

A Socio Legal Study of Community Policing in India with Special Reference to the State of Meghalaya

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Abstract

India is a welfare state where the safety of the people is very essential. To maintain the safety of the people the role of police is very crucial. However, people hesitate to develop relationship with police. To remove the hesitation from the mind of the people the community policy plays a very important role. It is found that there is gap between police public relationship. This gap can be bridged when various community related programmes are organised where both police and public should actively participate. Through Community policing mutual trust develops in the mind of community and police which helps to create positive attitude towards police. To make community policing successful there is requirement of police reform. Supreme Court of India has also issued guidelines to stop undue interference of politicians and ensure appropriate policy directions. State of Meghalaya being a tribal state is having better police public relationship in comparison of other States.

Key Words: Community policing, Obstacles, Magistrate, Traditional, Citizens, Relationship

I. Introduction

From 19th Century to the first half of the 20th Century, almost all the Countries including India the autocratic rule was prevailing. During this period, the police were used as tools by the Rulers. The police were enforcing all the government policies ruthlessly. This developed ill feelings about police in the minds of the people. Because of the acts of police the innocents were used to be the victims most of the time which created fear psychosis among the people. It resulted loss of the faith and confidence of the people about police. Although, India became independent in 1947 from British rule but still the police are being governed by the Indian Police Act, 1861. British enacted this Act after the 1857

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when first revolt of independence in India took place. Even after one hundred and sixty-one year not many structural changes have been brought in the Act. The police still have been functioning as an instrument of the state. Police is an organization which is the most visible representatives of the government. In any danger, crisis or difficulty, a citizen approaches the police station with belief that such is an appropriate unit that can help him. The police are expected to be the most interactive and dynamic organisation of any society. The role of police in one hand is to uphold and enforce the law impartially, while in other hand to protect life, liberty, property, human rights, and dignity of the public. Although, the role of police is very crucial but people's concept about the police is different, especially among the poor and rural people. If we ask them who is a police? There answer is 'police is a person who comes and arrests.' Even after so many years of independence of India, this image of police is continued. What is the reason behind this? Why could not police be able to remove the ill feeling about them from the mind of the people? How can community policing be helpful to bridge the gap between police and public? These are some of the issues that are going to be discussed in this paper. For this task various statutory provisions and case laws are highlighted. And also, the Reports of National Police Commission and the Law Commission of India are described wherever felt relevant. In the last part of the discussion position of community policing especially in State of Meghalaya has been highlighted. In Conclusion part some suggestions are mentioned to make the discussion fruitful. The methodology that has been adopted for the above discussion is doctrinal and based on the data available.

II. Meaning and Concept of Community Policing

Community policing is the first substantive reform in the police institution. It is a new Philosophy of policing, based on the concept that PoliceOfficers and law abiding private citizens working together in a creative ways which can help to solve the problems of community. These problems may be related to crime, or social problems. The main philosophy behind the community policing is that every citizen is a policeman without uniform and every policeman is a citizen in uniform.² The community policing can be defined as a proactive policing

²Hasmukh Patel, *Community Policing: A Case Study*'59Academy Journal, , Jan-Dec.2007 at10

approach where police and people work together to ensure safety and security of the citizens.³ However, there are many obstacles in implementing the community policing such as conservative police Culture, resistance to change the traditional and rule bound rigid organization by community policing, rigid paramilitary structure, Multiplicity of police wings etc. John Angell in 1971 used the term “democratic policing to describe the community policing. He said that citizens are directly or indirectly supporting the police by paying taxes so their voice should be given importance.⁴ Police which is an important component of the criminal justice system have duty to opt all the preventive measures to control crime and maintain law and order.. There is a perception that police is meant only to deal with criminals or victims and a common man who is not a victim of crime has no place in the priorities of police.⁵ But now time is being changed and it has become imperative that police must consider the concerns of people, their expectations from police as well as their priorities?⁶ If these things are considered and examined by the police the role of police in society will be appreciated. This realization alone would enable police to come closer to people.⁷ In community policing people have the opportunity to decide how police services are to be carried out in the community. It allows them to have greater voice in addressing their concerns and enhances the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods.⁸ It follows the principle of participatory process of development. It also recognizes the people’s participation as it is not possible for the police alone to reduce crime and disorder that are threaten of a society. Community policing offers a different connotation to the role of the police in a society and also widens the mandate of police beyond the traditional focus through a personalized approach to address community problems. Community Policing requires that all sections of the local community should be in regular

³ ibid

⁴ John E. Angell, *Toward an Alternative to the Classic Police Organisational Arrangement: A Demographic model*, in SankerSen,, ‘Community Policing: Concepts and Elements’ 59*Academy Journal*, Jan-Dec.2007 at.3

⁵ P S Bawa*Police from the Perspective of People’ 57 Academy Journal*, , 2005 at.10

⁶ ibid

⁷ ibid

⁸ Neighbourhoods here means a geographically localised [community](#) within a larger [city](#), [town](#), [suburb](#) or [rural area](#).

contact so that the police and the public can work together to identify local solutions to local problems.⁹ In this particular situation the role of police should not be only reactive but be pro-active in which community policing would predominate.

III. Community Policing and Statutory Provisions

Community policing has emerged as an approach to establish better relationships with the community in order to improve service through cooperative effort.¹⁰ Concept of Community policing is not an old model rather it is a new model in India. So there is no codified law regarding community policing. However, Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 imposes a three-fold duty on the public to assist a Magistrate or police officer.¹¹ The public is bound to assist the Magistrate /police in arresting or preventing the escape of an offender; in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace; or in the prevention of injury to railway, canal, telegraph or public property. Anyone who breaches the above duties shall be punished under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860¹². Similarly section 38 of Code of Criminal

⁹Hesta Groenewald & Gordon Peake, *Police reform through Community-based policing: philosophy and guidelines for implementation the security development program*, International Peace Academy, 2004, p.2, (Apr.29,2018, 9.30 PM) <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/police-reform-through-community-based-policing-philosophy-and-guidelines-for-implementation>,

¹⁰David A. Kessler, *The Effects of Community Policing on Complaints Against Officers*, 15 *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Sept. 1999, 333-372, (Apr.,26,2018) <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1007580632179>,

¹¹Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides, "Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police officer reasonably demanding his aid-

- (a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or police officer is authorised to arrest; or
- (b) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace; or
- (c) in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property.

¹² Section 187 of the Indian Penal Code provides, "Whoever, being bound by law to render or furnish assistance to any public servant in the execution of his public duty,

Procedure, 1973 protects the person who renders aid in the execution of the warrant.¹³ And also, Section 39, imposes a duty on every person to give information of certain offences specified in clauses (i) to (xii) of sub section (1)¹⁴ Any person who breaches the above requirements shall be liable

intentionally omits to give such assistance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and if such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court of Justice, or of preventing the commission of an offence, or of suppressing a riot, or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.”

¹³ Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides, “When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.”

¹⁴ Section 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure says, “Every person, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, (45 of 1860), namely:-

- (i) sections 121 to 126, both inclusive, and section 130 (that is to say, offences against the State specified in Chapter VI of the said Code);
- (ii) sections 143, 144, 145, 147 and 148 (that is to say, offences against the public tranquillity specified in Chapter VIII of the said Code);
- (iii) sections 161 to 165A, both inclusive (that is to say, offences relating to illegal gratification);
- (iv) sections 272 to 278, both inclusive (that is to say, offences relating to adulteration of food and drugs, etc.);
- (v) sections 302, 303 and 304 (that is to say, offences affecting life);
- (va) section 364A (that is to say, offence relating to kidnapping for ransom, etc.);
- (vi) section 382 (that is to say, offence of theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of the theft);
- (vii) sections 392 to 399, both inclusive, and section 402 (that is to say, offences of robbery and dacoity);

under the Section 176¹⁵ as well as section 202 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.¹⁶ Apart from the above, section 40 of the Code of Criminal procedure 1973¹⁷ imposes obligation on the village officer and residents of such village to

(viii) section 409 (that is to say, offence relating to criminal breach of trust by public servant, etc.);

(ix) sections 431 to 439, both inclusive (that is to say, offences of mischief against property);

(x) sections 449 and 450 (that is to say, offence of house-trespass);

(xi) sections 456 to 460, both inclusive (that is to say, offences of lurking house-trespass); and

(xii) sections 489A to 489E, both inclusive (that is to say, offences relating to currency notes and bank notes) shall, in the absence of any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of such commission or intention.

¹⁵ Section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states, "Whoever, being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice or to furnish such information in the manner and at the time required by law, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; or, if the notice or information required to be given respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

¹⁶ Section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides: "Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both."

¹⁷ Section 40(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides, "every officer employed in connection with the affairs of a village and every person residing in a village shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, whichever is nearer, any information which he may possess respecting;

- i. the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in or near such village;

intimate immediately to the Magistrate or Police office regarding commission of any offence. Not only this but the duty to inform the police or Magistrate regarding an offence against child has been made mandatory under the Prevention of Child from Sexual Offences Act(POCSO Act)2012.¹⁸ Any person, who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) of section 19 (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which

ii. the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

iii. the Commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under section 143, section 144, section 145, section 147 or section 148 of the Indian Penal Code 1860;

iv. the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances or the discovery in or near such village of any corpse or part of a corpse, in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that such a death has occurred or the disappearance from such village of any person in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that a non-bailable offence has been committed in respect of such person.”

v. the Commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of India near such village any act which, if committed in India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), namely, sections 231 to 238 (both inclusive), sections 302, 304, 382, 392 to 399 (both inclusive), 402, 435, 436, 449, 457, to 460 (both inclusive), sections 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D;

vi. any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order of the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the State Government, has directed him to communicate information.

¹⁸ Section 19 (1) of the POCSO Act,2012 provides; "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any person (including the child), who has apprehension that an offence under this Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offence has been committed, he shall provide such information to,(a) the Special Juvenile Police Unit, or (b) to the local police. Section 19(2) says; "Every report given under sub-section (1) shall be- a. ascribed an entry number and recorded in writing; b. be read over to the informant;c. shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit."

may extend to six months or with fine or with both.¹⁹ However, there is a misconception that if any one gives information to the police about any offence he will be called again and again by the police as well as by court and may be held liable. Whereas section 19 (7) of the POCSO Act makes it clear that the informants shall not incur any civil or criminal liability.²⁰ It is duty of the police that through community policing this misconception should be removed from the mind of the people. The POCSO Act is the special law for the protection of children so the provision of Section 19(7) is applicable only to those informants who are giving the information regarding the offences mentioned under the POCSO Act. However, such provisions are not mentioned in general laws. If same protection is available in general Criminal law then the more number of people will come forward to help the police by giving information regarding offence which is going to be committed or that has been committed. Hence, the requirement of the day is, activating and vigorously pursuing the Community Policing System by establishing mutual trust and cordial police-public relationship.

IV. Components of Community Policing

Sir Robert Peel was the person who had sowed the seed of community policing. There was a gap between police - public relationship. For so many years the relationship of police and the public had become so separated from one another that in some communities an attitude of “us versus them” developed.²¹ The requirement of community policing is involvement of police officers with local citizens to address the root causes of crime with the assistance of the larger

¹⁹Section 21(1) provides; “Any person, who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) of section 19 or section 20 or who fails to record such offence under sub-section (2) of section 19 shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.”

²⁰ Section 19 (7) of the POCSO Act,2012 provides; “No person shall incur any liability, whether civil or criminal, for giving the information in good faith for the purpose of sub-section (1) of Section 19.

²¹Understanding Community Policing, Bureau of Justice Assistance :A Framework for Action, Monograph, 1994 <https://www.ncjrs.gov>, p.6

community.²² The community policing can provide a very positive result as it increases public support and cooperation with the police leading to a more effective means of combating the crime. There are five main features of community policing. They are ; (i)Decentralization of decision making power,(ii) citizen's participation to decide the issue, (iii)meeting of police and citizens to solve the issue, (iv) consultation with citizens and (v) consideration of their views to decide the issues and transparency in community policing.Community policing is a model of policing that is different from traditional models of policing that focuses on the crime and its prevention. In community policing the community and police work together on common community issues or problems. That is why now a days a model of policing i.e. the problem-oriented policing has emerged. . Some authors used the term "community-oriented policing" also.²³ Whatever term we use, but for successful community policing three prerequisites are essential. These are; (i)Sensitization, (b)Institutionalization and(c) Networking. People should be sensitized that police is for the help of public. They need not afraid of them. The police and public should work together like an institution there should not be any gap between them. Not only the police but public should also come forward and educate the ignorant people regarding police public relationship.

There are three facets of community policing .First is community partnerships, the second is organizational transformation and the third is problem solving.²⁴ To make the idea of community policing more effective the focus should be given on all three facets. In community partnership the community is engaged as an equal partner with police who is the main law enforcement agencies to solve the other issues. This approach emphasizes partnership between community stakeholders and the police in solving local security issues. For community policing the/ policing is required by consent, not by coercion. The police is required to be treated as part of the community, not apart from it. The police,

²² Community Policing in India:Evolution and Various Model, <https://www.gktoday.in>, visited on 14th April,2018

²³ [GeorgePatterson,CommunityPolicing,\(Apr.25,2018,8.00PM\)https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195389678/obo-9780195389678-0239.xml.](https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195389678/obo-9780195389678-0239.xml)

²⁴CommunityPolicyDefined, (Apr,28,2018, 7.30 AM) [https://www.everbridge.com/solutions/alert-residents-and-visitors/community-policing.](https://www.everbridge.com/solutions/alert-residents-and-visitors/community-policing)

public and other agencies work together in partnership. In this process those officers should be involved who are trained in public relations. It helps to establish mutual trust between police and community stakeholders. And also, there is requirement of coordination as well as mutual support not only between the police and public but from other institutions especially specially those institutions which are dealing with crimes. Community partnership also seeks to remove the resentment apathy and opposition to the police. To make community partnerships more effective, some degree of trust and mutual respect between the police and the community is necessary that are often lacking in whole of the country. A new relationship based on mutual trust is required to be established. And also, both partners have to know their responsibilities.

As for organizational transformation is concerned, to win the confidence of general public the police have to discharge its duties impartially and help the weak and oppressed people. For successful community policing there is requirement of transformational changes in the organizational structure and operation of a police department²⁵. The police departments are organized around geographically-based assignments and allocations because it facilitate closer and more frequent contact between the officers who are dedicated to those areas and the people who live and work in them.²⁶ However, The decentralization of police department can be more effective. It gives local officers and precinct leaders more authority and discretion and also it enables them to find creative solutions to specific, individual neighbourhood problems without unreasonable restrictions.²⁷ Because of changing scenario and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of community policing transformation is needed in management policies, organizational structure, personnel practices, and information technology systems.

²⁵Diamond & Weiss, *Advancing Community Policing Through Community Governance: A Framework Document*, US Department of Justice, 2009 cited in 'What Works in Community Policing?' *Law and Social Policy* [https://www.google.com/search?safe=strict&biw,](https://www.google.com/search?safe=strict&biw)

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Ibid.

The third factor i.e. problem-solving policing focuses police attention on the problems that lie behind incidents not only on the incidents.²⁸ The community policing emphasizes on proactive approach rather reactive approach which is also known as problem-oriented policing” (POP).²⁹ This approach focuses on efforts to prevent crime before it happens by identify the root causes of a problem and addressing them in a proper manner. This approach encourages various agencies to proactively develop solutions regarding any problems in underlying conditions.

V. Advantages of Community Policing

Undoubtedly community policing is a very good step in policing and it can be successful by hard work of the stakeholder’s institutionalization of policing as well as changing the attitudes. To make community policing successful various community related programmes should be organised where both police and public should actively participate. However, one thing should be kept in the mind that a community related programme is not a public relation programme to sell the image of police to people.³⁰ And also, it is important to keep in mind that community-based policing is not a one-off effort, but a long-term strategic approach, and as such it needs to be implemented in a sustainable and systematic way. It is a full scale effort to acquaint the police and the community with each other’s problem and to resolve that problem.³¹ Community policing has many advantages. Community policing improve the environment the fear psychosis against the police that is lying in the mind of the people especially countryside people. A self-confidence develops among the people that their voice would be heard by the police. Community policing empowers the communities to redress their grievances. Through Community policing mutual

²⁸Mark Harrison Moore,*Problem-Solving and Community Policing*,15 Crime and Justice, 99, (1992) (Jan.27,2018, 10.30AM)<http://www.jstor.org>.

²⁹Goldstein, H (1987). *Toward Community-Oriented Policing: Potential, Basic Requirements, and Threshold Questions*33*Crime and Delinquency* cited in What Works in Community Policing?’ *Law and Social Policy*, University of Carlifornia,2013 at9

³⁰A. RODELET LOUIS, *THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY*,22 ,Glence, Press, California, (1973)

³¹ibid

trust develops in the mind of community and police which helps to create positive attitude towards police. Apart from the above, community policing makes police easy to detect the crime with the help of public that strengthen the police community relationship. Once mutual trust develops hardly there will be conflicts between police and public of such particular area. There are certain area where police cannot investigate properly but through community policing there will be share of information between the police and community that will help in arresting the accused.

VI. Community Policing and the Judiciary

In India, today political interference in policing is a routine. This includes manipulating police recruitment, promotion and transfer of policemen. The Supreme Court of India delivered a historic judgment in *Prakash Singh and other vs Union of India*³² instructing the central and state governments to comply with a set of seven directives that have been laid down in this case. The Court in the instant case issued guidelines to stop undue interference of politicians and ensure appropriate policy directions. The Court issued the guidelines considering the gravity of the problem, the urgent need for preservation and strengthening of Rule of Law, recommendations of various Commissions and Committees on similar lines for introducing reforms in the police set-up which has not been are not implemented and total uncertainty as to when police reforms would be introduced. The Court held that there is need of establishment of a State Security Commission to ensure that the state government does not exercise unwarranted influence or pressure on the police and also, evaluate the performance of the state. The Court directed that police officers who are involved in operational duties should also have a minimum tenure of two years unless it is found necessary to remove them prematurely following disciplinary proceedings against them. To ensure speedier investigation better expertise and improved rapport with the people ensuring full coordination between two wings. Although Court has issued a broad guidelines in this case but some of the issues the concept of democratic policing and accountability towards public at large directly under its mechanism remained untapped. Court in an earlier case has also shown concern regarding police

³²(2006) 8SCC 1.

reform. In case of *Vineet Narain & Ors. v. Union of India & Anr.*³³ the Court noticed the urgent need for the State Governments to set up the requisite mechanism and directed the Central Government to pursue the matter of police reforms with the State Governments and ensure the setting up of a mechanism for appointment, tenure, transfer, and posting of not merely the Chief of the State Police but also all police officers of the rank of Superintendents of Police and above.

VII. Community Policing Practice in the State of Meghalaya

The State of Meghalaya is the State situated in North Eastern part of India. Being a tribal dominated State it has its customary laws due to which the police public relationship is better in comparison of other States. Although, the system of community policing is very important in the state but rarely community policing initiative has been practiced formally in this State. However, in some districts the community policing programme has been initiated. The West Khasi Hills District the Village Defence Parties with other volunteers conducting regular vice raids with the Police and assist the police in making arrest of criminals. The services of VDP have been found useful in tracking the movement of militants which have led to some successful operations against the militants in 2008.³⁴ In 2015 Bansara Eye Care Centre in collaboration with the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and DMHO, West Jaintia Hills organized a Mega Eye Camp on the 30th of October, 2015 in the Department of Arts and Culture, District Library Jowai.³⁵ The North East Network (NEN,) Meghalaya, has been consistently working with the Meghalaya Police in sensitizing police personnel.³⁶ It has proposed to Meghalaya police to sensitize the people with NEN regarding Gender related issues and that has been

³³(1998) 1 SCC 226.

³⁴ Community policing Through Village Defence Parties , (Jan,21,2019 12.30PM).http://megpolice.gov.in/infowkh_welfare.htm.

³⁵ Awareness Programme, Health Camp(Jan14,1019, 230 PM) <http://jowaipolice.gov.in/community.html>.

³⁶collaboration-with-Meghalaya-police, (Jan.,15,2019, 9.30.PM)<https://www.northeastnetwork.org>.

accepted by the Meghalaya police.³⁷ In furtherance of that a community awareness programme was organized in *Moodap, Nartiang*, by NEN on the 23rd of June, 2017, in collaboration with the West Jaintia Hills District Police on “Crime Against Women and Girls”. About 93 members in which 48 were male and 45 were female participated in this programme. These participants were from various fields which such as police personnel, members of the village council and community members which included – church leaders, school teachers, students and women’s group.³⁸ And also, on 4th July, 2017 a community awareness programme was organised in Raliang village by West Jaintia Hills District Police in collaboration with, NEN on “Crime against Women and Girls”. The total of 24 participants discussed on domestic violence, teenage pregnancy and gaps between the police and the community, legal remedies and existing services to deal with different forms of violence.³⁹

VIII. Conclusion

Policing is an essential public service and it is the duty of every state to provide this service to its people. A Good policing protects person, property and rights of everyone. An effective policing works in an impartial and efficient manner for the benefit of all without any discrimination. Effective and efficient enforcement of law is the basic sign of good governance. Police, being the primary law enforcement agency, is expected to be more dynamic and responsive to the changing nature of the society. The liberalization of policy has drastically changed the nature of Indian society. The administrative approach has been changed from regulatory measure to welfare measures, but somehow the approach of policing remained the same. However, the advent of globalization has laid down obligations on the police system to perform their role in a very different way. Being law enforcement agency they must also serve as advisors, facilitators, supporters and leaders of new community-based initiatives. They should consider themselves as part of the community rather than separate from the community. In its ideal form, community policing is a grassroots form of participation, rather than a representative top-down approach

³⁷ibid

³⁸ibid

³⁹ibid

to addressing contemporary community life. The police are to bring out real-life problems of communities and provide needed services to their communities.⁴⁰ Moreover, while introducing community policing programme due care should be exercised. The programme should be designed in such a way, as while implementing it the needs, aspirations and expectations of the rural and urban community should be fulfilled. To avoid misunderstanding between police and citizens, frequent interaction between the police and community leaders should be initiated. So that they(people) are able to understand about the contents of the programs. One more important point for suggestions is that the Police should try to understand and appreciate the fears and problems of the citizens. Emphasis should be given on service oriented work of the police to break apathy, and the resentment of the public towards the police. It will help police in mobilizing the support and participation of the community in police work. Apart from the above, community policing programme should not be organized only just for formalities but to implement these programmes also. There should be politicization of police and whole organization should think over it.

⁴⁰ Victor E. Kappeler, *What is Community Policing?* Police studies Online,EKU(May,5,2018,1.45 PM) <http://plsonline.eku.edu>.

