and philosophy of the Indian police because then only police will be viewed as friends of the public instead of approaching village head/sarpanch for their problems and concerns.
- **Police Awareness & Accessibility:** Thus, community policing has to be adopted as a philosophy into the organisation of the police so that the behavior, orientation and attitude of the police towards the public can be enhanced and made more citizen-centric so that police and the services offered by the police become more accessible to the public especially the socially weak and economically deprived sections of the society.
- **Victims Assistance & Response to Disasters:** Generally because of the poor image of the police, victims of burglary, sexual violence, other forms of violence, child abuse etc. in rural areas tend to approach the village head/sarpanch with complaints. Victim assistance should become top priority of the police in both rural and urban areas so that justice can be administered effectively and smoothly to all genuine victims of crime.
- **Gender Sensitisation:** In several states across India, gender sensitization efforts like training modules, courses, seminars etc. are being undertaken to make the police aware of the various gender issues facing the country. However, systematic efforts seem to be lacking as has been revealed by this study as well. Gender sensitization should become a part and parcel of police services through training at the time of joining the forces.