

**INFLUENCE OF
JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT ON THE COMMUNITIES
With special reference to Perinthalmanna Police Station Limits
Malappuram District**



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**Home Department
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Crime today can take place at the speed of light. Crime has developed trans-continental and international linkages. A crime can be committed here by a person sitting ten thousand miles away in another country. Nothing less than immediate response to an emerging issue will satisfy legitimate public expectation. The spreads and reach of issues are immediate and brook no delay. The need for efficiency in policing is paramount. At the same time, new challenges are emerging making the tasks of policing more difficult. Terrorism, insurgency and militancy have rendered effectiveness and efficiency of policing a matter of prime importance in ensuring national security. The need and demand for security has gone up steeply while the demands on the police for according greater dignity and respect to the citizen and his freedoms have become more stringent.

It is against this background that the concept of community policing was emerged; which 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. Community policing is a philosophy that 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.

In India, tremendous efforts were taken to implement the project (community policing) in its various states. Subsequently, the new dawn of community policing blossomed in the state of Kerala as a result of the recommendation of Justice K.T.Thomas Commission appointed by the Government. This Committee in 2006 suggested the implementation of community policing on an experimental basis. Based on this recommendation, the Kerala police has conceptualized a statewide community policing initiative under the title ***Janamaithri Suraksha Project*** (JSP) within communities. A draft of the scheme was prepared after a series of discussions and consultations at the Government level and with all the stakeholders and various political leaders. Based on that, a pilot project was initiated in 20 police stations across Kerala in 2008. It was further extended to 23 more police stations in the year 2009. The year 2010 witnessed an expansion of the same to yet another 100 police stations.

There are many activities that are planned and carried out in Janamaithri Suraksha Project. A few of them were;

1. Pride Suraksha Scheme (A Night Watch Scheme)
2. Subhayathra (Traffic Awareness Campaign)
3. Navodayam (Anti Drug Awareness Campaign)
4. Sthree Suraksha Sandesam (Protection of Women & Children)
5. Suvarnavarsham (Awareness campaign)
6. Police-Security Agencies' co-ordination Scheme.
7. Police Foreigner's Assistance Programme
8. Police- Manpower Association Coordination programme
9. Janamaithri Suraksha Paddhathi (Ensure Safety and Security of the Community with active co-operation of Public)

Based on this plan, with the help of Janamaithri Samithis, beat officers have initiated crime & anti- social curbing programmes. Janamaithri Samithis consist of a group of representatives from the local citizen who aid police in various such initiatives. So, in many places the police-public gap is getting bridged to an extent. This has prompted a move towards the police-public participation in strengthening law and order. This will also facilitate in instilling a sense of confidence among the public.

A few years have passed since the implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha project and it is high time to check its impact in the community. An assessment of the project will help to know about the success of the implementation of JSP and also about whether the envisioned objectives of this project have been obtained. The findings will provide a data bank for the concerned authorities to re-check the implementation methods and correct them in order to make it more effective and sustainable.

It is in this context that the present study has been undertaken to analyze and to assess the impact of the implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project in the Perinthalmanna Police station limits of Malappuram district to make it more appealing, receptive and useful to the people of the area. .

1.2 Objectives

1. To understand the socio-economic profile of the respondents
2. To study the knowledge/awareness about Janamaithri Suraksha Project
3. To analyze the visits undertaken by the beat officers
4. To assess the activities carried out by the beat officers
5. To find out the impact/effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project.
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 (JSP)

1.3 Methodology

Geographical Area

Perinthalmanna municipality of the Malappuram district of the state of Kerala formed the Geographical area of the study.

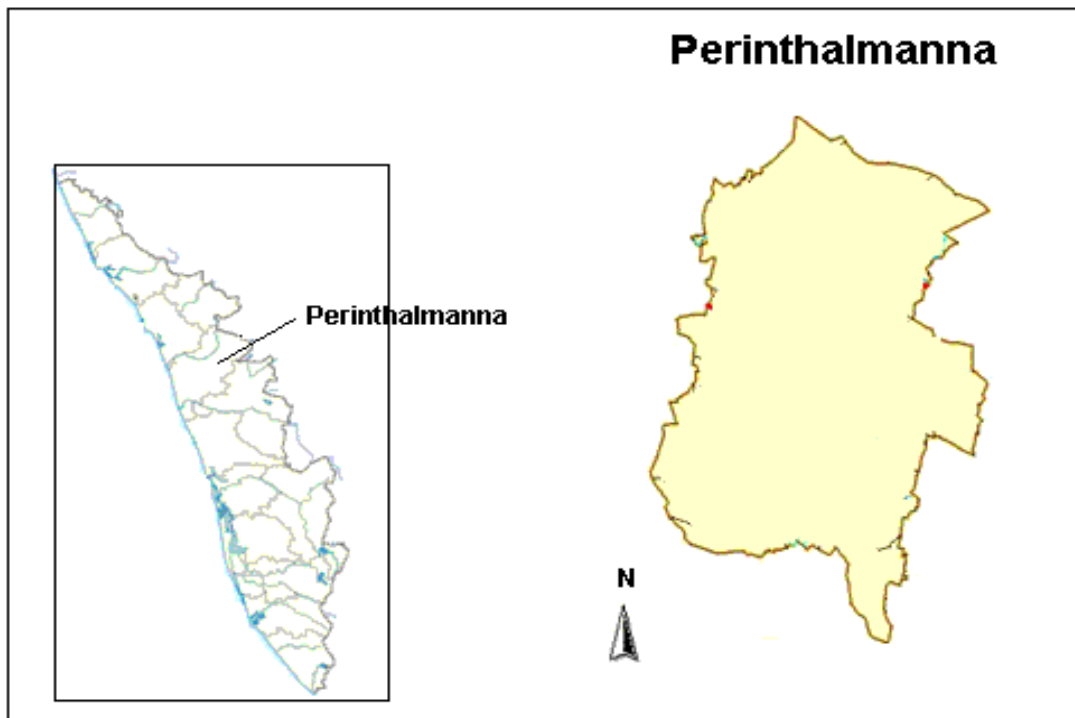
The project in Perinthalmanna municipality constituted 12 Janamaithri beats for the 34 municipal wards and each beat was looked after by 1 beat officer and 1 assistant beat officer (woman)

Profile of Perinthalmanna Municipality

Perinthalmanna is a growing city and a municipality with an area of 34.41Sq.km in the Malappuram district of Kerala. The town became a municipality on 10th February 1990. Perinthalmanna got its name due to a Perumthallu (the native name for war). Kozhikode, Manjeri, Kottakkal Malappuram and Palakkad are the major adjacent towns. Perinthalmanna is where the East India Company established their first High school, first court, first Taluk office and more after the Malabar Treaty. Perinthalmanna has four hospitals including a Medical College, attracting patients from other parts of Kerala and from outside India. Due to the abundance of medical centers in town, it is now called the *Hospital City of Kerala*. For several centuries, Perinthalmanna was known as a center of trading and commercial activities. Now Perinthalmanna is developing as the biggest city of Malappuram District.

The Shoranur-Nilambur Railway Line passes through Angadipuram, only 3 km distance from Perinthalmanna. The NH 213 passes through it.

As per the census 2001, Perinthalmanna had a population of 87,356, of which 47.6% were males and 52.4% females. Further, Perinthalmanna has a literacy rate of 91.76 %. Males were more literate with 95.18% against the females who have the literacy rate of 88.35%.



Universe

Universe of the study comprised the entire population of the Perinthalmanna police station limits having 12 Janamaithri beats.

Sampling

Respondents numbering 230 were randomly selected from the different locations viz., households, roads, business establishments, library, educational institution and other public places.

Sample based on Interview location

Sl.No	Location	Sample size
1.	Households	172
2.	Business establishments	15
3.	Road	32
4.	Library / Educational Institution	8
5.	Bank/Police station/Worship place	3
	Total	230

1.4 Methods & Tools of Data Collection

Methods

The data were collected by using the methods of Interviews, Informal discussions and desk review.

Tools of Data Collection

The tool 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 230 people 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

Processing and Analysis of the data were carried out manually and by making use of the computer application - Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT – AN OVERVIEW

Janamaithri Suraksha Project - is a new venture of the Home Dept. Govt. of Kerala with an aim to ensure people's active participation in combating anti-social activities. An attempt has been made here to sketch in brief an overview of the project since its inception.

2.1 The Inception.....

A law enforcement agency that does not enjoy respect from the people of the country will not be able to serve the society well. Today, more than ever society expects the police to be providers of security, safety and succor. 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.

Justice K.T Thomas Commission, appointed by the Government of Kerala to suggest 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 Janamathri Suraksha Project

Janamaithri Suraksha Project is the community policing project of the Kerala police. The project 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

The major component of the project is Janamaithri Beat 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 are; Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi and Janamaithri Kendrams

2.3.1 Janamaithri Beat

A local area which includes around 500 houses may be considered as a Janamaithri Beat Unit. A Police Station jurisdiction may be divided into as

many 'Janamaithri Beats' as required. One Beat area should not exceed 3 Square Kilometers.

Beat Officer and his Duties

Each 'Janamaithri Beat' will be in charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable who named as Beat officer by the project. 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 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

In every Police Station a ‘Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi’ should be formed. The Samithi should endeavour to undertake and implement the ‘Janamaithri Suraksha Project’ within the limits of the respective Police Station. With the help of the Station House Officer, the Circle Inspector may suggest the names of persons to be included in the Samithi. 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 Samithi should meet 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 Defence 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

At the District level, an Advisory Committee headed by the District Superintendent of Police should be formed to ensure proper supervision regarding the functioning of 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project'. 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. The committee may consist of 10 to 20 members. This committee may 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

To popularize the concept of Janamaithri Suraksha Project, Janamaithri Kendrams were opened in some places. These centers help people to come and interact with police. Classes on traffic safety, career guidance etc. are organized at such centers. Janamaithri Kendrams have been functioning in some of the districts and in Battalions.

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. It is proposed to start Janamaithri Kendrams in 10 more places.

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. Posters depicting helpline numbers, awareness posters on drug abuse, crime against women etc also can be put up. The centre can be developed as a community interaction centre. 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 Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), a new community policing project of Govt. of Kerala has been started functioning in Perinthalmanna Municipality, Malappuram district in the year 2008 as one of the pilot projects which were implemented in the 20 police station limits of the state. The present study is an effort to evaluate the project at Perinthalmanna police station limits where it is being implemented. Any expansion and enhancement of the project relies greatly on the assessment of the effectiveness / impact of the same. Hence, an attempt has been made to elicit the views and perception of the people in the project area focusing on the various components and throwing light on the changes / improvements achieved against the targeted objectives.

The respondents were randomly selected and interviewed at different places like; houses (74.8%), roads (13.9%), business establishments (6.5%) and other public places (4.8%) across the study areas of 34 wards of Perinthalmanna municipality in the taluk of Perinthalmanna.

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of the empirical data under 7 sections viz; 1) Socio – economic profile of the respondents, 2) Knowledge /Awareness about the project, 3) Beat officers' visits and allied matters, 4) Activities carried out by the beat officers in the area, 5) Effectiveness / impact of the project 6) Weaknesses / limitations of the project and 7) Suggestions for improvement.

3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents.

This section reveals the social and economic background of the respondents who were interviewed from the Perinthalmanna police station limits. The

variables analyzed here were; age, sex, education, marital status, religion, employment status and annual income.

Age

As the data collected on a random basis, the respondents belonged to the age group of 18 to 86 years. It is evident from the data that the majority (36.5%) belonged to the middle aged group (45 - 60yrs) and the least (10.9%) were from the age group of 18 - 25yrs. *(Refer to table 3.1.1)*

Sex

Sex wise, both the male and female populations had a gap of 70.3% with females constituting 14.9% and males 85.2%. *(Refer to table 3.1.1)*

Education

The educational qualification of the respondents is essential as it predicts how far the project has been given importance by the highly educated people and also by the still existing illiterates. The educational status showed that majority (48.7%) were high school educated followed by primary school educated with 28.7%. Illiterates constituted 1.7% of the sample. *(Refer to table 3.1.1)*

Table No.3.1.1
Profile of the Respondents

Age		
Category	Frequency	Per cent
18 - 25	25	10.9
25 - 35	30	13.0
35 - 45	55	23.9
45 - 60	84	36.5
60 and above	36	15.7
Total	230	100.0

Sex		
Male	196	85.2
Female	34	14.9
Total	230	100.0
Education		
Illiterate	4	1.7
Primary school	66	28.7
High School	112	48.7
College	37	16.1
Post Graduate	4	1.8
Professional	7	3.0
Total	230	100.0

Religion

The religious distribution of the respondents showed that the Muslims constituted the majority (54.0%) followed by the Hindus with 44.3% and the Christians found to be the least with 1.7%. (*Refer to table 3.1.2*)

Table No.3.1.2
Religion of the Respondents

Religion	Frequency	Per cent
Hindu	102	44.3
Muslim	124	54.0
Christian	4	1.7
Total	230	100.0

Marital status

It can be seen from the data that the majority (90.9%) of the respondents were married. (*Refer to table no. 3.1.3*)

Table No. 3.1.3
Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	209	90.9
No	21	9.1
Total	230	100.0

Employment status

As the data were collected during the day hours, a higher number of unemployed were covered. Accordingly, the employment status showed that 85.7% of the respondents under study were unemployed. (Refer to table no. 3.1.4)

Table No 3.1.4
Employment status of the Respondents

Employment Status	Frequency	Per cent
Employed	33	14.3
Unemployed	197	85.7
Total	230	100.0

Annual Income

With regard to the annual income of the family, majority (57.8%) were earning an annual income of below Rs.25000/-. Further, 15.7% mentioned about their annual income as Rs. 25001/ – Rs.50000/. Only 5.1% belonged to the highest income group of Rs.150001 – Rs.500000/. It is to be learned that the JSP has covered the low, medium and high income groups in the sample. (Refer to table 3.1.5)

Table No.3.1.5
Annual Income of the Respondents

Annual Income (in Rupees)	Frequency	Per cent
0 – 25000	133	57.8
25001 – 50000	36	15.7
50001 – 75000	21	9.1
75001 – 100000	14	6.1
100001 – 150000	14	6.1
150001 – 200000	4	1.7
200001 – 250000	4	1.7
250000 - 500000	4	1.7
Total	230	100.0

Socio- economic profile of the respondents depicted that a good number of them belonged to the age group of 35 – 60yrs. Sex-wise, males out numbered females with a margin of 70.3%. Most of the respondents were with high school education. Religion- wise, majority were Muslims. Most were married and unemployed. Although, there were 57.8 % who were earning an annual income of below Rs.25000/-, a few had their annual income between Rs.250,000/ – Rs.500,000/-

3.2 Knowledge / Awareness about Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP)

The JSP aims at the active participation of the people in the project activities. It is possible only if they are educated and well aware of the project. The present study examined the extent of knowledge / awareness of the respondents under study regarding the Janamaithri Suraksha Project. The variables considered in this regard were; Status of knowledge / awareness on the project, Period of

receipt of knowledge, Perception on the beneficiaries of the project and Sources of knowledge about the project.

Status of Knowledge / Awareness on the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Perinthalmanna police station limits was one of the areas where the Janamaithri Suraksha Project was implemented in the first phase itself. As a result, genuine efforts were taken by the Janamaithri team to cover maximum number of people with the knowledge on the objectives of JSP. The data in relation to the status of knowledge / awareness showed that 100 per cent of the respondents had information about the project.

Table No. 3.2.1
Status of Knowledge /Awareness on the JSP

Status of Awareness	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	230	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	230	100.0

Sources of Knowledge / Awareness on the Project

As part of the information dissemination, the project has carried out different activities like; District level seminars, information through print media (news papers and govt. publications), Govt. programmes and Visits of Janamaithri police to the community. The present study has made an attempt to find out the sources through which people received information about the project.

The data in this regard showed that Jananmaithri police was the main source of information for 92.6% of the respondents. While 27.0% had knowledge about the project through Print media, only 10.0% got it from relatives and friends.

However, 13.5% and 2.6% each mentioned about the Govt. public programmes and Govt. publications as their source of knowledge. (Refer to table 3.2.2)

The highest number of people who reported of the Jananmaithri police as their main source of knowledge / awareness on the Janamaithri Suraksha Project revealed the pains taken by the janamaithri team to achieve maximum results in the dissemination process.

Table No.3.2.2
Sources of Knowledge / Awareness on the Project
N=230

Source	Frequency	Per cent
Janmaithry police	213	92.6
Relatives and friends	23	10.0
Print media	62	27.0
Govt. Public programs	31	13.5
Govt. publications	6	2.6
Police Organization	1	0.4

Period of Receipt of Knowledge / Awareness

The data revealed that majority (83.5%) had the knowledge on the project for the past 2 years or more. However, for the rest (16.5%) the period was 1 year and below.

Sex-wise, 86.3% males reported of the duration as 2 years or more than 2 years whereas it was 67.6% for the females. (Refer to table 3.2.3)

Table No.3.2.3
Period of Receipt of Knowledge / Awareness

Sex	Period of receipt				Total
	Below 1 Year	1 Year	2 years	Above 2 Years	
Male	13	14	90	79	196
	6.6%	7.1%	46.0%	40.3%	100.0%
Female	6	5	15	8	34
	17.6%	14.8%	44.1%	23.5%	100.0%
Total	19	19	105	87	230
	8.3%	8.2%	45.7%	37.8%	100.0%

Beneficiaries of the Project

To the query on the beneficiaries of the project, majority (77.8%) reported that the project was for the benefit of the people. The rest (22.2%) viewed the project for the benefit of both the people and the police. (*Refer to table 3.2.4*)

Table no.3.2.4
Beneficiaries of the Project

Beneficiary category	Frequency	Per cent
Police	-	-
People	179	77.8
People and Police	51	22.2
Politicians	-	-
Total	230	100.0

In short, as the result of the efforts taken by the janamaithri police, the entire population under study had a good knowledge on the project, which they got mainly from the Janamaithri police since last 2 years or more. Most of them believed that the project was intended for the welfare of the people and the rest conceived it as for both the people and the police.

3.3 Beat Officers' Visits and Allied Matters

A Janamaithri Beat - which includes 500 houses or the area having less than 3 Square Kilometers – is in charge of a Beat Officer who has been considered as the centre point of the project. The beat officer entrusted with a number of duties and responsibilities. Some of them are as follows;

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

The success of the project is mainly depended on the responsible implementation of the allocated tasks by the beat officers. Hence, this study had made an elaborate probe into the matters related to the visits by the beat officers to the community. For an easy understanding, this section has been divided into 3 sub sections viz., beat officers' visits related, beat officers' behavior related and suggestions related.

a. Beat officers' Visits Related

Visit to the community is considered to be the prime duty of a beat officer. As per the task assigned with him, he should personally contact at least one member of the family living in his beat area within 3 months from the commencement of his duty. Accordingly, this section discussed the variables viz; number of visits by the beat officers, prior information about the visits, time, place and type of visits, number of police during the visits, presence of vanitha police at the time of visits, participation of spouse in the interaction, topics discussed and duration of discussion.

Number of Visits by Beat Officers

The project envisaged that for, at least 20 hours in a week, the beat officer should go around the beat area on foot and do his work by visiting the public. A probe in this regard revealed that most (33%) of the respondents were visited by the beat officers for 7 or more times. Further, 5 - 6 visits and 3 - 4 visits were reported by 32.6% and 18.1% respectively. However, 15.2% mentioned about 1 (10%) or 2 (5.2%) visits. Subsequently, 0.9% informed that yet, they had not been contacted by the beat officers. (*Refer to table 3.3.1*)

It can be noticed from the figures that the efforts taken by the beat officers for conducting maximum number of visits and subsequent interactions have yielded positive results in building up an enhanced relationship with the people.

Table No. 3.3.1
Number of Visits by Beat officers

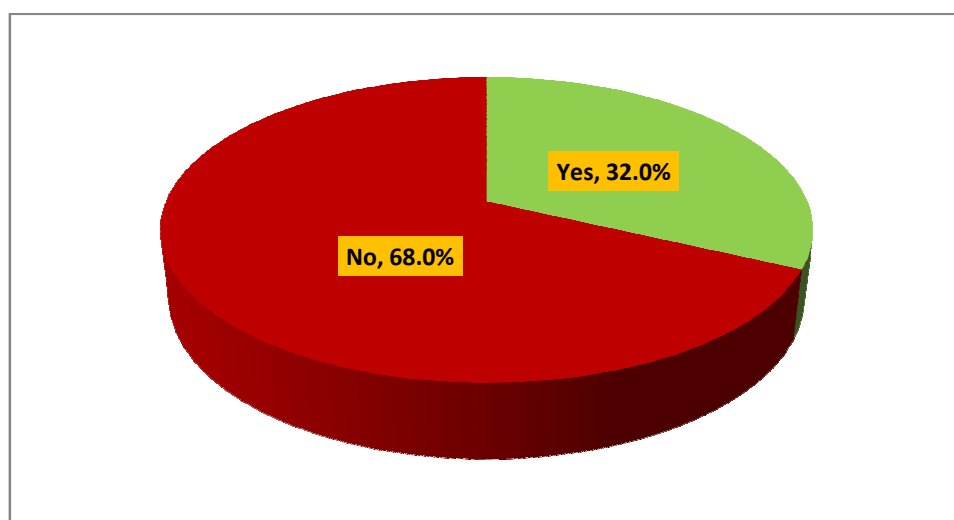
Number of Visits	Frequency	Per cent
0	2	0.9
1	23	10.0
2	12	5.2

3	17	7.4
4	25	10.9
5	48	20.9
6	27	11.7
7	76	33.0
Total	230	100.0

Prior Information about the Visits

The data in this regard showed that 32% had prior information about the visits of the beat officers. The majority (68.0%) however, had not received any of the information in advance about the janamaithri police visits. (*Refer to figure 3.3.1*)

Figure No.3.3.1
Prior Information about the Visits



Time of Visits

It was learnt that the normal visiting time of the beat officers' was in between 8am to 8pm. Out of the 228 respondents who reported of visits by the beat officers, most (53.9%) cited about the time of visits as '8am - 12 noon'. Further, 36.8% and 22.8% were visited by the beat officers between 12noon - 4pm and

4pm - 8pm respectively. Surprisingly, a few (12.3%) informed about the visits at the early hours (4am - 8am) specifically around 8am. (*Refer to table 3.3.2*)

Place of Visits

The figures in this regard portrayed that house visits topped the list with 73.7% followed by visits at public places with 37.7%. Further, 2.6% cited the place of visits as ‘others’ which included; Business establishment, Working place and Police station. (*Refer to table 3.3.2*)

As the house visits are instrumental in bridging the gap between the people and the police, the beat officers were keen on undertaking maximum number of house visits.

Nature of Visits

Concerning the nature of visits, most (62.3%) reported of it in the presence of family members followed by Personal visits with 21.5%., Visits in the Group (18.0%) and in the meetings (7.9%) were also mentioned. (*Refer to table 3.3.2*)

Table No.3.3.2
Time, Place and Nature of Visits
(N=228)

Category	Frequency	Per cent
Time of Visits		
8am - 12noon	123	53.9
12noon - 4pm	84	36.8
4pm - 8pm	52	22.8
4am - 8am	28	12.3
8 PM - 12 Midnight	-	-
12 Midnight - 4AM	-	-

Place of Visits		
House	168	73.7
Public place	86	37.7
Community hall	12	5.3
Place of worship	1	0.4
Others (<i>Working place, Business establishment etc.</i>)	6	2.6
Nature of Visits		
Personal	49	21.5
In the family	142	62.3
In the group	41	18.0
In public Meetings	18	7.9

Presence of Spouse

Of the 228 respondents visited by the beat officers, majority (54.8%) reported of the presence of their spouse during the visits. However, the rest (45.2%) were on the negative (*Refer to table 3.3.3*)

Table No.3.3.3
Presence of Spouse

Presence	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	125	54.8
No	103	45.2
Total	228	100.0

Number of Police Personnel present

A query in this regard revealed that most (68.9%) of them were visited by only one police personnel. However, 28.9% informed about the presence of two police personnel during the janamaithri visits. Further, a few (2.2) mentioned about the presence of three or four police personnel. (Refer to table 3.3.4)

Presence of Vanitha Police during the Visits

The Janamaithri Suraksha Project envisaged the services of a woman constable - assistant beat officer for taking special care in addressing the problems of the women in the community. A probe in this regard revealed that only a few 20 (8.8%) reported about the presence of vanitha police during the janamaithri police visits. On the other hand, majority (91.2%) responded in the negative. (Refer to table 3.3.4)

Of those (20) who reported about the presence of vanitha police, almost all (17) stated that there was only one vanitha police present and the rest (3) mentioned about the presence of two.

It is generally seen that the Vanitha Police can approach more easily to the women folk and her presence can enhance the degree of confidence among them. Hence, efforts should be taken to ensure the presence of a vanitha police in each of the beats for eliciting maximum support from the women in the community.

Table No.3.3.4
Number of Police and Presence of Vanitha Police during the Visits

Number of Police		
Number	Frequency	Per cent
1	157	68.9
2	66	28.9
3	3	1.3
4	2	0.9
Total	228	100.0
Presence of Vanitha Police		
Yes	20	8.8
No	208	91.2
Total	228	100.0

Topics Discussed by Janamaithri Police

During their visits to the community, the beat officers discuss a wide range of topics in related to the improvement of safety, security and living conditions of the people in the area. An enquiry in this regard showed that the subjects discussed were varied from Personal discussion to discussions on health, hygiene and security of the people. However, majority (59.2%) reported that the conversation was on ward level meeting. The next prominent subject of discussion was Night patrolling mentioned by 46.9%. While 29.8% reported of the Individual discussions, 26.8% mentioned about the discussion on conduct of seminars. Further, blood group determination camps (20.2%), blood donation camps (12.7%), awareness on hygiene (19.7%), health protection (10.1%) and traffic (10.5%), campaigns against use of drug (17.5%), illicit liquor (10.5%), and tobacco (8.3%), collecting details of domestic workers and strangers

(11.4%), depositing of complaints in the complaint box (9.2%) etc. were the other prominent topics discussed by the beat officers. *(Refer to table 3.3.5)*

The data thus clearly indicated that a wide range of topics were covered during the discussions and meetings of the beat officers in their respective beats.

Table No. 3.3.5
Topics / Subjects Discussed by Janamaithri Police

Topics / Subjects	Status of Discussion		
	Yes	No	Total
Individual discussion	68 (29.8%)	160 (70.2%)	228 (100%)
Ward wise meeting	135 (59.2%)	93 (40.8%)	228 (100%)
Seminar	61 (26.8%)	167 (73.2%)	228 (100%)
Determining blood group	46 (20.2%)	182 (79.8%)	228 (100%)
Blood donation camp	29 (12.7%)	199 (87.3%)	228 (100%)
Eye donation camp	8 (3.5%)	220 (96.5%)	228 (100%)
Night Patrolling	107 (46.9%)	121 (53.1%)	228 (100%)
Traffic Awareness	24 (10.5%)	204 (89.5%)	228 (100%)
Awareness on hygiene	45 (19.7%)	183 (80.3%)	228 (100%)
Awareness on swanthana	11 (4.8%)	217 (95.2%)	228 (100%)
Health protection	23 (10.1%)	205 (89.9%)	228 (100%)
Disaster management	6 (2.6%)	222 (97.4%)	228 (100%)
Campaign against Liquor	24 (10.5%)	204 (89.5%)	228 (100%)

Anti Drug campaign	40 (17.5%)	188 (82.5%)	228 (100%)
Anti tobacco campaign	19 (8.3%)	209 (91.7%)	228 (100%)
Complaints received through complaint box	21 (9.2%)	207 (90.8%)	228 (100%)
Collection of details about domestic workers and others	26 (11.4%)	202 (88.6%)	228 (100%)
Family meeting	8 (3.5%)	220 (96.5%)	228 (100%)
*Others – <i>Awareness on Janamaithri activities, Arts & Sports, Security of people and the houses, Education of children etc.</i>	16 (7.0%)	212 (93.0%)	228 (100%)

Duration of Discussion

Generally, the duration of discussion was found to be 10 - 30 minutes as reported by 77.2% with a distribution of 10 - 20 minutes by 36.0% and 30 minutes by 41.2%. The duration of 1 hour and 1 - 2 hours were mentioned by 10.1% and 5.2% respectively. However, a few (6.6%) cited about the discussions for more than 2 hours. (*Refer to table 3.3.6*)

Table No.3.3.6
Duration of Discussion

Duration	Frequency	Percent
10 – 20 minutes	82	36.0
30 minutes	94	41.2
45 minutes	2	0.9
1 hour	23	10.1
1 – 2 hours	12	5.2
Above 2 hours	15	6.6
Total	228	100.0

b. Beat officers' Behaviour Related

The JSP envisioned that 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. Accordingly, the project by special training courses develops his interpersonal skills, communication skills, behavioural skills etc so that he could interact with the people in an effective manner.

This section analyzed the behavior of the beat officers who have been associated with the JSP in the Perinthalmanna police station limits. The important variables considered here were; behaviour of the beat officers, Rating of behavior, Satisfaction on the interaction with the beat officer and extend of satisfaction.

Behaviour of the Beat officers and Rating on the Behaviour

The figures in this regard depicted that almost all 227 (99.6%) of the respondents were pleased with the cordial behavior of the Beat officers.

With regard to the rating on the behavior of beat officers, more than half of the respondents rated it in the maximum ie; 'Excellent'. 41.4% and 7.9% rated it as 'Very good' and 'Good' respectively. (*Refer to table 3.3.7*)

The data thus spell out that the behavior of the beat officers is instrumental in bridging the gap between the people and the police resulting in the enhancement of achieving the set objectives of the project to an extent.

Table No.3.3.7
Behaviour of the Beat Officers and its Rating

Behaviour		
Cordial behaviour	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	227	99.6
No	-	-
No response	1	0.4
Total	228	100
Rating on the Behaviour		
Excellent	115	50.7
Very good	94	41.4
Good	18	7.9
Average	-	-
Poor	-	-
Very Poor	-	-
Worst	-	-
Total	227	100.0

Satisfaction at the Interaction of Beat Officers

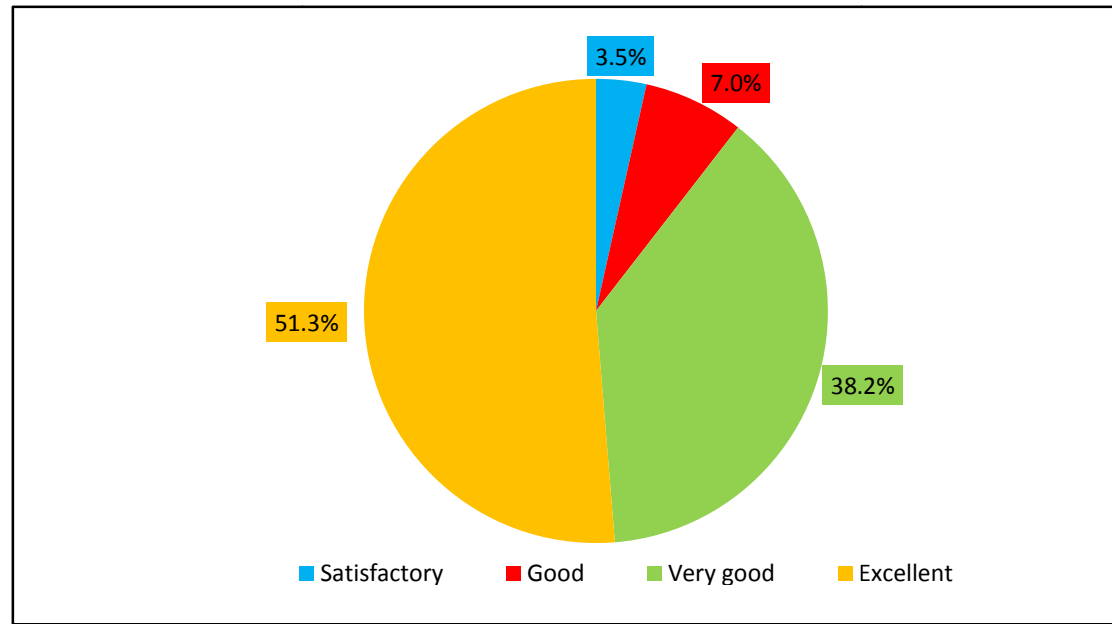
With regard to the intervention / interaction made by the beat officers, 100 per cent of them expressed their satisfaction on the same. (*Refer to table 3.3.8*)

As for the extent of satisfaction, half of the population rated it as ‘Excellent’ followed by ‘Very good’ (38.2%), ‘Good’ (7%) and ‘Average’ (3.5%) respectively. (*Refer to Figure 3.3.2*)

Table No.3.3.8
Satisfaction at the Interaction of Beat Officers

Status	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	228	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	228	100.0

Figure No.3.3.2
Extent of Satisfaction on the Interaction



c. Suggestions Related

The beat officers do provide a number of suggestions to the people mainly for ensuring their safety and security. The present study sought the perception of the respondents regarding the usefulness of the suggestions, its extent and implementation status by the people.

Usefulness of the suggestions by the Beat officers and the Extent of Usefulness

A query in this regard revealed that except a few (1.8%) all of them reported of the usefulness of the suggestions given by the beat officers.

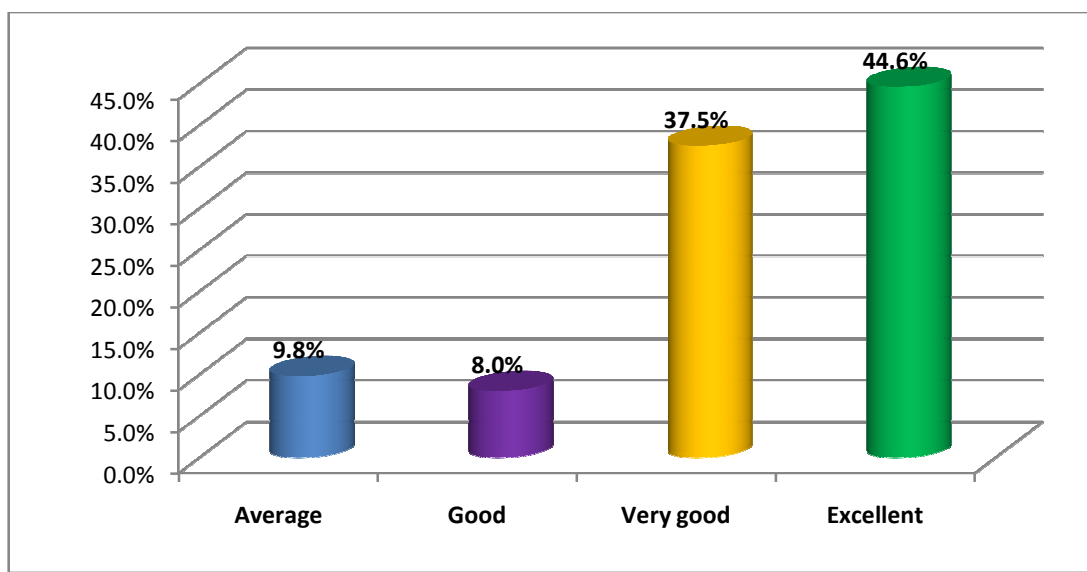
Sex - wise, 100 per cent females were positive about this, whereas a few (2.0%) of the males reported negatively. (Refer to table 3.3.9)

With regard to the extent of usefulness, majority (82.1%) rated it as 'Excellent' (44.6%) or 'Very good' (37.5%). The rest rated it as 'Good' (8.0%) or 'Average' (9.8%). (Refer to figure 3.3.3)

Table No.3.3.9
Usefulness of the Suggestions by the Beat Officers
and Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Yes	No	Total
Male	192	4	196
	98.0%	2.0%	100%
Female	32	-	34
	100%	-	100%
Total	224	4	228
	98.2%	1.8%	100%

Figure No.3.3.3
Extent of Usefulness of the Suggestions



Implementation / Practice of the Suggestions

The suggestions of the beat officers however, become useful or fruitful only when these are put into practice by the people. A probe in this regard exposed that about 70.0% of the respondents implemented the suggestions given by the beat officers. However, the rest (30.3%) were not taken the pain for the same.

Nevertheless, the highest number of people who practiced the suggestions can be considered as a great success of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project at Perinthalmanna.

Sex- wise analysis revealed that the males (71.4%) showed more eagerness in practicing the suggestions than their counter parts (59.4%). (*Refer to table 3.3.10*)

The prominent suggestions implemented by them were; collection of information about strangers and new inhabitants, participation in night patrolling and health & hygiene related activities, abiding of traffic rules, improving common amenities, adhering to the instructions related to safety and security, cordial interaction with the police and handing over the relevant information to the police, attempting to solving the family problems, friendly relation with neighbors, attending to the awareness classes, supporting the jagratha samithi, avoidance of alcohol etc. Among these suggestions, the highest number of respondents reported about the ‘collection of information about strangers and new comers’ and ‘participation in night patrolling’.

Table No.3.3.10
Implementation / Practice of the Suggestions and Sex

Sex	Status Implementation		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	140	56	196
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
Female	19	13	32
	59.4%	40.6%	100.0%
Total	159	69	228
	69.7%	30.3%	100.0%

A summary of the beat officers' visits and allied matters brought to light that the beat officers in Perinthalmanna have taken more care and pain during their visits to the community. It can be clear from the data that almost all the respondents were contacted by the beat officers mainly through house visits. The duration of visits varied from 4 to 7 times. Most of the discussions were held in the presence of family members and lasted for 10 – 30 minutes. The behaviour of the beat officers was reported to be of cordial nature and it was rated as excellent by most of the community members. The topics of discussions were mainly on matters related to ward level meetings and night patrolling. Health, hygiene and safety of the people were also discussed. Further, the people in the project area were also provided with useful suggestions / instructions by the beat officers. It is not worthy that majority of the community members were keen on implementing these suggestions into practice.

Although, there were more positives regarding the beat officers' visits and allied matters, lack of presence of vanitha police during most of the visits is a matter of serious concern.

3.4 Activities carried out by the Beat officer

The Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi formulates the activities which have to be implemented in the area, according to their local needs. Beat officers implement these activities planned by the samithi. Some important activities which may be planned by the samithi for the betterment of policing and crime prevention in the area are as follows;

- Formulation of joint Police - Community patrols
- To identify strangers and migrants to the area
- To formulate plans for security measures

- To identify the needs of the disabled and aged population and of weaker sections living in the limits and to devise plans for ensuring their security.
- To develop and implement plans for improved traffic regulation in the area, including co-ordination and management of traffic wardens.
- To develop plans to give training to youth in First Aid and Trauma Care, Palliative Care, blood donation, self employment etc. and involve youth in community oriented projects.
- To form Jagratha Samithis for women and for school/college students to arrange legal aid/counseling etc.
- Organise legal awareness classes, traffic awareness programmes, blood donation camps etc.
- Special programme for security of taxi drivers
- Environment friendly volunteers to protect the environment.

The present study has made an inquiry into the various activities in related to Traffic, Hygiene, Interaction with children and Joint night patrolling carried out by the beat officers in the project area – Perintalmanna police station limits.

Traffic Related Activities

A probe in this regard showed that 33.9% reported of the conduct of traffic related activities in the area. While 47.0% mentioned about their unawareness, 19.1% reported negatively on the matter.

Age - wise, comparatively a higher number (38.9%) of elderly people in the age group of '60 yrs and above' reported about the conduct of traffic related activities. The lower number (20.0%) in this regard was from the age group of 18 – 25yrs (*Refer to table 3.4.1*)

The activities carried out by the beat officers in perinthalmanna police station limits for the improvement of traffic control system were; traffic warden system and enforcement of traffic rules near schools and busy roads, use of zebra lines and speed breakers, enforcement of seat belts, traffic control at bus stops, traffic awareness classes etc.

Table No.3.4.1
Traffic Related Activities and Age of the Respondents

Age (in years)	Conduct of Traffic Related Activities			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
18 – 25	5	4	16	25
	20.0%	16.0%	64.0%	100.0%
25 – 35	11	9	10	30
	36.7%	30.0%	33.3%	100.0%
35 – 45	18	12	25	55
	32.7%	21.8%	45.5%	100.0%
45 – 60	30	15	39	84
	35.7%	17.9%	46.4%	100.0%
60 and above	14	4	18	36
	38.9%	11.1%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	78	44	108	230
	33.9%	19.1%	47.0%	100.0%

Hygiene Related Activities

To be responsive to the needs of the community is one of the aims of Janamaithri Suraksha Project. Accordingly, it was probed to find out how far the beat officers were involved in the conduct of hygiene related activities in the study area. The data showed that 33.5% reported positively on the matter. The remaining however, stated either negatively (21.7%) or of their ignorance (44.8%).

Sex - wise, there were not much variation across the sexes. However, males outnumbered the females with a slight variation of 1.3% in reporting the conduct of hygiene related activities. (*Refer to table 3.4.2*)

The important activities conducted in this regard were; cleaning of roads and ponds with the support of residents' associations, environmental cleaning, community awareness, fixing waste bins and appointing persons for collecting the waste.

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

Sex	Conduct of Hygiene Related Activities			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know	
Male	66	45	85	196
	33.7%	23.0%	43.3%	100.0%
Female	11	5	18	34
	32.4%	14.7%	52.9%	100.0%
Total	77	50	103	230
	33.5%	21.7%	44.8%	100.0%

Interaction with Children

Children are one of the important stakeholder groups who are targeted through the JSP as they form the foundation for the future. Hence, one of the major activities that are being carried out by the beat officers is the interaction with children and students either in the community or in educational institutions. In this regard, the present study has made an inquiry into the matters related to the status of interaction with the children by the beat officers.

The responses in this regard revealed that a good number (47.4%) reported affirmatively on the matter. While 44.3% cited about their ignorance, only 8.3% stated negatively on the same.

A cross analysis in relation to age of the respondents depicted that most (63.3%) from the age group of 25 – 35yrs mentioned about the interaction made by the beat officers with the children. However, only 36.1% elderly people (60yrs and above) reported of the same positively. (*Refer to table 3.4.3*)

The interactions were mainly on matters related to the education of children, awareness on traffic rules and road safety, friendly discussions and talks about janamaithri project.

Table no.3.4.3
Interaction with Children and Age of the Respondents

Age (in years)	Interaction with Children			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
18 – 25	12	-	13	25
	48.0%	-	52.0%	100.0%
25 – 35	19	2	9	30
	63.3%	6.7%	30.0%	100.0%
35 – 45	26	7	22	55
	47.3%	12.7%	40.0%	100.0%
45 – 60	39	8	37	84
	46.4%	9.6%	44.0%	100.0%
60 and above	13	2	21	36
	36.1%	5.6%	58.3%	100.0%
Total	109	19	102	230
	47.4%	8.3%	44.3%	100.0%

Efforts taken for Participating the People in Night Patrolling

Joint night patrolling is considered to be one of the highlights of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project as it joints the hands of the police and the public for preventing thefts and street crimes. It provides more strength to the police force as well as more security to the community. An enquiry related to the efforts taken by the beat officers for including the public in the community – police night patrolling, a great majority (73.5%) confirmed about the pains taken by the beat officers in this regard. However, 22.2% were ignorant and 8.3% stated on the negative.

The people in the age groups of 25 - 35yrs and 35 - 45yrs might be the mainstream members of Joint night patrolling as most (90.0% and 81.8% respectively) from these age groups reported of their awareness on the same. The least (52.0%) however, reported in this regard was from the age group of 18 - 25yrs. (*Refer to table 3.4.4*)

The activities carried out under joint night patrolling included; formation of night squads, participating the maximum number of people, collaboration with the residents' association, care for strangers and for illegal dumping of waste during night hours.

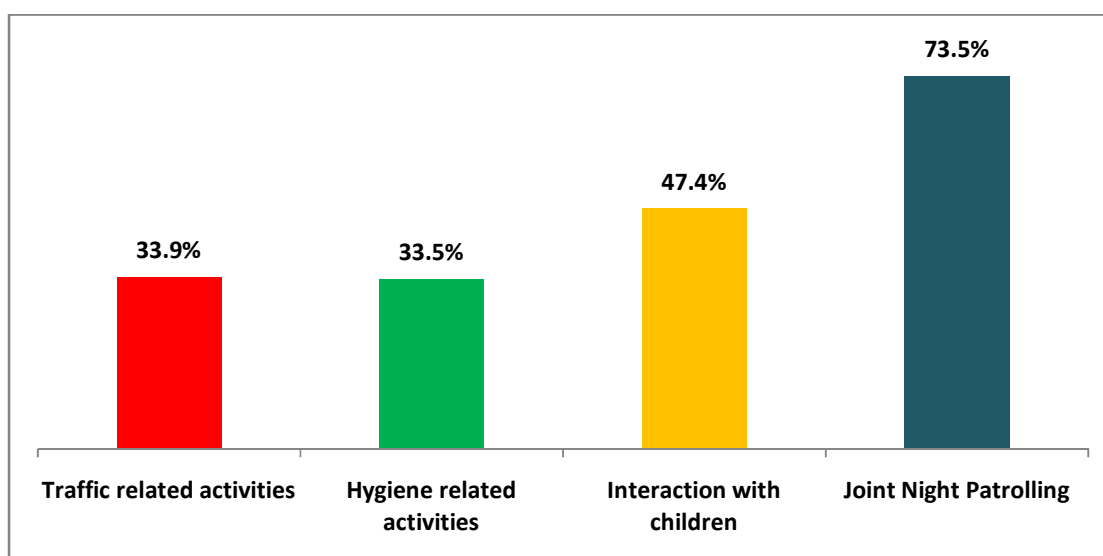
Table No.3.4.4
Efforts taken for Participating the People in Night Patrolling and Age

Age (in years)	Efforts for Joint Night Patrolling			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
18 – 25	13	2	10	25
	52.0%	8.0%	40.0%	100.0%
25 – 35	27	1	2	30
	90.0%	3.3%	6.7%	100.0%

35 – 45	45	6	4	55
	81.8%	10.9%	7.3%	100.0%
45 – 60	59	7	18	84
	70.2%	8.3%	21.5%	100.0%
60 and above	25	3	8	36
	69.5%	8.3%	22.2%	100.0%
Total	169	19	42	230
	73.5%	8.3%	18.2%	100.0%

An overview of the activities carried out by the beat officers revealed that they have given more concentration on the community-police joint night patrolling as most of the respondents reported of it in the affirmative. Although, the interaction with children occupied the second position with 47.4%, only one third of them each stated about the presence of Traffic and Hygiene related activities. Hence, efforts should be taken to accelerate these activities to a wider area where by more people could participate and benefit from the traffic and hygiene related activities. (Refer to figure 3.4.1)

Figure No.3.4.1
Overall Activities carried out by the Beat officers



3.5 Effectiveness/Impact of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Janamaithri Suraksha Project in Perinthalmanna police station limits is in its third year of functioning and is now at the evaluation phase. Hence, the present study has made an attempt to find out the fact that how far this project could make the change in the safety and security of the people in the project area. Perceptions were sought from the respondents in this regard. The variables analyzed here were; the extent of overall reach, the effectiveness of the project in relation to the change in the occurrences / incidents of social problems and the attitudinal change of the people towards police and their activities.

a. Extent of Reach of the Project

The extent of reach has a vital role in the effectiveness of the project as only by knowing about the project, the people could participate or exploit it effectively. The data in this regard showed that all of them under study reported of their knowledge / awareness about the Janamaithri Suraksha Project. The tremendous efforts taken by the beat officers in this regard had facilitated the reach of the project to a wider spectrum of the community.

b. Effectiveness in relation to the Minimization of the Social Problems

The effectiveness was assessed in terms of improvement in the social security and decreased social problems. For measuring the effectiveness, the following variables were taken into consideration: change occurred with respect to family atmosphere, safety/security of women, presence of the police, eve-teasing, robbery, gunda activities and illicit liquor.

Change in Family Atmosphere

The present study looked up into the impact of the project on the family atmosphere of the people living in the project area. The responses in this regard

showed that a good number 111(48.3%) cited about the positive change that had been effected in their family atmosphere after the implementation of the project. While majority (50.4%) mentioned about the unchanged condition, only a few (1.3%) stated about their worsened family atmosphere.

Age-wise, of the 111respondents who reported of the positive change, 25 – 35yrs group topped the list with 63.3% and the least (32%) belonged to the age group of 18 – 25yrs. (Refer to table 3.5.1)

The good number of positive responses in this regard showed that the JSP had not only focused on the safety and security of the people, but also intervened in their family problems and made an attempt to solve it to an extent.

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

Age (in yrs)	Change effected			Total
	Positive	No change	Negative	
18 – 25	8	16	1	25
	32.0%	64.0%	4.0%	100.0%
25 – 35	19	10	1	30
	63.3%	33.3%	3.4%	100.0%
35 – 45	27	27	1	55
	49.1%	49.1%	1.8%	100.0%
45 – 60	39	45	-	84
	46.4%	53.6%	-	100.0%
60 and above	18	18	-	36
	50.0%	50.0%	-	100.0%
Total	111	116	3	230
	48.3%	50.4%	1.3%	100.0%

Improvement in Safety and Security of Women

Considering the outgrowth of atrocities against women, JSP has taken measures and envisaged activities for the protection of women. A few of the measures

envisaged included: establishment of Women's Control Room and Women's Helpline, discussion on security issues & counter strategies relating to women and children in the Janamaithri samithi, organization of legal literacy programmes with the help of Panchayaths/Municipalities, Kudumbasree units, educational institutions etc.

It was found from the data that an overwhelming majority (89.6%) reported of the increased safety / security of the women in the area. The rest however, stated about their ignorance (9.1%) or negative attitude (1.3%) on the matter. Sex-wise, females outnumbered the males with a slight variation of 1.9% in reporting the same positively. (*Refer to table 3.5.2*)

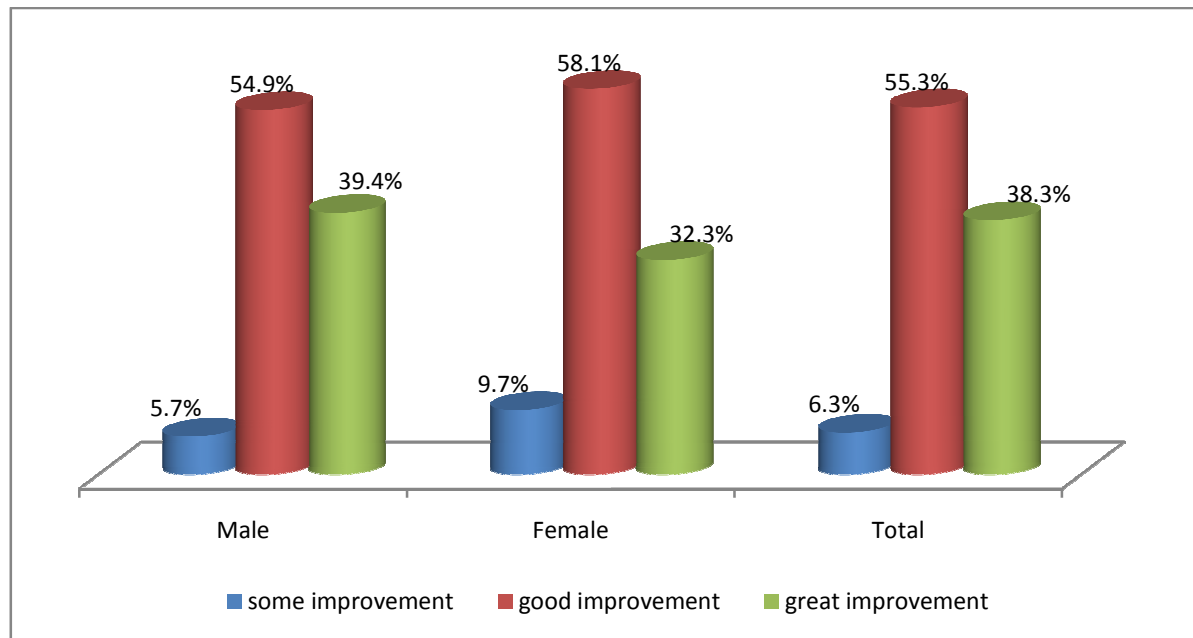
With regard to the extent of improvement in safety, most (55.3%) rated it as 'Good'. This was followed by 38.3% and 6.3% rating it as 'Great improvement' and 'Some improvement' respectively.

Sex-wise females outnumbered males with a margin of 3.2% in rating the improvement in safety and security of women as 'good'. (*Refer to figure 3.5.1*)

Table No.3.5.2
Improvement in Safety and Security of Women and Sex

Sex	Improvement in Safety			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Male	175	3	18	196
	89.3%	1.5%	9.2%	100.0%
Female	31	-	3	34
	91.2%	-	8.8%	100.0%
Total	206	3	21	230
	89.6%	1.3%	9.1%	100.0%

Figure No.3.5.1
Extent of Improvement in Safety and Security of Women and Sex



Change in the Presence of Police

When asked about the change in the presence of police during the past six months, majority (62.2%) reported about it affirmatively. While 26.5% felt no change, 7.4% mentioned about their ignorance on the same. However, a few (3.9%) stated that there was a decrease in the presence of police during the period. This situation calls for measures to be taken for increasing the presence of police in the area.

Age-wise distribution of data showed that younger people reported more positively on the increased presence of police than their seniors ie; While 80.0% of the youngsters (18 – 25yrs) reported of the increased presence of police, only 50.0% of the elders (60 yrs and above) mentioned about the same positively. (Refer to table 3.5.3)

Change in Safety / Security of People

Realizing the fact that community people can be the best messengers / informers of any criminal activities going on in their respective areas, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project has taken measures for involving the community to implement many of its programmes especially those related to the promotion of safety and security of the people. The data in this regard showed that majority (77.4%) reported about an improvement in their safety /security during the last six months.

Age-wise, most (80.0%) from the 18 - 25yrs age group had the feeling of increased security compared to those in the other age groups especially the 60yrs and above category with 50.0% (*Refer to table 3.5.3*)

Table No.3.5.3
Change in Presence of Police and Security of People and Age

Age (in yrs)	Increased	Decreased	No change	Don't know	Total
Presence of Police					
18 – 25	20	2	3	-	25
	80.0%	8.0%	12.0%	-	100.0%
25 – 35	22	1	5	2	30
	73.3%	3.3%	16.7%	6.7%	100.0%
35 – 45	37	1	14	3	55
	67.3%	1.8%	25.5%	5.5%	100.0%
45 – 60	46	2	29	7	84
	54.8%	2.4%	34.5%	8.3%	100.0%
60 and above	18	3	10	5	36
	50.0%	8.3%	27.8%	13.9%	100.0%
Total	143	9	61	17	230
	62.2%	3.9%	26.5%	7.4%	100.0%

Safety / Security of the People					
18 – 25	22	-	3	-	25
	88.0%	-	12.0%	-	100.0%
25 – 35	25	-	5	-	30
	83.3%	-	16.7%	-	100.0%
35 – 45	47	1	7	-	55
	85.5%	1.8%	12.7%	-	100.0%
45 – 60	57	-	27	-	84
	67.9%	-	32.1%	-	100.0%
60 and above	27	-	9	-	36
	75.0%	-	25.0%	-	100.0%
Total	178	1	51	-	230
	77.4%	0.4%	22.2%	-	100.0%

Eve teasing

This study has made an inquiry into the impact of the project in minimizing the social problem of eve teasing – one of the major atrocities against women now a days. Surprisingly, only one respondent has reported about the occurrence of eve teasing during the last six months. Perhaps, this might be due the implementation of the project or efforts taken by the janamaithri officers in combating this social issue.

The figures in respect to the change in the problem of eve teasing portrayed that a good number (43.5%) mentioned about the decrease in this regard during the last six months. However, majority (55.2%) were ignorant about the same. Although, a few (1.3%) mentioned about the unchanged situation, there were none who reported of an increase.

Age - wise, comparatively a higher number of people from the younger age groups of 25 - 35yrs (53.3%) and 18 – 25yrs (52.0%) mentioned about the

decrease in eve teasing, while those in the older age groups (45 - 60 yrs with 38.1% and 60 yrs and above with 38.9%) were found to be lesser in number. (Refer table 3.5.4)

Robbery / Snatching

The constitution of India states about the safety to be ensured to the lives and materials of the people in the community. The Janamaithri Suraksha Project also aims at achieving this objective in their areas of co-operation. A probe hence was carried out to find out the occurrence of robbery / snatching in their community and that has effected due to the implementation of the project.

The empirical data in this regard showed that only 13 out of 230 stated about the occurrence of the same in the area during the last six months. Further, a perception was sought from the respondents with regard to the change in this problem, a great majority (68.0%) reported of a reduction in the same. However, the remaining mentioned about their ignorance (29.0%) on the matter or unchanged situation (3.0%).

Age - wise, most (80%) from the younger age group of 18 - 25yrs reported of a decrease in the robbery / snatching, while those who reported of the same among the other age groups varied from 60% to 70%. (Refer to table 3.5.4)

The positive change in this state of affairs might be due to the outcome of a well designed community – police joint night patrolling and the security tips provided by the janamaithri officers which lead to the minimization of robbery to a great extent.

Gunda Menace

Another social problem examined here by the present study was gunda menace. Occurrences of gunda activities disrupt the peaceful lives of the people in the community. A probe in this regard showed that the occurrence of gunda threats was reported by only six respondents. Further, the responses in relation to the change in this problem revealed that 42.6% voiced about a decrease in the same during the period of last six months. While majority (56.1%) reported of their ignorance, a few (1.3%) mentioned about no change in this state of affairs.

Age-wise analysis showed that a higher number (64.0%) of youth in the age group of 18 – 25yrs reported of a decrease in the gunda problem. The least (35.7%) in this regard was from the age group of 45 – 60yrs (*Refer to table 3.5.4*)

Illicit liquor

The production and sale of the illicit liquor is found to be a serious problem affecting the peaceful lives of the community. A query in this regard revealed that only two reported of the problem of illicit liquor in the area during the last six months.

The figures in respect to the change in this problem illustrated that 24% stated about a decrease in the same during the period of six months. However, majority (74.3%) were ignorant about it.

The analysis of data with regard to the age of the respondents explicated that more than half of the younger people (18 - 35yrs) mentioned about the decrease in the problem of illicit liquor during the last six months where as those who reported of the same among the older categories (45yrs and above) were found to be only below 39%. (*Refer to table 3.5.4*)

Table No.3.5.4**Change in Social Problems during last Six months and Age**

Change in Eve teasing					
Age group	Increased	Decreased	No change	Don't know	Total
18 – 25	-	13	-	12	25
	-	52.0%	-	48.0%	100.0%
25 – 35	-	16	-	14	30
	-	53.3%	-	46.7%	100.0%
35 – 45	-	25	2	28	55
	-	45.5%	3.6%	50.9%	100.0%
45 – 60	-	32	1	51	84
	-	38.1%	1.2%	60.7%	100.0%
60 and above	-	14	-	22	36
	-	38.9%	-	61.1%	100.0%
Total	-	100	3	127	230
	-	43.5%	1.3%	55.2%	100.0%
Change in Robbery/Snatching					
18 - 25	-	20	-	5	25
	-	80.0%	-	20.0%	100.0%
25 - 35	-	18	-	12	30
	-	60.0%	-	40.0%	100.0%
35 - 45	-	36	1	18	55
	-	65.5%	1.8%	32.7%	100.0%
45 - 60	-	58	6	20	84
	-	69.1%	7.1%	23.8%	100.0%
60 and above	-	24	-	12	36
	-	66.7%	-	33.3%	100.0%
Total	-	156	7	67	230
	-	68.0%	3.0%	29.0%	100.0%

Change in Gunda Menace					
18 - 25	-	16	-	9	25
	-	64.0%	-	36.0%	100.0%
25 - 35	-	13	-	17	30
	-	43.3%	-	56.7%	100.0%
35 - 45	-	23	2	30	55
	-	41.8%	3.6%	54.6%	100.0%
45 - 60	-	30	1	53	84
	-	35.7%	1.2%	63.1%	100.0%
60 and above	-	16	-	20	36
	-	44.4%	-	55.6%	100.0%
Total	-	98	3	129	230
	-	42.6%	1.3%	56.1%	100.0%
Change in Illicit liquor					
18 - 25	-	7	-	18	25
	-	28.0%	-	72.0%	100.0%
25 - 35	-	9	1	20	30
	-	30.0%	3.3%	66.7%	100.0%
35 - 45	-	15	-	40	55
	-	27.3%	-	72.7%	100.0%
45 - 60	1	17	1	65	84
	1.2%	20.2%	1.2%	77.4%	100.0%
60 and above	-	7	1	28	36
	-	19.4%	2.8%	77.8%	100.0%
Total	1	55	3	171	230
	0.4%	24.0%	1.3%	74.3%	100.0%

An overview of the impact of the Janamaithri Project in minimizing the social problems showed that the JSP had created a feeling of safety / security among the people especially the women folk. Further, the house visits by the beat officers had helped in improving the family atmosphere of almost half of the respondents. A decrease in the problem of Robbery / snatching followed by the Eve teasing and Gunda menace was also reported.

c. Change in the Attitude towards Police and their Activities

It is presumed that a feeling of alienation from the police existed in the minds of the general public. The Janamaithri Suraksha Project aims to put an end to this situation. The present study hence made an attempt to draw out the change in the attitude of people towards the police in relation to the variables: improvement in the attitude towards police, reluctance in approaching the police station, perception on the helpfulness of police, performance of police, approachability to police and behavior of police.

Reluctance to Approach the Police Station

There is a general assumption that the people are reluctant to approach the police for solving their problems or for handing over the information. The JSP aims to eliminate this reluctance by ensuring the co-operation of people in crime prevention. This study hence examined the present attitude of the people towards approaching the police station.

The empirical data in this regard showed that an overwhelming majority (98.3%) reported of their readiness to approach the police station indicating a positive change in this regard. The frequent interactions and cordial behaviour of the police might have contributed to this situation in the study area.

Age - wise analysis revealed that 100 per cent of the youth in the age group of 18 - 35yrs and elders in the age group of 60yrs and above had no reluctance in approaching the police station.

Education-wise, all the respondents having higher educational status (Colleges, Post graduates and Professionals) and illiterates too were ready to approach the police station for solving their problems. (*Refer to table 3.5.5*)

It can be seen from the above figures that a considerable change has been effected with respect to people approaching the police station for interacting with the police and solving their problems.

Table No.3.5.5
Reluctance to Approach the Police station and Age / Education

Age (in yrs)	Reluctance		Total
	Yes	No	
18 – 25	-	25	25
	-	100.0%	100.0%
25 – 35	-	30	30
	-	100.0%	100.0%
35 – 45	1	54	55
	1.8%	98.2%	100.0%
45 – 60	3	81	84
	3.6%	96.4%	100.0%
60 and above	-	36	36
	-	100.0%	100.0%
Total	4	226	230
	1.7%	98.3%	100.0%
Education			
Illiterate	-	4	4
	-	100.0%	100.0%
Primary school	1	65	66
	1.5%	98.5%	100.0%
High School	3	109	112
	2.7%	97.3%	100.0%
College	-	37	37
	-	100.0%	100.0%
Post Graduate	-	4	4
	-	100.0%	100.0%
Professional	-	7	7
	-	100.0%	100.0%
Total	4	226	230
	1.7%	98.3%	100.0%

Change in Attitude towards Police

Attitude - one of the key parameters of judgment plays a major role in the inter - personal relationships. This is true in the case of implementation of Janamaithri Suraksha Project too. Attitude formed about the police are mostly relative from person to person since it is being molded either based on their experience or reports by the media or other persons. Some times it may turn into a negative one to negative one. However, the community and house visits carried out by the beat officers could bring about a change in this regard.

To the query on whether there was any change in their attitude towards police as a result of their interaction with the Janamaithri Police, a great majority (95.2%) reported positively.

Sex-wise, males (95.4%) outnumbered the females (94.1%) in this regard.
(Refer to table 3.5.6)

Table No.3.5.6
Change in Attitude towards Police and Sex

Sex	Change in attitude			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Male	187	4	5	196
	95.4%	2.0%	2.6%	100.0%
Female	32	-	2	34
	94.1%	-	5.9%	100.0%
Total	219	4	7	230
	95.2%	1.7%	3.0%	100.0%

Extent of Change in the Attitude towards Police

Regarding the extent of change, the respondents were asked to rate it on a seven point scale. The ratings in this regard showed that the great majority (98.2%) rated the extent of change as extremely positive.

Sex - wise, comparatively the males (98.9%) rated higher than the females (93.8%) (Refer to table 3.5.7)

Table No.3.5.7
Extent of Change in the Attitude towards Police and Sex

Sex	Extent of Change							Total
	Worst	Very Negative	Negative	No Change	Positive	Very Positive	Extremely positive	
Male	-	-	-	-	-	2	185	187
	-	-	-	-	-	1.1%	98.9%	100%
Female	-	-	-	-	1	1	30	32
	-	-	-	-	3.1%	3.1%	93.8%	100%
Total	-	-	-	-	1	3	215	219
	-	-	-	-	.5%	1.4%	98.2%	100%

It can be seen that the implementation of JSP has played a vital role in bringing about a positive change in the minds of people regarding their attitude towards police. The frequent interactions of the police with the community, no doubt have had its desired effect to an extent.

Perception on the Helpfulness of Police

The police are expected to be the safe guards of the lives and property of the people. They are supposed to be of great help to the needs of the community. The impact study of JSP at Perinthalmanna sought the perceptions of the people with regard to the helpfulness of police.

The responses in this regard exposed that irrespective of their age and educational status, almost all the respondents (99.6%) mentioned about their positive opinion on the helpfulness of police. (*Refer to table 3.5.8*)

It is gratifying to learn from the above that the Janamaithri Suraksha Project is successful in wining the hearts of the people by extending maximum help and support to the people related to crime prevention.

Table No.3.5.8
Perception on the Helpfulness of Police and Age / Education

Age (in yrs)	Helpfulness of Police			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
18 - 25	25	-	-	25
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
25 - 35	30	-	-	30
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
35 - 45	55	-	-	55
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
45 - 60	83	1	-	84
	98.80%	1.20%	-	100%
60 and above	36	-	-	36
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Total	229	1	-	230
	99.6%	0.4%	-	100.0%

Education				
Illiterate	4	-	-	4
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Primary school	65	1	-	66
	98.5%	1.5%	-	100.0%
High School	112	-	-	112
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
College	37	-	-	37
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Post Graduate	4	-	-	4
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Professional	7	-	-	7
	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Total	229	1	-	230
	99.6%	0.4%	-	100.0%

Perception on the Performance of the Police

Perception of the people was a significant variable considered to assess the performance of the police in the study area. Accordingly, the respondents were asked to rate the performance of the police on a 7 point scale ranging between worst and best. The data showed that most (31.7%) rated it as very good followed by excellent (30.9%), good (17.8%) and average (15.7%). However, negative rankings were found to be less (3.9%).

Age - wise, comparatively a higher number (72.0%) of respondents from the age group of 18 - 25yrs rated the helpfulness of police as very good or excellent. This was followed by the age group of 60yrs and above with 69.4%.

Education-wise, illiterates and post graduates topped the list with 75% who rated the helpfulness as very good or best. (Refer to table 3.5.9)

It is to be noted that people in general had a fairly good impression about the performance of police as a result of the implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project.

Table No.3.5.9
Perception on the Performance of the Police and Age / Education

Age (in yrs)	Worst	Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Best	Total
18 – 25	-	-	2	3	2	6	12	25
	-	-	8.0%	12.0%	8.0%	24.0%	48.0%	100%
25 – 35	-	-	2	5	6	11	6	30
	-	-	6.7%	16.7%	2%	36.6%	20.0%	100%
35 – 45	-	-	-	5	13	21	16	55
	-	-	-	9.1%	23.6%	38.2%	29.1%	100%
45 – 60	-	1	3	17	16	26	21	84
	-	1.2%	3.6%	20.2%	19.0%	31.0%	25.0%	100%
60 and above	-	-	1	6	4	9	16	36
	-	-	2.8%	16.7%	11.1%	25.0%	44.4%	100%
Total	-	1	8	36	41	73	71	230
	-	0.4%	3.5%	15.7%	17.8%	31.7%	30.9%	100%
Education								
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	-	-	-	-	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100%
Primary school	-	1	3	7	14	20	21	66
	-	1.5%	4.5%	10.6%	21.2%	30.3%	31.9%	100%
High School	-	-	3	23	21	32	33	112
	-	-	2.7%	20.5%	18.7%	28.6%	29.5%	100%
College	-	-	2	5	3	14	13	37
	-	-	5.4%	13.5%	8.1%	37.9%	35.1%	100%
Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	-	-	-	-	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100%
Professional	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	7
	-	-	-	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	28.5%	100%
Total	-	1	8	36	41	73	71	230
	-	0.4%	3.5%	15.7%	17.8%	31.7%	30.9%	100%

Perception on the Extent of Approachability of the Police

Involvement of people in the prevention of crime and law breaking activities is very vital for bringing about harmony in the lives of the people. As a result people could approach the police and provide valuable information relating to any problems or illegal activities in their areas. This can definitely help the police take precautions and appropriate measures for averting such happenings. Accordingly, the extent of approachability to the police by the people is of paramount importance.

A probe in this regard revealed that majority (71.4%) perceived the approachability of police as 'above average' with a distribution; some what possible (27.3%), possible (28.0%) and very well (16.1%). The remaining however stated about the same as 'average' (23.9%) or 'below average' (4.7%). Distribution of the data according to the age showed that the highest number of elderly people (60 yrs and above) had the perception about the police as well approachable by the public as most (58.3%) of them giving the highest ratings of 'possible' or 'very well'. The lowest number (28.0%) in this regard was from the age group of 18 – 25yrs.

Education –wise, most (51.5%) from the primary school educated rated the approachability of police as 'possible' or 'very well'. However, least (35.1%) in this regard was reported by the college educated. (*Refer to table 3.5.10*)

Although, most of them rated the approachability of police in the above average category, it can be seen from the data that the people had a reluctance to give a full mark or high ratings in this regard. Their perception on the situation in the non janamaithri police stations might be the reason for the same.

Table No.3.5.10
Perception on the Extent of Approachability of the Police and Age/Education

Category	Impos- sible	Very difficult	Difficult	Average	Some what possible	Possible	Very well	Total
Age								
18 – 25	-	-	2	4	12	6	1	25
	-	-	8.0%	16.0%	48.0%	24.0%	4.0%	100%
25 – 35	-	-	2	5	8	10	5	30
	-	-	6.7%	16.7%	26.7%	33.3%	16.6%	100%
35 – 45	-	-	1	12	22	9	11	55
	-	-	1.8%	21.8%	40.0%	16.4%	20.0%	100%
45 – 60	-	1	5	23	17	26	12	84
	-	1.2%	6.0%	27.4%	20.2%	31.0%	14.2%	100%
60 and above	-	-	-	11	4	13	8	36
	-	-	-	30.6%	11.1%	36.1%	22.2%	100%
Total	-	1	10	55	63	64	37	230
	-	0.4%	4.3%	23.9%	27.3%	28.0%	16.1%	100
Education								
Illiterate	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
	-	-	-	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	-	100%
Primary school	-	1	4	14	13	22	12	66
	-	1.5%	6.1%	21.2%	19.7%	33.3%	18.2%	100%
High School	-	-	4	27	34	27	20	112
	-	-	3.6%	24.1%	30.3%	24.1%	17.9%	100%
College	-	-	2	9	13	9	4	37
	-	-	5.4%	24.3%	35.1%	24.3%	10.8%	100%
Post Graduate	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
	-	-	-	50.0%	-	25.0%	25.0%	100%
Professional	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	7
	-	-	-	28.5%	28.6%	42.9%	-	100%
Total	-	1	10	55	63	64	37	230
	-	0.4%	4.3%	23.9%	27.4%	27.9%	16.1%	100%

Perception on the Behaviour of Police

There was a general notion about the police among the people that the police are very rude in their behaviour and can not deal with them smoothly. Reports from print and visual media accelerated this belief to an extent. The present study has made a detailed probe into the general perception of the people regarding the Behaviour of the police.

Accordingly, the respondents were asked to rate the behavior of police on a seven point scale. The data in this regard depicted that more than 60 per cent rated it in the high point scales; ie; very good (27.0%) or best (34.3%). Subsequently, 35.3% rated it as good or average. However, the negative ratings were found to be less (3.4%) in this regard. The figures highlighted that a great majority perceived the behaviour of the police as positive throwing light to the change effected as a result of the introduction and implementation of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project.

Age - wise, those who rated the behavior of police as very good or best were found to be higher among the age group of 18 – 25yrs with 72% and lower among the age groups of 35 – 45yrs with 56.4% and 45 – 60yrs with 57.1%.

Education - wise, 100 per cent illiterates and 85.7% professionals rated the behavior of police as very good or best. The lowest number in this regard was found from the post graduates with 50%. (*Refer to table 3.5.11*)

The highest number of positive ratings on the behavior of police could be the change occurred due to the introduction of janamaithri suraksha project (JSP).

Table No.3.5.11
Perception on the Behavior of the Police and Age / Education

Category	Worst	Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Best	Total
Age								
18 – 25	-	-	2	2	3	3	15	25
	-	-	8.0%	8.0%	12.0%	12.0%	60.0%	100%
25 – 35	-	-	1	2	7	11	9	30
	-	-	3.3%	6.7%	23.3%	36.7%	30.0%	100%
35 – 45	-	-	1	9	14	9	22	55
	-	-	1.8%	16.3%	25.5%	16.4%	40.0%	100%
45 – 60	-	1	3	12	20	28	20	84
	-	1.2%	3.6%	14.3%	23.8%	33.3%	23.8%	100%
60 and above	-	-	-	9	3	11	13	36
	-	-	-	25.0%	8.3%	30.5%	36.1%	100%
Total	-	1	7	34	47	62	79	230
	-	0.4%	3.0%	14.9%	20.4%	27.0%	34.3%	100%
Education								
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
	-	-	-	-	-	75.0%	25.0%	100%
Primary school	-	1	2	9	19	18	17	66
	-	1.5%	3.0%	13.6%	28.8%	27.3%	25.8%	100%
High School	-	-	3	19	24	24	42	112
	-	-	2.7%	17.0%	21.4%	21.4%	37.5%	100%
College	-	-	2	4	3	11	17	37
	-	-	5.4%	10.8%	8.1%	29.7%	46.0%	100%
Post Graduate	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
	-	-	-	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100%
Professional	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	7
	-	-	-	14.3%	-	71.4%	14.3%	100%
Total	-	1	7	34	47	62	79	230
	-	0.4%	3.0%	14.9%	20.4%	27.0%	34.3%	100%

Over all, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project has created a positive impact on the community in the Perinthalmanna police station limits in terms of minimization of social problems such as goonda menace, eve teasing and robbery / snatching. In addition, the increased presence of police and their activities have resulted in enhancing the safety and security feeling of people especially the women folk. Further, the respondents in general had a positive attitude on the helpfulness, performance and behavior of the police. Their reluctance to approach the police station has also been considerably reduced as a result of the frequent interactions with the police. It is gratifying to note that the set objective of JSP in promoting people – police partnership is getting momentum in the communities where it is being implemented.

3.6 Weaknesses / Limitations of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Evaluation of any project, seeks the weakness / limitations in its implementation. Finding out the gaps and filling up of this for making the Janamaithri Suraksha Project more appealing and effective is one of the main objectives of this study. The views in this regard were sought from its beneficiaries who had experienced the project over a period of time.

The data in this regard showed that a great majority (77.8%) were on the positive about the project. The remaining 51(22.2%), however pointed out the following drawbacks;

Absence of fear about police and law

Among those (51) who reported of the weakness of the project, most (23) informed about their worries on the friendly behavior / interaction by the beat officers resulting in the loss of fear about the police and law.

Insufficient number of Beat officers / Lack of time for Beat officers

Out of the 51 respondents, 10 mentioned about the insufficient number of janamaithri officers or inadequate time for them to carry out the project activities. The other duties vested on them in the respective police station might be the reason for their inability to fulfill the targeted activities on time.

Less Involvement of Youth

Less involvement of youth in the project activities was reported by a few. Since youth are considered to be the backbone of the society, efforts should be made to draw maximum participation from this category of people for making the project more effective.

Influence of Anti - socials on Janamaithri Officers

Inclusion of anti - social elements, paves the way for criticism about the project and its effective implementation, which naturally curtails the good that is expected out of the project. Even though, there was only a few who reported of the influence of anti socials on janamaithri officials, a close monitoring by the Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi members and the higher police authorities is highly warranted for achieving the desired goals envisioned in the project.

No Expansion of the Project activities

A good number of respondents have reported of the lacunae of varied activities other than the existing ones

In addition to the above mentioned weaknesses / limitations by a good number of respondents, a minor percentage has also cited the following drawbacks;

- Conduct of lesser number of ward level meetings.
- Less involvement of people in many of the activities

Table No.3.6.1
Weakness / Limitations of the Janamithri Suraksha Project

Weakness / Limitations	Frequency	Per cent
Influence of anti socials	1	0.4
Absence of fear about police and law	23	10.0
Insufficient number of Beat officers / Lack of time for them	10	4.3
No expansion for the project activities	5	2.2
Less involvement of youths	4	1.7
Others (<i>conduct of lesser number of ward level meetings, less involvement of people in may of the activities etc.</i>)	8	3.5
No weakness / Limitations	179	77.8
Total	230	100.0

3.7 Suggestions for Improvement

Suggestions from its beneficiaries are more valuable in making the new policies as they are the people having a lot of experience with the project and its activities. Hence, this section deals with the suggestions brought forth by the respondents for making the implementation of the project more effective and sustainable. Accordingly, out of the 230 respondents under study, 106 (46.1%) had given their suggestions in this regard. These suggestions would ultimately help in bringing about the required measures for the successful implementation of the project in the area.

The suggestions are detailed under the four heads viz; strengthening of existing activities, activities to be carried out, beat officers related and other suggestions.

Strengthening of existing Activities

- Conduct more awareness programmes on janamaithri activities
- Strengthen joint night patrolling by mobilizing different categories of people in the community

Activities to be carried out

- Conduct of awareness programmes for reducing corruption
- Organization of legal awareness classes, especially for children

Beat Officer related

- Appoint more janamaithri beat officers so that they could do the project activities more efficiently.

Other Suggestions

- Keep the project activities going good; ie; ensure the regularity and efficiency of the project.
- More involvement of youth clubs in the implementation of the janamaithri suraksha project (JSP)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Police-community partnership is needed not only to ensure economic and social development but also to achieve global peace. Over a few years, a silent revolution in this partnership has taken place in several police station limits in Kerala in the form of a community policing project, Janamaithri Suraksha Project based on the recommendations of the Justice K.T. Thomas Commission on Kerala Police Performance and Accountability. The prime objectives are to reduce crime levels, detect crimes and build a partnership between the police and the public in the area of security.

The present study entitled '**Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the Communities, with special reference to Perinthalmanna police station limits**' attempts to identify the effectiveness of the project in relation to the prevention / reduction of criminal and other anti-social activities as perceived by the community in the study area. The study has also probed into the limitations/weaknesses of the project whereby these could be rectified by taking up appropriate measures resulting in the effective implementation of the project.

The major objectives of the study were:

- 1) To understand the socio-economic profile of the respondents
- 2) To study the Knowledge/awareness about Janamaithri Suraksha Project
- 3) To analyze the visits undertaken by the beat officers
- 4) To assess the activities carried out by the beat officers
- 5) To find out the impact/effectiveness of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project.

- 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.

To attain the afore-mentioned objectives, the required data were elicited from 230 respondents selected on a random basis across all age and sex groups residing in the Perinthalmanna police station limits. The data on various aspects were gathered from the selected respondents through the administration of pre-tested interview schedules and the conduct of informal discussions.

This chapter presents the findings derived from the data gathered related to the subject of study and the subsequent recommendations out of it.

4.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

Major findings of the study were scripted under the heads; Socio-economic profile of the respondents, Extent of knowledge /awareness on Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), Visits of the beat officers and allied matters, Activities carried out by the beat officers and Impact of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project/community policing on the communities.

Socio - Economic Profile of the Respondents.

Age

- The respondents were from the age group of 18 to 86 years.
- Majority (36.5%) belonged to the middle aged group of 45 – 60yrs.
- The least participation (10.9%) was from the age group of 18 – 25yrs.

Sex

- Males constituted 85.2% of the total population under study.

Education

- High school - educated were found to be the highest with 48.7%.
- Primary school educated and College educated followed next with 28.7% and 16.1% respectively.
- The illiterates found to be the least with 4.0%.

Religion

- 54.0% belonged to the Muslim religious back ground.
- 44.3% and 1.7% were Hindus and Christians respectively.

Marital status

- Most (90.9%) were married

Employment status

- Only a few (14.3%) were employed

Annual Income

- 57.8% were having an annual income of below Rs.25000/-.
- 15.7% were earning an annual income of Rs. 25001/ – Rs.50000/-.

The Socio- economic profile of the respondents depicted that a good number of them belonged to the age group of 35 - 60yrs. Sex-wise, males out numbered females with a margin of 70.3%. Most of the respondents were with high school education. Religion- wise, majority were Muslims. Most were married and unemployed. Although, there were 57.8 % who were earning an annual income of below Rs.25000/-, a few had their annual income of Rs.250000/ – Rs.500000/-

Knowledge / Awareness about Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP)

Status of knowledge / Awareness on the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

- 100 per cent of them had knowledge / awareness about JSP

Sources of Knowledge / Awareness

- For majority (92.6%) Jananmaithri police was the major source of information
- 27% learned received it from the Print media and 10% got it from relatives and friends.
- Other sources of knowledge were Govt. programmes (13.5%) and Govt. publications (2.6%)

Period of Receipt of Knowledge / Awareness on the Project

- 83.5% had the knowledge on the project for the past 2 years (45.7%) or more than 2 years (37.8%).
- For, 16.5%, the duration was past 1 year or below 1 year.
- Sex-wise, of the males 86.3% reported of the duration as 2 years and above, where as it was 67.6 % for the females.

Perception about the Beneficiaries of the Project

- 77.8% perceived the project for the benefit of the people.
- For 22.2%, it was for the benefit of the people and the police.

In short, as the result of the efforts taken by the janamaithri police, the entire population under study had a good knowledge/awareness on the project, which they got mainly from the Janamaithri police during the past 2 years or before. Most of them believed that the project was intended for the welfare of the people and the rest conceived it as for the benefit of the people and the police.

Beat Officers' Visits and Allied Matters

Number of Visits by Beat Officers

- Most (33.0%) were visited by the beat officers for 7 or more times.
- 32.6% and 18.1% reported of 5 - 6 visits and 3 - 4 visits respectively.
- 0.9% reported of non visits by the beat officers.

Prior Information about the Visit

- Only 32 % had the prior information about the visits.

Time of Visit

- Most (53.9%) cited the time of visits as 8am - 12 noon.
- 36.8% and 22.8% were visited during 12noon - 4pm and 4pm - 8pm respectively.

Place of Visit

- House visits topped the list with 73.7%.
- Visits at public places were reported by 37.7%.

Nature of Visit

- Most (62.3%) reported of the beat officers' visits in their families.
- For, 21.5%, the nature of visit was personal.
- 18% and 7.9% were visited in the groups and in the meetings respectively.

Participation of Spouse during the Visits

- 54.8% reported of the participation of their spouse during the visits

Number of Police Personnel during the Visits

- Most (68.9%) were visited by only one police personnel.
- 28.9% mentioned about the presence of two police personnel.

Presence of Vanitha Police during the Visit

- Only 8.8% reported about the presence of vanitha police.

Topics Discussed by Janamaithri Police

- Most (59.2%) reported of the topic of discussion as ward level meeting.
- For 46.9%, 29.8% and 26.8%, the topics of discussions were night patrolling, individual discussion and conduct of seminars.
- The other topics of discussion were; camps on blood group determination and blood donation, awareness programmes on hygiene, health protection and traffic, and campaigns against use of drug, illicit liquor, and tobacco.

Time Spent for the Discussion

- 77.2% reported of the time spent for discussion as 10 - 30 minutes.
- 10.1% and 5.2% reported of 1 hour and 1 - 2 hours respectively.
- For, 6.6% the duration was more than 2 hours

Behaviour of the Beat officers and Rating on the Behaviour

- 99.6% of the respondents were pleased with the cordial behavior of the Beat officers.
- More than 50% rated the behaviour as excellent.
- 41.4% and 7.9% rated it as very good and good respectively.

Satisfaction on the Beat officers' Interaction

- 100% were satisfied with the interaction with the beat officers.
- More than 50% rated the extent of satisfaction as excellent.
- 38.2% and 7% rated as very good and good respectively.

Usefulness of the suggestions by the Beat officers and the Extent of Usefulness

- 98.2% reported of the usefulness of the suggestions.
- Sex - wise, 100 per cent females were positive where as a few (2.0%) males reported in the negative.
- Majority (82.1%) rated the extent of usefulness as excellent or very good.

Implementation / Practice of the Suggestions

- About 70% had implemented the suggestions given by the beat officers.
- Sex - wise, males (71.4%) outnumbered the females (59.4%) in practicing the suggestions.
- Major suggestions implemented were; collection of information about strangers and new comers and participation in night patrolling.

A summary of the beat officers' visits and allied matters brought to light that the beat officers in Perinthalmanna police station limits have taken sincere efforts in meeting the community. Almost all the respondents were contacted by the beat officers mainly through house visits. The duration of visits varied from 4 to 7times. Most of the discussions were held in the presence of family members and lasted for 10 – 30 minutes. The behaviour of the beat officers was reported to be of cordial in nature and it was rated as excellent by most of the community members. The topics of discussions were mainly on matters related to ward level meetings and night patrolling. Health, hygiene and safety of the people were also discussed. Further, the people in the project area were provided with useful suggestions / instructions by the beat officers. It is to be noted that majority of the community members were keen on implementing these suggestions into practice.

Activities carried out by the Beat officer

Traffic related activities

- A probe in this regard showed that 33.9 per cent reported of the conduct of traffic related activities in the area.
- While 47.0 per cent mentioned about their unawareness, 19.1 per cent reported negatively on the matter.
- Age wise, comparatively a higher number (38.9%) of elderly people in the age group of 60yrs and above informed about the conduct of traffic related activities in the area.
- Lower number (20.0%) in this regard was from the age group of 18 – 25yrs
- Types of activities conducted in this regard were; traffic warden system and enforcement of traffic rules near schools and busy roads.
- Further, Use of zebra lines and speed breakers, enforcement of seat belts, traffic control at bus stops, traffic awareness etc. were the others

Hygiene related activities

- 33.5 per cent reported positively on the implementation of hygiene related activities in the area.
- The remaining however, stated either negatively (21.7%) or on ignorance (44.8%).
- The activities conducted in this regard were; Cleaning roads and canals with the support of residence associations, environmental cleaning, community awareness, fixing waste bins and appointing persons for collecting the waste.

Interaction with children

- 47.4 percent stated about the interaction made by the beat officer with the children.
- While 44.3 per cent cited about their ignorance, only 8.3 per cent stated negatively on the same.
- Most (63.3%) from the age group of 25 – 35yrs mentioned about the interaction made by the beat officer with the children.
- However, not as much of (36.1%) elderly people (60 and above) reported the same positively.
- The interactions were on the matters related to the education of children, awareness on traffic rules and road safety, talk about janamaithri project and friendly discussion.

Joint Night Patrolling

- 73.5 per cent confirmed about the efforts taken by the beat officers for involving the people in the joint night patrolling.
- Further, 22.2% were ignorant while 8.3% stated negatively on the matter.
- The people in the age groups of 25 – 35yrs and 35 – 45yrs might be the mainstream members of Joint night patrolling as most (90.0% and 81.8% respectively) from these age groups reported of their awareness on the same.
- The lowest number (52.0%) however, reported in this regard was from the age group of 18 – 25yrs.
- The activities were; formation of night squads, participating the maximum number of people, collaboration with the residence association, care for strangers and for illegal dumping of waste.

Among those activities examined here, it can be clear from the data that the beat officers have given more concentration on the community-police joint night patrolling as it was reported by 73.5% mainly who belongs the age group of 25 - 45. Although, the interaction with children occupied the second position with 47.4%, only one third of them each stated about the presence of Traffic and Hygiene related activities.

Effectiveness/Impact of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project

a. Extent of Reach of the Project

- Of the 230 respondents, all of them were aware of the project

b. Effectiveness in relation to the Minimization of the Social Problems

Change in the Family Atmosphere

- 48.3 %cited about a positive change that had been effected in their family atmosphere after the implementation of the project.
- Age - wise, majority (63.3%) from the 25 - 35yrs category reported of a positive change in this regard.

Change in the Safety and Security of Women

- Most (89.6%) reported about the improvement in safety / security of women after the implementation of the project.
- Sex-wise, females outnumbered the males with a slight variation of 1.9% in reporting the same positively.
- A good majority (93.6%) scaled the extent of improvement as good or excellent.

Change in the Presence of Police

- Majority (62.2%) reported of the increased presence of police in the area during the last six months.

- Most (80%) of the youngsters (18 - 25yrs) reported of the increased presence of police in their areas.

Change in Safety / Security of People

- 77.4% reported of an improvement in their safety /security.
- Age - wise, most (88%) from the 18 - 25yrs category had the feeling of increased safety / security than the other categories

Eve - Teasing

- A good number (43.5%) mentioned about a decrease in the problem of eve - teasing during the last 6 months.
- Age - wise, comparatively a higher number of people from the age groups of 25 – 35yrs (53.3%) and 18 – 25yrs (52.0%) reported about a decrease in eve - teasing.

Robbery / Snatching

- A great majority (68.0%) reported of the reduction in the robbery / snatching during the last six months.
- Age – wise, most (80%) from the age group of 18-25yrs reported of a decrease in this regard.

Gunda Menace

- 42.6 % voiced about a decrease in the gunda menace.
- Age-wise, comparatively a higher number of youth in the age group of 18 - 25yrs (64.0%) reported of a decrease of the same.

Illicit liquor

- 24.0% stated about the decrease in the problem of illicit liquor.
- Age - wise, more than half of the young people (18 - 35yrs) mentioned about the decrease in this regard.

c. Change in the Attitude towards Police and their Activities

Reluctance to Approach the Police Station

- An overwhelming majority (98.3%) reported of their readiness to approach the police station for problem solving.
- Age - wise, non-reluctance was reported by 100 per cent of the youth (18 – 35yrs) and elders (60yrs and above).
- Education - wise, 100% of those with higher educational status (Colleges, Post graduates and Professionals) and illiterates were reported of their non - reluctance.

Perception on the Helpfulness of Police

- Irrespective of their age and educational status, almost all of the respondents reported positively on the helpfulness of police.

Perception on the Performance of the Police

- Most (31.7%) rated the performance of police as very good followed by excellent with 30.9%.
- Age -wise, comparatively a higher number (72.0%) of respondents from the age group of 18 – 25yrs rated the helpfulness of police as very good or excellent.
- Education - wise, illiterates and post graduates topped the list with 75% in reporting the same.

Perception on the Extent of Approachability towards Police

- Majority (71.4%) perceived the extent of approachability as above average with a distribution of ‘some what possible’ (27.3%), ‘possible’ (28%) and ‘very well’ (16.1%).
- Age - wise, most of elderly people (60 yrs and above with 58.3%) had given a ‘possible’ or ‘very well’ ratings for the same.

- Education – wise, those having the primary school education and college education respectively were the most (51.5%) and least (35.1%) educational groups who rated the approachability of police as ‘possible’ or ‘very well’.

Perception on the Behaviour of Police

- More than 60% rated the behaviour of police as very good (27.0%) or best (34.3%).
- Age - wise, most (72%) from the 18 - 25 yrs category rated it as very good or best than the other categories.
- Education-wise, 100 per cent of the illiterates and 85.7% of the professionals rated the behavior of police as very good / best.

Over all, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project has created a positive impact on the community in the Perinthalmanna police station limits in terms of minimization of social problems such as goonda menace, eve teasing and robbery / snatching. In addition, the increased presence of police and their activities have resulted in enhancing the safety and security feeling of the people especially the women folk. Further, the respondents in general had a positive attitude on the helpfulness, performance and behavior of the police. Their reluctance to approach the police station has also been considerably reduced as a result of the frequent interactions with the police. It is gratifying to note that the set objective of JSP in promoting people – police partnership is getting momentum in the communities where it is being implemented.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The impact study of Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) on the communities was conducted among 230 respondents in the Perinthalmanna police station limits of Malappuram district. Based on the interactions with the various stakeholders through interviews and discussions, significant findings were arrived at. This section highlights the recommendations drawn out of these to make the project more efficient and sustainable. They are presented under the major heads: Janamaithri Publicity Campaign, Janamaithri Police, Janamaithri Samithi, Capacity building, Janamaithri Project Activities, and Expansion of the project

Janamaithri Publicity Campaign

- Give wider publicity to the Janamaithri Suraksha Project and its activities through different media - print, visual and audio to reach out maximum number of people
- Disseminate Knowledge about the various activities of the JSP through the Grama Sabha meetings.
- Entrust the beat officers or concerned police officials to address Kudumbasree members through the Area Development Society (ADS) and Community Development Society (CDS) meetings about the Janamaithri Suraksha Project.

Janamaithri Police

- Increase the number of beat officers in each of the beats.
- Entrust the beat officer exclusively with the activities of the Janamaithri project, so that he could concentrate more on these.
- Ensure the services of vanitha police personnel in the Janamaithri team.

- Provide incentives either in cash or kind to the best beat officer at the zonal/district/state level.

Capacity Building

- Enhance the number of trainings to the beat officers.
- Include the topics of stress management, leadership, team building, counselling and rapport building along with personality development and communication skills in the training module.
- Conduct refresher trainings to the various functionaries of the project to make the implementation more effective.

Janamaithri Samithi

- Conduct Janamithri Samithi meetings more frequently.
- Organize joint meetings of various janamaithri suraksha samithis for sharing their experiences for effective functioning.
- Network with corporates, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), local NGOs, educational institutions/youth clubs during the various phases of the project.
- Involve social service organizations like National Service Scheme (NSS) in implementing the various activities of the project.
- Put up a complaint box for registering complaints about the functioning of the project at each beat.
- Set up an award for the best Janamaithri Samithi.

Janamaithri Project Activities

- Conduct periodical local level meetings of the corporates / institutions/organizations (Educational, CBOs and NGOs) with the janamaithri team.
- Ensure monthly target based conduct of house visits.

- Diversify the activities of Janamaithri Suraksha Project to more areas of interventions like counseling, referral services etc.
- Plan more activities for women and children (like legal awareness)
- Adopt measures to control the intrusion of excessive political and anti social elements.
- Conduct periodical monitoring and evaluation of the project at the Zonal/district/state level.

Expansion of the project

- Expand the project to all the police stations in the state of Kerala so that maximum number of people could avail the benefits of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project in terms of safety and security.

The Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) traversing through multitudes of milestones of development has finally ignited a flame of hope in the minds of thousands of people, towards the positives of police – the guardians of safety and security of human lives. The much awaited and applauded outcome of the project at this phase is indeed a feather in the cap of Kerala police.

Let the flames of JSP spread to wider horizons and illuminate the harmonious blending of the people – police partnership!

A P P E N D I C E S

I Interview Schedule

II References

Appendix -1

Interview Schedule

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