

Community Policing in India

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ABSTRACT

“Effective policing relies on the police having the confidence of the communities they serve, and this consultation gives the public an opportunity to contribute to the values and standards they expect of police officers.” - Hazel Blears

In a democratic system of administration, the police perform a crucial role. The current circumstance places the police in a difficult position and requires them to do unbiased, truly human tasks. Only in dire situations do people interact with the police. No government agency will have to deal with such animosity as the police do. Regulations and limits on individual acts are part of the police measures, which seem to limit their freedom. Obviously, this leads to contempt. They must win the confidence of the People and this has indeed put in place the concept of community policing; wherein the people started interacting with them without much hesitation and in turn helping them out in crime prevention. This is a welcoming step from the police and this paper tries to discuss the concept of community policing and how it has become an effective strategy towards community building.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Rousseau, we can only have a moral obligation to follow a set of laws or our feeling of duty when we are driven to do so by an outside force—possibly spurred by our moral awareness. Humans are reduced to utter enslavement by force [1]. As such, it cannot serve as the justifiable foundation for either law or rights. "Security and service" are the state's goals. States are expected to meddle as little as possible in people's lives. Every branch of government should serve the public interest and act as an implementing agent. Enforcing the law should be done carefully and sensibly. As a result, the national states adopted the concept of a "welfare state" instead of a "police state." In a democratic system of government, the police perform a crucial role. The current circumstance places the police in a difficult position and requires them to do unbiased, truly human tasks. Only in dire situations do people interact with the police [2]. No government agency will have to deal with such animosity as the police do. Regulations and limits on the actions are part of the police measures, which seem to limit their freedom. Naturally, this leads to resentment. They need to gain the public's trust. For any police agency, effective public relations are essential. As the police exercise this power on behalf of the community, the community policing principle also envisions the police being held appropriately accountable and responsible to the community [3]. The community may not necessarily benefit from what an investigating officer considers to be beneficial for its personnel.

In 18th-century India, the colonial authority implemented "Preventive Policing," which started with the monitoring and recording of individuals who did not fit into the established agricultural economy or had non-normative occupations. With the passing of the Act on Criminal Tribes in 1871, this was expanded to include entire tribes of people who were considered to be hereditary criminals. The initial purpose of Sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [4], which was enacted in 1861, was to prevent people who were thought to be habitual or addicted from committing crimes.

It will be argued that the Delhi police forces' active use of contemporary preventative policing registries builds upon police manuals that include the history of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 and sections 109–110 of the CrPC, rather than addressing caste inequality. These registers, which a) imply an uncontrolled innate urge to commit crimes and b) suggest surveillance as a means of reforming those habitual offenders, employ the terms "habituality" and "dependence" to crime in very similar ways. By closely examining the Delhi Police Manual and the Punjab Police Rules, 1934 [5], we can have a better understanding of the surveillance and documentation of the reported "habitual offenders" in the city. These people are referred to as "history sheeters" informally, after the "history sheets," which include the surveillance recordings of these criminals and reveal a criminal history. Additionally, another register known as the "Ruffian Register" serves as "proto history sheets" for the Delhi Police and permits the regulation of "bad characters" in any particular location.

Since the Ruffian Registers offer a quicker method of placing suspects under surveillance and avoid the time-consuming bureaucratic procedures of creating history sheets, which would slow down the process [6], technically, they don't follow the PPR guidelines for their maintenance. As a result, the Ruffian Registers must be seen as complementary and required to the otherwise governmental system's more effective operation.

According to one of the police officers I spoke with, police officers are like "astrologers" who can easily identify two aspiring offenders and potential crimes in their communities by examining the station's 25 paper registers; including preventative measures registers, and First Data Reports [7]. When examining the station registers, police officers do not employ a scientific understanding of the criminal, despite the modern delusions of bureaucratic objectivity of their records. Rather, they rely on the information they have learned from their experiences in the police force, as well as their own. Similar to this, Morash has maintained that police officers' "occupational socialization" teaches them to spot signs of a suspected adolescent misbehavior. In India, police officials are only required to finish a basic undergraduate degree, with the exception of those employed by the Indian Police Service (IPS) [8]. The majority of Delhi Police personnel is from the nearby state of Haryana and come from communities that are heavily involved in agriculture. As one officer told me, "it makes us eligible for marriage into prestigious families [9]." Working in law enforcement is viewed as a step upward social advancement.

Because preventive policing focuses on blue-collar or small-time offenses rather than white-collar ones, the selection of people to be listed in these databases is by default centered on those who are least likely to conform to the top echelons of society. The individuals being watched also include those who are already on police station objection or FIR file lists, or who are especially noticeable to the police due to where they live (slums and shanty populations as compare to gated residential neighborhoods) [10]. Roll call information functions as a surveillance tool that disproportionately targets specific groups and classes that can be forced to appear at a police station to show proof that they are still in the designated area. Participants on the list are required to visit the station every day to register their coming [11]. I argue that the selective prosecution of the lowest castes is made possible by the appearance of objectivity and lack of bias in the use of paper-based records in preventative measures police. My fieldwork with Delhi Police from 2017 to 2019 [12], my conversations with Delhi Police officers in 2020, and my reading of the Delhi police manuals for record-keeping all lend credence to my claims. In other words, preemptive enforcement records actively police classes. This basic reasoning behind paper-based connects and data-fied predictive policing is therefore identical [13]: both online records and paper-based registers serve as tools for eliminating social bias and creating the appearance of being objective.

Finding the possible set of legal statutes that are relevant or may have been breached is the task of Legal Statute Identification (LSI), a crucial judicial function given the plain language exposition of a case's circumstances. This duty must be completed by several professionals, such as judges, attorneys, and police officers, at various phases of the litigation process. An automated LSI system can significantly increase the general public's access to the law. Current LSI techniques and their drawbacks [14]: The job was modeled using statistics or basic machine learning techniques in the early LSI methodologies. A number of neural networks have recently attempted to extract progressively more information from the text by modeling the issue as a text classification challenge. Some of these approaches try to streamline the process by focusing only on the most pertinent statute, losing the multi-label feature in the process. Datasets to train the LSI models have frequently been created using court case data that has been preserved over time. Nevertheless, practically every approach now in use for this assignment performs the classification task solely by using the language of the data (and statutes) [15]. The existing approaches do not make use of the legal statute reference network between laws and court case papers, which has been shown to be a rich source of legal knowledge useful for applications like evaluating legal document similarity. However, there has been no attempt to include the legal quotation network into the LSI assignment.

LSI chart creation:

This investigation is the first attempt at LSI using a heterogeneous statute citation network in addition to the textual content of statutes and facts. Statutes and documents are nodes of various kinds in this network, and citation linkages exist between these nodes if a specific document cites a specific portion. Furthermore, the written legislation itself may provide the hierarchies that connect the statute nodes. The primary goal of LSI given such a network is to predict the existence of linkages between statute-nodes and newly incoming document-nodes. But out-of-sample nodes [16], the model hasn't encountered during development—do not respond well to the majority of supervised network-based training techniques now in use for link prediction. In fact, during training, we are only able to supply the document nodes and the links to their citations.

During testing, the model must predict whether links will exist between the fresh document node and legislation nodes, since each document node has never been seen by the model before. As a result, methods that aim to discover efficient node representations for link prediction will not work in our environment during testing. Instead, one must take advantage of the fact that two types of information are always accessible: the statute nodes themselves (as well as the hierarchical linkages that connect them) and the texts that correspond to each law or document. As a result, we frame the LSI issue as an inductive connection prediction job between a new, the previously noted Section nodes on the diverse citation network and the new fact node. We use a hybrid learning approach to learn two distinct representations for each node: attribute (derived from text) and structural (derived from networks). We need the model to learn attribute portrayals that closely resemble structural representations of the same node in order to increase the model's capacity to generalize by generating more dependable, feature-rich attribute presentations for unseen texts nodes during testing.

In densely populated nations like India, the several pending court cases have been rapidly increasing. For instance, the National Judicial Data Grid of India estimates that as of December 2021, there were almost 40 million cases waiting in the nation's courts [17]. While it may not be feasible to fully automate the judicial pipeline in India due to the subjectivity of the legal system, many intermediary functions can be automated to support legal practitioners and speed up the workflow. India operates under a common-law system. Natural Language processing techniques, for instance, can be used to process legal documents in order to structure and arrange the material so that it can be automatically searched and retrieved. Nevertheless, frequently used texts that are usually used to train NLP models are not the same as legal texts. The length of legal documents might reach tens or even hundreds of pages. Automatic processing is difficult for lengthy papers since the information is dispersed throughout the content. The usage of various lexicons in legal documents presents another difficulty. Even though natural language, like English, is used in legal documents, many everyday words and phrases have distinct legal meanings. It is difficult to apply current machine learning techniques to legal texts since various lexicons are used. Furthermore, legal documents typed by hand in nations like India are very messy and unstructured (e.g., spelling and grammar errors). The aforementioned difficulties make it challenging to directly use current NLP models and approaches, necessitating the creation of legal domain-specific methods.

2. RELATED WORKS

It is challenging to describe community policing because there isn't a single, accepted definition in the social sciences. Words like "mutual understanding" with regard to the interaction between the police and the public, however, are shared by all of the definitions. Contributions regarding the requirements of the community are necessary for a successful community policing plan. The idea behind community policing is that groups of people can come together with a shared purpose and conviction in the admirable objective of safety and security. For many years, an environment of corruption has flourished beneath the surface due to the decentralization of commands to local areas without sufficient mechanisms to oversee the type of police service delivery. In South Africa, corruption has been institutionalized from the top down due to the decentralized command structures of the South African Police Service. Two national police commissioners have been fired for corruption in the past ten years.

Nonetheless, the lack of annotated corpora in the legal realm is a problem. It has impeded the expansion of the Legal NLP field. For instance, the development and accessibility of annotated vision corpora like ImageNet are largely responsible for the computer vision community's recent success. We contribute to the development of annotated legal text corpora in this study. Specifically, we develop a new corpus of English-language Indian court rulings that are arranged and annotated using semantic units that are topically consistent. Since legal papers are long and incomplete, these can be separated into topically cohesive pieces. Based on preliminary testing, we chose to use sentence-level RR annotations after experimenting with several granularities (phrase level, sentence level, and paragraph level) for RR

annotation. The suggested corpus annotates every word in an official document with a label indicating its rhetorical role. Generally speaking, a judgment document may include consecutive sentences in a similar way. The rhetoric role corpus is one of several legal corpora being created as part of a larger open-source initiative to support the advancement and benchmarking of legal NLP systems.

India entered a full and prolonged lockdown on March 25, 2020, with overnight notice, in an effort to stop the spread of SARSCoV-2, given the population's vulnerability to major public health effects, ineffective policies, and a motivated third party. Since alcohol was a non-essential good, the Indian government imposed an overnight restriction order that prohibited its manufacture, sale, and acquisition. However, there was an inherent conflict with implementing national level regulations because alcohol policy was still a state-subject until that point. Under normal circumstances, the constitutional framework guarantees the states' independence with respect to the areas of endeavor designated for them by the Constitution.

Nonetheless, in times of emergency, exceptions may be made. Alcohol's possible harm to the immune system, possible infractions of hand hygiene and physical distance while intoxicated, the possibility that alcohol could exacerbate domestic violence, which was on the rise during the pandemic, and, finally, the intention to reduce the financial burden on healthcare resulting from alcohol-related accidents and violence were the main reasons given by the Indian government for the prohibition. We saw numerous media reports of suicides and the usage of illegal and harmful alcohol or non-alcoholic beverages within a week of the lockdown. A study conducted at a tertiary care facility in southern India found that the prevalence of experiencing complex alcohol withdrawal has significantly increased.

The present day period of global commerce and rapid technological advancement is having an impact on economies worldwide and presenting both new opportunities and difficulties for national growth. In addition to offering clients effective and efficient judicial services, courts are competing with all the other segments to meet the difficulties and implement new technologies for e-Court implementation. One Rapid transformation was brought forth by the Industrial Revolution 4.0 [18]. Through this revolution, contemporary technologies are introduced that facilitate the connectivity of all industry components. To adapt to the revolution, each nation's judicial system must possess legal intelligence. In the future, law enforcement personnel will need to be professional when performing demanding legal duties. When considered within the framework of the contemporary legal system, the function of the courts encompasses the resolution of conflicts to uphold the rule of law.

A judicial institution exists to serve as a means of ensuring that the parties to a dispute have access to justice, therefore upholding the supremacy of the law. The way the law actually works to fulfill its purpose of settling conflicts is more complicated in practice than it is in writing. An unresponsive judicial administration may be the reason why the law is unable to provide justice to the community. Three primary issues are inherent in Indonesia's justice system, according to research conducted by the Indonesian Judicial Study and Advocacy Foundation.

While it is easy to view religious schools as extension of the sponsoring place of worship, religious organizations' involvement in public welfare initiatives has not been subject to the same worries. One noteworthy exception recognized the same doctrinal tension. The Court acknowledged that it might not always be practicable to guarantee that public funding would not be utilized to promote a specific religious viewpoint for some sectarian activities. Justices Kennedy and Scalia concurred with the outcome in a separate decision, stating that the actual use of the funds—rather than the institution's religious nature—was what counted for an anti-establishment analysis. This distinction is essential to comprehending the logic behind the Court's subsequent rulings; The validity of a federal remediation schooling initiative that allowed public employees to teach additional language arts and math classes on school grounds. Students who lived in less affluent areas and fell behind their peers in school were eligible for this kind of support. The assistance was defined as helping students rather than helping schools. Twelve years later, the Court reversed its 1985 decision to ban the program from religious school grounds, stating that program managers could not be sure that public personnel were not promoting religion in the remedial educational program.

3. METHODS

The Concept of Community Regulating

Prior to the 1960s, the idea of community policing, or even relationships between police and the community programs, was almost unknown. These programs involve private citizens and police officers working together to address current community problems related to crime, cultural and physical conditions, and neighborhood decay. The practice of assigning police officers to specific locations so they may get to know the locals is known as the "community policing." [19] The term community is from Old French *comunete*, which was also reinforced by its source, Latin *communis* which means "common, public, general,

and shared by all or many". And the word policing from French police meaning "the regulation and control of a community" which itself has its origin traced back to Latin *politia* meaning "civil administration". According to the Act and Rules, the Community Policing principle, which is democratic in nature, states that whoever exercises authority on behalf of the Family should answer to the Community for the in charge and appropriate implementation of that authority, and that the Police should be held appropriately accountable to the Community when they exercise their power.

Among other things, the idea of neighborhood policing entails an active collaboration between the police and neighbors in order to discover the fundamental ideas that lead to crime and to determine ways to prevent and manage it. The idea behind neighborhood policing is that in order to accomplish these objectives, police departments must build new relationships with the law-abiding citizens of the community, giving them more influence over local police targets and enabling them to participate in initiatives aimed at enhancing the general quality of life in their neighbourhoods [20].

Features of Community Policing

Sensitisation, Institutionalisation, Networking are the pre-requisites for community policing. Policy guidelines has to be framed, support for capacity building has to be structured and the planning, management, participatory and integrity mechanism of the police has to be strengthened. The three key pillars of the community policing approach are public relations, volunteerism and civic engagement. Simply said, police-community relations is public relations, which includes actions aimed at establishing and preserving positive perceptions of a company, institution, or product. This would indicate that a police department is providing the community with quality service. Collaboration between officers and the community to determine the fundamental ideas that lead to crime and to determine ways to avoid it or manage it [21].

Public relations are enhanced via community service, which also has the added benefit of helping the neighborhood. In order to solve community problems, community involvement emphasizes the use of interprofessional or collaborative approaches. In order to address issues that are too complicated to handle on one's own, it unites all of these elements in a coordinated, cooperative endeavor. Both the law enforcement and peacekeeping orientations are applicable to community policing. A judicial orientation typically emphasizes how the public may help the police prevent crime and apprehend criminals by supplying information about "skeptical persons." Police and community interactions are more likely to emphasize how people and police may work together to avoid crime when there is a peacekeeping emphasis. While the peacekeeping perspective stresses community participation, the law administration orientation for police-citizen contact typically highlights public relations. Community policing significantly enhances the relationship between the police and the community, which boosts police morale and allows them to carry out their duties smoothly and effectively.

4. COMMUNITY POLICING IN INDIA

When modifying implementation tactics for India, it is important to consider the variations between the political, economic, and social contexts of India and western countries where community law enforcement is successfully implemented. Western nations, such as the United Kingdom [22], have a long history of local government in the areas of law enforcement and other areas of society.

India was under British colonial control in the 19th and early 20th centuries, just like the majority of other nations. The police were only instruments of the ruling class at this time, and they were shaped into a vicious force that mercilessly enforced government regulations. Innocent people were frequently the casualties of the police's brutality. The word "police" failed to inspire public trust and optimism, instead incite fear and horror.

The proposals of several committees, including the Law Commission and the National Police Commission, were intended to curb police misconduct after independence, but they had little to no impact. These concerns and offered certain suggestions, but human rights organizations have fiercely rejected such suggestions, arguing that they tend to weaken civil liberties. The harsh, colonial stereotype persisted in the culture. There is disconnecting between the people and the law enforcement.

The situation is gradually improving following the creation of the Community Policing Resources Center in Punjab and the Community Outreach Campaigns in other states. Under the Access to Justice Program, all state police have been gathering and consolidating neighborhood police work and marketing experiments. The Friends of Police concept is applied in Tamil Nadu. It is an assertive, all-encompassing idea that gives policing a psychological component. It is an excellent illustration of a police-public collaboration in which the police have assisted and empowered the public. Police Friends Give regular citizens the chance to actively participate in prevention and investigation. The information that Friends of Police members can offer can help solve crimes [23]. The Samarth Yojna Community Policing Project is being used in

Coimbatore to keep the situation under command. This experiment's primary goals were to identify and address the community issue and restore the trust that the populace had lost as a result of earlier riots and acts of communal violence. Complaint boxes were placed across Trichy City to collect information from members of the public who might wish to remain anonymous but yet want to help the police. These letters were gathered every day, and prompt action was taken to support the informants.

The PRAAHARI system is used in Assam to improve community policing. The initiative also sought to improve the housing and working circumstances of police officers and change the way they typically interact with the public at police stations. The purpose of PRAHARI was to address the superstitious belief in witchcraft held by the populace and to foster a deeper relationship between the police and the community. The police has taken the initiative to establish Community Management Groups (CMG) or Community Liaison Groups in each PRAHARI district. These organizations work with law enforcement to air grievances and offer recommendations that enhance policing in the community. These organizations work together with the local police to carry out a variety of special initiatives in 48 villages.

In addition to fighting insurgency and violence, the Assam police have adopted the AASWAS project to provide affection to children and traumatized individuals. The Detective Department of the Kolkata Police Department offers Drug Awareness Programs in slums and educational institutions all year long. Drug de-addiction camps are also arranged in collaboration with the city's top NGOs and the local population. Additionally, it hosts the Friendship Cup Football Competition annually for Kolkata's local clubs. A weekly blood donation program is also arranged every Saturday in a police station via rotation as part of the Prabaha project. The Maithri program was introduced by Andhra Pradesh throughout the entire state. In addition to increasing public trust in the police in maintaining peace and order and creating a sense of security against criminal activity, this was done to make the police more polite, sympathetic, and caring. To preserve friendly ties between the police and the general public, Maharashtra and Pune have also implemented community policing initiatives.

Community Regulating In United States

There are many similarities between India and the United States' democratic system, big and diversified population, and independent media. In the United States, police are a decentralized topic; even regional authorities and organizations have their police forces. The United States is believed to have 20,000 police departments. The police chief works as the mayor pleases, and the mayor has total authority over the department. Political authorities have complete control over the hiring of constables, their assignments, and police duties; as a result, choices are made to forward political agendas and transfers occur quickly.

The police first began to oppose political meddling after 1902. The first person to try to make the police a professional organization was August Volmer. Police introduced the Citizen Contact Program to combat daytime crime, whereby police officers submit suspicious activity and crimes to the Citizen Contact report following each incident. Following the program, there were fewer crimes involving residential property. A program called Halt Auto Break-Ins Today, or Habit, was also introduced to decrease auto theft.

To lessen traffic-related issues, the Selective Management Motorcycle Squad (SEMS), which consists of five motorcycle officers and a sergeant, was also employed. To lower crime, the shopping center program—a type of targeted community policing—was introduced. Citizens are now viewed as co-producers by American Police. It embraces progressive principles and is up to the challenge. The organizations have gained a solid reputation and a more favorable public perception. American police have evolved into a contemporary, professional force that can fight crime and give citizens safety and security. Additionally, the police are held responsible for their acts.

Impediments in Implementing Community Policing

The emergence of community policing is not based on a single, one-dimensional process; rather, it is influenced by a number of factors, including a lack of management and political priorities, issues with internal communication, a lack of police capacity and resources, and a focus on emergency situations. Adapting to efforts like community policing is desired but not always easy for agencies like the police. The following are some challenges in putting population policing into practice:

- A police culture that is conservative.
- The traditional, inflexible, rule-bound organization's resistance to Community Policing.
- A strong paramilitary organization.
- Undertrial and underpaid employees.
- There are numerous police wings.

5. JUSTICE'S FUNCTION IN DEVELOPMENT: EMPIRICAL DATA

The empirical data that assesses how much fairness affects development results. In particular, we concentrate on three primary facets of development: faith in institutions, violence and conflicts, and economic progress. All things considered, actual data indicates that the judiciary is important, both for its inherent worth and for its influence on development results. First, through improved contract enforcement alongside more secure ownership rights, a more effective judiciary fosters economic growth and creates healthier business conditions. The legal system can encourage entrepreneurship, improve business results and expansion, and even have an impact on the earnings of other sectors of the economy that mostly depend on contracting. Second, by deterring illegal activity and boosting public confidence in the caliber of institutions, a more efficient judiciary may also help to lower violence.

In situations where traditional rules are prejudiced against disadvantaged groups, formal institutions can provide protection. In situations where the rule of law is weak, they can also limit the use of violent dispute resolution by implementing alternative dispute resolution. In addition to protecting vulnerable people, demand-side initiatives like legal aid facilities can lower rates of child abuse and domestic violence. Third, although further research is required to fully comprehend the mechanisms of causality, a strong judiciary lowers corruption and increases public faith in government institutions.

What Effect Does Justice Have on Economic Growth and Poverty Decrease?

The wellbeing of justice institutions affects both distributive and aggregate results. The empirical research on how justice systems affect loan markets, poverty alleviation, and business ownership and growth is included in the ensuing subsections. Contract compliance and firm growth are causally related, according to empirical research. Firm-to-firm commerce is hampered by weak and ineffective enforcement because courts that are less swift and dependable in upholding contracts may have less motivation to cooperate. This may also have an impact on enterprises' motivations to invest and skew production decisions as they avoid buying the inputs completely, switch to a new manufacturing technique, or rely only on reliable suppliers rather than the most efficient ones.

Justice institutions can have an impact on the extensive margin, including business entry and business ownership, in addition to the intense margin, which includes judgments about investments and productivity gains. The strategies include more efficient conflict resolution, less ambiguity in binding contracts, and increased judicial presence through specialized tribunals. Contract-intensive businesses that are more likely to depend on the legal execution of contracts may find this influence to be especially pertinent. Credit markets benefit from efficient and effective regulation as well. Better justice promotes lending and credit availability by lowering moral hazard. In general, contract enforcement enhances loan recovery and reduces credit costs. However, a reform that strengthens loan enforcement may have a variety of outcomes in environments where the credit supply is inelastic, often harming small borrowers while benefitting the wealthy. Lastly, the judiciary has a significant responsibility to play in defending the rights of disadvantaged groups and minorities. In both rich and developing nations, legal aid can be a powerful tool for raising individuals' well-being and productivity. Legal assistance helps to reduce poverty and promote economic growth by giving people access to justice and opportunities to invest in their property.

Therefore, initiatives to uphold the rule of law and fortify justice systems can benefit the daily lives of the impoverished, especially by defending the rights of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. However, the majority of people in many developing nations rely on traditional methods to uphold their rights and settle conflicts. This calls into question how much the formal judicial system can do in these situations to combat poverty and promote economic development. This important question requires more empirical research.

6. EFFECTIVE CONTRACT ENFORCEMENT'S EFFECT ON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The literature at the turn of the century demonstrated that economic progress and institutional quality were positively correlated. Two categories of institutions were identified in this literature: contracting institutions and property rights institutions. While property rights institutions limit elite seizure and administration, contracting institutions relate to the legal structure that facilitates private transactions and lowers transaction costs. These authors contend, based on cross-national data, that whereas effective organizational protection of legitimate property contributes to economic growth, the impact of contracting institutions is not as substantial.

They argue that while contracting organizations are crucial for the sort of financial intermediation, ownership entities are more crucial for sustained development. While the latter reduces the danger of expropriation and is therefore more crucial for long-term growth, in the event of weak institutions, the parties themselves are better able to reduce the contracting risks (by changing or renegotiating the terms of the contract).

On the other hand, contract enforcement, as determined by the caliber of the judiciary, is crucial for investment and accounts for a larger portion of the trade pattern than both skilled labor and tangible capital put together. A new body of research employing stronger empirical techniques and better data sets has discovered in recent years that contracting institutions have a significant influence on company growth.

In this review of the literature on enforced contracts, we provide an overview of how the effectiveness and timeliness of judicial institutions contribute to the relevance to contractual enforcement on a range of market and company outcomes. In particular, a setting where contracts are enforced effectively encourages competitive credit markets, boosts business efficiency by reducing contracting expenses, and supports other market-oriented reform. The literature identifies four primary processes that demonstrate a causal relationship between contractual structures and business results. First, trading between firms may be hampered by lax enforcement. If courts are slower and less dependable at enforcing contracts, there may be less motivation to collaborate in a contractual agreement. Second, lax enforcement could skew production choices and impact enterprises' incentives to spend. If there is potential for a firm's partner to engage in post-contractual opportunistic activity after investment costs have been sunk, the slow courts will decrease investment.

The input materials that businesses employ may also be distorted by lax regulation, since businesses may avoid buying the inputs completely, switch to a novel manufacturing process, or rely only on reliable suppliers rather than the most effective ones. Third, borrowers engage in more opportunistic behavior when enforcement is sluggish. In response to this planned activity, creditors may limit the amount of credit available. Fourth, improved law enforcement may raise the likelihood of both loan recovery and loan provision. Considering the review period, a large number of the research adopts a broad, macro perspective of the relationship instead of delving deeply into the micro foundations. Additionally, some of the evaluated studies confuse enforced contracts with the preservation of intellectual property and the broader rule of law, which leads to the general conclusion that "contracting" organizations and wealth accumulation are positively correlated.

Since 2010, the number of empirical causal research has increased, suggesting a stronger link between improved company results and better judiciaries. Three studies demonstrate a considerable correlation between corporate productivity and judicial efficiency, namely in India. According to the author, one of the main obstacles or facilitators of the input tariff reduction on the productivity of major firms is the regional diversity in judicial effectiveness (at lower level courts). According to his research, the holdup problem arises when a relation-specific (as compared to general) supply chain occurs, causing the company to underinvest in the production of those inputs out of fear that the customer may back out. When compared to businesses in the median judicial efficiency areas, he shows that firms in the 75th percentile of administrative efficiency increase their production by 3.6 percentage points for every 10 percentage point decline in input tariffs.

The impact that delayed courts have on Indian firms' success; by examining the differences in contract dependence between industries and the average court speed in Indian states, the author concludes that court efficiency has a significant positive impact on business expansion.

Due to their increased vulnerability to post-contractual opportunity, transactions containing relationship-specific investment require more effective enforced contracts. Future growth in India's formal production sector is found to be highly predicted by the combination of state-level judicial efficiency and industry-level relationship specificity. The impact on business results of lax contract enforcement. The authors demonstrate, using data gathered on Indian industrial facilities, that sourcing and production choices seem to be consistently skewed in states with laxer enforcement, as shown by judicial lags.

Businesses that rely more on standardized inputs tend to spend more on other inputs, while plants in states with overcrowded courts are likely to spend less on intermediate inputs in industries that rely primarily on inputs that require customization. The authors discover that a holdup issue that occurs when utilizing inputs that need customization is made worse by lax enforcement, which distorts both the extensive and intensive margin of input use. Production is distorted in two ways by inadequate contract enforcement. The usage of that input will be distorted if a producer chooses a supplier for whom there is significant contracting friction, which would immediately reduce productivity. There is also an indirect effect: in order to minimize the friction, a producer may decide to use less effective technology or a more expensive supplier as a result of a serious contracting issue. . The productivity increase is about 6% on average across states, while the states with the most clogged courts stand to earn about 12% from court enhancements. The authors come to the conclusion that there might be significant financial gains from enhancing courts. According to preliminary findings, the state's overall production would rise by almost 3% for every year if the average age of pending lawsuits is decreased.

Impact of Justice on Business Environment and Entrepreneurs

The influence of justice on innovation and more wholesome business settings is supported by empirical data. These tribunals expanded the reach of the legal system geographically, expedited the resolution of disputes, and streamlined judicial processes. The authors claim that these new courts had great success and enhanced the nation's business environment. Creditors, microbusinesses, and the general public flocked to these new courts, which improved the business climate, resolved more contractual issues, and allowed creditors to recover more defaulted debts. According to the findings, those with higher education levels become more entrepreneurial as a result of these special civil tribunals. Three studies from Senegal, Pakistan, and India show comparable results when it comes to raising the general effectiveness of the legal system. The time it required to settle disputes was shortened by measures like restricting adjournments, setting deadlines, and promoting out-of-court settlements. This resulted in several beneficial improvements in the economy, such as increased investments in businesses. Profitable commercial companies raised their investment by 6.5 percent. Additionally, the author discovers that slower courts are linked to lower industry and agricultural trading volumes.

Judges received training on contemporary case flow management strategies as part of this "Access to Justice Program," and a determined attempt was made to clear the pipeline of older cases. This enhancement had a favorable impact on economic development-related variables, such as increased entrepreneurial in pilot districts. According to the author, this reform resulted in a 0.6% gain in GDP at a cost of just 0.2% of GDP. the effect of a minor procedural change on adjudication's effectiveness and caliber. Judges now have the responsibility and authority to wrap up pretrial procedures within a four-month window thanks to the reform. There was no negative effect on quality, the pretrial stage lasted 46.8 days shorter, and there were fewer pretrial hearings.

Positive benefits at the firm level are documented in the paper.

A study conducted in Mexico found that sole proprietors, whose risk resides in a single owner, are more affected by the legal system in terms of business size than partners and companies. The rationale is that a better quality legal system lowers the unique risk that business owners confront.

In general, an environment that facilitates the enforcement of contracts—with workers, suppliers of intermediate goods, sellers, lenders, and others—has a significant impact on businesses. The results include factors like business size, results, expenditure (particularly effective resource management), growth, profitability, and ease of entry. A few studies quantify the effects of injustice on businesses, especially in a setting of conflict and struggle where businesses misallocate labor to protect rather than to produce. However, businesses connected to the army, the executive branch, or people in positions of authority generally profit from monopolistic distortions at the expense of other businesses.

Impact of Justice on Credit Markets

The literature generally agrees that strong justice systems have a positive impact on loan markets. Better credit availability and the growth of credit markets have been favorably correlated with the effectiveness and caliber of courts. There is also general agreement regarding the mechanism underlying this effect, which is the prevention of ethical risk through appropriate credit contract enforcement and heightened lender competitiveness. However, care must be taken when analyzing how the welfare of borrowers is ultimately impacted by growing lender competition, as this would rely on the existence of robust insurance mechanisms.

An initial set of studies that used panel data from various regions in various countries found a significant relationship between credit availability and legal enforcement. They found that banks' non-performing loans were higher and that borrowers had less credit available in provinces with weak legal enforcement. Italy's credit markets are less developed and credit availability is lower in areas with longer trial periods or higher backlogs.

According to the authors, municipalities with possible additional jurisdiction that are one average deviation below the mean had 29.3% fewer crowded courts and a 6% higher growth in secured borrowings per firm. In other words, following the reform, business investment and output increased more, and secured loans to manufacturing businesses increased more for firms with lower potential for additional jurisdiction. In light of these findings, the authors argue that businesses cannot profit from financial reforms unless there is an effective judiciary.

Necessity and Worthiness of Community Policing

Community policing enhances the relationship between the police and the community, which boosts police morale and makes it possible for them to carry out their duties successfully and efficiently, both of which support liberty, equality, and fraternity in human affairs. It also supports and harmonizes freedom and stability.

Human rights are upheld and protected by community police, which also supports the rule of law. It works to win the public's trust, improves property and individuals security, explores, identifies, and initiates the prosecution of offenses, eases traffic on highways, reduces public unrest, handles both serious and minor emergencies, and assists those in need.

7. CONCLUSION

In the words of Hazel Blears, it is indeed true that the trust of the community the police serve is essential to effective policing. Additionally, the public has a chance to influence the standards and values that they hold police personnel to through this consultation. As the police exercise their power on a behalf of the community, the community policing principle also envisions the police being held appropriately accountable and responsible to the community. The community may not necessarily benefit from what a police department considers to be beneficial for the department. The police must be aware of the demands and requirements of society and work to meet those needs. And only if the police department is able to reinvent itself as a separate professional organization and achieve operational autonomy will this is possible.

Even while it couldn't be totally eradicated, political power should be greatly diminished. Restrictions and limits on private acts are part of the police measures, which seem to limit their liberty. Naturally, this leads to resentment. The unfavorable conditions and situations necessitate the display of authority, firmness, and power, but these qualities are mistakenly interpreted as haughtiness and conceit. Establishing faith, mutual trust, and fostering cordial police-public relations are necessary to close this gap. The police must carry out their duty impartially and assist the poor and oppressed in order to gain the trust of the wider community.

Local community policing programs urgently need to integrate global standards, which should be integrated and institutionalized in police operations that need to be reviewed on a regular basis. The moment has come for the police forces to abandon the colonial concept of power and adopt a service-oriented approach.

Community security can or should not be viewed as a distinct branch of law enforcement because it is fundamentally a philosophy of law enforcement. Initiatives for community policing can be improved to emphasize the connection between planned problem-solving activities and crime rates, disorder, and public satisfaction with police.

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