

**INFLUENCE OF  
JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT ON THE COMMUNITIES  
A Comparative Analysis of Payyannur & Peringom Police Station Limits**



*Submitted to:*

**Home Department  
Govt. of Kerala**

*Submitted by:*

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**Dr. Celine Sunny**  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The Kerala Police is the law enforcement agency for the state of Kerala. The motto of the force is *Mridhu bhava dhrida krthye* which means "Soft in Temperament, Firm in Action".

Kerala Police has a reputation for being one of the best managed police forces in the country, and one of the top ranking states in terms of law and order, in various social security ranking. Since 2006 onwards, Kerala Police has embarked into a major modernization program to tackle challengers of 21st century. The state police is also the first police department in South Asia to undertake community policing under the title Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP).

Community policing or neighborhood policing is a policing strategy and philosophy based on the notion that community interaction and support can help control crime and reduce fear, with community members helping to identify suspects, detain offenders, bring problems to the attention of police, or otherwise target the social problems which give rise to a crime problem in the first place.

It promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, which proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

Community Policing comprised three key components i.e., community partnerships, organizational transformation and problem solving.

Community Partnerships include collaborative partnerships between the law enforcement agency and the individuals and organizations they serve to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in police. Organizational Transformation on the other is the alignment of a law enforcement agency's organizational management practices, structure, personnel, and information systems to support community partnerships and proactive problem solving.

Problem Solving is the process of engaging in the proactive and systematic examination of identified problems to develop and rigorously evaluate effective responses.

The official launch of the Kerala's community policing "Janamaithri Surakha Project" was in 2008 by introducing the same in 20 police stations and later extending it to yet another 23 police stations in the year 2009. In 2010, it has been expanded to 100 police stations. The concept involves enlisting of participation of citizenry in tackling crimes in the respective areas.

Specially trained inspectors and constables are designated as community police personnel in each locality. They keep in constant touch with members of the local community and their suggestions and help are sought to tackle crimes. Further, through an interface with the community, the police have charted a number of programmes that needed to be imparted in the community depending upon the local needs and requirements.



Community policing system thus is gradually getting rooted in the state. Over the years, it is being expanded to more and more police station limits indicating its positive impact in reducing/preventing crimes. Further, the recently concluded *Global Community policing Conclave (November 3<sup>rd</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> 2010)* held at Kochi has indeed given a boost to the project as representatives from across the globe applauded the project implementation in Kerala. Nevertheless, absence of an in-depth and scientific study on the extent at which the project has achieved its set objective was a lacuna. It was probably this thought that provoked the conception of a comparative study on the influence of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project in the places where it has been implemented and where it has not been. Accordingly, Payyannur Police station limits (where the project was implemented- Experimental group) and Peringom Police Station limits (where the project was not implemented- Control Group) in the Kannur district were selected for the study. The present study thus intends to critically analyze the effectiveness of Janamaithri Suraksha Project in relation to the crime prevention and police-public relationship and thereby take appropriate measures to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

1. To understand the socio-economic profile of the respondents of the Experimental group (Payyannur) and Control group (Peringom).
2. To study the Knowledge/awareness of the respondents about Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP)
3. To assess the activities carried out by the beat officers in the Payyannur Police station limits (Experimental Group).
4. To analyze the visits undertaken by the beat officers in the Payyannur Police Station limits (Experimental Group).

5. To compare the impact/effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project in the Experimental and control groups.
6. To identify the weaknesses/limitations of the project in its implementation.
7. To suggest appropriate measures for improving the effectiveness/impact of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

### **1.3. Methodology**

#### *Geographical Area*

Payyannur and Peringom Police Station limits of Kannur district of the state of Kerala formed the Geographical area of the study.

Payyanur is situated in the Kannur district of Kerala. Sprawling in the valley of the lofty Ezhimala Hills, Payyannur has a distinguished place in the history and culture of the county. The place derives its name from renowned Sri *Subrahmanya Swami Temple* located here. Payyan is an appellation of Lord Subrahmanya and Ooru means the place. Thus Payyannur means *the land of Lord Subrahmanya*.

As of 2001 India census Payyannur had a population of 68711. Males constitute 48% of the population and females 52%. Payyannur has an average literacy rate of 83% higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 86% and female literacy is 80%. In Payyannur 10% of the population is under 6 years of age

#### **Profile of Payyannur Municipality**

Area	54.63 sq.km
Population	64011 Male 31546 Females- 32465

Villages	Payyannur, Vellur and Korom
Taluk	Thaliparamba
District	Kannur
Assembly constituency	Payyannur
Parliament Constituency	Kasargod
Borders	East- Kadannappalli- Panapuzha panchyat West- Trikaripur and Valiyaparamaba panchayats South- Ramanthali Cherutazham and Kunhimangalam panchayats North- Karivellur- Peralam, Kanko- Alapadamba, Eramam- Kuttoor panchyats
No of municipal wards	37

Peringom is a Grama Panchayat in Kannur district in the Indian state of Kerala. It is 60 km north-east of Kannur town. Kokkanisseri and Taliparamba (south), Payyannur (west) and Nileswaram (north-west) are major towns nearby. Peringome had a population of 13261 with 6388 males and 6873 females.

### *Universe*

The entire population within the Payyannur and Peringom Police station limits of the Kannur District formed the universe of the Study.

### *Sampling*

The present study aimed to assess the influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the Community. Hence to have an objective and accurate picture on the subject the sample was taken from the place – Payyannur- where the Janamaithri Suraksha Project was implemented-. Accordingly, 230 people (Experimental Group) were selected randomly from within the Payyannur police station limits. They were selected from different locations viz. households, roads, business centres, educational institutions, government offices and worship centres

Further, in order to measure the impact on a scientific term, a small group of respondents numbering 100 (control group) were also selected from another police station limit (Peringom) where the project was not implemented.

Thus a total of 330 respondents (230 from the Experimental + 100 from the control group) came under the purview of the study.

## **1.4. Methods & Tools of Data Collection**

### *Methods*

Interviews, Informal discussions and desk review were the methods used for the data collection.

### *Tools of Data Collection*

The one and only tool that was used for the collection of data was a pre-tested interview schedule. The interview schedule consisted of 7 major parts:

- Part 1 – Socio Economic profile of the respondents
- Part 2- Extent of Knowledge on Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP)
- Part 3 - Activities carried out by the Beat officers
- Part-4 - Variables related to Beat officers' visits and allied matters;
- Part 5- Effectiveness/impact of the project
- Part 6- Weaknesses /limitations of the project
- Part 7- Suggestions for improvement

### **1.5 Sources of Data**

The primary data source consisted of 330 people (230 from the place where the project was implemented (Experimental group) 100 from the place where it was not implemented (control group)) who provided the inputs for the study.

The secondary data source constituted study reports and other documents pertaining to the subject of study.

### **1.6 Data Processing & Analysis**

The collected data were analyzed manually and using the computer package: Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). *Univariate* (frequencies, percentages, mean, Standard Deviation,) and *bi-variate* (cross tabulation) analyses and *parametric test* (t-test) were also carried out for the analysis of the data.

## **JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT – AN OVERVIEW**

Though Community Policing is not a new concept, its implementation in Kerala under the title Janamaithri Suraksha Project is a new effort with an aim to bridge the gap between the police and public on countering crime and anti-social activities. This chapter sketches in brief an overview of the project since its inception.

### ***2.1 The Beginning***

It's very critical that a law enforcement agency enjoy respect from the people of the country, otherwise it will not be able to serve the society effectively. Today the society expects the police to be providers of security, safety and succour. Presently, more than ever, there is a growing realization of the need for efforts on the part of the police themselves to promote the welfare and interest of the citizens. Recognizing the pressing need for improving relation between the police organization and the people of the state and with the aim of ensuring all round security of citizens, the Govt. of Kerala has taken steps to facilitate the adoption of community policing initiative.

Government of Kerala appointed Justice K.T Thomas Commission, in order to get suggestions for police reforms submitted its report in 2006. The report recommended that the government should implement community policing on an experimental basis. Accordingly the government asked the Police Department to prepare and submit a draft scheme. The draft scheme submitted by the department

in 2007 was discussed elaborately at various levels and based on suggestions/ recommendations by various persons a final project was prepared by the police department. The project in a nut shell is discussed below.

## ***2.2 Objectives of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project***

This project of Janamaithri Suraksha Project has been designed and is structured so as to facilitate closer community involvement in ensuring security and safety within communities.

The objectives of the project were:

1. To prevent crime in the society.
2. To elicit co-operation of the police and the public in security matters.
3. To ensure mutual co-operation of members of the public in the domain of security

The project envisages to strengthen the community policing theme by achieving the support of the local community. It is not a project aimed at bettering the image of the Police. It is also not a project wherein police duties are performed by the citizens. Rather it is a project to professionally strengthen Police and increase its accessibility to the needy public through close interaction with a better understanding of the public. Through the Beat Officers, every citizen living in the area will be known to the police and every citizen will be acquainted with the Beat Officers.

## ***2.3 The Components***

Janamaithri Beat is the major component which centers around Beat officers who are police constables/Head Constables/ Asst. Sub Inspectors specially selected and

trained. The other components included in the project for better and effective results are; Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi and Janamaithri Kendrams are the other components which are designed in the project for the

### ***2.3.1 Janamaithri Beat***

A Janamaithri Beat Unit is a local area that includes 500 houses. A Police Station jurisdiction may be divided into as many 'Janamaithri Beats' as required. One Beat area should not exceed 3 Square Kilometers. The idea is that a Beat Officer should be able to cover a 'Janamaithri Beat' within a few hours' time. An example is a Post Man who is able to cover his beat area on an everyday basis. Similarly a Beat Officer also should be able to cover his beat area completely during a day's duty. Within 3 months of taking charge, every Beat Officer should personally know at least one member of every household in his beat. Every road, lane and by-lane in the beat should be well known to the Beat Officer. The Beat Officer should know not only the houses but also all other establishments in the beat area. He should constantly interact with service providers in the area like postmen, linemen, milkmen, gas agencies etc because they are the persons who frequent the area practically on a daily basis and should have constant channels of communications open with them at a personal level. The Beat Officer should also keep a rough map marking the major junctions, buildings etc. of the area. He should also keep a diary containing the phone numbers and address of all important establishments and persons. A copy of the map and the diary should be kept in the Police Station also.

#### ***Janamaithri Beat Officer and his Duties***

Each 'Janamaithri Beat' will be in charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable. The serving of summons, execution of warrant, locating the address, handling the Complaint Box and all other duties to be performed by the police in



the area will be coordinated and done by the Beat Officer, subject to the supervision by the Station House Officer. Within 3 months of taking charge, every Beat Officer should personally know at least one member of every household in his beat. Every road, lane and by-lane in the beat should be well known to the Beat Officer. The Beat Officer should know not only the houses but also all other establishments in the beat area. He should constantly interact with service providers in the area like postmen, linemen, milkmen, gas agencies etc because they are the persons who frequent the area practically on a daily basis and should have constant channels of communications open with them at a personal level. The Beat Officer should also keep a rough map marking the major junctions, buildings etc. of the area. He should also keep a diary containing the phone numbers and address of all important establishments and persons. A copy of the map and the diary should be kept in the Police Station also. The name and identity of the Beat Officer may be exhibited at important places in the beat area. This will help the public to know their Beat Officers. The name and identity of the Beat Officer may be exhibited at important places in the beat area. This will help the public to know their Beat Officer. At least thrice a week the Beat Officer should reach a pre-announced place at a pre-announced time so as to contact the public as well as to receive complaints from them. The details of such public contact programmes such as place, date, nature of complaints and suggestions received etc. may be entered in the beat diary by the Beat Officer, who may get it countersigned by the Station House Officer. Apart from the beat diary, a beat register should also be kept by the Beat Officer. This register, containing the details of daily matters, petitions etc., should be countersigned by the Station House Officer. The Beat Register should be kept in the Police Station. For, at least 20 hours in a week, the Beat Officer should go around the beat area on foot and do his work by contacting the public. The Beat Officer should gain the confidence of the public in his area in such a manner that

any common citizen would feel free to approach him in a fearless and comfortable manner. The Beat Officer should be a role model to any citizen as far as his manners, etiquette and character are concerned

### ***2.3.2 Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi***

A 'Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi' is an essential mandate to be formed in every police station. It's the responsibility of the Samithi to undertake and implement the 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' within the limits of the respective Police Station. The Circle Inspector may suggest the names of persons to be included in the Samithi and Station House Officer may help the C.I in this regard. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer may examine such names and such list of names will be submitted to the District Police Superintendent. After due consideration and such consultation as he may deem proper, the District Police Superintendent will constitute the Samithi and inform the concerned. The Samithi should have proportionate representation from among women and the Schedules Castes and Tribes. Respectable citizens from the locality who are active in the educational and cultural field should be included in the committee. High School/College Headmaster/Principal, Teachers, Retired Officers, Ex-servicemen, Corporation/Ward councillors, Merchants, NGOs, Workers' representatives, Residents' Association office-bearers, postmen, Kudumbasree office bearers etc. may be included in the Committee. Preference may be given to include office bearers of Residential Associations. Those who are involved in any criminal case should not be included in the Committee. Office bearers of any Political party need not be excluded from the Committee if they fulfill other conditions. Care should be taken to pre-empt allegations that any communal or political interest is treated with any special advantage. The structure of the Samithi should be in such a way that, ordinary citizens with civic sense and sense of social responsibility get an

opportunity to utilize their talents for the greater safety of society at the local level. The process of constitution of the samithi should be above board, and the members should be persons who command the respect of the community. The Samithi should have at least ten members, and preferably not exceed 25. From amongst the Samithi members, the District Superintendent of Police may nominate one member as the Convener. The meetings of the Samithi will be chaired by the Circle Inspector of Police and the Station House Officer will officiate as Secretary. An Additional Sub Inspector or an Assistant Sub Inspector from the Police Station may be designated as the Community Relations Officer by the Station House Officer. The Community Relations Officer should dedicate himself to the cause of implementation of the 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' and should render all help to the Station House Officer for the success of the programme. The Samithi may be reconstituted every two years. The District Superintendent of Police may remove any member, who involves himself in any crime case or acts involving moral turpitude.

#### *Meetings of the Samithi*

The meeting of the Samithi should be held at least once in a month, at a pre-announced date and place. In the meeting, the public residing in the Beat of that area, (or of other areas, if they so desire) can attend and give their suggestions. The participation of maximum number of people from the local Beat may be ensured. In case the participation of the public is very meagre, the Samithi may examine the reason for the same and give necessary advice to the Beat Officer. The minutes of such meetings should be prepared by the Station House Officer (Secretary) and a copy of the minutes should be sent to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of Police. The supervisory officers should examine the minutes, assess the quality of the meeting, and in case it is felt necessary, provide advice to

the Station House Officer. The Sub-Divisional Police Officers may attend such meetings once in three months; and the Superintendents of Police may attend such meetings at least once in a year. Apart from the monthly meetings, the Samithi may hold such other meetings as and when need arises.

### *Activities of the Samithi*

Different projects, chosen as per need, may be implemented after discussions and decisions in the Samithi meetings. As per local needs, the following types of projects, inter alia, may be implemented.

- Night patrolling with public co-operation
- Coordinating with private security guards
- Knowing new residents and strangers
- Fitting Burglar Alarm and security systems
- Helping senior citizens and physically challenged citizens
- Protection of women and children
- Awareness programmes
- Traffic Warden Systems
- Organizing Counselling centres to resolve family discords, drinking habits etc. may be started
- Monitoring maintenance of street lights, traffic lights etc.
- Implementation of projects encouraging blood donation, eye donation, organ donation etc.
- Organizing Self Defense Courses
- School -based safety & vigilance programmes
- Cooperating with Kudumbasree Units etc.
- Preventing illicit sale of liquor and drugs

- Monitoring illegal financial institutions
- Complaint Card Systems
- Disaster Management and Mitigation
- Trauma, Rescue and First Aid Projects
- Victim Support Cells

If so required, for the implementation of a particular project, sub-committees may be appointed for a particular area or for a particular project. Formation of such sub-committees can be done during the Samithi meetings and such Sub Committees can include persons appropriate to the task intended. The membership of such sub committees need not be confined to the members of the Station Level Samithi.

#### *District Advisory Samithi*

It's an Advisory Committee headed by the District Superintendent of Police that ensure proper supervision regarding the functioning of 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' at District level. Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Municipal Chairmen / Mayor as well as other important personalities nominated by the Superintendent of Police may be included in the Committee. Normal size of this committee is with a member strength varying from 10 to 20. This committee is scheduled to convene a meeting once in three months and review the working of Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis of the concerned District and give necessary suggestions, instructions etc. for improvement of their performance

#### **2.3.3 Janamaithri Kendrams**

Janamaithri Kendrams were opened in some places keeping in mind to popularize the concept of Janamaithri Suraksha Project. They function in some districts and in some battalions. These centers help people to come and interact with police. Also

these centers organizes classes on traffic safety, career guidance etc. in an effort to bring people closer and to solve some of their problems and concerns. It is proposed to start Janamaithri Kendrams in 10 more places.

The main objectives of the Kendarm is to function as an information kiosk, developing Janamaithri Yuvakendram, to provide sports and youth training facilities, counseling space and facilities for women, giving career planning and self employment training, anti drug campaign, palliative care training, traffic education centre/traffic education park and any other activities facilitating police – community interface helping police to serve the community in a better manner.

A notice board may be put up giving various news items, photographs etc on Janamaithri Suraksha Project. Various posters inculcating traffic sense, Civic sense etc among student community may be put up.

Kendrams also take effort in putting posters depicting helpline numbers, awareness posters on drug abuse, crime against women etc which would come as instant help for them.

The centre has the scope to be developed as a community interaction centre. Here help from the public is sought in reducing traffic accidents, natural calamities etc.

Voluntary groups/organizations etc which are working in the field of promoting peace, National Integration and communal harmony may be encouraged to associate with the centre.

Youth are also encouraged to work in the project, under ‘Janamaithri Yuvakendram’.

## **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

The Police forces in democratic countries have proved the importance of the co-operation of the public in improving the efficiency of the functioning of the Police. In Kerala this public- Police co-operation is nurtured through the implementation of the Community Policing Security Programme under the name 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project.' The project has the security of the community as its prime objective and the effort of the Home dept. Govt. of Kerala would be to achieve this with people's participation and closer liaison between the police and the general public. Janamaithri Suraksha Project has already made a steady progress over the years in the places where it has been implemented. The project has turned out to be a multi-faceted boon for the police, with crime coming down, awareness being spread on traffic safety and also by helping police elicit information on illegal activities more easily. However, there are no exact data from the public on the extent of its usefulness and the effectiveness of the project.

The present study hence is an effort to explore the same in an elaborate manner eliciting information from its stakeholders. In order to measure the effectiveness in a scientific manner two sets of data i.e., 1) from the experimental group (Payyannur-Where JSP was implemented) and Control group (Peringom-where JSP was not implemented) were collected and analyzed. This chapter presents a detailed analysis, interpretations and subsequent results under 7 sections viz., section-1: Socio-economic profile of the respondents, section-2: Knowledge /awareness of the respondents on Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), section-3:

Beat officers' visits and allied matters, section-4: Activities carried out by the Beat officers, section-5: Effectiveness/impact of the project, section-6 Weaknesses / limitations of the project and section-7 Suggestions for improvement. It is to be noted here that the comparative analysis was carried out only with regard to variables of socio-economic profile, knowledge/awareness and effectiveness/impact of the project.

### **3.1 Socio – Economic Profile of the Respondents**

The socio-economic profile of the respondents of both the Experimental group (*Payyannur- where the project has implemented*) and Control group (*Peringom- where the project has not implemented*) was studied by analyzing the variables viz: Age, Sex, Education, Religion, Marital status, Employment status and Annual income of the household.

#### *Age*

The figures in this regard showed that most(43% &39.0%) of the respondents from the experimental and control groups respectively belonged to the age group of 45- 60 yrs .However, the next prominent age group in Payyannur ( Experimental group) was 35- 45 yrs with 22.6% while in Peringom (control Group) it was above 60yrs category with 30.0%. The youngsters (20-35yrs) were found to be less in both the groups. (*Refer to table 3.1.1*)

#### *Sex*

Sex-wise categorization of the experimental and control groups revealed that the males exceeded the females by 34.8% and 4.0% respectively. (*Refer to table 3.1.1*)

#### *Education*

The data showed the prominence of those with primary school education in both the experimental (46.1%) and control (38.0%) groups. This was followed by the



High school educated with 38.3% and 36.0% respectively in both the groups. Nevertheless, Illiterates, Professionals and Post graduates were found to be very less in the two groups. (*Refer to table 3.1.1*)

### *Religion*

The religious distribution of the population under study revealed that those from Hindu religious background figured prominently in both the experimental (Payyannur) and control groups (Peringom) with 83.5% and 78.0% respectively. (*Refer to table 3.1.1*)

**Table No.3.1.1  
Profile of the Respondents**

Profile	Comparing Groups	
	Payyannur (Experimental)	Peringom (Control)
<b>Age</b>		
20 – 35	29	9
	12.6%	9.0%
35 – 45	52	22
	22.6%	22.0%
45 – 60	99	39
	43.0%	39.0%
60 and above	50	30
	21.7%	30.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	155	52
	67.4%	52.0%

Female	75	48
	32.6%	48.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Education</b>		
Illiterate	8	9
	3.5%	9.0%
Primary school	106	38
	46.1%	38.0%
High School	88	36
	38.3%	36.0%
College	22	12
	9.6%	12.0%
Post Graduate	3	4
	1.3%	4.0%
Professional	3	1
	1.3%	1.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	192	78
	83.5%	78.0%
Muslim	35	12
	15.2%	12.0%
Christian	3	10
	1.3%	10.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%

### *Marital Status*

The data in this regard showed that majority of the respondents from both the groups: experimental group-90.0% and control group-93.0% were reported to be married (*Refer to table 3.1.2*)

**Table No.3.1.2**  
**Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marital status	Comparing Groups	
	Payyannur (Experimental)	Peringom (Control)
Yes	207	93
	90.0%	93.0%
No	23	7
	10.0%	7.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%

### *Employment Status*

With respect to the employment status, in Payyannur (experimental group) the employed constituted 49.6% while the same figure in Peringom(control group) was 36.0%. (*Refer to table 3.1.3*)

**Table No.3.1.3**  
**Employment status of the Respondents**

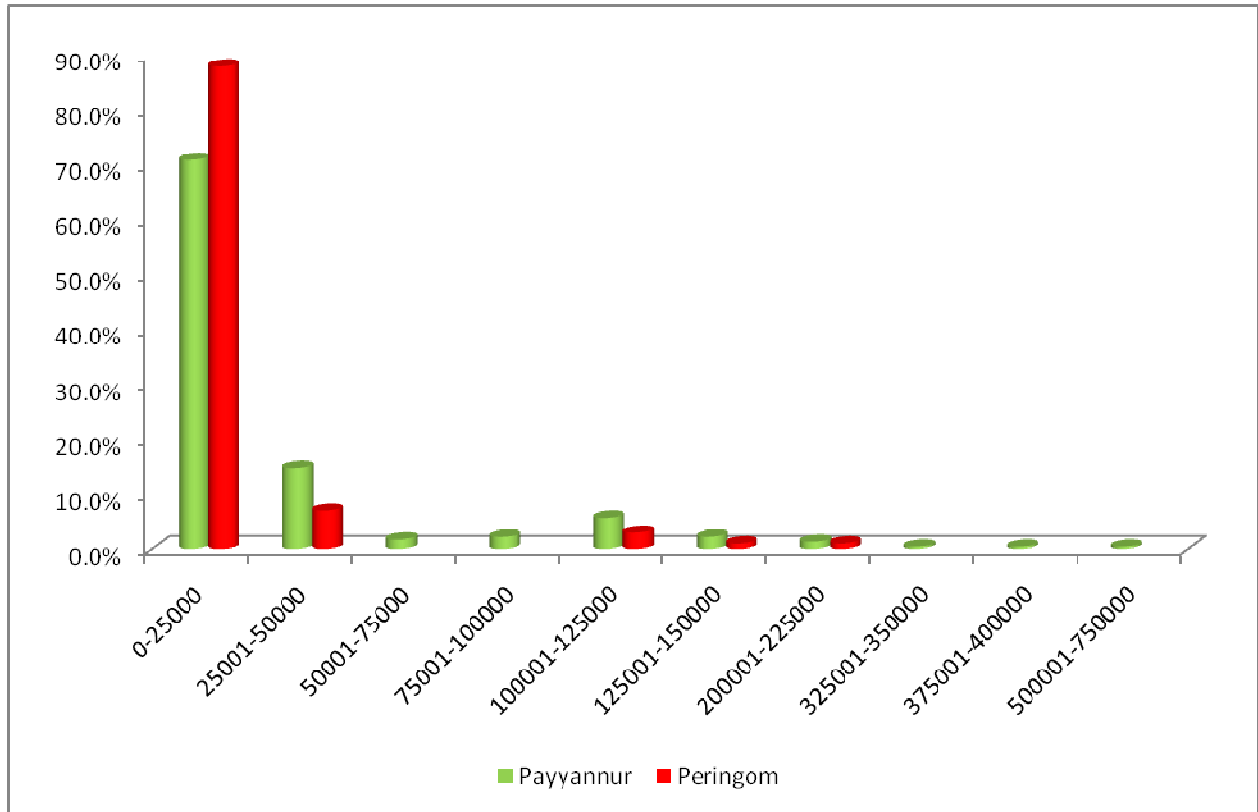
Employment status	Comparing Groups	
	Payyannur (Experimental)	Peringom (Control)
Yes	114	36
	49.6%	36.0%
No	116	64
	50.4%	64.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%

*Annual Income*

Majority of the populace under study in both the groups were reported to be earning an annual family income of below Rs 25000/-. Those having an annual income of below Rs.25000/- were higher in Peringom (88.0%) than in Payyannur (70.9%). (Refer to figure 3.1.1)

**Figure No.3.1.1**

**Annual Income of the Family**



*In short, most of the respondents under study in both the groups (Experimental and Control) were found to be males. Majorities hailed from Hindu religion and was in the age group of 45-60 yrs and were married. Education-wise, most of them were primary or high school educated. Almost half of them from both the groups were employed.*

**3.2 Knowledge / Awareness on the Janamaithri Suraksha Project**

Knowledge/ Awareness of the people about the Janamaithri Suraksha Project is an important parameter in assessing the success and effectiveness of the project. Accordingly, the study had elicited information on the extent of knowledge /

awareness and allied matters from the people living under the study areas of Payyannur police station limits (where the project has been implemented-*experimental group*) and the Peringom police station limits (where the project has not been implemented-*control group*). The variables analyzed in this regard were; Status of knowledge / awareness about the project, Sources of knowledge, Period of receipt of knowledge and Perception of people about the beneficiaries of the project.

*Status of knowledge / Awareness about the Project*

The data with regard to the knowledge about the Janamaithri Suraksha Project depicted that out of the 230 respondents from Payyannur police station limits (*experimental group*) 92.6% reported of their knowledge / awareness on the same. On the other hand, in Peringom police station limits (*control group*) which comes under the same Taluk (Thaliparamba), 34.0% (out of 100) mentioned about their awareness in this regard. (*Refer to table 3.2.1*)

**Table No.3.2.1  
Status of Knowledge / Awareness about the Project**

Comparing Groups	Status of Knowledge		
	Yes	No	Total
Payyannur (Experimental)	213	17	230
	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
Peringom (Control )	34	66	100
	34.0%	66.0%	100.0%

*It is to be noted here that both the Payyannur and Peringom police station limits belonged to the same Taluk - Thaliparamba which might have been instrumental in spreading the information about the project even to the control group of Peringom. Further, the efforts taken by the concerned authorities for the information dissemination of the project through the audio, print and visual media might have also contributed to the extent of knowledge received by the control group.*

*Sources of Knowledge / Awareness about the Project*

As part of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) several awareness dissemination programmes had been implemented in the project area viz; district level seminar, news through print and visual media, govt. publications, visits by Janamaithri police etc.



*District level seminar conducted at Payyannur on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2009*

*Smt.P.K Sreemathy, minister, Social Welfare& Dr.B. Sandhya IPS, Nodal Officer JSP*

In Payyannur police station limits, out of the 213 respondents who reported of the knowledge/awareness on the project, 62.4% knew it from the Janamaithri police. In addition, the Print media too was a good source of information for more than half of the populace under study. The other sources of information reported in this regard were; Govt. programmes (11.7%), Relatives and friends (7.0%) and Govt. Publications (0.9%)

In Peringom police station limits, of the 34 respondents who mentioned about knowledge/awareness on Janamaithri project, 97.1% stated that the Print media was one of the main sources of information for them. However, a few received knowledge/awareness through Govt. programmes (14.7%) or Govt. publications (2.9%). (Refer to table 3.2.2)

*It can be found from the data that the in the experimental group both the Janamaithri police and the Print media played a vital role in the information dissemination on the project whereas in the control group it was the print media who acted as the major source of information.*

**Table No.3.2.2  
Sources of Information about the Project**

Sources	Comparing Groups	
	Payyannur (Experimental)	Peringom (Control ) (N=34)
From Janamaithri Police	133	-
	62.4%	-
From Relatives & Friends	15	-
	7.0%	-
From Print Media	108	33
	50.7%	97.1%



From Govt. Programmes	25	5
	11.7%	14.7%
From Govt. Publications	2	1
	0.9%	2.9%

*Period of Receipt of Knowledge / Awareness on the Project*

With regard to the period of receipt of knowledge on the project, majority (53.5%) from Payyannur police station limits (experimental group) had the awareness on the project for more than 2 years followed by those (26.3%) who had the knowledge for the past 2 years. While in Peringom police station limits (Control group), most (58.8%) received the information on the project for the past 2 years. Further, 32.4% stated about the duration as for the past 1 year. As stated earlier, since both the police station limits fall under the same Taluk – Thaliparamba, from the time of implementation of the project in Payyannur, the information on the project has been disseminated over the entire area which naturally led to information spreading to the nearby areas including Peringom (Control Group). Probably, this feature might have been the reason for a good number from the control group citing the period of information as 2 yrs. (Refer to table 3.2.3)

**Table No.3.2.3**  
**Period of Receipt of Knowledge / Awareness on the Project**

Period of Receipt	Comparing Groups	
	Payyannur (Experimental Group)	Peringom (Control Group)
Below 1 Year	25	2
	11.7%	5.9%
1 Year	18	11
	8.5%	32.4%

2 years	56	20
	26.3%	58.8%
Above 2 Years	114	1
	53.5%	2.9%
Total	213	34
	100.0%	100.0%

*Perception about the Beneficiaries of the Project*

The perception was sought from the experimental and control group respondents of both the places regarding the beneficiaries of the project. The data in this regard showed that cent per cent from the experimental group (Payyannur) perceived the project 'for the welfare of public'. Similarly, a good number (94.1%) from the control group (Peringom) too had the same belief on the aim of the project. The rest (5.9%) however, viewed the project 'for the welfare of the police'. (*Refer to table 3.2.4*)

**Table No.3.2.4**  
**Perception about the Beneficiaries of the Project**

Beneficiaries	Comparing Groups	
	Payyannur (Experimental Group)	Peringom (Control Group)
Police	-	2
	-	5.9%
Public	213	32
	100.0%	94.1%
Police & Public	-	-
	-	-
Total	213	34
	100.0%	100.0%

*A summary of the analysis with regard to the knowledge / awareness on the project depicted the fact that a good number from the experimental group (where the project has been implemented) had a fair knowledge on the project which they received mainly from Janamaithri police or Print media for the past 2 years or more. Moreover, all of them voiced that the project was for the welfare of the public. At the same time, a good number (34.0%) from the control group (where the project has not been implemented) too reported of their knowledge on the project for the past 2 years primarily through the Print media. Most of them too believed the project for the welfare of the public.*

*Although, the efforts taken by the authorities for the information dissemination had to be appreciated, the non awareness reported by the 7.4% from the experimental group insisted on the need for enhancing the knowledge/awareness dissemination measures/strategies.*

### **3.3 Beat Officer's Visits and Allied Matters**

Beat officers are the centre point of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project. They are specially selected and trained Police constables/Head constables/Asst. Sub Inspectors. Further, all the duties of the Police relating to patrolling, process service, petition enquiry, verification, collection of public complaints, servicing of complaint boxes, etc. will be done by them under the proper supervision of the Station House Officer (SHO). In addition to this, there should be a Woman Police Constable in the Beat who is named as Assistant Beat Officer, so that problems of women could be addressed properly.

A beat officer is entrusted with a number of duties / responsibilities by the project. During his visits to the community, he has to carry out a wide range of activities. Within two or three months from the commencement of his duty as a beat officer,

he should personally know at least one member of family living in his beat, all the roads and by-lanes in his area, working habits of local people and their special needs on a house to house basis. Further, at least three days a week, the beat officer should be available for an hour or so at a pre-announced place in the beat. It is expected that the Beat Officer shall spend at least 20 hours a week actually moving about and meeting residents in his beat. Beat Officer conducts himself in an exemplary manner. Special Training Courses and periodical evaluations are done for making Beat Officers fully competent for these tasks.

The present study has also probed into the matters related to the Beat officers' visits and allied aspects. Accordingly, this section was analyzed in terms of three sub sections viz., Beat officer's visits, Beat officer's behavior and Suggestions of Beat officers.

#### **a. Beat Officers' Visits**

The variables examined in this regard were; number of visits, prior information about the visits, time, place and type of visit, participation of spouse / husband in the visits, number of police personnel during the visits, presence of women police constable, topics discussed and time spent for the discussion.

##### *Number of Visits by the Beat Officers*

The prime duty of a beat officer is to visit all the houses in his beat area and contact the maximum number of people in that particular area. Further, at least three days a week, the beat officer should be available for an hour or so at a pre-announced place in the beat. Anybody who wants to communicate anything may do so here in stead of going to the police station and reporting it directly.

The empirical data in this regard portrayed that most (37.1%) reported about 7 or more visits by the beat officers. Single visit and 2 – 3 visits were mentioned by

15.0% and 25.8% respectively. Further, 11.2% were visited by the beat officers for 4- 6 times. However, 10.8% informed that they had not been visited yet by the beat officers. (Refer to table 3.3.1)

**Table No.3.3.1  
Number of Visits by the Janamaithri Beat Officers**

Number of Visits	Frequency	Per cent
0	23	10.8
1	32	15.0
2	30	14.1
3	25	11.7
4	6	2.8
5	6	2.8
6	12	5.6
7	79	37.1
Total	213	100.0

*Prior Information about the Visits*

The responses in this regard showed that of the 190 who were visited, majority (84.2%) did not receive any information in advance by the beat officer about his visits to the beat area. (Refer to table 3.3.2)

**Table No.3.3.2  
Prior Information about the Visits**

Prior information	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	30	15.8
No	160	84.2
Total	190	100.0

### *Place of Visits*

While 58.4% reported of the house visits made by the beat officer, a good number (41.6%) too mentioned about the visits at public places. Community hall (1.6%) and Place of worship (1.1%) were also cited by a few as the place of visits. Further, 3.7% informed about the visits at other places like business establishments and working places. (*Refer to table 3.3.3*)

### *Nature of visits*

Concerning the nature of visits, more than half of the respondents stated that they were visited in the family by the beat officer. Personal visits and visits in the groups were mentioned by 26.3% and 25.3% respectively. A few (3.7%) were also contacted by the beat officers at the meetings organized by the project. (*Refer to table 3.3.3*)

**Table No.3.3.3**  
**Place and Nature of Visits**

Place of Visits	Frequency (N = 190)	Per cent
House	111	58.4
Public place	79	41.6
Community hall	3	1.6
Place of worship	2	1.1
*Others	7	3.7
<b>Nature of Visits</b>		
Personal	50	26.3
In the Family	97	51.1
In the Groups	48	25.3
In Meetings	7	3.7

*\*Others – Business establishments and Work places*

### *Participation of Spouse / Husband during the Visits*

As most of the respondents were reported of the family visits, 56.3% mentioned about the presence of their spouse/husband during the Janamaithri police visits. (Refer to table 3.3.4)

**Table No.3.3.4**  
**Participation of Spouse / Husband during the Visits**

Participation	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	107	56.3
No	83	43.7
Total	190	100.0

### *Number of Police during the Visits*

A probe was carried out in relation to the number of police personnel present during the Janamaithri visits to the community. The data in this regard portrayed that the number of police personnel varied between 1-5 in the Janamaithri team during the visits to the community. However, majority (57.9%) reported of the presence of only one police personnel while a good number (31.6%) stated about the presence of two police. The presence of 3 and 4-5 Janamaithri police were also mentioned by 8.4% and 2.1% respectively. (Refer to table 3.3.5)

### *Presence of Vanitha Police*

Janamaithri Suraksha Project insists on the presence of a Vanitha police in each of the beats for addressing the problems of women properly. An inquiry in this regard revealed that 21.1% reported of the presence of a woman constable during the Janamaithri visits at Payyannur. Nevertheless, the rest (78.9%) voiced negatively on the same. (Refer to table 3.3.5)

**Table No.3.3.5**  
**Number of Police and Presence of Vanitha Police during the Visits**

No. of Police	Frequency	Per cent
1	110	57.9
2	60	31.6
3	16	8.4
4	3	1.6
5	1	.5
Total	190	100.0
<b>Presence of Woman Police</b>		
Yes	40	21.1
No	150	78.9
Total	190	100.0

*Topics Discussed by Janamaithri Police*

Janamaithri Suraksha Project envisions not only the improvement in safety and security of the people but also the enhancement of health, hygiene and cultural conditions of the community. Accordingly, the beat officers discuss a wide range of matters during their community visits.

A seek in this regard showed that the topics discussed by beat officers varied from personal matters to health, hygiene and security issues in the community. However, most of the discussions were on the matters related to the awareness on Sanitation (38.4%) and Health (27.4%). Further, Discussion on personal matters (22.6%), Blood and Eye donation camps (23.2% and 21.1% each), Blood group determination (16.8%), Awareness on illicit liquor (18.9%), Campaign against drugs and alcohol (15.3%), Traffic awareness (12.6%) and the discussion on



disaster management (12.1%) etc. were the other topics mentioned by a good number in this regard. A less than 10.0% each reported that the conversation was on matters related to Night patrolling, Ward level meetings, Seminar, Security awareness, Collection of information against strangers and workers and Petition through complaint box and Anti tobacco campaign. (Refer to table 3.3.6)

**Table No.3.3.6  
Topics Discussed by Janamaithri Police**

Topics discussed	Status of Discussion		
	Yes	No	Total
On personal matters	43	147	190
	22.6%	77.4%	100.0%
On ward meetings	14	176	190
	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
On Seminars	9	181	190
	4.7%	95.3%	100.0%
Blood group determination	32	158	190
	16.8%	83.2%	100.0%
Blood donation camps	44	146	190
	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
Eye donation camps	40	150	190
	21.1%	78.9%	100.0%
On Night patrolling	14	176	190
	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
Traffic awareness	24	166	190
	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%
On Sanitation awareness	73	117	190
	38.4%	61.6%	100.0%

On Security awareness	11	179	190
	5.8%	94.2%	100.0%
On Health awareness	52	138	190
	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
On Disaster management	23	167	190
	12.1%	87.9%	100.0%
Awareness on illicit liquor	36	154	190
	18.9%	81.1%	100.0%
Drugs and alcohol	29	161	190
	15.3%	84.7%	100.0%
Campaign against tobacco	7	183	190
	3.7%	96.3%	100.0%
Petition through petition box	15	175	190
	7.9%	92.1%	100.0%
Collection of information on strangers and workers	16	174	190
	8.4%	91.6%	100.0%
Family meetings	7	183	190
	3.7%	96.3%	100.0%
*On other issues	5	185	190
	2.6%	97.4%	100.0%

*\*Discussion on Other issues - About Janamaithri police, complaining, public programs and other social issues*

### *Duration of Discussion*

Concerning the duration of discussion, most (58.4%) reported about 10-20 minutes conversation by the beat officer. Another 26.8% stated that the discussion was lasted for half an hour. Further, 45 minutes or 1 hour was mentioned by 12.6% and a few (2.1%) reported the duration of discussion as 1- 2 hours. (Refer to table 3.3.7)

**Table No.3.3.7**  
**Duration of Discussion**

Duration	Frequency	Per cent
10 - 20 minutes	111	58.4
Half an hour	51	26.8
45 minutes	7	3.7
1 hour	17	8.9
1 - 2 hrs	4	2.1
Total	190	100.0

**b. Behaviour of the Beat Officers**

As the behavior of Janamaithri police has a vital role in the successful implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha Project, the beat officers had undergone necessary trainings organized by the project for improving their inter personal skills, communication skills, behavioural skills etc. The project needs the beat officer to behave himself in an exemplary manner. The present study has made an attempt to understand about the behaviour of the beat officers in the Payyannur police station limits.

The variables analyzed in this regard were; behaviour of the beat officers, rating of the behavior, satisfaction on the beat officers' interaction, usefulness and implementation of suggestions given by the beat officers.

*Cordial Behaviour of the Beat officers and Rating of their Behaviour*

Data concerning the cordiality of the Beat officers, it is gratifying to note that all the respondents from the study area stated very positively.

When asked to rate the behavior of the beat officers on a seven point scale, most (52.1%) rated it at the maximum i.e., ‘excellent’. This was followed by ‘very good’ with 40.5% and ‘Good’ with 6.3%. (Refer to table 3.3.8)

*It is thus clear from the data that Beat officers in Payyannur police station limits had gained much appreciation from the people in that area.*

**Table No.3.3.8**

**Cordial Behaviour of the Beat Officers and Rating of Behaviour**

<b>Whether Cordial or Not</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Yes	190	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	190	100.0
<b>Rating of Behaviour</b>		
Excellent	99	52.1
Very good	77	40.5
Good	12	6.3
No opinion	2	1.1
Poor	-	-
Very Poor	-	-
Worst	-	-
Total	190	100.0

*Satisfaction on the Beat officer’s Interaction*

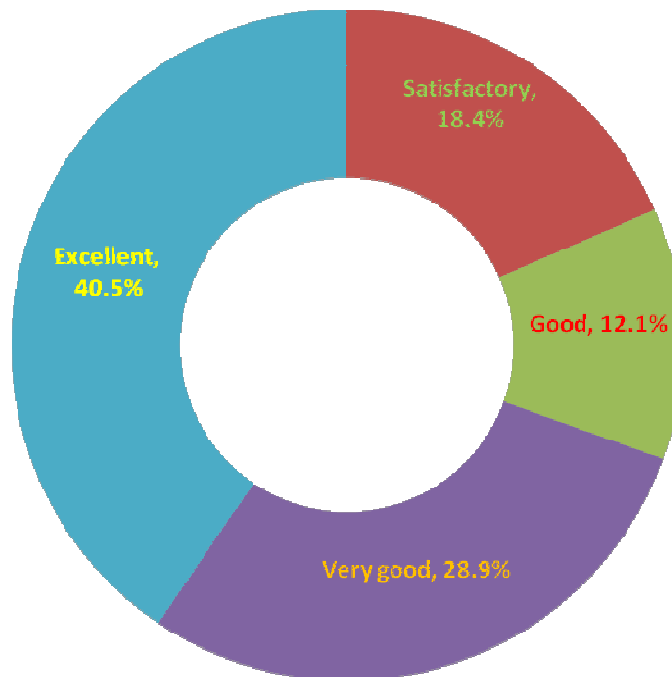
To the query on whether they were satisfied with the Beat officer’s interaction with them, 98.9% reported on the affirmative while the rest (1.1%) were on the negative. (Refer to table 3.3.9)

**Table No.3.3.9**  
**Satisfaction on the Beat Officers' Interaction**

Status	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	188	98.9
No	2	1.1
Total	190	100.0

With regard to the extent of satisfaction on the interaction made by the beat officer, a good number (40.5%) rated it as 'excellent' followed by 28.9% as 'very good' and 18.4% as 'satisfactory'. (Refer to figure 3.3.1)

**Figure No.3.3.1**  
**Rating of Interaction of Beat Officers**



### c. Suggestions of Beat Officers

The beat officers are expected to give valuable and useful suggestions to the community members to improve their general wellbeing. A query in this regard revealed interesting insights. The aspects covered were: Usefulness of the Suggestions by the Beat Officer and the Extent of Usefulness, Status of Practice of the Suggestions given by the Beat Officers.

#### *Usefulness of the Suggestions by the Beat Officer and the Extent of Usefulness*

The present study sought the perceptions of the respondents on the usefulness of the suggestions given by the beat officers. The figures in this regard read that 93.7% were on the positive.

Of those (178) who reported of the usefulness of the suggestions, most (37.6%) rated the usefulness as 'excellent'. Further, 29.2% and 23.0% each rated it as 'Very good' and 'Average'. 'Good' rating was found to be less (10.1%) in number. (Refer to table 3.3.10)

**Table No.3.3.10**  
**Usefulness of the Suggestions by the Beat Officer**

Usefulness	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	178	93.7
No	12	6.3
Total	190	100.0
<b>Extent of Usefulness</b>		
Average	41	23.0
Good	18	10.1
Very good	52	29.2

Excellent	67	37.6
Total	178	100.0

*Status of Practice of the Suggestions Given by the Beat Officer*

46.3% stated that they implemented the suggestions given by the Beat officer. However, majority (53.7%) were on the negative. (Refer to table 3.3.11)

*The Presence of a good number of respondents who practiced or implemented the suggestions of beat officers was the result of the genuine efforts taken by the Janamaithri team. Continuous and sustained efforts could gradually lead the non-practitioners too to practice the suggestions put forth by the beat officers.*

**Table No.3.3.11  
Implementation of the Suggestions by the People**

Implemented or not	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	88	46.3
No	102	53.7
Total	190	100.0

*A summary of the matters related to the Beat officers' visits to the community portrayed that the efforts taken by the beat officers to cover the maximum areas of their beats resulted in the contacting of almost 90% of the populace under study. Most of them were visited by the beat officers for 7 times. Further, it was reported by almost all of them that the behavior and interaction by the beat officers was*

*excellent or very good. A good number informed about the usefulness of the suggestions given by the beat officers. However, only 46.3% put these suggestions into practice.*

*It is to be noted that most were not informed in advance about Janamaithri police visits and the visits lacked the presence of vanitha police in many a times. .*

### **3.4 Activities carried out by the Beat Officers**

The major activities envisioned by the project were:

- Joint Police - Community patrolling
- Identification of strangers and migrants in the area
- Formulation of plans for security measures and installation of security devices in houses, flats, shopping complexes etc.
- Arrangements for increased security for senior citizens, women and children, as well as persons with physical handicaps and other disabilities.
- Formulation and implementation of plans for improved traffic regulation in the area, including co-ordination and management of traffic wardens.
- Organizing Awareness classes and crime prevention workshops on Traffic, Drug Use, and other violations of the Law, especially in educational institutions.
- Establishment of 24-hour Telephone Help-lines for use by citizens, especially the needy sections of society.
- To form Jagratha Samithis for women and for school/college students to arrange legal aid/counseling etc.
- Environment friendly volunteers to protect the environment.

Of these activities, the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi adopts the suitable programmes befitting to their area requirements.



Here, an attempt has been made to find out the activities carried out by the beat officers in relation to the variables: traffic, hygiene, interaction with children and joint night patrolling in their respective areas.

### *Traffic Related Activities*

The Jananmaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) has designed and implemented a number of programmes for imparting and promoting proper traffic culture among the members of the community ensuring their safety on the roads.

A probe in this regard showed that more than one third (35.7%) of the respondents mentioned about the presence of traffic related activities which were carried out by the beat officer for the improvement of traffic culture of the area. However, most (47.4%) of them were on the negative and a few (16.9%) reported of their ignorance on the matter.

Age-wise, the positive responses were found to be almost equal in all the age categories. (*Refer to table 3.4.1*)

The major activities carried out in this regard were: installation of traffic signal boards, awareness classes to drivers, squad of drivers to provide assistance during the accidents, police aid post, awareness programmes on road safety for school/college students, Video shows, students' police, road safety clubs at schools etc.

**Table No.3.4.1**  
**Activities Carried out to Improve the Traffic System**  
**and Age of the Respondents**

Age in yrs	Traffic related Activities			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
20 – 35	10	14	4	28
	35.7%	50.0%	14.3%	100%
35 – 45	18	24	7	49
	36.7%	50.0%	14.3%	100%
45 – 60	31	43	16	90
	34.4%	47.8%	17.8%	100%
60 above	17	20	9	46
	37.0%	43.5%	19.6%	100%
Total	76	101	36	213
	35.7%	47.4%	16.9%	100%

#### *Hygiene Related Activities*

The Janamaithri Suraksha Project aims at not only the improvement in security conditions of the people but also the health and hygienic conditions of the community. The Beat officer may with the co-operation of Samithi members or other locals carry out the various activities like awareness programmes, cleaning, and video shows etc. for improving the hygiene conditions of the area.

Almost half of the respondents reported of the steps taken by the beat officer for the improvement of hygiene conditions of the area. Those who negated the implementation of these programmes constituted 29.1% and the rest (21.1%) mentioned about their unawareness on the same.

Sex- wise, almost an equal number of males (50%) and females (49.7%) reported of the efforts taken by the beat officers in this regard. (Refer to table 3.4.2)

Cleaning of roads/canals, awareness programmes on health and hygiene, Hygiene related activities in SC/ST settlements etc., were the prominent activities carried out by the beat officers in this regard.

**Table No.3.4.2  
Hygiene Related Activities and Sex of the Respondents**

Sex	Hygiene Related Activity			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Male	74	48	27	149
	49.7%	32.2%	18.1%	100.0%
Female	32	14	18	64
	50.0%	21.9%	28.1%	100.0%
Total	106	62	45	213
	49.8%	29.1%	21.1%	100.0%

*Interaction with Children*

As children are the responsible generation of future, the project focuses on them with a special consideration. The Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi is entrusted to organize a meeting of school / college authorities to introduce the various activities of the project resulting in the promotion of awareness generation among the children. Jagratha Samithis may be formed under the leadership of teachers and with the inclusion of selected children. These Samithis aimed at conducting awareness programmes on traffic and legal literacy. Further, classes on unarmed combat, yoga etc. can also be organized. Complaint Boxes can be kept in the schools and colleges which should be regularly opened by the Beat Officer for

solving the problems of student community. As a part of the project, School Traffic Clubs and School Traffic Wardens may also be encouraged. The Jagratha Samithis can help the students do social service along with the people of the locality. The Jagratha Samithis can also popularize Crime Stopper and Helpline telephone numbers among students so as to encourage the students to pass on the information to the Police to prevent crime.

It can be seen from the table no. 3.4.3 that 54.0% of the respondents confirmed about the interaction made by the beat officer with children. However, 30.5% negated it and 15.5% were ignorant about the same.

Age- wise distribution showed that comparatively a higher number of respondents belonging to the age group of 35-45 yrs reported of the beat officer's interaction with children than those from the other age groups. (*Refer to table 3.4.3*)

Adoption of a school and monthly conduct of 2 programmes on diverse topics, formation of vanitha Jagaratha samithis in schools, counseling for girls, visit to Anganwadi Centres, Awareness classes on road safety, use of tobacco products like pan masala, hans etc. were a few of the activities carried out in relation to the interaction and communication with the children.

**Table No.3.4.3**  
**Interaction with Children and Age of the Respondents**

Age in yrs	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
20 – 35	14	10	4	28
	50.0%	35.7%	14.3%	100.0%
35 – 45	30	13	6	49
	61.2%	26.6%	12.2%	100.0%

45 – 60	46	27	17	90
	51.1%	30.0%	18.9%	100.0%
60 above	25	15	6	46
	54.3%	32.6%	13.0%	100.0%
Total	115	65	33	213
	54.0%	30.5%	15.5%	100.0%

### *Joint Night Patrolling*

This project envisages ensuring the security of an area with the cooperation of the inhabitants of that place. The ‘Janamaithri Patrolling Group’ included the team of able bodied males in the beat area who are not involved in any crime cases and be selected by the beat officer. A Janamaithri constable or the Beat Officer also may engage himself in night patrolling along with the Janamaithri Patrol team. In every ward, a route may be decided for night patrolling and everyday by turns a group of 4 - 5 persons may be deputed.

Further, the Beat Officer may contact the security guards in the place and discuss with them the security problems in the area. Moreover the Janamaithri night patrol groups may also liaise with the private security guards and exchange information

The present study had made a probe into the matters related to the actions taken by the beat officers for involving the community in the night patrolling. The data on the same portrayed that more than one third (35.7%) of the respondents appreciated the efforts taken by the beat officer in this regard. However, almost an equal number each reported of their ignorance (32.3%) on the matter and the absence (32.0%) of these activities in the area.

The youngsters (35-45yrs with 47.0% and 20-35yrs with 42.9%) were found to be more positive than the elders (45 and above with 60.4%) in reporting about the efforts taken by the beat officers for involving the people in joint night patrolling. (Refer to table 3.3.4)

Major activities carried out in this regard were meetings with residents associations, interaction with youth clubs/NGOs, formation of small groups/squads, interacting with the security guards of the area, meetings with community members etc.

**Table No.3.3.4**  
**Efforts Taken for Participating the People in Night Patrolling**  
**by Age of the Respondents**

Age in yrs	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
20 – 35	12	10	6	28
	42.9%	35.7%	21.4%	100.0%
35 – 45	23	13	13	49
	47.0%	26.5%	26.5%	100.0%
45 – 60	27	32	31	90
	30.0%	35.6%	34.4%	100.0%
60 above	14	13	19	46
	30.4%	28.3%	41.3%	100.0%
Total	76	68	69	213
	35.7%	32.0%	32.3%	100.0%

*It could be found from the data regarding the activities carried out by the beat officers that the Interaction with children and hygiene related activities were*

*reported by more than half or nearly half of the respondents. However, those who reported of the other two activities- traffic related and night patrolling, constituted only one third of the total. This clearly pointed out the need for an enhancement and diversification of these activities in the beats.*

*Yet, the efforts undertaken should be applauded as the project could achieve its set objectives to a considerable extent at its infancy stage itself.*

### **3.5 Effectiveness/Impact of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project**

The Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), the much acclaimed project of the Home Dept. Govt. of Kerala, rowing against the tides and waves has started to yield its fruits in different spheres of the lives of respective communities. Assessment of the quantification or volume of change due to the implementation of the JSP has been one of the serious concerns of the present study as only a measurement of this nature could justify the implementation of the same using facts and figures. Accordingly, the scaling of the improvement/effectiveness of the JSP was undertaken considering three major aspects viz., (a) the extent of the reach about the project, (b) effectiveness of the project in relation to the prevention/minimization of the social problems and (c) effectiveness in relation to the change in attitude towards the police and their activities. In order to have a scientific understanding of the effect of JSP, a comparison has been undertaken between the responses from the place where the project was implemented the Experimental group (Payyannur) and from the place where it was not - control group (Peringom).

#### *a. Extent of Overall Reach of the Project*

To know a project is essential to love and utilize it. Hence, publicity about the project is preliminary for the effective implementation of the same. A probe was

therefore carried out to understand the extent to which the project has reached the communities within the Payyannur police station limits. The figures in this regard showed that out of the 230 respondents from the experimental group (*place where the project has been implemented*) 213 (92.6%) and from the 100 of the control group (*place where the project is not implemented*) 34 (34%) were aware about the project. The extent of knowledge thus portrayed a positive figure. Nevertheless, majority of them had only vague information regarding the project. The frequent visits by the beat officers and the publicity given through media had been instrumental in disseminating information about the project. The variations in the awareness across the experimental and control groups do picturise the impact of the awareness programmes carried out across the state through the different print, audio and visual media.

*b. Effectiveness in relation to the improvement in minimizing the social problems*

Another parameter for determining the effectiveness of the project was to measure the improvement with respect to the minimization or prevention of problems at the familial and societal level. The variables considered in this regard were: change effected in family atmosphere, safety and security of people, safety and security of women, presence of the police, change in robbery/snatching, gunda menace, illicit liquor and eve-teasing.

*Change in Family atmosphere*

Change in Family atmosphere was assessed by taking into consideration the responses of 213 respondents from the experimental group (*place where the project was implemented*) who had knowledge about the project. The empirical data in this regard showed that 58.2% experienced a positive change in the family atmosphere due to the implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP).



Sex-wise, almost an equal number of males and females reported on the positive with respect to family atmosphere. The constant presence of beat officers in the area along with their field and house visits might have been a factor for the positive change. Further, the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi constituted as a part of the JSP too might have had its impact in bringing about a change in the family atmosphere. (Refer to table 3.5.1)

**Table No.3.5.1**  
**Change in Family Atmosphere and Sex of the Respondents**

Sex	Change in Family Atmosphere			Total
	Positive Change	No difference	Worsened	
Male	87	57	5	149
	58.4%	38.3%	3.4%	100.0%
Female	37	27	-	64
	57.8%	42.2%	-	100.0%
Total	124	84	5	213
	58.2%	39.4%	2.3%	100.0%

*Presence of police*

A special feature of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project is the visit of the houses and communities by the beat officers envisaged in the project. They are expected to make the visits on a frequent basis. These visits if carried out as prescribed in the project would undoubtedly increase the presence of police in the community and they would be at the beck and call of the community. The study had made an attempt to understand the impact of the implementation of the project in relation to the increase or decrease in the presence of the police by comparing the responses

from the experimental and control groups. The data in this regard highlighted a marked difference between the two groups. While 58% of the experimental group reported about the increased presence of police due to the implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha project, it was only 9% in the control group where it was not implemented.

Further, in order to have a scientific analysis with regard to the presence of police in the two groups an independent samples ‘t’ test was carried out wherein it was proved that a significant difference existed between the outputs from the experimental and control groups. The test values /scores for experimental (M=3.09, SD=1.254) and control (M=1.53, SD=1.029) groups; t value =10.9, p = >.05 highlighted that the means of the two groups varied significantly in relation to the presence of police indicating an increased presence of police in the Project implemented place than the non-implemented place/area.

*The results of the t-test thus reiterated that the implementation of JSP increases the presence of police in the communities/areas. (Refer to table 3.5.2)*

**Table No.3.5.2**  
**Change in the Presence of Police**

Comparing Groups	Change in the Presence of Police			Total
	Increased	Decreased	Don't Know	
Experimental Group	134	39	57	230
	58.3%	17.0%	24.8%	100.0%
Control Group	9	13	78	100
	9.0%	13.0%	78.0%	100.0%

*t' value-10.9    df-328    p value- >0.05 (significant)*

### *Change in the Safety and Security of People*

Janamaithri Suraksha Project aims to reduce or prevent the occurrences of crimes in the society and increase the safety and security of the people through police-public relationship/partnership. Accordingly, one of the scales to measure the effectiveness of the project is to analyze the extent to which the implementation of the JSP has contributed to the inculcation of a feeling of safety and security among the people in the community. In order to have an in-depth understanding/perception on the change, the analysis has been carried out across two groups i.e., the experimental (Data from the place where the project has been implemented) and the control groups (data where the project was not implemented).

The figures in relation to the above variable showed a marked difference between the experimental and control group with respect to the safety and security feeling. While 53.9% of the respondents from the former reported of an increased feeling of security, it was only 6% with respect to the control group. It could be inferred from this that the implementation of JSP has been a factor in promoting the feeling of safety and security among the people in the communities.

Further, an independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the change in this regard in JSP implemented and non-implemented conditions. There was a significant difference in the scores for experimental ( $M=3.02$ ,  $SD=2.69$ ) and control ( $M=.04$ ,  $SD=1.26$ ) groups;  $t$  value =9.12,  $p = >.05$ . These results suggest that the implementation of JSP really does have an effect on the feeling of safety and security among the people.

*Specifically, our results suggest that when the Janamaithri Suraksha Project is implemented in one location, the feeling of safety and security of the people in that location increases. (Refer to table 3.5.3)*

**Table No. 3.5.3**  
**Change in the Safety & Security of People**

Comparing Groups	Change in the Safety & Security of People			Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	
Experimental Group	124	11	95	230
	53.9%	4.8%	41.3%	100.0%
Control Group	6	6	88	100
	6.0%	6.0%	88.0%	100.0%

*t' value- 9.12      df-328      p value- > .05 (significant)*

*Improvement in the Safety of Women*

Harassment of women or atrocities against women is a matter of serious concern of the present times. Since JSP by virtue of its intent aims to increase safety and security of people has also a special focus on the protection of women. The Assistant beat officer as proposed in the project is supposed to be a vanitha police personnel who has a specific role in relation to the problems related to women. When inquired about the improvement in the safety and security of women due to JSP only half 108 (50.7%) reported on the affirmative. Among the rest, 24.4% and 24.9% each stated to be as no improvement and don't know respectively. (Refer to table 3.5.4)

**Table No. 3.5.4****Improvement in the Safety & Security of Women by Sex**

Sex	Improvement			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Male	74	39	36	149
	49.7%	26.2%	24.2%	100.0%
Female	34	13	17	64
	53.1%	20.3%	26.6%	100.0%
Total	108	52	53	213
	50.7%	24.4%	24.9%	100.0%

Further, in order to have an in-depth understanding on the improvement in security they were asked to rate the same on a seven point scale. Sex-wise, the rating showed that out of the 108 who reported about improvement, 96.3% rated the same as either excellent or very good. Very few had given poor rating.

The above clearly spell out that though at a lower pace, JSP has been instrumental in bringing about change in this regard. (Refer to table 3.5.5)

**Table No. 3.5.5****Extent of Improvement in the Safety & Security of Women by Sex**

Sex	Improvement				Total
	No Change	Good	Very Good	Excellent	
Male	-	3	34	37	74
	-	4.1%	45.9%	50.0%	100.0%
Female	1	-	12	22	35
	2.9%	-	34.3%	62.9%	100.0%
Total	1	3	46	59	109
	0.9%	2.8%	42.2%	54.1%	100.0%

### *Change in Robbery/Snatching*

Robbery/theft/snatching are quite rampant in many places and the police by their force alone can not control it due to the vast area they had to cover. A positive change in this regard could be brought about if a police-public partnership is established and strengthened. JSP has made an effort to build such relationship and the responses of 28.7% affirm the positive change it has effected with respect to the reduction in the incidents of robbery/snatching. The change becomes evident when the responses of the experimental and control groups varied by a margin of 24.7%.

Further, the independent-samples t-test conducted to assess the significance of the change effected in relation to the reduction of robbery/snatching between the experimental and control groups showed that a significant difference existed in this regard with respect to reduction. The scores for the two groups viz., experimental (M=0.89, SD=1.353) and control (M=0.28, SD=0.668) t-value =5.14,  $p = >.05$ , varied at a significant level. The results reaffirm the positive change effected through implementation of JSP in reducing robbery/theft/snatching.

*Thus, it is clear from the results that the implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha Project decreases the occurrences of robbery/theft/snatching incidents. (Refer to table 3.5.6)*

**Table No.3.5.6**  
**Change in Robbery/Theft**

Comparing Groups	Change in Robbery & Theft			Total
	No change	Decreased	Don't Know	
Experimental Group	6	66	158	230
	2.6%	28.7%	68.7%	100.0%
Control Group	16	4	80	100
	16.0%	4.0%	80.0%	100.0%

*t* value- 5.44      *df*-328      *p* value- >.05 (significant)

*Change in the Problem of Eve-teasing*

Yet another menace that is heard rampantly is about atrocities against women particularly –eve teasing. Accordingly, an analysis was carried out to understand the change occurred in this regard with respect to Eve-teasing by comparing the experimental and control groups. The figures highlighted a marked difference with respect to the positive change as 23.9% from the experimental group stated about a decrease regarding the occurrence. The corresponding figure from the control group was only 5%.

To have a statistical analysis on the effect of the implementation of JSP in relation to the reduction of eve-teasing, an Independent samples t-test was carried out. The results portrayed that a significant difference existed in this regard with respect to the experimental and control groups. The scores for experimental (M=1.29,

SD=0.510) and control (M=1.47, SD=0.858) groups; t value =2.008, p = >.05 indicated a significant variation between the control and experimental group with respect to the decrease in the occurrences of eve-teasing. The output of the test confirms that the implementation of JSP has been instrumental in reducing the incidents of eve-teasing.

*It is therefore inferred from the results that the implementation of JSP decreases the occurrences of the incidents of eve-teasing. (Refer to table 3.5.7)*

**Table No.3.5.7**  
**Change in the Problem of Eve-teasing**

Comparing Groups	Change in the Problem of Eve-teasing				Total
	Increased	No Change	Decreased	Don't Know	
Experimental Group	-	6	55	169	230
	-	2.6%	23.9%	73.5%	100.0%
Control Group	2	18	5	75	100
	2.0%	18.0%	5.0%	75.0%	100.0%

*t' value- 2.008      df-328      p value- >.05 (significant)*

### *Gunda Menace*

Reduction in Gunda Menace was another aspect which was considered for measuring the effectiveness of the project. The analysis in this regard showed that compared to the experimental group where 20.9% reported about a decrease in the Gunda menace, it was only 3% with respect to the control group. However, it should be noticed here that in both the groups a major portion of the respondents



stated about their ignorance about the change in the problem. Non-occurrence of such incidents might also have been a factor for an increase in this category. Nevertheless, a positive change could be witnessed even with respect to the reduction of the occurrence of these incidents due to the implementation of the JSP.

The Independent samples t-test conducted to prove the impact statistically showed that the means of the two groups- Experimental and control groups- varied significantly, denoting that the implementation of JSP has decreased the occurrence of gunda menace in the community/areas. The calculated test values for experimental (M=0.67, SD=1.22) and control (M=0.24, SD=0.60) groups; t value =4.21, p = >.05 pointed out that the implementation of JSP has effected a decrease in the incidents of Gunda menace. (Refer to table 3.5.8)

*The results thus are emphatic that JSP decreases Gunda menace.*

**Table No.3.5.8  
Change in Gunda Menace**

Comparing Groups	Change in Gunda Menace				Total
	Increased	No Change	Reduced	Don't know	
Experimental Group	2	5	48	175	230
	.9%	2.2%	20.9%	76.1%	100.0%
Control Group	-	15	3	82	100
	-	15.0%	3.0%	82.0%	100.0%

*t' value-4.21    df-328    p value- >.05 (significant)*

### *Illicit liquor*

Another problem which has often cropped up in various parts of the state is that of illicit liquor. An assessment hence was also carried out to analyze, if the implementation of JSP has effected any change in this regard. The responses across the experimental and control groups exposed a noticeable change in this regard between the groups. While 20% from the experimental group stated about the decrease, the corresponding figure from the control group was only 8%. The difference in this regard is an indicator for the change effected in relation to illicit liquor in the area where the project was implemented.

Statistical analysis of the impact of the implementation between the two groups using the independent sample t -test described further the extent of significance between the two groups in relation to the issue. The calculated test values for the experimental group (M=0.60, SD=1.20) and control (M=0.87, SD=0.837) groups; t-value =4.21, p = >.05 reiterated the influence of the implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project in reducing the problem of illicit liquor. (*Refer to table 3.5.9*)

*It is concluded from the result that the implementation of JSP decreases the incidents of illicit liquor.*

**Table No.3.5.9**

**Change in the Problem of Illicit Liquor**

Comparing Groups	Change in the problem of Illicit Liquor				Total
	Increased	No Change	Reduced	Don't know	
Experimental Group	-	1	46	183	230
	-	0.4%	20.0%	79.6%	100.0%
Control Group	5	53	8	34	100
	5.0%	53.0%	8.0%	34.0%	100.0%

*t' value-2.35    df-328    p value- >.05 ( significant)*

***c. Change in the Attitude towards Police and their Activities***

The third aspect that was considered for measuring the effectiveness of the project was the change in the attitude of people towards police and their activities. Variables considered in this regard were: reluctance in approaching the police station, perception on the helpfulness of police, performance of police and extent of approachability towards police and behavior of police.

***Reluctance to Approach the Police Station***

The success of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project relied greatly on the extent of relationship the police force could establish with the public. Only such rapport or relationship between the two could make the people feel free to approach the police station and police personnel to pass on information about illegal activities or suspicious persons. It is these pieces of information that assist the police in

checking the occurrences of major atrocities and ensuring the safety and security of the lives and properties of the people. Accordingly, the study has made an attempt to understand the status of reluctance of the people in approaching the police station. To assess the impact of JSP the responses were gathered from the experimental and control groups.

The data however did not show much difference between the two groups i.e., experimental and control groups regarding the non-reluctance in approaching to the police station. Most (more than 93%) across both the groups were affirmative in this regard. *Refer to table 3.5.10)*

*The frequent interaction of the beat officers with the people as well as the publicity given through the media about the rights of people in the police stations might have contributed to a change in their perception regarding the concept of police station and non-reluctance in approaching it for various purposes. (*

**Table No. 3.5.10**

**Reluctance to Approach the Police Station**

Comparing Groups	Reluctance		Total
	Yes	No	
Experimental Group	14	216	230
	6.1%	93.9%	100.0%
Control Group	5	95	100
	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%

### *Change in the Attitude towards Police*

One of the expected outputs from the implementation of the JSP was to bring about a positive attitude among the people regarding the police force. A number of programmes and activities were designed and implemented for the attainment of the same. Hence, an attempt was made here to understand if any positive change has been made in the attitude of the people towards police due to the implementation of JSP. The figures showed a positive effect as 80.3% stated about the change in this regard due to the interaction and communication between the people and the beat officers. A minor percentage however was on the negative.

Analysis according to sex depicted that comparatively a higher number of males (83.9%) reported positively than the females (71.9%). Probably, the variation in the frequency of interaction between them and the beat officers might have been a reason for this (*Refer to table 3.5.11*)

**Table No. 3.5.11**  
**Change in the Attitude towards Police by Sex**

Sex	Change in the Attitude			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Male	125	13	11	149
	83.9%	8.7%	7.4%	100.0%
Female	46	14	4	64
	71.9%	21.9%	6.3%	100.0%
Total	171	27	15	213
	80.3%	12.7%	7.0%	100.0%

Further, when asked to rate the extent of change in the attitude, out of the 171 who reported positively about change, a great majority (93.6%) rated it as either Very good or excellent. The remaining stated it to be ‘good’ and ‘poor’ with 5.8% and 0.6% respectively. (*Refer to table 3.5.12*)

*The figures spell out evidently that JSP could make a good effect in the minds of people regarding the police force. A change in attitude of this nature builds up a relationship that leads to co-operation and support with the police force in maintaining peace and ensuring safety and security in their respective areas.*

**Table No. 3.5.12**  
**Rating of the Change in Attitude towards Police**

Sex	Rating				Total
	Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent	
Male	1	8	47	69	125
	0.8%	6.4%	37.6%	55.2%	100.0%
Female	-	2	19	25	46
	-	4.3%	41.3%	54.3%	100.0%
Total	1	10	66	94	171
	0.6%	5.8%	38.6%	55.0%	100.0%

*Perception on the Helpfulness of the police*

The police force are expected to extend a helping hand to all those people who are in need of help especially related to the safety and security of their lives and properties. Accordingly, this aspect was taken into consideration while measuring

the change in attitude of people towards the police. The responses gathered from the experimental and control groups showed no much difference as 97.8% from the experimental group and 92% from the control group opined that the police were helpful in their times of need.

A further analysis using independent samples t- test to compare between the experimental and control groups regarding the effectiveness related to the helpfulness of police indicated that there was no significant difference between the means of the two groups. The values obtained from the test for the experimental (M=1.97, SD=0.245) and control (M=1.88, SD=0.43) groups; t-value =1.8, p = <0.05 portrayed no difference in the attitude of people towards the helpfulness of police between the comparing groups. (Refer to table 3.5.13)

*It is thus inferred from the above that irrespective of the place of implementation of JSP, the police force are found to be helpful to the people in need. There is no significant difference between the two groups in this regard.*

**Table No.3.5.13**  
**Perception on the Helpfulness of the Police**

Comparing Groups	Helpfulness of Police			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Experimental Group	225	3	2	230
	97.8%	1.3%	0.9%	100.0%
Control Group	92	4	4	100
	92.0%	4.0%	4.0%	100.0%

*t' value-1.8    df-328    p value- <.05(non-significant)*

*It is clear from the above figures that irrespective of the place of the implementation or non implementation of JSP, most of the people responded positively about the helpfulness of the police.*

### *Performance of Police*

The performance of police with respect to their role is the factor which ultimately contributes to the formation of positive or negative attitude towards them and their activities. The analysis in this regard by comparing between the experimental and control groups indicated that comparatively a higher number (52.6%) from the experimental group rated the performance of police as best. The corresponding figure for the control group was only 8%. The house visits and the organization of various activities related to traffic, hygiene etc. in the communities must have been novel to the people which effected the change in relation to the performance of police. Nevertheless, it should be observed here that only a very minimum number from both the groups reported about poor performance of the police.

Analysis using the statistical technique of Independent samples t -test showed that the perception/opinion of the people regarding the performance of police varied significantly between the experimental and control groups. The scores obtained from the experimental group (M=6.18, SD=1.08) and control group (M=5.01, SD=1.14) indicated that the means of both varied significantly (p value- >0.05) at the t-value of 8.8 with degrees of freedom at 328. (*Refer to table 3.5.14*)

*The results emphatically affirmed that the implementation of JSP effects a positive attitude towards the performance of police by the people.*



**Table No.3.5.14**  
**Perception on the Performance of the Police**

Performance of Police	Comparing Groups	
	Experimental Group	Control Group
Worst	-	2
	-	2.0%
Very Poor	2	-
	0.9%	-
Poor	1	1
	0.4%	1.0%
Average	24	33
	10.4%	33.0%
Good	20	28
	8.7%	28.0%
Very Good	62	28
	27.0%	28.0%
Best	121	8
	52.6%	8.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%

*'t' value-8.8    df-328    p value- >.05 (Significant)*

*Perception on the Extent of Approachability towards the Police*

One of the essential requirements for the prevention/minimization of crimes/social evils is to have an easy accessibility to the police by the people. Apart from the past, the police force today has been transformed to a great extent by which the people can approach the police station without fear. It is presumed that the

implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) has been one of the means through which this effect has been achieved. Nevertheless, there is no scientific information on the same. This study hence has made an attempt to compare the perception of the two groups and see the difference in the perception of people regarding the extent of approachability to the police. The figures denoted a marked difference between the two groups with respect to the above variable. While 42.3% of the experimental group reported the approachability as very possible, the corresponding figure for the control group was only 5%. However, it should also be noticed that only very few from either groups had opined about the approachability towards the police as either difficult or very difficult.

The statistical analysis on the extent of approachability across the experimental and control groups to compare and understand the change in a scientific manner indicated that the means of the two groups differed significantly indicating the positive influence of the implementation of JSP on the extent of approachability to the police by the people. The calculated values/scores from the experimental group (M=6.18, SD=1.08) and control group (M=5.01, SD=1.14) indicated that the means of both varied significantly (p value- >0.05) at the t-value of 8.8 with degrees of freedom at 328. (*Refer to table 3.5.15*)

*The results affirmed that the implementation of JSP effects a positive perception towards the performance of police by the people.*

**Table No.3.5.15**  
**Perception on the Extent of Approachability of the Police**

Approachability	Comparing Groups	
	Experimental Group	Control Group
Impossible	-	1
	-	1.0%
Very Difficult	2	-
	0.9%	-
Difficult	2	1
	0.9%	1.0%
Quite Possible	35	28
	15.2%	28.0%
Somewhat Possible	28	32
	12.2%	32.0%
Possible	64	33
	27.8%	33.0%
Very possible	99	5
	43.0%	5.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%

*t' value-6.3    df-328    p value- >.05 (Significant)*

*Perception on the Behavior of the Police*

Behaviour of police was taken as an important variable to assess the effectiveness of the project, as this factor determined the response of the people towards the project to a great extent. Hence, empirical data elicited from the experimental and control groups portrayed a marked difference in the perception of the people regarding the behaviour of the police. While 53.9% from the experimental group expressed the behaviour of police as 'best', the corresponding figure for the control

group was only 10%. However, only a few from both the groups reported the behaviour as poor.

The independent samples t-test carried out to compare the behaviour of police between experimental and control groups indicated that there was significant difference between the means of the two groups. The values obtained from the test for the experimental (M=6.25, SD=1.014) and control (M=5.27, SD=.983) groups; t value =8.1, p = >0.05 portrayed the difference in the perception of people towards the behavior of police between the comparing groups. (Refer to table 3.5.16)

*It is thus inferred from the above that the implementation of JSP had significantly influenced the perception of the people regarding the behavior of police. Lesser number of poor rating on the behaviour of the police reiterated the positive change that has occurred in the behavior of the police over the years*

**Table No.3.5.16  
Perception on the Behavior of the Police**

Behavior of police	Comparing Groups	
	Experimental Group	Control Group
Worst	-	-
	-	-
Very Poor	1	-
	0.4%	-
Poor	1	1
	0.4%	1.0%
Average	21	25
	9.1%	25.0%
Good	17	30
	7.4%	30.0%

Very Good	66	34
	28.7%	34.0%
Best	124	10
	53.9%	10.0%
Total	230	100
	100.0%	100.0%

*t* value-8.1    *df*-328    *p* value- >.05 (Significant)

The overall effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) showed that among the 12 variables considered to measure the effectiveness of the project; only 10 variables could be subjected to advanced statistical tests. The results of the independent samples 't' test of the afore-mentioned variables depicted that except in the perception of people on the helpfulness of police, in all the others, the 't' value was found to be significant at 0.05 level denoting significant difference in the means of the experimental and control groups. The examination emphatically pronounced that the implementation of JSP increased the presence of police, increased the safety and security of people and women in particular, and decreased the occurrence of eve-teasing, theft/robbery, Gunda menace and illicit liquor. It also showed that, the implementation has changed the attitude of people towards police and their activities. (Refer to table 3.5.17)

The analysis of the effectiveness thus manifest the fact that in spite of the limitations/hurdles/ criticism from different corners, JSP has off shooted its journey on a fast track transforming not only the police force but also the people and their attitude. In a way the project gives a lead in inculcating civic consciousness and responsibilities for ensuring safety and security for their brethren and their properties.

**Table No.3.5.17**  
**Overall Effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project**

Effectiveness in relation to	t-test for Equality of Means						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence	
						Lower	Upper
Change in Police Presence	11.791	328	.000 (Sig.)	1.56	.132	1.297	1.817
Change in Safety & Security of People	11.811	328	.000 (Sig.)	2.58	.218	2.148	3.007
Change in the problem of eve teasing	-1.939	328	.05 (Sig.)	-.18	.092	-.361	.004
Change in Robbery/ theft	5.447	328	.000 (Sig.)	.61	.111	.388	.826
Change in gunda problem	4.215	328	.000 (Sig.)	.43	.101	.227	.624
Change in the problem of Illicit Liqour	-2.305	328	.022 (Sig)	-.27	.115	-.493	-.039
Helpfulness of Police	1.844	328	.067 (Not Sig)	.09	.046	-.006	.177
Performance of police	8.701	180.266	.000 (Sig.)	1.17	.135	.907	1.439
Extent of Approachability towards Police	6.323	328	.000 (Sig.)	.85	.135	.588	1.119
Behavior of Police	8.161	328	.000 (Sig.)	.98	.120	.745	1.219

### **3.6 Weaknesses / Limitations of Janamaithri Suraksha Project**

Flawless and effective implementation of JSP was envisioned while it was introduced in Kerala in the year 2008. However, being a new initiative as far as Kerala is concerned; there were lots of apprehensions on the part of the people who have a vital role to play in the implementation of JSP. Their support, co-operation and active participation counted very much in the proper and effective implementation. The beginning lukewarmness has given way for new vigour and energy to the project paving the way for its expansion to newer areas and police station limits. Nevertheless, there are still certain apprehensions that linger in the minds of the people as well as that of the police force regarding the project and its implementation. Such apprehensions and even occurrences if not checked and rectified, it could avert the goodness that is expected from the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP).

The study which aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of JSP hence had elicited the perception of the people regarding the major weaknesses/limitations that they experienced/heard about JSP and its implementation. However, out of the 213 respondents from Payyannur (experimental group) who had knowledge about the project only 78 had reported about certain weaknesses and limitations. (*Refer to table 3.6.1*)

The weaknesses/limitations that were put forth by the respondents were:

- Absence of Fear about Police and Law as reported by 75 respondents (out of 78 who reported about weaknesses/limitations)
- Influence of anti-socials on the Janamaithri officials as reported by 6 respondents.

- Rude behaviour of the members of the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi by one respondent.
- Rude behaviour of the police personnel was reported by yet another one respondent

**Table No. 3.6.1**  
**Weaknesses/Limitations of the Janamithri Suraksha Project**

N=213		
Weaknesses/Limitations	Frequency	Per cent
Influence of anti social elements on the Janamithri officials	6	2.6%
Absence of fear about police and law	75	32.6%
Indecent behavior of Janamithri official	1	0.4%
Indecent behavior of Janamithri Suraksha Samithi members	1	0.4%
None	135	33%
Others	0	0

*Drawbacks though cited by only a few, require to be considered seriously and be rectified to make the implementation of the same more vibrant and enduring.*

### **3.7 Suggestions for Improvement**

Janamaithri Suraksha Project is a comparatively new initiative of the Home Dept. Govt. of Kerala, to make the people participate in the maintenance of law and order in the society along with the police force. Being a new initiative it is expected that certain flaws which are either perceived or unperceived is expected to happen to a certain extent. Nevertheless, there are no problems without



solutions. So too in the case of JSP which met with a number of hurdles in its implementation. Rectification of these flaws are essential for making the project a more effective mechanism for ensuring safety and security to the people and for the prevention of crimes.

This section enumerates the suggestions elicited from the respondents for making the implementation of the project more efficient and sustainable. However, out of the 213 who knew about the project, only 46 provided their suggestions in this regard.

*The following are the major suggestions cited by the respondents:*

- Increase the effort to make maximum number of people to participate in the night patrolling on a shift basis.
- Take measures to liaison with more youth clubs of local area for ensuing their support and co-operation for the implementation.
- Enhance the publicity campaign on JSP and its activities.
- Increase the number of house visits.
- Organize more awareness programmes on a variety of topics such as corruption, traffic etc.
- Diversify the activities of JSP to newer areas.
- Appoint more beat officers

## **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Community policing is a sustained collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems. Initiated in 2008, under the title: Janamaithri Suraksha Project, it seeks to involve the public actively in the maintenance of law and order in the society. It also acts as a strong link between the police. Over time the ensuing partnership will be better able to pinpoint and mitigate the underlying causes of crime. Also, by getting the community involved, police will have more resources available for crime-prevention activities, instead of being forced into an after-the-fact response to crime. In the light of its wide-ranging possibilities, it has even been suggested that community policing can play a primary role in changing the way all government services are provided at the community level.

However, though years have crossed after its initiation in the state, the studies measuring its impact on the community especially with respect to reduction in crimes or the occurrences of the social problems has been scanty. Yet, the need for the same can not be ignored as its expansion to other areas or police station limits do require a justification in terms of its effectiveness as the implementation of the same involves financial and human resources.

The present study entitled '*Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the Communities, A Comparative Analysis of Payyannur & Peringom Police Station Limits*' is an effort to measure and compare the effectiveness of the project

between the two locations where JSP was implemented (Payyannur) and not (Peringom). In order to scale out the effectiveness, variables related to the prevention/reduction of criminal and other anti-social activities, change in the attitude of people towards police and their activities and allied matters were considered. The study has also elicited the perception of the people regarding the limitations/weaknesses of the project enabling the authorities to take appropriate measures to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the project.

***The major objectives of the study were:***

1. To understand the socio-economic profile of the respondents of the Experimental group (Payyannur) and Control group (Peringom).
2. To study the Knowledge/awareness of the respondents about Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP)
3. To assess the activities carried out by the beat officers in the Payyannur Police station limits (Experimental Group).
4. To analyze the visits undertaken by the beat officers in the Payyannur Police Station limits (Experimental Group).
5. To compare the impact/effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project in the Experimental and control groups.
6. To identify the weaknesses/limitations of the project in its implementation.
7. To suggest appropriate measures for improving the effectiveness/impact of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

For the fulfillment of the above cited objectives, data were collected from two locations i.e., where JSP was implemented- Payyannur police station limit and where JSP was not implemented- Peringom Police station limit. A total of 330 respondents- 230 from the former and 100 from the latter place were selected and

interviewed from different locations- households, shops, public places etc. on a random basis. From each of the respondents various aspects related to the subject of study were gathered using pre-tested interview schedules and the conduct of informal discussions.

This chapter briefly sketches the major findings related to the various aspects of the study and subsequent recommendations out of it.

## **4.1 MAJOR FINDINGS**

The major findings derived from the analysis of the data gathered from the respondents of the two locations (Payyannur- Experimental Group and Peringom-Control Group) are enumerated in this section under the heads: Socio-economic profile of the respondents, Extent of knowledge /awareness on Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), Activities carried out by the beat officers, Visits of the beat officers and allied matters and Effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project/community policing on the communities.

### ***Socio-economic Profile of the Respondents***

#### ***Age***

- Majority from the experimental (Payyannur (43.0%) and control (Peringom (39.0%) groups were in the age group of 45-60 yrs.
- The next prominent age group in Payyannur was 35-45yrs with 22.6% while in Peringom, it was those who are above 60yrs with 30.0%.
- The youngsters (20 -35yrs) were found to be less in both the groups.

### *Sex*

- Males exceeded the females in both the experimental and control groups with 34.8% and 4.0% respectively.

### *Education*

- Most were primary school educated both in the experimental (46.1%) and control (38.0%) groups.
- High school educated constituted 38.3% and 36.0% in the experimental and control groups respectively.
- Illiterates, Professionals and Post graduates were found to be very less in both the groups.

### *Religion*

- Majority in the experimental (83.5%) and control groups (78%) belonged to the Hindu religion.

### *Marital Status*

- Majority of the respondents from both the groups were married:- Experimental (90.0%) and Control group (93.0%).

### *Employment Status*

- 49.6% from the experimental group and 36% from the control group were employed.

### *Annual Income*

- Most of the respondents across both the groups were reported to be earning an annual family income of below Rs 25000/-.

*Most of the respondents under study in both the groups (Experimental and control) were found to be males. Majorities hailed from Hindu religion and was in the age group of 45-60 yrs and were married. Education-wise, most of them were primary or high school educated. Almost half of them from both the groups were employed.*

## ***Knowledge / Awareness on the Janamaithri Suraksha Project***

### *Status of knowledge / Awareness about the Project*

- Out of the 230 respondents from the experimental group, 92.6% and of the 100 from the control group 34% reported of their knowledge / awareness on the Project.

*A good number of respondents who reported of the awareness on the project even from the control group showed the efforts taken by the concerned authorities for the information dissemination of the JSP.*

### *Sources of Knowledge / Awareness about the Project*

- In the experimental group, Janamaithri police (62.4%) and print media (50.7%) were the main sources of information whereas in the control group, it was only the print media with 97.1%.
- The other sources of information for the experimental group were; Govt programmes (11.7%), Relatives and friends (7.0%) and Govt. Publications (0.9%)

*Thus Print media has played a vital role in the information dissemination on the project in both the experimental and control groups.*

### *Period of Receipt of Knowledge / Awareness on the Project*

- Majority (53.5%) from the experimental group reported of the duration of their receipt of knowledge as more than 2 years followed by 26.3% with duration of 2 years.
- In the Control group, most (58.8%) mentioned about the period of awareness as past 2 years followed by 32.4% with the past 1 year.

### *Perception about the Beneficiaries of the Project*

- Cent per cent from the experimental group (Payyannur) and 94.1% from the control group (Peringom) perceived the project for the welfare of the public.

*A summary of the analysis with regard to the knowledge / awareness on the project depicted the fact that a good number from the experimental group (where the project has been implemented) had a fair knowledge on the project which they received mainly from Janamaithri police or Print media for the past 2 years or more. Moreover, all of them voiced that the project was for the welfare of the public. At the same time, a good number (34.0%) from the control group (where the project has not been implemented) too reported of their knowledge on the project for the past 2 years primarily through the Print media. Most of them too believed the project for the welfare of the public. Although, the efforts taken by the authorities for the information dissemination had to be appreciated, the non awareness reported by the 7.4% from the experimental group insisted on the need for enhancing the knowledge/awareness dissemination measures/strategies.*

### ***Beat Officers' Visits and Allied Matters (Experimental Group)***

#### **Beat Officers' Visits**

##### *Number of Visits by the Beat Officers*

- Most (37.1%) of the respondents reported of 7 or more visits conducted by the beat officers.
- Single visit and 2-3 visits were mentioned by 15.0% and 25.8% respectively.
- 11.2% were visited by the beat officers for 4- 6 times.
- 10.8% informed that they had not been visited yet by the beat officers.

##### *Prior Information about the Visits*

- Majority (84.2%) of the respondents had not received any information in advance from the beat officers about their proposed visits.

### *Place of Visits*

- 58.4% reported of the house visits by the beat officers
- A good number (41.6%) were visited by the officers at public places.
- Community hall (1.6%) and Places of worship (1.1%) were also cited by a few as the place of visits.
- 3.7% informed about the other places of visits like business establishments and working places.

### *Nature of visits*

- More than half of the respondents stated that they were visited in their families by the beat officers.
- Personal visits and visits in the groups were mentioned by 26.3% and 25.3% respectively.
- A few (3.7%) were visited by the beat officers at the meetings organized by the project.

### *Participation of Spouse / Husband during the Visits*

- As most of them were visited in their families, 56.3% mentioned about the presence of their spouse/husband during the Janamaithri police visits.

### *Number of Police present during the Visits*

- The number of police personnel varied between 1-5 in the Janamaithri team during the visits to the community.
- 31.6% stated about the presence of two Janamaithri police.
- The presence of 3 (8.4%) and 4-5 police personnel (2.1%) in the Janamaithri team were also reported by a few.

### *Presence of Vanitha Police*

- 21.1% reported of the presence of a woman constable in the Janamaithri visits whereas the rest (78.9%) voiced negatively on the same.



### *Topics Discussed by Janamaithri Police*

- The topics discussed by beat officers varied from personal matters to health, hygiene and security issues in the community.
- However, most of the discussions were on the matters related to the awareness on Sanitation (38.4%) and Health (27.4%).
- Further, Discussion on personal matters (22.6%), Blood and Eye donation camps (23.2% and 21.1% each), Blood group determination (16.8%), Awareness on illicit liquor (18.9%), Campaign against drugs and alcohol (15.3%), Traffic awareness (12.6%) and the discussion on disaster management (12.1%) etc. were the other topics mentioned by a good number in this regard.
- Below 10.0% each reported of the conversation on the matters related to the Night patrolling, Ward level meetings, Seminar, Security awareness, collection of information against strangers and workers, Petition through complaint box and Anti tobacco campaign.

### *Duration of Discussion*

- Most (58.4%) reported of 10 - 20 minutes conversation by the beat officers.
- For 26.8%, the discussion was lasted for half an hour.
- 45 minutes or 1 hour was mentioned by 12.6% and a few (2.1%) reported the duration of discussion as 1- 2 hours.

### **Behaviour of the Beat Officer**

#### *Cordial Behaviour of the Beat officer and Rating of Behaviour*

- All the respondents in the experimental group stated very positively on the behavior of the police.

- Most (52.1%) rated the behaviour as ‘excellent’ followed by 40.5% and 18.4% with ‘very good’ and ‘good’ respectively.

*In short, the Beat officers received much appreciation and support from the community where it was implemented.*

#### *Satisfaction on the Beat officers’ Interaction*

- 98.9% reported of satisfaction on the beat officers’ interaction.
- 40.5% rated the interaction of beat officers as ‘excellent’ followed by 28.9% as ‘very good’ and 18.4% as ‘satisfactory’.

#### *Usefulness of the Suggestions by the Beat Officers and the Extent of Usefulness*

- 93.7% affirmed that the suggestions given by the beat officers were very useful.
- Of those(178), who reported of the usefulness, most (37.6%) rated it as ‘excellent’ succeeded by 29.2%, 23.0% and 10.1% each rated it as ‘Very good’ and ‘Average’ and ‘Good’ respectively.

#### *Status of Practice of the Suggestions Given by the Beat Officers*

- Only 46.3% of the populace under study implemented the suggestions given by the Beat officers.

*The Beat officers’ visits to the community portrayed that the efforts taken by the beat officers to cover the maximum areas of their beats resulted in the contacting of almost 90% of the populace under study. Most of them were visited by the beat officers for 7 times. Further, it was reported by almost all of them that the behavior and interaction by the beat officers was excellent or very good. A good number informed about the useful suggestions given by the beat officers. However, only 46.3% put these suggestions into practice.*

*It is to be noted that most were not informed in advance about Janamaithri police visits and the visits lacked the presence of vanitha police in many a times.*

## **Activities carried out by the Beat Officers**

### *Traffic Related Activities*

- Only 35.7% mentioned about the conduct of the activities related to the improvement of traffic culture of the area.
- Almost an equal number of respondents (34%- 37%) across all age groups reported about the conduct of traffic related activities by the beat officers.

### *Hygiene Related Activities*

- 49.8% reported about the conduct hygiene related activities in their areas.
- Sex- wise, 50% of males and 49.7% of females reported of the organization of activities in this regard

### *Interaction with Children*

- 54.0% affirmed about the conduct of interaction with the children by the beat officers.
- Age-wise, a higher number of respondents belonging to the age group of 35-45 yrs reported of the interaction with children than those from the other age groups.

### *Joint Night Patrolling*

- 35.7% of the respondents stated positively about the efforts taken by the beat officers for participating people in night patrolling.
- A higher number of youngsters (35 -45 yrs with 47.0% and 20-35 yrs with 42.9%) reported positively on the matter.

*Regarding the activities carried out by the beat officers, the Interaction with children and hygiene related activities were reported by more than half or nearly half of the respondents. However, those who reported of the other two activities- traffic related and night patrolling, constituted only one third of the*

*total. This clearly pointed out the need for an enhancement and diversification of these activities in the beats.*

### ***Effectiveness in Relation to the Minimization/Reduction of Social Problems***

To have a scientific understanding of the effect of JSP, a comparison has been undertaken between the responses from the place where the project was implemented the Experimental group (Payyannur) and from the place where it was not - control group (Peringom).

#### *Change in Family Atmosphere*

- 58.2% from the experimental group experienced a positive change in the family atmosphere due to the implementation JSP...
- Sex-wise, almost an equal number of males and females reported of a positive change in the family atmosphere.

#### *Presence of police*

- 58% from the experimental groups reported about the increased presence of police, however, it was only 9% in the control group.
- The independent samples 't' test values for experimental (M=3.09, SD=1.254) and control (M=1.53, SD=1.029) groups; t value =10.9, p = >0.05 highlighted that the means of the two groups varied significantly in relation to the presence of police indicating an increased presence of police in the Project implemented location than the non-implemented location.

#### *Change in the Safety and Security of People*

- While 53.9% from the experimental groups reported about an increased feeling of security, it was only 6% with respect to the control group.

- The t-test results proved that the feeling of safety and security of people increases in the places where JSP has been implemented. The scores obtained were significant at 0.05 level.

#### *Improvement in the Safety of Women*

- Out of the 213 who knew about JSP in the Experimental group, 50.7% (108) reported about the improvement in the safety of women.
- Sex-wise, out of the 108 who reported about improvement, 96.3% rated it as either excellent or very good.

#### *Change in Robbery/Snatching*

- 28.7% of the respondents from the experimental group reported about the reduction in the incidents of robbery/snatching by a margin of 24.7% than the control group.
- The independent-samples t-test scores of the experimental and control group (Experimental -M=0.89, SD=1.353) and control -M=0.28, SD=0.668) t value =5.14, p = >.05, indicated that the implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha Project decreases the occurrences of robbery/theft/snatching incidents.

#### *Change in the Problem of Eve-teasing*

- 23.9% from the experimental group stated about a decrease regarding the problem of eve-teasing. However, it was only 5% in the case of control group.
- The scores for experimental (M=1.29, SD=0.510) and control (M=1.47, SD=0.858) groups; t-value =2.008, p= >.05 indicated that the implementation of JSP has been instrumental in reducing the incidents of eve-teasing.

### *Gunda Menace*

- As against the 3% in the control group, 20.9% from the experimental group reported about a decrease in the Gunda menace.
- The Independent samples t-test scores (t value =4.21, p = >.05) proved that the implementation of JSP effected a decrease in the incidents of gunda menace.

### *Illicit liquor*

- Compared to the 8% from the control group, 20% from the experimental group stated about a decrease in the sale and production of illicit liquor.
- Independent samples t -test values of experimental group (M=0.60, SD=1.20) and control group (M=0.87, SD=0.837); t value =4.21, p = >.05 reiterated that the implementation of JSP decreased the sale and production of illicit liquor.

### *Change in the Attitude towards Police and their Activities*

#### *Reluctance to Approach the Police Station*

- Not much difference was noticed between the two groups i.e., experimental and control regarding the reluctance to approach the police station.
- More than 93% across both the groups expressed their non-reluctance in approaching the police station.

#### *Change in the Attitude towards Police*

- 80.3% of those who knew about the project in the Experimental group stated about the change in the attitude towards police.
- Sex-wise, comparatively a higher number of males (83.9%) reported positively than the females (71.9%).

- Regarding the extent of change, out of the 171 who reported positively about change, 93.6% rated it as either very good or excellent.

#### *Perception on the Helpfulness of the police*

- 97.8% from the experimental group and 92% from the control group opined that the police were helpful in their times of need.
- T-test scores obtained proved that the implementation of JSP did not significantly influence the perception of the people regarding the helpfulness of police.

#### *Performance of Police*

- Compared to the control group (8%), a higher number (52.6%) from the experimental group rated the performance of police as best.
- Independent samples t -test scores (t-value- 8.7) validated the perception that the implementation of JSP has effected a positive perception towards the performance of police.

#### *Perception on the Extent of Approachability towards the Police*

- As against 5% from the control group, 42.3% from the experimental group reported about the extent of approachability as very possible.
- The independent samples t-test score (t-value-8.8 ) at 328 degrees of freedom affirmed that the implementation of JSP effects positive perception towards the performance of police by the people

#### *Perception on the Behavior of the Police*

- 53.9% from the experimental group expressed the behaviour of police as the 'best', the corresponding figure for the control group was only 10%.
- Statistically, the calculated 't' value of 8.1 at 328 degrees of freedom proved that the implementation of JSP had significantly influenced the perception of the people regarding the behavior of the police

*The effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) thus showed that among the 12 variables considered to measure the effectiveness of the project; only 10 variables could be subjected to advanced statistical tests. The results of the independent samples 't' test of the afore- mentioned variables depicted that except in the perception of people on the helpfulness of police, in all the others, the 't' value was found to be significant at 0.05 level denoting significant difference in the means of the experimental and control groups. The examination emphatically pronounced that the implementation of JSP increased the presence of police, increased the safety and security of people and women in particular, and decreased the occurrence of eve-teasing, theft/robbery, Gunda menace and illicit liquor. It also showed that, the implementation has changed the attitude of people towards police and their activities.*

*The analysis of the effectiveness thus manifest the fact that in spite of the limitations/hurdles/ criticism from different corners, JSP has off shooted its journey on a fast track transforming not only the police force but also the people and their attitude. In a way the project gives a lead in inculcating civic consciousness and responsibilities for ensuring safety and security for their brethren and their properties.*



## 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are the final outcome of any research study or evaluation. Accordingly, this section of the report spells out appropriate measures/recommendations which needed to be paid attention in order to make the implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) more efficient and effective. These recommendations have been drawn from the analysis of the data gathered from various stakeholders of the project through interviews and informal discussions. They are scripted under the major heads: Awareness building, Functioning related, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Evaluation, Networking and Enhancement of the Project to Newer Areas/Police Station Limits.

### *Awareness Building*

Awareness about the project is essential to make it a successful one. Accordingly, the following steps should be taken to enhance sensitization on the project:

- Conduct campaigns on Janamaithri Suraksha Project through print, visual and audio mediums.
- Organize propaganda through the development and distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials about JSP.
- Adopt measures like organization of exhibition, padayatras, street plays, debates, essay, painting, and quiz competitions, on JSP for various sections of the community.
- Conduct awareness classes in educational and other social institutions (NGOs) across the state.

### ***Functioning Related***

- Plan and conduct various activities of the project on a target basis for various categories of people.
- Organize more frequent house visits and community visits.
- Take efforts to include only those people with genuine interest and right aptitude in the Janamaithri Samithi,
- Increase the number of beat officers in each beats.
- Make the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis more vibrant by the organization and diversification of its activities.
- Sharing of information on various activities organized by the different Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis.
- Make efforts to conduct joint meetings of Janamaithri Suraksha Samithis of a group of beats.
- Check effectively the intrusion of excessive political and anti social elements.
- Reduce the size of the beat by limiting number of households.
- Appoint more vanitha police personnel in each police station so that they could be utilized as assistant beat officers.

### ***Capacity Building***

- Provide more training to the beat officers focusing more on communication skills, interpersonal relationship, personality development etc.
- Provide refresher training to the beat officers/asst. beat officers etc.
- Organize periodical training/awareness programmes for the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi Members.

### ***Monitoring and Evaluation***

- Conduct periodical monitoring of the project at the Zonal/district/state level.

- Set up an award for the best beat and the best Janamaithri Samithi.
- Provide incentives either in cash or kind to the best beat officer at the zonal/district/state level.

### ***Networking***

- Enhance the involvement of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), educational institutions/youth clubs in the various phases of the project. viz. training and capacity building, planning and implementing, reporting and monitoring
- Increase networking with resident associations by participating in their meetings and other public oriented activities.

### ***Expansion of the project***

- Expand the project to all the police stations in the state of Kerala for better utilization of the project by the general public.

*Unhesitatingly, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), though in its infancy has made great strides in ensuring safety and security to the lives and property of the people. Furthermore, the implementation has also checked / curbed the occurrence of various types of social problems / illegal activities, to an extent. The perception and the satisfaction the people voiced with respect to the JSP do reiterate that they consider the Janamaithri Suraksha Project as a boon Hence, while giving a big applause to the implementation of the project, it is warranted that the same should be continued with more effectiveness and efficiency, enhancing its coverage to a wide spectrum of the population in the state. of Kerala- God's own country!*

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# **A P P E N D I C E S**

I. Interview Schedule

II. References

*Appendix -1*

**Interview Schedule**

## **References**

1. Janamaithri Suraksha Project, Commemorative Issue (English/Malayalam) 2009
2. <http://www.uttaranchalpolice.com/kerela.pdf>
3. <http://www.keralapolicehistory.com/jmat1.html>

