



A study on perception of police officials towards public in erode.

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ABSTRACT:

In this chapter we revisit and extend discussion about the perception of police officials towards public. Police efficiency includes perception of the police ability to protect the public from crime and prevent from crime. The relationships have long occupied the attention of the police and the public. We survey the 21 police officials about what they think about the public.

INTRODUCTION:

How the public view the police is very important. Positive perceptions of police trust and fairness promote engagement and compliance. Additionally, if people do not believe that their local police are fair, the police lose legitimacy and people's connections with the police and other agencies are eroded.

The several questions which measures confidence and trust in the police, as well as police visibility. There is strong evidences that confidence and visibility are connected found that the extent of visible local policing had an effect on people's concerns about not just crime, but also confidence in police.

Police are one of the most ubiquitous organizations of the society. The policeman, therefore,

happen to be the most visible representatives of the government. In an hour of need, danger, crisis and difficulty, when a citizen does not know, what to do and whom to approach the police station and a policeman happen to be the most appropriate and approachable unit and person for him.

The police are expected to be the most accessible, interactive and dynamic organization of any society. Their roles, functions and duties in the society are natural to be varied and multifarious on the one hand; and complicated, knotty and complex on the other. Broadly speaking the twin roles, which the police are expected to play in a society are maintenance of law and maintenance of order. However, the ramifications of these two duties are numerous, which result in making a large inventory of duties, functions, power, roles and responsibilities of the police organization.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

To analysis the problem faced by the respondents towards perception of police officials towards public.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ The present study will be helpful in understanding the police attitude towards public.

- ❖ This present study will help why the public have negative think about police departments.
- ❖ It will also help in studying the effect of police towards public.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ Police officials have no time to spend to ours because they have so many problems.
- ❖ They think any problem occurs in future towards this information's.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Police as an institution cannot be said to have inspired in-depth conceptualizing efforts from criminology and criminal justice so far. Scholars in this area show a clear preferences for empirically exploring what individual police officers do or think, and the policing concept they most readily converge towards tends to hinge on the use of force, a nation developed by ethno methodologist, Egon Bitter.

This concept holds that what constitutes policing as such is “the distribution of non-negotiable coercive force”. This concept of police currently used in social science has been derived mainly from the legacy of American ethno methodologist Egon Bittner, who considered the use of physical force as the “core of the police role”.

This seminar explores a wide range of scholarship focusing on police. The course commences with the task of developing a sociological conceptualization of “POLICE”. We then proceed to examine the historical emergency of police in modern societies, focusing particularly on the case of the United States. How are we to understand the nature, means, and function of police? If the mandate of police is to enforce and guarantee “order”, what is the relationship between policing and the maintenance of the order?

RESERCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN:

- ❖ A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.
- ❖ A research design is a framework or blueprint for conducting the marketing research project.

SAMPLE DESIGN:

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of element from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING:

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

CONVENIENCE SAMPLING:

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

SIZE OF THE SAMPLE:

The Sample size is 21.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

PRIMARY DATA:

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

SECONDARY DATA:

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data’s are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED:

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA:

$$\text{Number of respondents}$$

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Total number of respondents}$$

HENRY GARRETT RANKING:

Garrett’s ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent; Garrett’s ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percept position} = 21 (R_{ij} - 0.5) N_j$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The Respondent who participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, marital status and educational qualification.

Table 1:

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

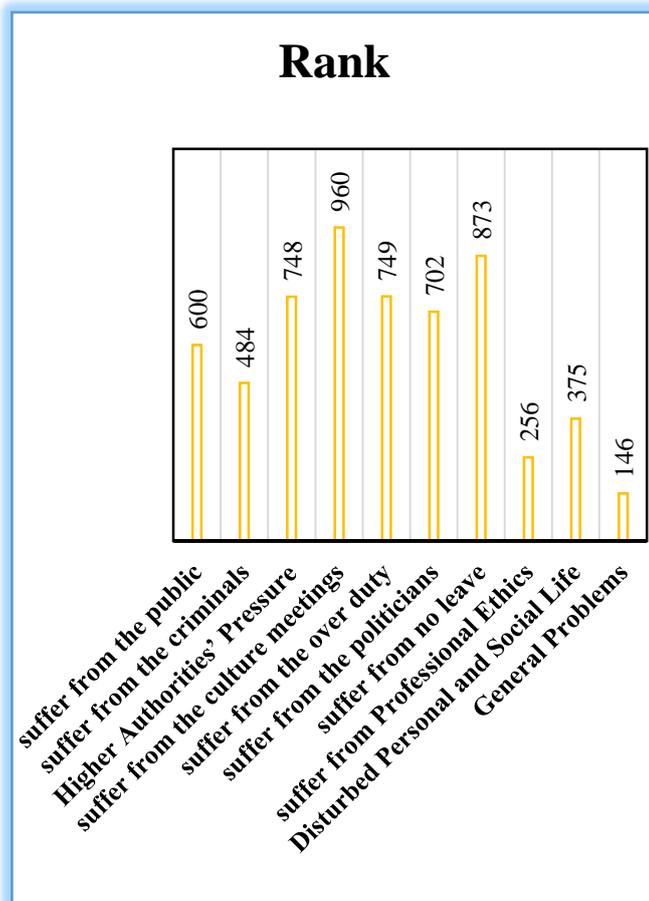
Details of the respondents		No. of Respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	18	85.7
	Female	03	14.3
	Total	21	100
Age	Below 30 Years	Nil	Nil
	30 – 40 Years	13	61.9
	Above 40 years	08	38.1
	Total	21	100
Monthly Income	Below 20,000	01	4.7
	20,000 30,000	06	28.6
	30,000 40,000	08	38.1
	Above 40,000	06	28.6
	Total	21	100

Table: 2

RANK THE PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICIALS:

Sl.No	Problems	Mean Score	Total Score	Rank
1.	Suffer from the public	120	600	6
2.	Suffer from the criminals	121	484	7
3.	Higher authorities pressure	98	748	3
4.	Suffer from the culture meetings	96	960	1
5.	Suffer from the over duty	107	749	4
6.	Suffer from the politicians	117	702	5
7.	Suffer from no leave	97	873	2
8.	Suffer from Professional Ethics	128	256	9
9.	Disturbed Personal and Social Life	125	375	8
10.	General problems	146	146	10

From the above table it is evident that “suffer from the culture meetings” ranked as .1 with a total score of 960,” suffer from no leave” is ranked as 2 with a total score of 873, “Higher Authorities’ Pressure” is ranked as 3 with a total score of 748, “suffer from the over duty” is ranked as 4 with a total score of 749, “suffer from the politicians” is ranked also 5 with a total score of 702“suffer from the public” is ranked as 6 with a total score of 600, “suffer from the criminals” is ranked as 7 with a total score of 484,” Disturbed Personal and Social Life” is ranked as 8 with a total score of 375,” suffer from Professional Ethics” is ranked as 9 with a total score of 256,” General Problems” is ranked as 10 with a total score of 146.



FINDINGS:

- ❖ Suffer from the culture meetings ranked as 1 with a total score of 960.
- ❖ Suffer from no leave is ranked as 2 with total score of 873.
- ❖ Higher Authorities pressure is ranked as 3 with total score of 748.

SUGGESTIONS:

- ❖ Educating lonnger people about the police pressure at the meeting time.
- ❖ To provide a leave on weekly one’s routine basic.
- ❖ Higher officers to behave with friendlier to the lower officers.

CONCLUSION:

Everybody works to break the law expects from people. When they stopped and to controlled by police they goes negative thought on police. Public must trust police as

the police always friends to public and we need the public help to trace and defect the crime cases and they would obey rules and regulations. Self-discipline is must to all individuals, if they are following that our country will developing all aspects.

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