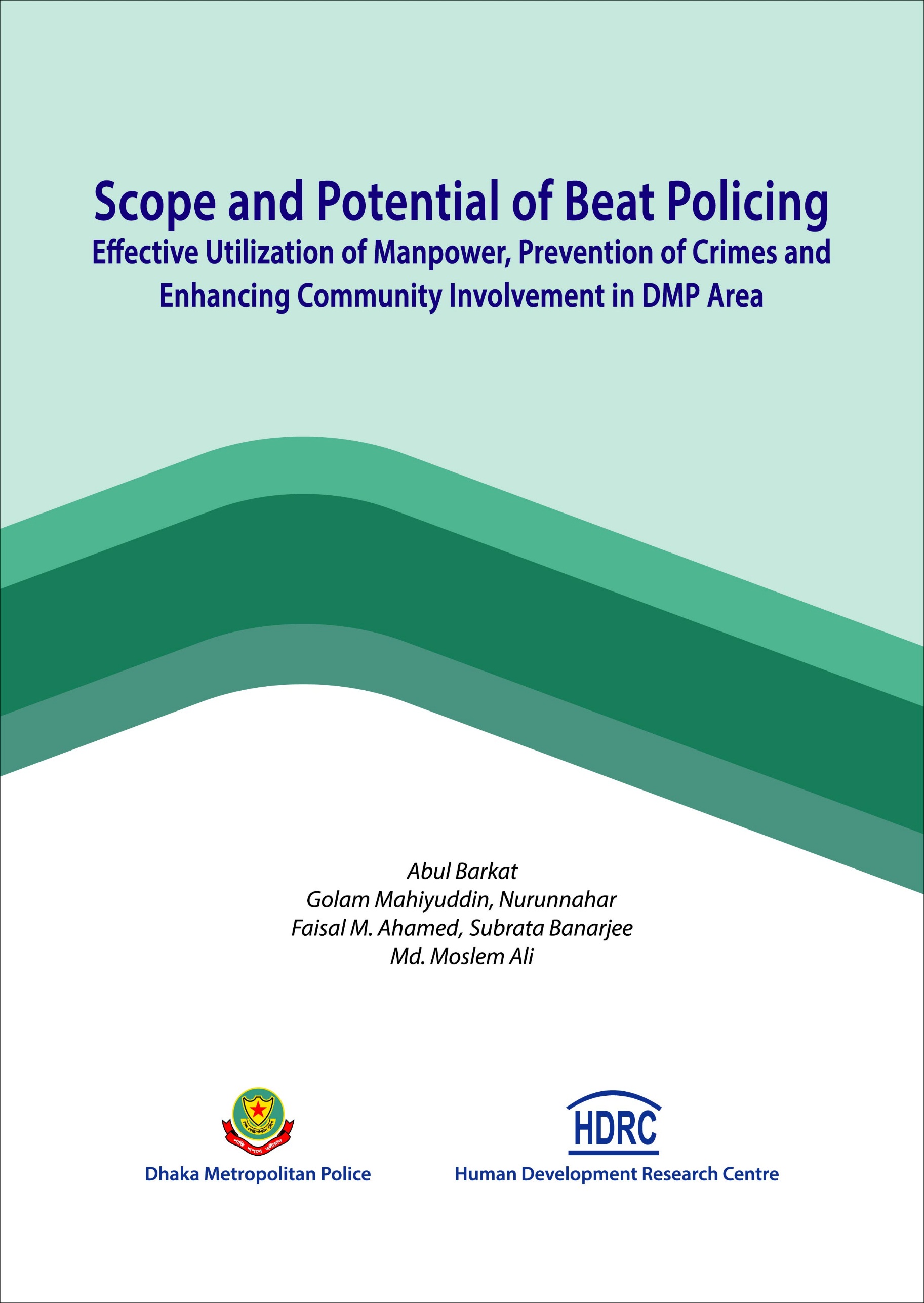
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Dhaka: July 2019

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing**

**Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and**

**Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area**

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**Abbreviations**

CCTV Close Circuit Television

DCI Data Collection Instrument

DCP Deputy Commissioner of Police

DMP Dhaka Metropolitan Police

FGD Focus Group Discussions

HH Household

IDI In-depth Interview

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

KII Key Informant Interview

NGO Non-Government Organization

PPS Probability Proportional to Size

PRP Police Reform Program

PS Police Stations

RCMP Royal Canadian Mounted Police

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

U.K. United Kingdom

U.S United States

UNDP United Nations Development Program

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**Executive Summary**

**Background and Objectives:** Now-a-days crime has become much complex because most of the criminals are likely to use very latest technology and approaches. To deal with this, Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) has started the practice of beat policing in 2016 officially within the Dhaka metropolis and it is increasingly recognized as an important strategy for prevention of crime and social evils. This study is intended to assist police to understand the scope and potentials for effective utilization of existing manpower in prevention of crime through beat policing. It is most likely to assist police in preparing future strategies for beat policing and minimizing crimes by enhancing the community involvement. More so, this study is also intended to find out possible scopes for improving the transparency, performance and better service delivery, which in turn will boost the public confidence on Bangladesh Police services as well as accelerate the process of good governance.

The general objective of the study was to assess the scope and potential of beat policing in effective deployment of manpower, prevention of crime and enhancing community participation in DMP area.

Specific objectives were (i) To determine the scope and potential for effective utilization of existing manpower in beat policing and find out spaces where workforce can be utilized more successfully, (ii) to assess the factors of beat policing expected to facilitate the prevention of crime and the challenges that impede its success, (iii) to examine the knowledge and practice of criminal intelligence led policing, and (iv) to explore the factors that enhance/impede spontaneous community involvement in crime prevention through beat policing.

**Methodology:** The study followed a mixed method approach using both quantitative and qualitative data to answer the key research questions, which were finalized in consultation with experts at DMP. A number of relevant project documents and reports were reviewed by research team. Sample locations were selected on the basis of ‘crime zones’ as identified by DMP. Primary data were collected using qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative methods of collection information included Key Informant Interviews, In-depth Interviews, and Focus Group Discussions. For the quantitative survey, a total of 512 households (land lord/flat owners) and 96 service providers were interviewed using structured questionnaire. Qualitative information were obtained through 10 FGDs, 27 KIIs, 20 IDIs, and 5 beat meeting observations. Relevant secondary data were collected from DMP. The data was analyzed using SPSS where primary unit of analysis was individuals with results summarized for survey area. Quantitative data analysis involved basic statistics, distributions, and regression analysis while qualitative information primarily involved content analysis. The qualitative and quantitative data analysis were done separately and then findings were synthesized.

**Study Findings**

**Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents:** The mean age of the beat officers was 37.1 years. Nonetheless, most (62%) of the officers were between the age bracket of 31 and 40 years. Just over half (51%) of the surveyed beat officers were master degree holder and others were largely bachelor degree holder. Out of 96 surveyed beat officers, 53 (55.2%) had joined as Sub-Inspector of Police and rest were as Constable. A large proportion (47.9%) of the surveyed beat officers were working in their current place of posting for two years or more, whereas others were serving for one year or less. More than half (53.1%) of the beat officers stated that present monthly salary met their entire household expenditure.

Out of total 512 beat residents, 68 percent were male and 32 percent were female. By age group, 25.4 percent were adolescent, 41.8 percent youth and 85.2 percent were adult. Some 67 percent were married and 30 percent were never married. A 42.4 percent had children; 71.1 percent resided in their own home. One-fourth residents passed the SSC examination and some 16.4 percent were bachelor or master degree holder. By occupation, 33.6 percent were businessmen, followed by 18.8 percent students and 18 percent house-wife. Majority (59.8%) of them were residing in the sample beats for more than 6 years, and 43.8 percent were living there for 10 years and more.

**Beat Policing: Awareness, Perception and Practices of beat officer:** Except one objective toincrease the police-public relationship, majority of beat officer could not spell out clearly the objectives of beat policing. A 74 percent of beat officers claimed to be aware of Intelligence led policing (ILP) but lacked details of that. Given the responsibilities, majority (78.1%) of the beat in-charge visited their respective beat daily but a notable proportion could not do that. The average time spent by the beat in-charge in their respective beat was 3.7 hours. The most common activity of the beat officers was collection of resident’s information (80.2%), followed by patrolling/vigilance of the beat (68.8%), providing effort to establish good relationship with the residents (63.5%). Other mentionable activities were conducting uthan baithak/community meeting, responding to call for services, investigation of crime in the beat and crime prevention. More than four-fifth (84.4%) of the beat officers recorded the beat activities in beat registers. All (100%) of the surveyed beat officer reportedly conduct 'uthan baithak' regularly in their respective beats but interval of uthan baithak varied widely across the beats of 8 crime divisions of DMP, ranging from daily to two days in a month. According to most of the beat officers, during uthan baithak they discussed with beat residents about the situation of drug abuse in their beats and steps to be taken for its prevention. Among the remaining, majority considered uthan baithak as a tactical means of police officers to reach closer of the beat residents so that gradually a friendly relationship could be built up between the police and public. Some 67.8 percent of the beat officers felt that cooperation of beat residents in conducting uthan baithak was either according to their expectation or close to expectation.

**Scope and potential for utilization of existing manapower**

**Utilization of current manpower:** Since its inception on 2015, DMP is carrying out of trial a number of different technique in the process of developing a beat policing approach that fits. Thus, current utilization of manpower is not similar in each crime divisions of DMP and may not have reached its full potential in crime prevention.

***Opinion of beat* officers:** A substantial portion of the beat officers pondered that beat in-charge should be spared from general duties and allow them to manage the law and orders of their respective beat. Police patrolling within the beats can be intensified both by foot and mobile patrolling. More police officers may be deployed exclusively to sensitize the beat residents and continuous contact will help to ensure the beat officers to become more informed about the criminals and social disorders. According to some, existing manpower can be utilized more effectively if the duty hours can be reduced which in turn improve the quality and efficiency of the police officers.

***Opinion of beat* residents:** More than half (50.4-52%) of the residents thought that additional police can be involved at the beats to raise the awareness of residents about neighbourhood crimes as well as to aware the residents about the context of beat policing in prevention and control of crime**.** Some 41-44 percent residents felt that more police officers could be engaged to ensure the security of community people during their public progammes by increasing the patrolling. About one-third of the residents, however, thought that response to call for police services should be quick.

For proper utilization of beat officer, FGD participants felt that beat police officers need advanced public communication training to improve their communication and interaction skills with the beat community people. They also stated that maximum utilization of police officers is not possible unless they really become more cordial and self-motivated. The problem arising due to inadequate number of police officers could be minimized if existing police officers are well trained, coordinated, guided and supervised by high police officials.

**Opinion of Inspector (Operation):** The daily long duty hours of the police officers is to be shortened to 8 hours and existing manpower should be adjusted accordingly. Existing police officers can be utilized for making good relation with public by attending the family and social programmes of the local residents. All police officer should be trained on beat policing strategies, plan of action and benefits due to their proper utilization.

**Opinion of the OCs:** More beat officers can be engaged to sit talk with beat residents to about local concerns in various meeting places at each hamlet (para), *mahallah,* and junction of roads within the beat after forming several small groups of enthusiastic community people. All beat officers should be trained on various aspects of beat policing including about how best to deal with general people, criminals, terrorist etc. One OC rightly pointed out, “all of us including me have to acquire the virtue of becoming more humane to the general people; otherwise, mere visibility of police officer in the beats will not make anything productive at the end of the day”.

**Scope and potential of Crime Prevention and related factors**

**Crime pattern:** The most (70.8%) frequently reported crime in the last year in the surveyed beats of DMP areas was theft, followed by trafficking of drugs (68.8%) and violence against women. Other reported crimes were domestic violence, conflicts between tenant and house-owner, robbery and to some extent, burglary.

**Work load:** Majority (84.4%) of beat in-charge divulged that extra load of general duties certainly hamper the tasks assigned to them for the beat and vice versa.

**Organizational support:** According to majorities (61.5%), training was not adequate to perform beat duties efficiently. Beat police officers need training on advanced public communication to improve their communication and interaction skills with various categories of community people within the beat. The majority (65.6%) beat officers reported that allocated police staff was inadequate to ensure residents’ security and prevention of crime. Most (75%) of the beat officers believed that existing communication and investigation equipment were not adequate to ensure security and prevent crime in their beats. A mentionable number of (68.7%) beat officers thought that lack of required number of vehicles overslaugh ensuring security of residents and prevention of crime in their beats. The great majority (68.7%) of beat officers considered that lack of adequate materials for conducting meeting/uthan baithak in the community hindered sensitizing the community people against crimes and social disorders. More than two-third (68.8%) of the beat officers felt that there sholid be a reasonable amount of budget to conduct the field level acivities like uthan baithak, beet meeting and other actions to ensure residents’ security and prevention of crime in their beats.

Most (81.3%) of the beat officers acknowledged that firearms or other weapons were adequate or more than adequate to ensure residents’ security and prevention of crime in their beat areas. More than four-fifth (82.3%) of the beat officers were either ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with their role as beat officers.

**Perceived effectiveness of beat officers in crime prevention:** More than four-fifth (84.4%) of beat officers felt beat policing was effective. According to them, it would be more effective if they could spend more time (someone said 8 hours) in the beat.

**Rate of call for services:** According to most of the beat officers **(**77.1%), average call for services was 10 per day. Additionally, they had to respond the relevant calls to 999 for help.

**Perception of residents about the performance of beat officers:** Among the residents, 52.3 percent of the male and 39 percent of the female was agreed with the statement that beat officers were playing a vital role in reducing crime in DMP areas. Across the age groups, although 51.8 percent of adult age group agreed with that statement, however, among the adolescent and youth that statement was supported by 36.9 and 39.3 percent, respectively.

**Opinion of the beat residents on current activities of beat officers:** A 27.3 percent (32.2% of the males and 17.1 percent of the females) of the residents contemplated that performance of beat police was fairly good and they worked quite efficiently in their areas. The corresponding figure among the adolescent, youth and adult residents, were 21.5, 18.7 and 29.4 percent respectively. Among the rest, police were active but not at their desired level.

**Opinion of the immediate supervisors:** Both the Officers in-charge and Inspector (Operation) of the sample police station under DMP areas were largely either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with primary activities including crime prevention of the beat officers.

**Statistical analysis:** The used logistic regression model to find out the effectiveness of beat policing in crime prevention.Beat policing activities were found effective in crime prevention while providing comfort to the residents for living peacefully in the neighbourhood, increasing sense of feeling safety, building residents’ confidence on police for personal security, and satisfaction with the policing program. Residents in the community where beat police worked actively are about four times more likely to be comfortable to live peacefully in the area. Beat policing or police work actively has also a significant contribution on building decent/trustful attitude towards local police and satisfaction with the policing program. Further, residents’ sense of feeling safety has increased among communities where beat officers arranged regular Uthan Baithak-- the odds of feeling safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark has increased by about 6 times while the odds of feeling safe in staying home alone at night has increased by about 11 times.

**Scope and potential of Community involvement**

**Awareness of Beat Residents about beat policing:** Three-fifth (60.2%) of the surveyed beat residents did not listen the term ‘beat policing’. Sex-wise, the term ‘beat policing’ was known to 48.9 percent of the males and 20.7 percent females. By age, it was known to 20 percent adolescent, 20.6 percent youth and 44 percent residents of adult age group. A large proportion (61.8%), knew that either through participation in uthan baithak or community meeting.

**Perception of beat residents on personal safety:** By and large,87.5 percent of the residents (86.2% of the males and 90.2% of the females) were either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the neighbours. Corresponding figures by adolescent, youth and adult age groups were 86.2, 86.9 and 86.7 percent respectively. Some 71.3 percent among the male and 74.4 percent among the females were either ‘comfortable’ or ‘very comfortable’, with the peaceful condition of their living places. More than four-fifth (88.5%) of the male and 71.9 percent female considered themselves either ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ while walked alone in the neighborhood after evening. More importantly, 94.1 percent of males and 91.5 percent of females felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in staying alone at home at night.

Similar to beat residents, most of the other surveyed community partners such as head of the educational institutes and committee members of market/shopping centres across the beats also felt safe in and around their working places.

**Residents and other community partners’ satisfaction with beat officers:** Overall, 72.5 percent (75.3% among the males and 58.6% among the females) of them reported that they had seen police officer in their area during the last month. Most of the other surveyed community partners such as head of the educational institutes and committee members of market/shopping centres across the beats saw the police officers in last month in and around their working places.

**Contact number of beat officers:** Less than half (45.7%) of the beat residents reported to have contact number of beat in-charge. On the contrary, almost all other surveyed community partners such as head of educational institutes and committee members across the beats reportedly knew the contact number of respective beat officers.

**Making effort to serve residents by the beat officers:** Less than one-fourth (23.4%) of the residents (28.7% male and 12.2% female) narrated that beat officers personally met with them and gave advise and police support according to their need. Reportedly, majority of the other community partners surveyed had the experience of personal contact with police officer at their working place.

**Satisfaction of beat residents and community partners with the beat policing activities:** About two-third (65.6%) of the surveyed residents (66.1% male and 64.7% female) were either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the current activities of beat officers. By reason of that almost all other community partners are satisfied with the current policing performance. Moreover, irrespective of residents or other community partners those who sought police services, they mostly felt their attitude helpful or very helpful.

**Establishment of police-public partnership:** Half (52.1%) of the beat officers believed that ‘uthan baithak’ is the most effective means to link beat residents with beat policing. Almost an equal percentage (49%) of them felt that ‘making good relation with residents’ is more effective way to do that. Other considerations were ‘quick response to call for service’, ‘strengthening the crime prevention activities’, and ‘increasing awareness for the beat residents’. On the other hand, most commonly (66.7%) cited view of the residents in developing partnership with police was that police should be well mannered with the community people, followed by police should ensure the confidentiality and security of the informants (48.5%), and have to remove the fear of police from the community people (40.9%).

**Perceived gaps and barriers in developing relationship:** As disclosed from the survey, inability to spend enough time for the beat is an important barrier in developing police – public relationship as considered by 63.5 percent of the beat officers. Besides, more than half (50-53%) of the beat officers also felt that lack of public interest in participating the ‘uthan baithak’ is another formidable barrier. Furthermore, a considerable segment of them felt that inability to remove the fear of police as well as fear of crime from the mind of public and incompetence to raise the awareness of the beat residents on the concepts of beat policing were also crucial gaps in developing such partnership. Other impeding factors as stated by the beat officers/in-charges were: lack of fixed place of beat box for meeting, promotional materials for mass awareness, and budget for field activities in beat policing among with long duty hours, and in some instances, failure to maintain the confidentiality of informer’s identity.

**Way out to success: view of the beat officers:** Alittle over two-third (67.7%) beat officers believed that they should be more familiar with the beat and beat residents. Almost similar proportion (66.7%) stated that beat officers need to spend more time in their beat. Furthermore, three-fifth (60.4%) of beat officers felt that people are to be made aware about beat policing and its benefits in preventing crimes. According to 45-58 percent beat officers, number of ‘uthan baithak’ as well as participation of the local residents in ‘uthan baithak’ are to be encouraged. Other less frequently reported ways were: beat officer should work dedicatedly for the beat only, beat officer should be politically neutral and senior police officer should be assigned/involved in privileged/ potentially sensitive residential areas.

**Extent of beat residents’ involvement in beat policing:** On an average, 18.4 percent (23.6% were among the males and 7.3% among from the females) of the residents reported that they were involved in beat policing activities at their place of residence. Age category wise, 9.2 percent were from adolescent, 9.3 percent from youth and 20.2 percent were from age category of 18 years and above or adult.

**Statistical analysis:** This study used logistic regression model to identify the possible determinants and degree of community involvement. Involvement of residents in beat policing is significantly influenced by residents’ attachment with neighbourhood, educational level, attitude towards police, and familiarity with beat policing and beat police officers. Those who have lived in the neighborhood for a relatively long period (i.e., more than 5 years) are significantly more likely to get involved in beat policing activities. Educational level is also positively related to the involvement. Furthermore, residents who have decent/trustful attitude towards local police or beat police are 2.8 times more likely to get involved in beat policing activities. The odds of involvement increases by about 3 times among residents who heard about beat policing or who can recognize their local beat police officer.

**Chapter 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background of the Study**

In police terminology, a beat is the territory and time that a police officer patrols. Beat policing is a community policing strategy designed to make an individual police officer responsible for the community’s policing needs in a defined geographical area (the beat). Beat officers are encouraged to take ‘ownership’ of their area and employ proactive strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and community problems within their beat. In Bangladesh where police is trying to modernize itself by providing quality service by competent, efficient and dedicated professionals enjoying trust and respect of citizens, beat policing activity of Dhaka Metropolitan Police is adding a new dimension on that issue. Dhaka metropolitan police area is comprised of eight Crime Divisions having fifty Police Stations where 302 beats are active. Here every police station area is divided into 3 to 10 beats and in every beat more than one sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors and constables are assigned to work[[1]](#footnote-1). Again one inspector is assigned to monitor or inspect the beat activities.

Every beat in-charge uses a government’s authorized mobile number and the number is available to general public. For quick response to the crime spot, the patrol car of that beat area is used to reach that spot. Every beat police officer conducts ‘Uthan Baithak’ regularly at various places of his own beat area. As a result he becomes acquainted with everyone and people feel free to seek help from him. At the meetings they are to exchange information, identify and prioritize local problems, develop strategies to address them, and begin the process of identifying police and community resources that can be mobilized to support problem solving. The delivery of city services is also linked to the program.

**1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) is the division of Bangladesh Police responsible for [law enforcement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_agency) in the [metropolis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolis) of [Dhaka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhaka), the national capital and the most populous city in [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh). The DMP is the largest police force in Bangladesh. It initially had 6,000 personnel in 12 police stations. With the rapid population growth of the city, DMP workforce was increased and strengthened with better equipment. As the government planned a major expansion of police, number of DMP police stations has been increased to 50 at present (Hossain, 2011). The number of personnel has also been further expanded, with new ranks and officer corps. Review of annual crime report of DMP for the last 3 years reveals that incidence of crimes in Dhaka City does not follow any particular trend rather fluctuating in nature keeping the workforce alert round the year.

Manpower for beat system that transpired to be the basic system of community policing is crucial. In a study on beat policing in Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur of India stated that beat staff needs to carry more tasks than beat works. The research further shows that there have been more sundry responsibilities given to the beat officer without either additional resources or manpower and less emphasis on his developing partnership with the community in a systematic way. On the other hand, as seen during the research, U.S. and U.K. have specific posts for community liaison work that are filled with full/part time civilians. However, the effective utilization of manpower may not reach its full potential in crime prevention. The reasons are not limited to the immediate factors (skills, infrastructure, management, logistic support etc.) but can be traced to wider police cultural resistance to new values and styles of policing. There is extensive literature on the enduring nature of police culture and its resistance to change (Chan, 1996; Crank, 2014). In particular, Willis *et al*.’s study indicates that policing continues to be dominated by traditional crime fighting strategies; ignores innovative evidence based approaches in favor of the personal experiential wisdom; and is unwilling to jeopardize pubic or external support by introducing experimentation at the risk of failure. While acknowledging the role of culture and sub cultures as pivotal to the acceptance of effective utilization within beat policing, in this research an attempt has been made to identify perceptible gaps or shortcomings of manpower utilization into policing practice in crime prevention. Nonetheless, knowledge gaps existed not only on the part of utilization of manpower but also in terms of factors likely to enhance/impede involvement of community members of their own accord in beat policing will be explored as well.

These gaps were not discrete but often overlapped, with one gap contributing to the other, an example being training. While unavailability of regular training courses can be viewed as a procession gap, lack of training also contributes to the knowledge gap. Reasons for the existence of these gaps or challenges are systemic, mainly anchored in police culture, but more prosaically, in poor communication, lack of adequate resources and frequent reorganization. The paper explores these challenges as well as the reasons why they might exist, thus identifying specific areas for policy recommendations.

The result of research reveal that the presence of a neighborhood beat is associated with a reduction in the overall rate of reported crime, including property crime, within the beat area. Although neighborhood beats do not seem to be associated with a significant change in the rate of calls for service received by police when measured over a short period (i.e. 12 months), they appear to be associated with a reduction in the rate of calls for service over a longer period. Importantly. The "crime drop" is the most important criminological phenomenon of modern times. In North America, Europe, and Australasia, many common crimes have fallen by half or more since the early 1990s, albeit with variation in the specifics (Farrell, Tilley & Tseloni, 2014).

At the other end, open borders, free flow of people, goods, information, and capital also facilitate the planning and committing of crimes. Terrorism, organized crime, drugs, and violence have an impact upon citizens’ perception of their immediate surroundings and also shape their attitudes towards the state and its representatives. Politicians and police forces alike are faced with the pressure to address these problems in ways that should alleviate citizens’ fears on the one hand, but will not infringe upon civil liberties and human rights, on the other. These major societal changes have triggered ambitious change programmes aiming at modernizing and rationalizing the way police work is conducted. On the other hand, emerging ICT and their appropriation by society may also constitute a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in existing police work.

Despite substantial challenges, findings of a study as well as literature review demonstrates that if community-police partnership is properly framed, resourced, and implemented - it can provide a strong foundation for addressing range of public safety problems. It is also believed that once the community cooperates with the police, this helps to reduce crimes and conflicts from the society (Haque M. N. et al, 2017).

**1.3 Objectives of the Study**

**General objective**

To assess the scope and potential of beat policing in effective deployment of manpower, prevention of crime and enhancing community involvement in DMP area.

**Specific objectives**

1. To determine the scope and potential for effective utilization of existing manpower in beat policing and find out spaces where workforce can be utilized more successfully.
2. To assess the factors of beat policing expected to facilitate the prevention of crime and the challenges that impede its success.
3. To examine the knowledge and practice of criminal intelligence led policing.
4. To explore the means those enhance/impede spontaneous community involvement in crime prevention through beat policing.

**1.4 Rationale of the Study**

Beat policing is considered to be a very effective strategy to prevent crimes, which prefers proactive responses to reactive responses. It speeds up emergency response time, decreases criminal activity, and increases community partnerships by improving the relationship between police and the public. Also, through the beat policing, police can convey their performance to the satisfactory level and at the same time can maintain the law and order situation easily and effectively by integrating with the society. The study looks forward to be of significance to a number of stakeholders. First, the study seeks to be useful to management of Bangladesh Police Service in making policy regarding effective utilization of existing manpower in beat policing. Secondly, the study finds out the gap between police and public which will trace the way to enhance the support of community members on beat policing and as well as increase community involvement with beat policing to prevent crime. Lastly but not the least, the study expects to be meaningful to researchers and academicians as it will provide the effectiveness of beat policing in involving prevention of crime.

**Chapter 2**

**UNDERSTANDING OF BEAT POLICING**

**2.1 Beat Policing**

The system of policing driven by the collaborating efforts of both police and community in order to provide sustainable security to the society is called beat policing where the object is to remove the fear of crime by strengthening police-public relationship and in police terminology, a beat is the territory and time that a police officer patrol. In other words beat policing is an operational strategy designed to make individual police officers responsible for the community’s policing needs in a defined geographical area called ‘the beat'. Beat officers are encouraged to take ownership of their area and employ proactive strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and community problems within their beat.

The roots of community policing, on the other hand, comes from the history of policing itself. Sir Robert Peel, the father of modern policing, was responsible for the centralization of police services in London with the formation of the London Metropolitan Police District in 1829. In Peel’s model of policing, officers are regarded as citizens in uniform. He assigned his officers to regular foot-patrol areas, charging them with the task of preventing and suppressing crime in their assigned geographic areas together with the consent neighborhood residents (Patterson, 1995). In the similar ways, modernization of the American police force began during the Reform Era (1930 to 1970) and the Community Policing Era began in 1970s, though most law enforcement agencies did not fully embrace the concept till 1980. Community policing places considerable emphasis on police-community relations, and actively seeks to engage citizens in partnerships with the police to build safer communities through proactive problem-solving efforts (Gaines & Miller, 2006).

Beat policing has been part of the policing landscape for well over a century. The traditional English Bobby walked the beat, talked to community members and was known by everyone. The advent of car patrols and sophisticated communication technology, combined with urban sprawl, led to policing becoming, primarily, a reactive response to crime—an approach that has been criticized as treating the symptoms rather than the causes of crime (Beyley, 1998). Escalating violence in the United States and skepticism about the effectiveness of emergency responses and criminal-investigation strategies have resulted in academics and practitioners considering alternative policing models (Gaines & Miller, 2006), including a return to community or beat policing.

Modern-day beat policing involves the permanent assignment of a small number of officers to a designated geographical area. Under this model, usually one or two officers are required, depending on the hours of service that the beat operates. Officers are required to take responsibility for their beat and build strong relationships within the community. In addition to the traditional role of responding to calls for service, they are expected to use problem-solving strategies and community partnerships to target the underlying causes of problems.

**2.2 Beat Policing in Dhaka Metropolitan City**

The concept ‘community policing’ is relatively new in Bangladesh and first citizen-police endeavor began in 1992 in Mymensing as ‘Town Defense Party’ and closely followed at Natore with the ‘Stick and Whistle Party’**.** The police reform program (PRP), an UNDP funded project had provided technical assistance to Bangladesh police for implementation of community and Bangladesh police has been trying to implement the philosophy of community policing nationwide. Meanwhile, Bangladesh where police is trying to modernize itself by providing quality service by competent, efficient and dedicated professionals enjoying trust and respect of citizens, Dhaka Metropolitan police has started beat policing activity followed by some other Metropolitan Cities is adding a new dimension on that issue. Beat policing is another community oriented policing system make police more organized, efficient, disciplined and result-oriented.

Dhaka metropolitan police area is comprised of eight Crime Divisions having fifty Police Stations where 302 beats are active. Here every police station area is divided into 3 to 9 beats and in every beat more than one sub-inspector, assistant sub-inspector and constables are assigned to work. Again one inspector is assigned to monitor or inspect the beat activities.

Every beat in-charge uses a government’s authorized mobile number and the number is available to general public. For quick response to the crime spot, the patrol car of that beat area are used to reach that spot. Every beat police conducts ‘*‘Uthan baithak’*’ regularly at various places of his own beat area. That’s why he becomes acquainted with everyone and people feel free to seek help from him.

Objectives of beat policing:

* increasing the effectiveness of police service
* ensuring quick service provided by police
* increasing the police-public relationship
* identifying the crime pattern and criminals
* preventing crimes
* enhancing the ability of police to detect the mystery of cases
* removing the existing fear of people regarding crime and police

**2.3 Activities of Beat Police**

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| * To collect intelligence about crime and criminals * To increase the activities of prevention of crime by patrol and identifying the habitual offenders * To maintain law & order, preventing labor discontent and preventing political insurgencies * To increase the trust and mutual understanding between police and citizen through regular contact and interactions * To ensure regular contact between police and the members of the community * To do regular activities of police such as investigation of cases, arresting criminals, executing the warrant, regular patrols etc. * To prevent riot, labor insurgencies, political unrest etc rapidly. * To reduce the fear of police among the general people who are not criminals and helping to establish a bridge of friendship between police and the community members * To maintain personal and social communication among the community people * To increase public awareness programs * To collect information about house servants, driver, gatekeeper * To encourage to use CCTV cameras * To build public awareness to prevent eve teasing * To promot anti-narcotics programme * To provide training to gatekeeper, security guard * To conduct training on firefight and security of factories * To solve the social problems through community policing activities * To engage police in necessary points on behalf of community * To encourage community to appoint community police at necessary points * To encourage community to appoint night guards * To collect information about NGOs, college, community centers, student hostels, mosques, madrashas, garments and other social and business organizations etc. |

**Chapter 3**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Internationally police agencies in democratic countries have come to understand that due to the complex and diverse nature of crime, often police forces are not capable of implementing effective crime prevention strategies. Therefore, international trends in policing demonstrate the increasing involvement of communities and a partnership relationship. This has resulted in a move towards a style of policing that assumes the participation of members of communities in identifying and solving crime and social problems. The establishment of beat policing in many countries of the world provides a more community oriented policing method. The discussions that have been presented in this Chapter were selected in an attempt to show that beat policing is a new form of policing which exists in many forms and shapes around the world. The philosophy of the beat policing demands that the members of the police interact with the community and direct their activities and resources in such a way to make them accepted by the community. This Chapter will define beat policing, provide a comparisons of beat policing in multiple countries and how beat policing strategy is functioning in Bangladesh.

**3.1 Conceptualization of Beat Policing**

The Australian Police Department (2017) identifies beat policing quite different from the previous methods of foot patrolling where officers patrolled areas randomly. In beat policing, beat officers, who are experienced constables and sergeants, are responsible for a specific area with support from the patrol, detectives and specialist units. Furthermore, the police department illustrates beat policing is not just walking the streets but interacting with the local community to improve their quality of life (Australian Police, n.d.).

In police terminology, a beat is the territory and time that a police officer patrols (Cross, 2011). Beat policing is based on traditional policing (late 19th century) and utilizes the close relationship with the community members within the assigned beat to strengthen police effectiveness and encourage cooperative efforts to make a safer community. Beat police typically patrol on foot or bicycle which provides more interaction between police and community members (WiseGEEK, n.d.). According to the Chicago Police Force, Beat policing was established to serve and guide to local community organizations, institutions, recreational institutions and other potential problem-solving resources in the community (Skogan et al., 1999).

As per Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) official website, the system of beat policing is driven by the collaborating efforts of both police and community in order to provide sustainable security to the society is called beat policing where the object is to remove the fear of crime by strengthening police-public relationship. In police terminology, a beat is the territory and time that a police officer patrols. Beat policing is based on traditional policing and utilizes the close relationship with the community members within the assigned beat to strengthen police effectiveness and encourage co-operative efforts to make a safer community.

Furthermore, The Queensland Police Department of Australia (2018) states that Police beats ensure the policing needs of local areas are met with a service customized to each individual locality. Beat policing is a strategy designed to make individual police officers responsible for the community’s policing needs in a defined geographical area. In addition, Police Beat officers provide a proactive service aimed at enriching the community with front line services promoting personal safety and reducing the fear of crime, while establishing a convenient and relaxed environment where people can talk to police. Officers regularly patrol and engage with the community to identify problems and then develop strategies to solve them. The main objectives of Police Beats are to reduce crime rates and the number of calls for service, identify and target local problem areas, reduce the fear of crime, to provide a place where local community members can talk with police (Queensland police, n.d.).

A beat cop is a law enforcement officer who walks, rides, cycles, or drives in a specific neighborhood that becomes known as his or her “beat.” The officer routinely patrols in the same area, and as such he or she often becomes well known in the community and is well-positioned to prevent crime and respond quickly when things go awry. Ideally, neighborhood residents will feel comfortable approaching the beat cop to talk about local issues and concerns (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2017). They may also be more inclined to report problems when they feel like they have a personal connection with the department. A beat cop is usually focused only on matters that happen within the confines of the specific neighborhood or neighborhoods at issue. In many respects, this cop becomes something of a local expert, familiar with patterns and activities that happen on a regular basis.

While describing the beat policing emergence, Gregory (1938) argues that beat patrolling is the basis of the British Police Service and it has generally changed little over the years and, in some forces, beats have remained largely the same for as long as 30 years. Unit beat policing was first introduced by the Research and Planning Branch in Accrington, Lancashire, on June 1, 1966 and the system required operational strategy and tactics, information systems, vehicle requirements and operations, traffic patrols, methods of supervision and training and many other aspects of police work (Gregory, 1968).

Similarly, beat policing is also recognized as sector policing. Sector policing is a method of policing in smaller manageable geographical areas within a police station. It involves all role-players in identifying the particular policing needs in each sector and addressing the root causes of crime, including the enabling and contributing factors in order to ensure effective crime prevention to reduce the levels of crime within communities and to improve community safety (White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998). Sector Policing involves the assignment of police officers to a specific sector, on a full-time basis. These police officers regularly patrol their own sector and have regular contact with a sector community and are able to identify problems and seek appropriate solutions in conjunction with the sector’s community. Sector Policing encourages constant and continuous contact with members of the community (Smith, 2008).

Moreover, Sector Policing emphasizes stronger police-community cooperation at grassroots level. There is clearly room for citizens to influence law enforcement and policy decisions. This is also a most desirable feature of citizen participation that has been sought after as a solution to citizen alienation.The Department of Justice, Government of Canada (2017) states that beat policing is a form of proactive policing that involves the "police, acting on their own initiative, develop information about crime and strategies for its suppression" (Crank, 2014).

**3.2 Beat Policing Around the World**

The available literature contends that beat policing was originated in England, however, is functioning in many other countries at present. Here, the current section discusses the beat policing method in selected countries based on literature.

**3.2.1 Beat Policing in Canada**

In Canada beat policing derives from Canadian Community Policing which is divided into small town, rural policing and larger urban police departments. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) plays a dual role, both as a national and local police, wherever necessary and render assistance to local authorities including the enforcement of local laws. In the small rural areas, Community Policing is seen more and more as a necessary alternative to standardized law-enforcement practices. Greater flexibility and adaptability are needed and called for to conform to the unique needs of particular communities. These needs emphasize personal police contact, discretionary and informed order maintenance and political accountability (Friedmann, 1992). Since 1982, the large urban police forces have implemented several organizational changes associated with Community Policing. These new approaches often involve the formulation of new policing ideologies that were integrated into existing departmental culture and confronting emerging problems (Friedmann, 1992).

For instance, the system of beat policing was implemented in Toronto as “Zone policing”. Zone policing offered the geographic service stability through 24 hour-policing, increased patrol autonomy and enhancement of foot patrols. Zone policing improved internal communication and offered greater crime prevention and community relations emphasis. Adopting the principles and values of Community Policing, Zone policing allowed officers enough flexibility to put those principles and values into operation which made Zone policing appealing despite typical organizational resistance to change (Friedmann, 1992).

**3.2.2 Beat Policing in England**

In England, through Community Policing-oriented government legislation, the activities of beat policing started and statutory groups was set up in every local authority to include local councilors, local members of parliament, representatives of statutory agencies, the police and members of the public. Such statutory groups known as Police Consultative Committees are not only expected to become forums for public decision of police issues, but arenas for discussion of future police plans. (Roach, 1986). In England, the Home Office introduced “Unit beat policing” featuring a combination of area beat officers, mobile patrol officers and local detectives working together as a team. With the recognized failure of foot patrols, unit beat policing received increased emphasis and importance (Williamson, 1967).

**3.2.3 Beat Policing in United States of America**

Unlike England, Israel and Canada, the American police are as diverse and multi-faceted as is the American governmental system. In addition to the federal police forces, there are independent state, county and city forces, state patrol and sheriff departments. However, police-community relations are important at least in the sense that they preceded as a concept the evolution of what later became to be known as Community Policing (Bittner, 1970). According to Friedman (1992) in the late 1960s, it came as no surprise that most police-community programs assured a need to improve communication between the police and the community in order to understand each other better as well as to improve public safety.

Under the emerging new umbrella of Community Policing, several models were developed and implemented across the country: problem-oriented policing, beat policing, community foot patrol officer, neighborhood-oriented policing and mini stations (Spelman & Eck, 1989).

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For instance, in Chicago, the geographical building block of the new program was the beat. The city’s 25 police districts are composed of nine to 15 beats, with a total of 279. In the 1990 census, beats averaged about 9,500 residents and 3,600 households, but there was considerable variation among beats (Skogan et al., 1999). One beat Organizational Design for Problem Solving was home to almost 25,000 people, while another was populated only by museums and parks and had no residents at all. Crime was also very unequally distributed across the beats. In 1995, the year that the problem-solving program began to expand to encompass the entire city, almost 40 percent of the city’s police beats were homicide-free for the entire year, and 90 percent reported six or fewer murders. But one beat had thirteen murders, and three others had twelve. One of our smallest study beats had nine murders that year.

The number of officers serving in each area was determined in large part by a workload formula that took into account calls for service in the area. As part of the new program, uniformed district officers were assigned to either a beat team or a rapid response unit. Beat officers were to be the cornerstone of the new problem-solving effort. Rapid response teams would pick up 911 calls that beat cars could not answer as well as others that were judged to be of low priority for the geographically-oriented units. Police departments are “24-7” operations, so the new beat teams were composed of officers who worked in the same area across all three daily shifts, seven days a week (Skogan et al., 1999).

Regarding the functions of the new beat team, one of the first jobs of the new beat teams was to develop a beat profile, which was to be carried with them in the beat car and updated on a regular basis. Beat profiles were to serve as a reference guide to local community organizations, institutions, recreational institutions and other potential problem-solving resources. Each watch was assigned particular information-gathering activities, including logging the locations of abandoned buildings, 24-hour businesses, schools, banks, taverns and social service agencies. Profiles also noted the beats’ chronic problem areas. Beat officers were also encouraged to get in contact with gang and narcotics units because of their specialized information about the beat. In addition, beat profiles were to serve as both operational tools to support problem solving and educational tools for officers new to the beat (Skogan et al., 1999).

The literature also identifies that another tool to help officer’s master events on their beat was the department’s computerized crime-analysis system. Geographic crime analysis was considered a key component of the program; it was to be a “knowledge base” supporting problem identification and analysis. Crime maps, reports and beat-related paperwork were stored in a master beat file, which was located in the station and maintained by beat officers and their supervisors and other district personnel. The file was a repository for information supporting development of strategies for addressing crime and disorder problems.

**3.2.4 Beat Policing in Australia**

In Australia, beat police officers get to know their local area well and develop close consultation with the community in which they work. People can approach police and raise any concerns about problems in their neighborhood and assist police with information about crime. For example, the New South Wales Police Force launched beat policing on 27th April 1990 and then implemented throughout patrols state-wide. Here, beat police officers are specially assigned to work in close contact with their local community. Their areas of operations are known as `beats’ and include local streets, homes, schools, businesses and community centres.

Beat police may also be seen travelling on public transport to and from their beat. They work together with residents, local business people and other police officers to help reduce violence, crime and fear in particular area. The major aim of beat policing is to increase communication between police and the community they serve. Beat policing offers opportunities for resolution of local problems and encourages people to feel safer in their community.

Furthermore, beat policing is one the New South Wales Police Force’s Community Based Policing initiatives and works jointly with programs such as Neighbourhood Watch, Safety House and Youth Clubs. The statistics show that there are now over 1,000 beat throughout New South Wales, with almost half the state’s patrols currently participating in the program. In general, beat policing in Australia has been a great success, with reductions in street offences, car theft and increases in arrests and information from the public. The increased sense of community safety and the opportunities for police to build trust and understanding, especially with young people, are positive benefits of the beat policing strategy and is yet another mark of success (Australian Police, n.d.).

The Beats team activity accommodate a number of proactive strategies. The strategy includes walking around and patrolling the entertainment precinct in small groups, conducting occasional walkthroughs of licensed venues and leaving police vehicles parked in highly visible areas (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2017**)**. These ‘beats teams’ are also responsible for identifying and apprehending offenders, and responding to incidents when they were detected by officers or reported by members of the community (including bar and security staff). The official statistics represents that between November 2009 and February 2010, resources were redirected to enable an additional Beats team to patrol and to increase the visible presence of police during peak times for alcohol-related crime and antisocial behavior (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2017).

To assess the effectiveness of beat policing, The Australian Police Department identifies a number of success of implementing beat policing Firstly, there is increased arrests in many areas which in turn has generated an increased feeling of personal safety (Australian Police Department, 2017). Secondly, in some beats where police use public transport to and from their beats, this feeling of safety has spread to commuters. Moreover, beat police have worked with their local community to promote crime prevention and the exchange of help and information. Finally, young people too have been able to form a relationship with their local beat police built on trust and understanding (Australian Police, n.d.).

**3.2.5 Beat Policing in South Africa**

In South Africa, the 1996 Constitution of South Africa provides and prescribes the establishment of Community Policing Forums at provincial, area and station levels. Despite the establishment of Community Policing Forums, problems are still being experienced with crime prevention strategies and tactics as the levels of crime are increasing. To overcome these problems Sector Policing is put forward as a method of policing. The literature shows that ideology of sector policing is almost similar to beat policing. Like beat policing, sector Policing is policing in smaller more manageable geographical areas within a police station area and gives all communities the opportunity to be involved in identifying the root causes of crime.

Moreover, like beat policing, sector Policing mobilizes a community with similar interest, environment and crime problems to get together and in cooperation with the police, address their own crime patterns. Sector officers also assume personal responsibility for a sector which will encourage personal pride in contributing to the well-being of the community. The basic approach of Sector Policing is to take policing to grassroots level and for the sector officer to give a personal touch to solve the problems of the sector community.

**3.2.6 Beat Policing in Japan**

Japanese Koban System of policing is a community based police model, where Koban stands for Japanese police box. Koban, which can be found in neighborhoods around the country, are effective as contact points between police and local residents. Here everyone can find a friendly officer on duty. Police officials who visit Japan from other countries are impressed with the role of Koban in supporting the high level of public safety.

[Kobans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C5%8Dban) are substations near major transportation hubs and shopping areas and in residential districts. They form the first line of police response to the public. The Koban system is composed of about 6000 police boxes (Koban) and about 7000 residential police boxes (Chuzaisho). Koban is staffed by relatively small number of police officers (3-5 officers in usual), and also Chuzaisho is usually staffed by a single officer. About 20 percent of the total police force is assigned to koban. Staffed by officers working in eight-hour shifts, they serve as a base for foot patrols and usually have both sleeping and eating facilities for officers on duty but not on watch. In rural areas, residential offices usually are staffed by one police officer who resides in adjacent family quarters. These officers endeavor to become a part of the community, and their families often aid in performing official tasks (Terrill, 2009).

Outside their Koban and Chuzaisho, police officers patrol their beats either on foot, by bicycle or by car. While on patrol, they gain a precise knowledge of the topography and terrain of the area, question suspicious-looking persons, provide traffic guidance and enforcement, instruct juveniles, rescue the injured, warn citizens of imminent dangers and protect lost children and those under the influence or intoxicated.

Officers assigned to koban have intimate knowledge of their jurisdictions. One of their primary tasks is to conduct twice-yearly house-by-house residential surveys of homes in their areas, at which time the head of the household at each address fills out a residence information card detailing the names, ages, occupations, business addresses, and vehicle registration numbers of household occupants and the names of relatives living elsewhere. Police take special note of names of the aged or those living alone who might need special attention in an emergency. They conduct surveys of local businesses and record employee names and addresses, in addition to such data as which establishments stay open late and which employees might be expected to work late. Participation in the survey is voluntary, and most citizens cooperate, but an increasing segment of the population has come to regard the surveys as invasions of privacy (Police of Japan, 2018).

Information elicited through the surveys is not centralized but is stored in each [police box](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_box), where it is used primarily as an aid to locating people. When a crime occurs or an investigation is under way, however, these files are invaluable in establishing background data for a case. Specialists from district police stations spend considerable time culling through the usually poorly filed data maintained in the police boxes. In addition, police officers support the crime-prevention efforts of local volunteer groups. Cooperation through these local initiatives helps keep neighborhoods safe. In cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Japanese police are providing training for police officials from developing countries regarding the Koban system, the functions and features of policing based on trust and cooperation with local residents. The Japanese police hope to work together with police officials of other countries toward the common objectives of enhancing policing systems and improving public safety. Japan will continue to offer international support, making good use of its experience and knowledge of policing based on strong community ties (Cao, Stack & Sun, 1998).

**3.2.7 Beat Policing in India**

The structure of beat policing started in India during April 1, 2017 like the following structure just as a city has one police commissioner and a district one superintendent of police, each area or locality in the city will now have one constable exclusively assigned to it. Each constable will be assigned charge of a specific area for a year and will be responsible for handling crime or law-and-order problems in that locality (Yadav, 2017). The new beat policing system is aimed at reducing crimes in the cities of India specifically.

To run this policing method, police inspectors have been directed to deploy 90% of the staff in their stations for this new system. This means police writers, police staff handling court cases and even those engaged in intelligence services will have to be deployed for beat policing in addition to their routine work (The Economic Times, 2017).

While implementing the beat policing in Chennai, “*Beat Officers' to bring police closer to people*” was the motto of starting the beat policing in Chennai India. If we look the composition of beat policing in India, according to **police** sources of Chennai, the 90 police station limits in the city have been grouped under 460 pockets. Each pocket has a ‘Beat Officer' in the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police and a few other police personnel. The team patrols their jurisdiction and keep in touch with the residents, traders, students and others. Beat Officers work on three shifts and remain accessible to people round the clock. The idea is to take policing out of police stations and get closer to the people. The success of the beat policing started after the system was launched, where about 1,000 police personnel started patrolling the streets across the city (The Hindu Newspaper, 2011).

Similarly, Delhi Police Commissioner said that beat officers on ground are the backbone of policing and should be aware of each and every criminal activity so as to curb crime in their respective areas. Interacting with beat officers and division officers of the force, the Delhi Police chief said: "All beat officers should patrol with firearms in their beats and spend maximum time in their areas" (Business Standard, 2017).

**3.2.8 Situation of Beat Policing in Bangladesh**

There is a lack of literature on beat policing in Bangladesh. Since broadly research have not been conducted on this issue, the actual situation of beat policing in Bangladesh is unknown. Moreover, the official website of policing does not provide adequate information on beat policing of Bangladesh. Therefore, most of the literature has been taken from the webs based information of Dhaka Metropolitan Police.

The literature from Dhaka Metropolitan Police confirms that Dhaka metropolitan police area is comprised of eight Crime Divisions having forty nine Police Stations where 302 beats are active. Moreover, every police station area is divided into 3 to 10 beats and in every beat more than one sub-inspector and one assistant sub-inspector are assigned to work. The duty of an inspector is to regularly monitor or inspect the beat activities (Dhaka Metropolitan Police, n.d.).

Regarding the functions of beat policing, the beat policing unit provides a number of facilities to citizens. For instance, every beat in-charge uses a government’s authorized mobile number and the number is available to general public. For quick response to the crime spot, the patrol car of that beat area are used to reach that spot (Dhaka Metropolitan Police, n.d.). Every beat police arranges ‘‘Uthan baithak’’ regularly at various places of his own beat area; and the purpose of arranging such meeting is to develop friendly relations with people and understand their problems.

The beat policing of Bangladesh started with the following key objectives: Firstly, the beat policing is determined to increase the effectiveness of police service. After that police will be able to give quick and prompt service to citizens. This policing method will increase police-public relationship through mutual cooperation. The other objectives include identifying the crime pattern and criminals, preventing crimes, enhancing the ability of police to detect the mystery of cases, removing the existing fear of people regarding crime and police.

Through beat policing Dhaka Metropolitan Police is collecting information and gathering intelligence. Beat officers are collecting information not only of all the households but also of all the social and business organizations of their respective beat areas. For having information about the place and its inhabitants or employees of different organizations it has become easier for police to maintain law and order situation. In the Dhaka city almost 20, 12,809 tenant registration forms have been distributed till now and among them 1,78,51,05 filled up forms have been collected from households. This collection process has been started since 24/02/2016. DMP has given the highest priority for keeping the records and maintaining the secrecy of the information collected through this process. It has been strictly directed so that no harassment may take place. Software has been developed to record the information. The computer operators and other officers of police stations are being trained up on that software management too. These kinds of activities have already been applauded by law abiding people of Bangladesh.

The main activities of beat police includes collecting intelligence about crime and criminals, increase the activities of prevention of crime by patrol and identifying the habitual offenders, maintaining law & order, preventing labor discontent and preventing political insurgencies, increasing the trust and mutual understanding between police and citizen through regular contact and interactions, ensuring regular contact between police and the members of the community, doing regular activities of police such as investigation of cases, arresting criminals, executing the warrant, regular patrols etc., rapid prevention of riot, labor insurgencies , political unrest etc., reducing the fear of police among the general people who are not criminals and helping to establish a bridge of friendship between police and the community members, maintaining personal and social communication among the community people, solving the social problems through community policing activities, engaging police in necessary points on behalf of community, encouraging community to appoint community police at necessary points, information about NGOs, college, community centers, student hostels, mosques, madrashas, garments and other social and business organizations etc. and so on (Dhaka Metropolitan Police, n.d.).

In conclusion, the literature review provides the definition of beat policing and a comparative perspective of beat policing and how it is implemented in Canada, England, Africa, India and Bangladesh has been discussed. Although the literature attempted to make an overall discussion on beat policing, it has several gaps as well. Firstly, the literature on beat policing is very inadequate. The literature also demonstrates that not much research has been conducted on beat policing around the world. Most of the literature included here, reflects the modes of the beat policing in different countries. However, there is no literature which addresses the effective utilization of existing manpower in beat policing and find out the spaces where workforce can be utilized more successfully. Additionally, the literature does not answer to the question of effectiveness of beat policing around the world. Furthermore, the literature does not contend the challenges and barriers of beat policing in Bangladesh. Finally, the literature addresses that research and writings on beat policing is very limited in Bangladesh. Therefore, the present study will meet up the following gaps and find out a comprehensive picture of beat policing in Bangladesh.

**Chapter 4**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

**4.1 Introduction**

This chapter starts with the discussion of the theoretical framework employed in this research and how it is used to make sense of the justifications of using the theoretical lens of beat policing to discuss the effectiveness of beat policing in Bangladesh. As this project evaluates the effectiveness of beat policing in DMP area and identify challenges and barriers against the collaboration of police with community people, this theoretical section explains the reasons for using the philosophy of community policing to explain the beat policing here.

**Firstly, theories of policing, is largely comparative in nature,** and seeks to explain why policing systems differ widely in their organization, the powers and authority granted them, the roles and tasks they are entrusted with, the occupational cultures that characterize their work, their interactions with civic society and the state, the quality and effectiveness of their work. In this regard, **theories of the police and policing** re-conceptualize the concepts and patterns of policing frequently.

**The literature also confirms that the police are vital elements in systems of** social control that protect the society against challenges by crime, subversion, or riotous disorders. However, the early 1980’s saw the rise of two functionally different, but conceptually related policing theories: Broken Windows and Community Policing. Though these two theories take different forms in practice, they both originated from the same fundamental concept that law enforcement officers must have an active presence within their communities in order to reduce major crime (Lortz, 2017).

**4.2 Broken Windows Theory and Beat Policing**

To explain further, the Broken Windows theory was introduced in 1982 in an article written by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling. The name “broken windows” is based on a metaphor that the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy describes below:

*“The model focuses on the importance of disorder (e.g., broken windows) in generating and sustaining more serious crime. Disorder is not directly linked to serious crime; instead, disorder leads to increased fear and withdrawal from residents, which then allows more serious crime to move in because of decreased levels of informal social control.”* (Lortz, 2017)

The policies developed as based on Broken Windows typically involve officers becoming more prevalent in troubled communities with the intentions of restoring order and reducing fear of major crime among residents. Therefore, Broken Windows theory, based on this theory social psychologist and police officers tend to agree that if a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired; all the rest of the windows will soon be broken, the sign of one broken and unrepaired window send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen (Oliver, 2000)

According to Pollard in Braton et.al (1998), Kellings and Wilson’s preposition is that the moment deliberate discourtesy such as drunkenness, begging, vandalism, disorderly behaviour, graffiti, litter are not controlled, an atmosphere is created in which more serious crimes will be committed. Till today, any discussion on community policing always go hand in hand with the broken windows theory (Allender, 2004). However, this does not signify that the broken windows theory represents the only framework for understanding community policing.

**4.3 Social Resource Theory and Beat Policing**

On the other hand, from a radically different dimension, Wong (2008) offered a different view point called the **Social Resource theory** that attempts to address three main prepositions, (a) what is the role and function of the police? (b) What is the relationship of the police with the people, and (c) why do people call the police?

However, all the above theories have some limitations. Firstly, the above theories explained the tactics of crime control in society but did not answer the question how would the relationship between community and policing would be developed. Secondly, those theories viewed the policing system in a micro lens, therefore, they did not discuss the policing system in a wider perspective. As a result, this research employs the philosophy of community policing to assess the scope and potential of beat policing in effective deployment of manpower, prevention of crime and enhancing community involvement in Dhaka Metropolitan Police area of Bangladesh. This theoretical perspective also assists to facilitate how beat policing enhances spontaneous community involvement in crime prevention.

A bunch of literature have attempted to define, explain and theorize community policing. However, since the advent of community policing, there is actually no universally accepted definition (Erhan & Bahadir, 2011). Community policing promises that closer alliances between the police and the community will help reduce citizen fear of crime, improve police-community relations, and facilitate more effective responses to community problems. Similarly, the literature review section provides and understanding that beat policing is a method of policing in smaller manageable geographical areas within a police station. It involves all role-players in identifying the particular policing needs in each sector and addressing the root causes of crime, including the enabling and contributing factors in order to ensure effective crime prevention to reduce the levels of crime within communities and to improve community safety. Therefore, the contemporary research and academic discussion uses the theoretical perspective of community policing to explain the beat policing.

**4.4 The Theoretical Roots of Community Policing in Explaining Beat Policing**

The philosophy of community policing was first originated from the Broken Window Hypothesis of Wilson and Kelling in 1982. According to broken windows hypothesis, police should focus resources on disorder problems specially that creates fear of crime and lead to neighborhood decay. The image of broken windows symbolizes the relationship between disorder, neighborhood decay, and crime (Willson & kelling, 1982). Besides, if necessary steps aren’t taken to prevent crime in the root level of the society, the rate of crime will increase gradually. So to prevent crime and disorder, it is necessary to take action before occurring crime and when it is in preliminarily stage. The philosophy of community policing also fits with this proposition as the main objective of community policing is to prevent crime from the root corner of the society from initial stage by building partnership and friendly relationship with the members of society while traditional policing largely focuses on crime after it has been occurred.

The most important difference is that community policing represents a major change in the role of police. While the police have traditionally defined their primary mission in terms of crime control, community policing seeks to broaden the police role to include such issues as fear of crime, order maintenance, conflict resolution, neighborhood decay, and social and physical disorder as basic functions of the police (Walker & Katz, 2002). Philosophically community policing focuses on three most commonly discussed components: community partnership, organizational behavior and problem solving.

**4.5 Community Partnership**

The philosophical aspect of community policing focuses in establishing mutual trust between police and community and in this point community partnership acts as a major component which is also a major goal of beat policing. In community policing, the police become an integral part of the community culture, and the community assists in defining future priorities and in allocating resources. To develop community partnership, police must develop positive relationships with the community, must involve the community in the quest for better crime control and prevention, and must pool their resources with those of the community to address the most urgent concerns of community members.

Community partnership means adopting a policing technique that exceeds the standard law enforcement emphasis. This broadened outlook recognizes the value of activities that contribute to the orderliness and well-being of a neighborhood. These activities could include: helping accident or crime victims, providing emergency medical services, helping resolve domestic and neighborhood conflicts (e.g., family violence, landlord-tenant disputes, racial harassment), working with residents and local businesses to improve neighborhood conditions, controlling automobile and pedestrian traffic, providing emergency social services and referrals to those at risk (e.g., adolescent runaways, the homeless, the intoxicated, and the mentally ill), protecting the exercise of constitutional rights (e.g., guaranteeing a person’s right to speak, protecting lawful assemblies from disruption), and providing a model of citizenship (helpfulness, respect for others, honesty, and fairness (Gaffigan, 1994).

Bayley, in his seminal book “The Police for the Future” maintains that two elements are needed to successfully implement partnership between the police and the public: consultation and mobilization. Through consultationthe situation of crime control and prevention of crime can better be improved if community and police consult each other on different issues, identify the problems and solve accordingly (Bayley, 1994). In case of Mobilization***,*** despite having limitation of police in preventing crime and disorder, community policing has mobilized the community for support. Forms of mobilization can be programs like neighborhood watch, operation id, and crime stoppers. Mobilization also includes collaboration of different agencies with police in preventing crime and disorder (Walker & Katz, 2002).

Similarly, the above philosophy of community policing directly links with beat policing. In beat policing, the police officers regularly patrol their own community area and have regular contact with a community and are able to identify problems and seek appropriate solutions in conjunction with the sector’s community. Beat Policing encourages constant and continuous contact with members of the community (Smith, 2008). Moreover, beat Policing emphasizes stronger police-community cooperation at grassroots level. There is clearly room for citizens to influence law enforcement and policy decisions. This is also a most desirable feature of citizen participation that has been sought after as a solution to citizen alienation.

**4.6 Organizational Change**

Community policing demand organizational change for two reasons: to stimulate and encourage officers to perform community policing functions and makes organization more flexible to develop community partnership and problem solving. To successfully implement community policing structure, culture and management aspect of organizational changes are needed. Structurally community policing organization is decentralized. Culturally, it focused organizational reforms such as training, promotional standard, evaluation standard etc. In managing perspective, it is told that community policing organizations are characterized by having more managers and fewer supervisors. (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1992). Similarly, there is no centralize system in beat policing. The police officers work in different beats and the beat officers take organizational training to work in beats.

**4.7 Problem Solving**

Problem solving is the processes through which the specific concerns of communities are identified and through which the most appropriate remedies to abate these problems are found Problem solving is a broad term that implies more than simply the elimination and prevention of crimes. Problem solving is based on the assumption that “crime and disorder can be reduced in small geographic areas by carefully studying the characteristics of problems in the area, and then applying the appropriate resources.” and on the assumption that “Individuals make choices based on the opportunities presented by the immediate physical and the police and the community must be collaborators in the quest to encourage and preserve peace and prosperity (Gaffigan, 1994).

Regarding the philosophy of problem solving, community police in Bangladesh tries to response on specific issues but the response is not always proactive in nature. The concept of problem solving in proactive basis is not still practiced widely. Very few recognize that community policing is also about problem solving, transparency and accountability of the police service to the community that they serve (UNDP, 2009).

Likewise, the main philosophy of beat policing is to solve the problems of the community in a proactive basis. For example, regarding the functions of beat policing, the beat policing unit provides a number of facilities to citizens in Dhaka Metropolitan Area of Bangladesh. Every beat in-charge uses a government’s authorized mobile number and the number is available to general public. For quick response to the crime spot, the patrol car of that beat area are used to reach that spot (DMP, 2018). Every beat police arranges ‘‘Uthan baithak’’ regularly at various places of his own beat area; and the purpose of arranging such meeting is to develop friendly relations with people and understands their problems. Besides, the main activities of beat police includes collecting intelligence about crime and criminals, increase the activities of prevention of crime by patrol and identifying the habitual offenders, maintaining law & order,

Finally,according to the principle of policing and expectation of the community, police should be a service-oriented organization in an independent and democratic atmosphere. Providing service according to requirements of community should be the core philosophy and duty of police.

In summary, this chapter has provided a thorough understanding of the philosophical roots of beat policing and how this theoretical lens is employed in the current project. The theoretical notion of community policing asserts that in order to function the beat policing, community partnership, organizational change and problem solving is essential. In so doing, policy-makers should work to establish this philosophies to improve the effectiveness of beat policing in Bangladesh. As such, the current project occupies the lens of community policing in order to find out the operations and effectiveness of beat policing in Bangladesh. Finally, the theoretical framework for this study builds up a foundation and future direction of beat policing in the academic and practical arena of beat policing.

**Chapter 5**

**METHODOLOGY**

**5.1 Research Questions**

1. Is beat policing utilizing the existing manpower effectively?
2. Is beat policing effective in crime prevention?
3. What are the challenges and barriers against the collaboration of police with community people?

**5.2 Study Design**

The study was implemented in three phases namely 1) Conceptualization and finalization of methodology, 2) Data collection and management, and 3) Data analysis and report writing. The study followed a mixed method approach using both quantitative and qualitative data to answer the key evaluation questions. The questions were finalized in consultation with experts of DMP.

Approaches adopted for data/information collection are:

* Literature/document review
* Document Review
* One-to-one interview
* Key informant interview
* Focus Group Discussion
* In-depth Analysis
* Secondary data analysis

***Identification sample locations***

Within DMP, sample locations were identified through ‘crime divisions[[2]](#footnote-2)’ (there are 8 in Dhaka Metropolitan). Such identification was collected from DMP and analyzed carefully to identify clusters within DMP. The location/cluster selection considered the following:

* The population density and coverage within DMP
* The socio-economic context of locality
* The crime occurrence rate/Density of crimes
* Nature of crime taking place in localities

***Document Review***

A number of project documents and project specific reports were collected and reviewed by the core-team members. The police extended their cooperation in collecting necessary documents and data.

***Primary Data and Information Collection through Field Survey***

Primary data was collected using qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative methods of information collection included Key Informant interviews, In-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions. Quantitative survey involved households (land lord/flat owners) where structured questionnaire was used.

***Survey Locations***

The assignment covered Dhaka Metropolitan Area (both City Corporations). The survey covered police stations (PS) within ‘crime divisions’ within Dhaka metropolitan area. The list of police stations was collected from secondary source with support from Police.

***Sample Size Calculation for quantitative survey (HH survey)***

In order to ensure proper representativeness of collected information, a probabilistic sampling strategy was adopted. Hence scientific approach ensured valid assessment of impact. For such purpose we used a sound statistical formula as given below. The sample size has been adjusted by a design effect of 1.3 to account for the multi-stage sample selection.

Where

n = Sample size

P = 0.5 for unbiased estimates

Q = 1 – P

N = Size of the universe

Z= Standard normal variate

C = Precision level

deff = design effect

nr = Non-response

**The total sample size of households for this survey is 500.** The sample was equally distributed among ‘crime divisions’.

***Survey Design (including sample selection strategy)***

The design was stratified and selected in multiple stages. Samples was selected independently in each stage. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection by using a probability proportional to size (PPS) selection.

In the first stage, PSs were selected randomly by identified crime division (cluster). In second stage of selection, selection of beat from each selected PS was done again through PPS method. At beat, fixed number of households were selected. Households were randomly selected for survey. Census community series data was used for sample selection purpose.

Table 5.1: Summary of household survey sample

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crime Division** | **Random PS** | **No. of Beat** | **Sample HH**  **per beat** | **Sample HH**  **in crime zone** |
| Ramna | Ramna | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Lalbagh | Sutrapur | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Motijheel | Khilgaon | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Wari | Demra | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Tejgaon | Mohammadpur | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Mirpur | Mirpur | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Gulshan | Gulshan | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Uttara | Uttara Paschim | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| Total | | 32 | 16 | 512 |

**5.3 Sample Size for Service Providers**

The police who are involved in beat policing were interviewed using a structured questionnaire as well. A total of 96 (from each beat, 1 beat supervisor and 2 officers) structured interviews were conducted with police officials involved in beat policing.

**Qualitative Information**

Only a quantitative assessment was not adequate to meet the requirements of all the objectives of this study. Qualitative survey will be conducted to explore deep insights on current livelihood situations. The qualitative survey included:

* Key Informant guidelines
* Focus Group Discussion guideline
* In-depth Interview guideline
* Observation of beat meeting

***Focus Group Discussion***

Focus Group Discussions was conducted with community people. FGDs involved 7-9 carefully chosen project beneficiaries grouped to discuss issues concerning them. FGDs were conducted in presence of a facilitator and a note taker. The facilitator used a discussion guideline (open ended) while note taker recorded discussion, comments and observations. A total of 10 focus group discussions took place for the survey.

***Key Informant Interview***

This technique included interviews with different police officials, and administrative officials of police. The focus was on obtaining factual information those were crosschecked with other sources, identifying critical issues/problems and gathering strategies for way forwards. A total of 27 such interviews were arranged during the survey.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Distribution of KIIs for the survey | |
| Respondent category | Number |
| Sub-Inspectors of police | 10 |
| Inspector of Police/ Officer in charge | 5 |
| Officer in charge | 5 |
| Assistant Commissioner of DMP | 3 |
| Senior DMP officials at HQ | 4 |
| **Total** | **27** |

***In-depth Interview***

This technique included interviews with community members involved with beat policing (Market Management Committee/Social Committee within community etc.). A semi-structured questionnaire was prepared for such interview. The focus was on collecting necessary information about the bottlenecks, GAPs, possible remedial measures and suggestions on further improvements. A total of 20 such interviews took place during the survey.

***Observation of beat meeting***

Beat meeting were observed where possible. The core team members participated in the beat meetings to understand the meeting proviruses and discussion issues. A total of 5 such meeting was observed.

***Secondary data***

The literature resulted in access to different secondary data associated with assignment objective. The relevant authorities were contacted and requested for access to such data.

***Analysis Plan***

The primary unit of analysis in the study was individuals, with results summarized for survey area. Data was analyzed using SPSS.

***Quantitative data analysis:*** Quantitative data analysis techniques mostly included uni-variate analysis, bi-variate analysis. The measurement levels of the variables were taken into account while analyzing the data.

* Frequency distributions, cross tabulations, and graphical representations
* Statistics
* Regression analysis

***Qualitative data analysis:*** Outline of approaches to qualitative data analysis:

1. Documentation of the data and the process of data collection

2. Organization/categorization of the data into concepts

3. Collection of the data to show how one concept may influence another

4. Corroboration/legitimization by evaluating alternative explanations, disconfirming evidence, and searching for negative cases

5. Representing the account (reporting the findings)

***Triangulation***

Comparing qualitative content analysis with its familiar quantitative counterpart will enhance understanding of the study. Content analysis will be performed for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context, with the purpose of providing knowledge, new insights, a representation of facts and a practical guide for action. The qualitative and quantitative data analysis will be done separately and their findings will be synthesized.

**Chapter 6**

**STUDY FINDINGS**

**6.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

**6.1.1 Beat Officers**

All of the surveyed beat officers were male. Mean age of the beat officers was 37.1 years. Nonetheless, most (64.6%) of the officers were between the age bracket of 31 and 40 years followed by 22 percent were between ages of 41 and 50 years. More than fourth-fifth of the beat officers were followers of Islam and rest were Hindus. By education, more than half (51%) of the beat officers were master degree holder and 16 percent had bachelor degree. Quite a large segment (51%) of the surveyed beat officers joined the Bangladesh Police Services at 2010 or thereafter, and 40.7 percent did so in between the year 1990 and 2009. Out of 96 surveyed beat officers, 53 (55.2%) joined as Sub-Inspector of Police and rest as Constable. Among the surveyed beat officers, 32.3 percent were beat in-charge and remaining 65.6 percent were supporting beat officers (Table 6.1).

No less striking, a significant (47.9%) proportion of the surveyed beat officers were working in their current place of posting for 2 years or more, followed by 34.4 percent for 1-2 years. Rest were relatively new and working in their respective police stations for less than one year. According to the beat officers, duration of work in the beat was not consistent with the duration of work in their police station. Findings indicates that 48 percent were working in their current place of posting for 2 years or more and 24 percent were working as beat officer for 2 years or more. Similarly, 45.8 percent of the surveyed beat officers were working in the beat for 1 year or less as compared to 17.8 percent beat officer in their respective PS (Details are in Table 1 & 3 in Annex 1).

A little more than half (53.1%) segment of beat officers stated that present salary per month was adequate to meet their entire household expenditure, whereas 13.5 percent could save money as well after meeting the household expenditure. On the other hand, 33 percent of them ensured that merely half or part of their household expenditure is met by the salary (Details are in Table 2 in Annex 1).

Table 6.1: Demographic characteristics of the beat officers in sample beats of DMP (n=96)

| **Variables** | | **Respondents** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Percentage** |
| Age | 18-30 years | 10 | 10.4 |
| 31-40 years | 62 | 64.6 |
| 41-50 years | 22 | 22.9 |
| 50+ years | 2 | 2.1 |
| Sex | Male | 96 | 100 |
| Female | -- | -- |
| Religion | Islam | 83 | 86.5 |
| Hindu | 13 | 13.5 |
| Education | Secondary school passed | 6 | 6.3 |
| Higher Secondary passed | 24 | 25.0 |
| Bachelor degree passed | 17 | 17.7 |
| Master degree passed | 49 | 51.0 |
| Year of initial appointment | 1980-1990 | 8 | 8.3 |
| 1990-2009 | 39 | 40.7 |
| 2010-todate | 49 | 51.0 |
| Rank at the time of entry | Constable | 43 | 44.8 |
| Sub-Inspector | 53 | 55.2 |
| Working status | Beat in-charge | 31 | 32.3 |
| Supporting beat officer | 63 | 65.6 |
| Others | 2 | 2.1 |

**6.1.2 Beat Residents**

A total 512 beat residents were interviewed. Of them 68 percent were male and 32 percent were female. Irrespective of sex and age, beat residents were subdivided into adolescent (25.4%), youth (41.8%) and adult[[3]](#footnote-3) (85.2%) (Table 6.2). More than three-fifth (67.2%) were married and little less than one-third (30.1%) were never married. Some 42.4 percent have children and 71.1 percent of the respondents resided in their own home. One-fourth (25.4%) of the residents passed the SSC examination and one-fifth (19.6%) completed the HSC examination. Besides, 16.8 percent were either bachelor or master degree holder. From occupational point of view, 33.6 percent were businessmen, followed by 18.8 percent students, 18 percent house-wife and 14.5 percent were employee of private organization. Rest few were teacher, garment workers and day labor etc. Majority (59.8%) of them were residing in the sample beats for less than 6 years, nonetheless, 43.8 percent were living there for 10 years and above. Another 36.8 percent were living in their respective home for more than 2 years (Details are in Table 49, 50, 52 and 53 in Annex 1).

Table 6.2: Demographic characteristics of the beat residents (n=512)

| **Variables** | | **Respondents** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Percentage** |
| Age | 10-19 (Adolescent) | 130 | 25.4 |
| 15-30 (youth) | 214 | 41.8 |
| ≥ 18 (Adult) | 436 | 85.2 |
| **n** | **512** | **-** |
| Marital status | Married | 344 | 67.2 |
| Widowed | 14 | 2.7 |
| Separated/Divorced | -- | -- |
| Never married | 154 | 30.1 |
| Children in home | Children under 18 years | 146 | 42.4 |
| Ownership of home | Own home/residence | 364 | 71.1 |
| Education | No formal education | 12 | 2.3 |
|  | Primary or below | 76 | 14.8 |
| Secondary school incomplete | 108 | 21.1 |
| Secondary school passed | 94 | 18.4 |
| Higher Secondary incomplete | 36 | 7.0 |
| Higher Secondary passed | 72 | 14.1 |
| Bachelor degree incomplete | 28 | 5.5 |
| Bachelor degree passed and above | 86 | 16.8 |
| Religion | Islam | 482 | 94.1 |
| Hindu | 30 | 5.9 |
| Occupation | Housewife | 92 | 18.0 |
| Non-govt. employee | 74 | 14.5 |
| Businessmen | 172 | 33.6 |
| Unemployed | 20 | 3.9 |
| Students | 96 | 18.8 |
| Others | 58 | 11.3 |
| Years of living | < 1 year | 12 | 2.3 |
| 2-3 years | 94 | 18.4 |
| 3-5 years | 94 | 18.4 |
| 6-10 years | 82 | 16.0 |
| > 10 years | 224 | 43.8 |
| Cannot remember | 6 | 1.2 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding*

**6.1.3 Respondents from Educational Institutes**

A total of 8 head teacher/principals were interviewed from different school and colleges within the sample beats. Of them, one was head teacher of a primary school, one was head teacher of a kinder-garten school, 4 head teachers of high schools and 2 were principals of high school and colleges.

**6.1.4 Respondents from Market/Shopping Centre**

A total of 8 respondents were interviewed from different market/shopping centres within the sample beats. Among the respondents, 4 were members of the market committee, one was publication secretary, one was manager of police plaza, and two were vice-presidents of the market/shopping centre committee.

**6.2 Beat Policing: Awareness, Perception and Practices of Beat Officer**

**6.2.1 Awareness of Beat Officers**

In response to a question whether the beat officers could spell out the primary objectives of beat policing, 60.4 percent of beat officers emphasized on strengthening the police-public relationship. Other responses were mostly related with activities of beat police. For instance, 40.6 percent objectives of beat policing was concerned with eradicating the abuse of drug and to prevent terrorism/violent offences, followed by collection of information from the house owners and the tenants (33.3%), controlling all sorts of crimes (16.6%), to treat everyone nicely irrespective of poor and rich (15.6%), to behave decently and to remain in touch with the best residents, to encourage general people to help police etc. (Details in Table 6 in Annex 1).

**6.2.2 Delivery of Services, Perception and Job Satisfaction**

***Role, rostering and practices of beat officers***

Beat in-charge were responsible for maintaining the law and order and to remove fear about police in their respective beat by establishing a close friendship between the police and residents of beat in addition to their general police duties. Given the responsibilities, albeit, majority (78.1%) of the beat in-charge visited their respective beat daily, a notable proportion (21.9%) of them could not do that. Those, who visited their beat daily, 56 percent of them stayed there for 2-3 hours, 36 percent for 4-5 hours and the rest for less than 1 hour only. The average time spent by the beat in-charge in their respective beat is 3.7 hours. (Details in Table 19, 20 and 21 in Annex 1).

Additionally, beat officers were asked to put their opinion regarding 11 selected activities of beat policing where they gave more emphasis and spend more or most of the time while they were in the beat. Across the activities, percentage of beat officers indicated ‘most common activities’ and ‘common activities’ as displayed in Figure 6.1.

Reportedly, the most common activity of the beat officers was collection of resident’s information (80.2%), followed by patrolling/vigilance of the beat (68.8%), providing effort to establish good relationship with the residents (63.5%), conducting uthan baithak/community meeting (59.4%), responding to call for services (57.3%), investigation of crime in the beat (55.2%) and crime prevention (52.1%) (Details in Table 32 in Annex 1).

**6.2.3 Recording of Beat Performance**

Documentation and maintenance of records is an important pre-requisite for the law enforcing agency in the detection and prevention of crime. The Table 24 in Annex 1 revealed that except few, more than four-fifth (84.4%) of the beat officers recorded the beat activities in beat registers.

**6.2.4 Conduction of Uthan Baithak (Courtyard) Meeting**

All (100%) of the surveyed beat officers reported that they conduct 'uthan baithak' regularly in their beats with the beat residents. When beat officers were asked about the frequency of 'uthan baithak', instead of a unique regular interval, reported interval of uthan baithak varied widely across the beats. According to 25 percent beat officers, they conducted 'uthan baithak' daily at various places in their beat areas. Some 11.5 percent did that every after alternate day, 18.8 percent did so 2 days in a week, 19.8 percent weekly and 13.5 percent for 2 days in a month. Above findings indicates that either there was no prescribed interval for conduction of uthan baithak or the issue was not monitored properly. Thus, the interval of conducting uthan baithak varied beat to beat in an irregular fashion. The main purpose of conducting these small scale meetings by the beat officers is to become acquainted with every one of the beat so that residents can feel free to seek help from them as well as to enhance the police-public relationship (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of the surveyed beat officers by frequency of conducting uthan baithakin their respective beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency** | **n** | **Percentage** |
| Daily | 24 | 25.0 |
| One day afterwards | 11 | 11.5 |
| 2 days in a week | 18 | 18.8 |
| 3 days in a week | 11 | 11.5 |
| Weekly | 19 | 19.8 |
| 2 days in a month | 13 | 13.5 |
| N | 96 | 100.0 |

They were also asked about the purpose of uthan baithak. More than half (58.3%) of the beat officers felt that uthan baithak were conducted to discuss with beat residents about the situation of drug abuse in their beats and steps to be taken for its prevention. A little less than one-third of the beat officer thought that uthan baithak were conducted to aware the beat residents about the importance of submitting the special form for the tenant, employee, driver, servant etc. Additionally, 44.8 percent believed that unthan baithak was a tactical means of police officers to reach closer of the beat residents so that gradually a friendly relationship could be built up between the police and public. Other worth mentioning purposes of the uthan baithak were to sensitize the beat residents for helping the police officers in identifying the criminals by providing information as well as to make people to feel free in seeking help from police, to discuss about the potential threats of terrorism/violent offences and ways to prevent those, to know about the socio-cultural problems of beat residents (child marriage, violence against women etc.) so as to keep those at minimal level (Details in Table 36 in Annex 1).

**6.2.5 Cooperation from Beat Residents**

This ordinal measure was based on a survey question asking beat officers to indicate how strongly they experienced the cooperation from the beat residents in conducting the uthan baithak. Based on a 5-point scale, with 1 indicating more than expectation and 5 indicating much less than expectation, according to 67.8 percent of the beat officers, the cooperation received by the beat officers from the residents in conducting the uthan baithak was either as expected or near to their expectation. Nonetheless, 5.2 percent felt the cooperation as more than expectation. In relation to this, beat officers added that often conduction of uthan baithak needed money, ranged from Taka 100-2000 to entertain the participants of meeting. Reportedly, most (92.5%) of these cases, expenditure had to bear by the police officers from their own pockets (Details in Table 37-40 in Annex 1).

According to FGD participants (beat residents), uthan baithak played a very important role in building police-people good relations. It reduced the distance and distrust between community people and police. At least, 20-25 people participated and discussed about law and order situation of the beat area in every uthan baithak. Furthermore, they stated that uthan baithak need to be organized more frequently and regularly to enhance the police-public relationship. FGD participants of the Gulshan area suggested that direct relationship between high officials and community people is very important to develop police-people confidence reciprocally.

Additionally, FGD participants suggested that women participation in uthan-boithak need to be encouraged because violence against women is now more prevalent than earlier. FGD participants of the Mirpur area also suggested if women are included in the process of awareness building activity they will be able to provide more information related to crime and criminals without any fear.

**6.2.6 Practice of Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP)**

Similar to awareness, practicing of ILP was stated by 74 percent of beat officers. However, in response to a question about the steps of ILP, most of them failed to explain the basic steps (i.e., gathering information and intelligence analysis, designing of specific targeted efforts by the decision maker, followed by actions for reducing, eliminating and preventing specific crime issues and offenders) for implementing ILP in an organized way (Table 6.4) (Details in Table 12 and 13 in Annex 1).

Table 6.4: Statement of beat officers regarding the practice of basic steps for implementation of ILP

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Number** | **Percentage** |
| Gathering information from various sources and intelligence analysis | 42 | 59.2 |
| Planning of specific targeted strategy on the basis analysis | 19 | 26.8 |
| Operation is directed on the basis of specific targeted strategy | 13 | 18.3 |
| Irrelevant answers | 6 | 8.4 |
| n | 71 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

**6.2.7 Perceived Success of Beat Policing**

A large number of beat-in-charges strongly believed that the key success of beat policing is their ability to earn confidence and trust of mentionable percentage of community people.  Moreover, beat policing significantly contributed to developing a criminal database with information of criminals which included name and location provided by the community people.  Most of the beat-in-charge officers considered the collection of information about community dwellers through tenant information form and stored in the database of the police station as one of the nameable success of beat policing. One beat-in-charge of Mohammadpur PS claimed improvement of patrolling/surveillance system in the area as the noteworthy success of beat policing. He also claimed “police are the people and people are the police”-this slogan is gaining success gradually due to excellent performance of beat policing in their area.

**6.3 Utilization of Current Manpower**

**6.3.1 Opinion of Beat Officers**

In an open ended question about effective utilization of existing police manpower in prevention of crime through beat policing, a considerable segment of the beat officers said that beat in-charge should be spared from general duties and entirely allow them to manage the law and orders of their respective beat. Police patrolling within the beats can be intensified both by foot and mobile patrolling. Cooperation of residents is inevitable in beat policing, more police officers can be involved here solely to sensitize the beat residents by continuous contact to cooperate the beat officers by informing about the criminals and social disorders. According to some, existing manpower can be utilized more effectively if the duty hours can be reduced which in turn improve the quality and efficiency of the police officers.

**6.3.2 Opinion of Beat Residents**

By and large, more than half (50.4-52%) of the residents thought that additional police can be involved in the beats to raise the awareness of residents about neighborhood crimes as well as to aware the residents about the context of beat policing in prevention and control of crime. They further added that increasing number of police in the beats will improve the accessibility to police and community services which may act as a catalyst for developing police-public partnership as well as enhance the community engagement in beat policing. Another 41-44 percent residents felt that more police officers could be engaged to ensure the security of community people during their public progammes by means of increasing the patrolling.

Moreover, beat resident felt that police officers should regularly attend the family and socio-cultural programmes of the local residents so that police and public can come close together for effective partnership and to address local concerns. Close to one-third of the residents however, thought that response to call for police services should be quick. They also felt that instead of patrolling randomly, focus of police patrolling should be on density and nature of crime.

Except with little variations, there was no substantial difference in opinion among the male and female residents as regard to utilization of existing manpower towards prevention of crime and enhancing the community involvement in DMP areas. Males had given more emphasis on ensuring quick response on call for services, on the other hand, females deserved more focus on increasing police patrol based on density and nature of crime. Difference of opinion among the age groups were also almost indifferent. Compared to other age groups, respondents of young age group felt that patrolling of police should be increased and that should be on the basis of density and nature of crimes (Figure 6.3) (Details are in Table 93 in Annex 1).

Besides individual interviews, eight focus group discussion were conducted in each of 8 DMP division to gather insight and deeper perception of beat residents about various aspect of beat policing in crime prevention and community involvement. For proper utilization of beat officer, FGD participants felt that beat police officers need advanced public communication training to improve their communication and interactions with the beat community people. Police and the public should think that they are not enemy, rather they need to cooperate with each other. FGD participants of the R. M. Das road area considered that the number of police officers is not adequate to drive out crimes from the society. The problem arising due to inadequate number of police officers could be minimized if existing police officers are well trained, coordinated, guided and supervised by high police officials. Maximum utilization of police officers is not possible unless their cordiality and self-motivation is really enhanced.

Beat community people are not aware of the 999 services of the police. Beat police officers, however, need to popularize this service in the community. As exposed by the FGD participants of the Gulshan area, every police station should maintain a Facebook page and a public group where people could share complain and information about criminal or suspicious activities. Beat police officers have to give a prompt reply to the community people’s comments. Police have to be neutral while performing their duties to prevent crime and ensure peace and security in the society.

**6.3.3 Opinion of Inspector (Operation)**

As key informants, surveyed Inspectors of Police (Operation) stated that long duty hours of the police officers per day is to be shortened to 8 hours and existing manpower should be adjusted accordingly. Police officer are facing a lot of difficulties in making good relation with the residents, where, if existing police officers can be utilized by attending the family and social affairs/programme of the local residents might open the avenue for the police to come closer to the resident. All police officer should be trained on beat policing strategies, plan of action and benefits for their proper utilization. Activities of the police officers should be monitored effectively. Police should be punished for professional unfair means and rewarded for good deeds.

**6.3.4 Opinion of Officer In-Charge**

Being key informants, surveyed Officers in-Charge expressed that firstly, all of us including me have to acquire the virtue of becoming more humane to the general people, otherwise, mere visibility of police officer in the beats will not earn anything productive at the end of day. Police officers should consider each and every beats as their own home and to be served accordingly. In order to involve the beat residents with the initiatives of beat policing, more beat officers can be engaged to sit with beat residents to talk about local concerns in various meeting places at each hamlet (para), mahallah, and junction of roads within the beat after forming several small groups of enthusiastic community people. To do that awareness building information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as leaflet, festoon, banner are to be supplied as well as local people are to be inspired towards beat policing using sweetened spellbound words.

Convincing or influencing people is an art and not seen in all except few. So, all beat officers should be trained on various aspects of beat policing together with they should be taught about how to deal with general people, criminals, terrorist etc. living in the community in context of beat policing. There should a beat office or beat box in each beat so that people can meet with the beat officer at fixed place and beat officer also can serve the needs of local residents easily. To encourage the beat officers they should be rewarded for good works. The activities of beat officers should bring under strict monitoring and surveillance.

**6.3.5 Opinion of Assistant Commissioner of Police**

Just symbolic appearance is not enough to build a good relation. Both duration and frequency of time is an important factor in developing a good relationship. One of the ACP in Tejgaon crime division stated that he attended many uthan baithaks repeatedly and still continuing so to remove fear of police from the mind of beat residents as well as to develop a good relationship with them. He felt proud to inform that previously the participants of uthan baithak called him as Sir but now they use to call him as brother which is definitely a positive sign towards building police-public partnership. ACPs were not in favor of increasing the number of manpower rather intended to utilize them in organized way by equal distribution of responsibilities to the beat officers. Thus, each and every beat officer will be responsible for the respective beat.

**6.3.6 Opinion of Senior Police Officers**

All surveyed senior officers of DMP have opined that if the current police official create mutual relationship with the community people then they will be more successful to prevent crime and social problem. According to the Deputy Commissioner of Gulshan Devision, *“if beat officers only spent 2/3 hours for his beat then he would not fulfill his beat duty properly. Beat officer should be fixed for the beat and he has to work on the beat from the starting of the office time till the end of the office time. Only then he can fulfill the objective of beat policing properly. As a beat-in-charge, if he is assigned to work in the beat at day time he can done the work very well and we will get a good result”.* As per the DC, Tejgaon, *“Policing job is not an individual job, it’s a team work and beat policing system is an effective way to implement law and maintain social security through the team work of beat police officers”.* He has stated that although, in DMP area beat policing activities are not being operated in uniform way. But in Tejgaon division every beat officer are working in a uniform way and not only the beat-in-charge but also other beat officer of a beat area are equally responsible to maintain law and order of their respective beat area. In Tejgaon division, now one police station has been divided in 3 or 4 beat. There are fixed officers in every beat. There are other officers who are not included any beat, they did other policing activities. Duty has been specified in every beat by 4 or 5 specific officers. And they are responsible to maintain law and order in their area. So that they have clear knowledge about every house and each individual of their respective beat area. For that it is very easy for beat officer to know information about the area. In case of criminal offence, beat officers can investigate these cases except some special cases.

On the other hand, Addl. Commissioner Police of DMP have stated that, if beat officer conducts 1 or 2 *‘Uthan Boithak’*, or communicates with few people in one day then it will help them to build a good relationship with community people. Beat officer can allocate their work time both in typical policing and community policing then they can make the people more aware. He further added that, the more they communicate with the people the more they can gain the faith of general people. And they have to revise their strategy and change their strategy according to the need and difficulties of the community. If any officer face difficulties to reach the community people then he suggest him to contact with the respective OC to solve the problem. He further added, *“If their objective and motive is clear then they can ensure the positive result if anyone work only for one hour. We suggest the officers to go to every citizen’s house and communicate with them. It may take 1 day, 2 days, 1 month or 6 months. We said that if you cannot meet with the house owner then meet the “shamitee” president. One day, we will definitely reach our goal and gain the faith of the people”.*

**6.4 Crime Prevention and Related Factors**

**6.4.1 Crime Status at DMP Areas**

The most (70.8%) frequently reported crime in the last year was theft, followed by trafficking of drugs (68.8%). Other reported crimes to mention were domestic violence, conflicts between tenant and house-owner, violence on women, robbery and to some extent burglary(Details in Table 4 in Annex 1).

**6.4.2 Pattern and Trend of Crimes**

The study has examined the trend of crime on the basis of reported crimes in DMP areas and it covered the years 2010 through 2018. The crimes were grouped and presented in four types of crime (i.e., property crime, sexual and gender based crime, organized crime and violent crime) for ease of comparison and understanding.

It has been observed and listened through daily newspapers and TV that crime is committed every day, property crime rates across in DMP areas has declined gradually over the past few years from 2014 to 2018 except a little upsurge at the end. The findings have shown that although the property crime rate has decreased in DMP areas, there is difference in trend between property and sexual and gender based violence crimes, organized crime, violent crime. While property crime have decreased, sexual and gender based violence, organized crime like drugs have shown a more upward trend. Violent crime such as murder was gradually grown up from 2010 through 2013. Then slowly turned downward with sharp fall in 2016 followed by rapid rise in 2017 and gently descended in 2018. On the other hand, certain criminal offences such as dacoity, kidnaping and smuggling are on lower rate and descending gradually than it was at 2010 (Figure 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7).

**6.4.3 Workload on Performance of Beat In-charge**

Beat in-charge were asked whether they had to perform other general duties in addition to the duties in their own beat. All (100%) of the surveyed beat in-charge officers reported that they had much workload than other police as they are expected to perform general duties of officers as well as to perform the activities of beat police (Details in Table 25 in Annex 1).

As Figure 6.8 and 6.9 shows, majority (84.4%) of beat in-charge reported that extra load of general duties certainly hamper the tasks assigned to them for the beat. Similarly, a large proportion (75%) of the beat in-charge acknowledged that responsibilities of the beat hinder their performance in doing the general duties of police. Above findings indicated that duties of beat in-charge are to be balanced by operational requirements of the police and such arrangement is critical to the success of beat policing (Details in Table 26 and 27 in Annex 1).

**6.4.4 Organizational Support for Beat Policing**

***Access to training on beat policing***

Among the surveyed beat officers, 39 (40.6%) received training on beat policing. Out of those 39 trained beat officers, reportedly 15 (38.5%) were beat in-charge of their respective beat. Those who received training on beat policing, largely (84.6%) they received so as a part of other training programme. Nonetheless, 17.9 percent had the opportunity to receive training exclusively designed for beat policing. According to majority of them (61.5%), training was not adequate to perform beat duties efficiently. It is worth mentioning that out of 32 surveyed beat in-charge, 15 had not received any additional training for beat policing (Details in Table 7 and 8 in Annex 1).

During FGDs, beat residents thought that police need more skill-based training to investigate crimes and conducting beat policing activities. High police officials need to monitor beat policing activities. Beat police officers’ skills development is essential to improve the quality of beat policing services. Beat police officers need advanced public communication training to improve their communication and interactions with various categories of community people within the beat. FGD participants felt that maximum utilization of police officers is not possible unless their cordiality and self-motivation is really enhanced.

***Adequacy of resources***

Organizational support is critical if innovative or non-traditional policing strategies, such as beat policing, are to be widely accepted as a viable method of delivering policing services. In order to assess the adequacy of organizational support: three categories of supports were measured such as manpower support, material support and financial support.

The variables of the organization supports were measured on 4-point ordinal scale responses of the beat officers as they perceived about the adequacy of some listed resources to ensure residents’ security and prevention of crime in their beat areas. Here ‘1’ indicated more than adequate and “4” as inadequate.

***Allocated police staff***

This variable measured the perception of beat officers about the adequacy of allocated police staff. It was based on a 4 point scale, with “1” indicated more than adequate and “4” as not adequate. More than three-fifth (65.6%) beat officers reported that allocated police staff was inadequate to ensure residents’ security and prevention of crime. A little less than thirty-five percent (34.4%) beat officers, on the other hand, considered that they were able to ensure the security and prevent crime with allocated police staffs they had.

FGD participants of the R. M. Das road area considered that the number of police officers was not adequate to wipe out crimes from the society. The problem arising due to inadequate number of police officers could be minimized if existing police officers are well trained, coordinated, guided and supervised by high police officials.

***Communication and investigation equipment***

Except one-fourth of the beat officers, most (75%) of them believed that existing communication equipment were not adequate enough to meet their present need for communication and thereby hindering to ensure the security and prevent crime of their beats.

***Investigation equipment***

Similar to above, three-fifth (75%) of the beat officers were not satisfied with the equipment they had for investigation. Adequate equipment for investigation is essential to ensure security and prevent crime in their beats.

***Vehicles***

Majority (68.7%) of beat officers stated that number of vehicles with them are not adequate or less than adequate for ensuring residents’ security and prevention of crime in their beats.

***Firearms or other weapon***

Most (81.3%) of the beat officers acknowledged that firearms or other weapon whatever they had were adequate or more than adequate to ensure residents’ security and prevention crime in their beat areas.

***Instruments for conducting meeting in the community***

Greater part (68.7%) of the beat officers considered that the availability of instruments for conducting meeting in the community was less than adequate or inadequate.

***Allocated budget***

More than two-third (68.8%) of the beat officers believed that allocated budget was less than adequate or inadequate to ensure residents’ security and prevention of crime in their beats. (Details in Table 23 in Annex 1).

**6.4.5 Job Satisfaction of the Beat Officers**

More than four-fifth (82.3%) of the beat officers reported that they were either ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with their role as beat officers. The findings on officer’s satisfaction in respect of their role as beat officer is consistent with comments made by the beat officers in response to a question – ‘how effective did they believe beat policing was’? Where, more than 80 percent officers said effective (Details in Table 16 in Annex 1).

**Opportunities of Beat Policing in DMP Areas**

**6.4.6 Perceived Effectiveness of Beat Officers in Crime Prevention**

More than four-fifth (84.4%) of beat officers felt beat policing is effective, nonetheless, 35.4 percent of them believed it was very effective. In favour of their arguments, 69.4 percent beat officers considered that currently crime rate had declined than it was in previous days. Besides, 65.9 percent beat officers believed that dependable relation between police and local residents was on rise over time. In addition, more than half of the officers (50.6-56.5%) hold the impression that calls for help/service from the beat officer had been increasing day by day, residents’ participation in uthan baithak had been increasing, and cooperation of residents with beat officer was also on rise for identification of suspect and arrest. Above findings leads conclude that the public’s confidence on the police to protect them against criminal offence is growing (Details in Table 30 and 42 in Annex 1).

Despite above findings, more than 15 percent beat officers felt that recent status of beat policing in DMP areas was not effective. All of them felt that salary of beat officers was not increased in parallel with their workload, which had a negative impact on the potential of beat officer’s performance. Additionally, half of them considered that instead of working all over the police station, their activities had been restricted to a small area (beat). Apart from these, they felt that building good relationship with public was a troublesome job, people do not cooperate with police. Moreover, due to lack of budget, expenditure related to conduction of uthan baithak and community meeting had to bear by the beat officers from their own pocket. Collectively, these findings might had created a negative image among a segment of beat officers in accepting the beat policing (Details in Table 30 and 31 in Annex 1).

As key informants, most of the beat in-charge of some selected beats stated that on the whole, beat policing in DMP areas was quite effective in prevention of crime and beat officers were trying to fulfill the expectation of the local residents. According to them, it would be more effective if they could spend more time (someone said 8 hours) in the beat. Also, they felt that if manpower of the police station could have been increased and total workload could be properly distributed among all, then it would be easy to plan and perform their assigned responsibility efficiently. Most of the beat officers comprehended the need of relevant trainings on beat policing. They also added the need for allocation of budget for beat activities and supply of required logistics including IC materials to aware the people about beat policing as well as to encourage residents' participation in the beat policing initiatives.

**6.4.7 Rate of Call for Services**

When the beat officers were asked about the number of call for service they received daily from the residents at present, 77.1 percent replied it is around 10 per day. Among the rest, 9.4 percent had received 11-20 calls per day. However, an equal percentage did not received any call. Corresponding figure of receiving calls for service in previous year were around 10, 11-20 and no call were reported by 72.3, 2.1 and 24.5 percent (Details in Table 28 and 29 in Annex 1). To mention here, many of the beat officers reported that instead of calling them, now-a-days residents are also calling to 999 for help and they had to respond those calls as well.

**6.4.8 Perception of Residents about the Performance of Beat Officers**

Overall, 48 percent of the residents agreed with the statement that beat officers were playing major role in reducing crime in DMP areas. Among the rest (52%) who did not agree with the above statement, 15.6 percent of them did not give any opinion in this regard. Of the residents who agreed with the statement, 52.3 percent of them were among the males and rest 39 percent were from the female. Across the age groups, even if more than half (51.8%) of the residents of adult age group agreed with the statement, however, reported percentage of residents among the adolescent and youth agreed with statement was 36.9 and 39.3 percent respectively (Details in Table 96a in Annex 1).

Those who felt that beat officers played a major role in prevention of crime stated that now-a-days response to call by the police is quick. In beat policing, police are always patrolling the beat areas and meet with the residents in front of the shop or at the road intersection. As a result, criminals are not getting chance to commit crime. Besides, residents are kept aware of beat policing, potential risk of crime, terrorism and call for submission of information of the tenant, servant, driver, employee etc. through a specified format by periodic conduction of uthan baithak and beat meeting. In beat policing, police arrest the offender on the basis of analysis of information from various sources and leaving the innocent undisturbed. Beat officers also encourage the local residents in beat meetings for using personal protection measures such as appointment of security guard in apartment buildings or personal buildings, business centre, bank and office, and to use CCTV etc.

**6.4.9 Opinion of the Beat Residents on Current Activities of Beat Officers**

FGD participants also informed that they appointed security guards in their houses from security viewpoint and night guards for community security during the night time. FGD informants of the Uttara stated that 40-45 guards have been appointed to perform routine patrolling on bicycle in the area. Many house owners also installed surveillance/CC TV camera to ensure their residential security. In the meeting on community policing and “uthan baithak”, community people discussed about local crimes and social security of the area to make people aware of community security.

The residents were also asked to express their attitude towards the activities of beat officers. According to more than half (59.4%) of the residents (55.2% of the males and 68.3% of the females), beat officers were active in their areas but not upto their expectation. However, 27.3 percent (32.2% of the males and 17.1% of the females) of them thought that performance of beat police was fairly good and they worked quite actively in their areas. On the other hand, percentage of adolescent, youth and adult residents, who perceived the performance of beat officers as just active were 63.1, 61.7 and 57.8 percent respectively. Among them, 21.5 percent adolescent, 18.7 percent youth and 29.4 percent adult, however, believed that activities of police officers in their areas were good or they were quite active. In contrast, a notable percentage of residents (13.3%) perceived that the performance of beat police in their area was not active in this way. (Details in Table 98 in Annex 1).

**6.4.10 Perception of Supervisory Police Officer about the Performance of Beat Officers**

***Inspector (Operation) of Police***

Inspector (Operation) of police from each of 8 sample police stations under DMP areas were asked their level of satisfaction about the performance of beat officers specifically on 6 distinct activities of beat policing. Given activities were: working with local residents, building police-public partnership, reducing crime, reducing fear of crime, improving the residents’ confidence on police services and problem solving.

Out of 8 Inspector (Operation) of police interviewed, all of them reported either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with most of the selected activities of beat policing except one who did not respond to the question on activity for improving residents’ confidence on police services. Half (4 out of 8) of the inspectors felt ‘very satisfied’ with the activities of beat officers for working with residents and reducing crime, which were again reported as ‘just satisfied’ by 4 out of 5 inspectors. On the other hand, 3 out 8 (37.5%) inspectors were very satisfied with activities of beat officers for ‘building police-public partnership’ and ‘reduction of fear of crime among the residents’, which were reported as ‘just satisfied, by 5 out of 8 inspectors.

The activity of beat officers for improving residents’ confidence on police services was reported as ‘very satisfied’ by 4 out 8 inspector of police, ‘just satisfied’ by 3 and ‘neutral/no response’ by 1. Nonetheless, activity of beat officers for problem solving was reported as ‘very satisfied’ by 1 inspector of police against 7 who were ‘just satisfied’. On the whole, none of the Inspectors (operation) felt dissatisfied rather all of them perceived that beat officers were performing their roles and responsibilities properly (Details in Table 124 in Annex 1).

According to the Inspectors (operation) of police, in order to develop good relation with local residents, police officers are trying to aware the residents individually and in groups. Often, beat officers are attending various family and social programme of the residents. Uthan baithaks are also strengthened than before. Furthermore, the Inspectors of police stated that except few, police are now working in such a way so that residents can feel police as friend to the public. Simultaneously, he added that alike police, community people have to come forward as well.

***Officer in Charge (OC)***

Similar to Inspectors of police, 7 OCs out of 8 sample police stations under DMP areas were asked their about level of satisfaction about the performance of beat officers specifically on 6 distinct activities of beat policing. Given activities were: status of working with local residents, building police-public partnership, reducing crime, reducing fear of crime, improving the residents’ confidence on police services and problem solving.

Alike the inspectors of police, reportedly all of the surveyed OCs were either ‘very satisfied, or ‘satisfied’ with the selected activities of beat officers stated above. Out of 7 OCs, 4 were ‘very satisfied’ for the activity aimed to work with residents, followed by 3 for the activities aimed to build up public-police partnership and reduction of fear of crime. Two OCs were ‘very satisfied’ for the activities aimed for reduction of crime, improving residents’ confidence on police works and problem solving.

On the other hand, 5 out of 7 were ‘just satisfied’ with activities for reducing crime, improving residents’ confidence on police works and problem solving, followed by 4 for the activities targeting in building police-public partnership and reduction of fear of crime among the residents, and 3 for activity aimed towards working with residents. Officer in-charge felt that beat officers are performing their roles and responsibilities properly. The activities of beat officers in DMP areas are usually monitored by Inspector (operation) of Police as well as by Officer in-Charge and Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) under the supervision and direction of Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) in respective division of DMP (Details in Table 151 in Annex 1).

**6.4.11 Effectiveness of Beat Policing in Prevention of Crime: A statistical analysis**

This study used logit model (or logistic regression model) to find out the effectiveness of beat policing in prevention of crime. Five dichotomous measures under four categories were constructed from five different survey questions- such as (1) Compare to past 2-3 years, do you think your present residing area has become comfortable to live peacefully? (2) How safe you feel walking alone in this neighbourhood after dark? (3) How safe you feel when you stay alone in your home at night? (4) What do you think about the attitude of community people towards police (beat) in your area? and (5) How satisfied are you with beat policing/policing program in your area?. These were then considered as dependent or response variables in the logit model for measuring the effectiveness of beat policing on local community from different perspectives. Basic form of logit regression models can be written as follows[[4]](#footnote-4):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | where, Y is a binary response variable conditional on a value of independent or explanatory variable X, is a scalar parameter, and is a vector parameter where is the number of independent variable used in the model. eβ is called the odds ratio of an event happening i.e. the likelihood that an event will occur. |

**6.4.12 Comfortability of Respondents to Live Peacefully in Neighbourhood**

The study has constructed six dichotomous measures from the survey questions related to comfortability of residents to live peacefully in the neighbourhood community, and considered them as explanatory variables for fitting the logistic regression model to identify the underlying factors of such sense of feeling safe. This model will alternatively identify whether beat policing activities had an effective role on residents’ comfortability to live peacefully in the community. Explanatory variables were assigned a value 1 for the yes measure (0 was coded for no). On the other hand, the response variable was assigned 1 if the residents responded felt ‘very comfortable’ to live peacefully in the area compared to past 2-3 years (0 was coded otherwise).

Results of logistic regression model regarding this is presented in Table 6.5. Findings reveal that ‘beat policing or police worked actively in the community’ have a significant contribution on comfortability of respondents to live peacefully in the community. Residents in the community where beat police worked actively are about 4 times more likely to be comfortable to live peacefully in the area than where beat policing activity was not much active. The other two underlying factors that had a significant contribution on residents’ perception about living comfortable and peaceful living were ‘residents or their household member(s) were not victim of a crime in the last 12 months’, and ‘residents felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark’.

Table 6.5: Results of fitting logistic regression model to identify the underlying factors of residents’ perceived comfortability of peaceful living in the community

| Explanatory variables | eβ (Odds Ratio) | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Residents felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark | 11.935\* | 0.020 |
| Residents or their household member(s) were not victim of a crime in the last 12 months | 3.084\* | 0.044 |
| Police officers maintained good relationship with community people | 0.576 | 0.204 |
| Frequent ‘Uthan Baithak’ meeting was arranged in community by beat officers | 0.949 | 0.887 |
| Beat policing or police worked actively in the community | 5.187\*\* | 0.000 |
| Resident lived more than 5 years in the neighbourhood | 1.824 | 0.112 |

*\*\*p<.01, \*p<.05*

Figure 6.21: Causal Network of Effective Crime Prevention through of Beat Policing (Sense of Feeling Comfort in Living Place)

Residents felt safe while walking alone

Residents and HH members not become victim of crime

Beat officer works actively

Residents lived more than 5 Years

Police officers arranged *Uthan Baithak regularly*

Police officers maintained good relation with residents

Yes, Strong Yes, Weak No

**6.4.13 Sense of Feeling Safe**

***Safe in walking alone after dark***

This study has constructed six dichotomous measures from the survey questions related to residents’ safety while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark and considered them as explanatory variables for fitting the logistic regression model to identify the underlying factors of such safety. This model will alternatively identify whether beat policing activities had an effective role on residents’ safety while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark. Explanatory variables were assigned a value 1 for the ‘yes’ measure (0 was coded for no). On the other hand, the response variable was assigned 1 if the residents responded that they felt ‘very safe’ or ‘partly safe’ walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark (0 was coded otherwise).

Results of logistic regression model regarding this is presented in Table 6.6. Findings reveal that beat officers arranged Uthan Baithak in the community had a very significant contribution on safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark. Residents in a community where ‘Uthan Baithak’ were arranged frequently by beat officers were likely to feel safer than the residents in a community where ‘Uthan Baithak’ were not arranged frequently. The odds of safety has increased by about 6 times among community where ‘Uthan Baithak’ were arranged requently. Further, residents who lived more than five years in the area were more likely felt safe significantly while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark.

Table 6.6: Results of fitting logistic model to identify the influencing factors of residents’ safety in walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark

| Explanatory variables | eβ (Odds Ratio) | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Residents or their household member(s) were not victim of a crime in the last 12 months | 1.157 | 0.727 |
| Beat policing or police worked actively in the community | 3.145 | 0.097 |
| Resident ever involved in beat policing to prevent crime in community | 1.145 | 0.874 |
| Beat officer arranged ‘Uthan Baithak’ in the community frequently | 7.272\*\* | 0.003 |
| Police officer personally provided advice or assistance to the residents | 1.195 | 0.779 |
| Resident lived more than 5 years in the neighbourhood | 2.164\* | 0.036 |

*\*\*p<.01, \*p<.05*

Figure 6.22: Causal Network of Effective Crime Prevention through of Beat Policing (Sense of Feeling Safe While Walking After Dark)

Residents ever involved in beat policing

Residents and HH members not become victim of crime

Beat officer works actively

Residents lived more than 5 Years

Police officers arranged *Uthan Baithak regularly*

Police officers personally provided advice/assistance

Yes, Strong Yes, Weak No

***Safe in staying home alone at night***

The study has constructed six dichotomous measures from the survey questions related to residents’ safety when stay alone in home at night and considered them as explanatory variables for fitting the logistic regression model to identify the influencing factors of residents’ such safety. This model will alternatively identify whether beat policing activities had an effective role on residents’ safety when stay alone in home at night. Explanatory variables were assigned a value 1 for the yes measure (0 was coded for no). On the other hand, the response variable was assigned 1 if the residents responded that they feel ‘very safe’ or ‘partly safe’ when alone in home at night (0 was coded otherwise).

Results of logistic regression model regarding this is presented in Table 3. Findings reveal that frequent Uthan Baithak arranged by beat officers is a significant contributor in residents’ safety when stay alone in home at night. Residents in community where ‘Uthan Baithak’ were arranged frequently by beat officers are about 11 times more likely to feel safe than the residents in the community where Uthan Baithak were not arranged frequently.

Table 6.7: Results of fitting logistic model to identify the influencing factors of residents’ safety when alone in home at night

| Explanatory variables | eβ (Odds Ratio) | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Residents or their household member(s) were not victim of a crime in the last 12 months | 1.143 | 0.820 |
| Beat policing or police worked actively in the community | 3.307 | 0.280 |
| Resident ever involved in beat policing to prevent crime in community | 0.395 | 0.326 |
| Beat officer arranged ‘Uthan Baithak’ in the community frequently | 10.826\* | 0.034 |
| Police officer personally provided advice or assistance to the resident | 2.659 | 0.382 |
| Resident lived more than 5 years in the neighbourhood | 0.624 | 0.393 |

*\*\*p<.01, \*p<.05*

Figure 6.23: Causal Network of Effective Crime Prevention through of Beat Policing (Sense of Feeling Safe in Staying Alone in Home at Night)

Residents ever involved in beat policing

Residents and HH members not become victim of crime

Beat officer works actively

Residents lived more than 5 Years

Police officers arranged *Uthan Baithak regularly*

Police officers personally provided advice/assistance

Yes, Strong Yes, Weak No

**6.4.14 Satisfaction of the Residents on Beat Policing**

The study has constructed ten dichotomous measures from survey questions related to satisfaction of residents on beat policing/policing and considered them as explanatory variables for fitting the logistic regression model to identify the influencing factors of such confidence. This model will alternatively identify whether beat policing activities had an effective role on community people’s trustful attitude towards local police. Explanatory variables were assigned a value 1 for the yes measure (0 was coded for no). On the other hand, the response variable was assigned 1 if the residents responded that community people had good or trustful attitude toward beat police or local police (0 was coded otherwise).

Results of logistic regression model regarding this is presented in Table 6.8. Findings reveal that ‘beat policing or police worked actively in the community’, ‘police officers maintained good relationship with community people’, and ‘beat police were good and helpful to people who were become victims of crime’ had a statistically significant contribution on having trustful attitude of community people towards beat police and they are likely to be positively associated. In other words, local police in the community/beat, where beat police worked actively, maintained good relationship with community people, and/or helpful to people who were become victims of crime were more likely to be trusted by community people.

Table 6.8: Results of fitting logistic model to identify the influencing factors of trustful attitude of community people towards beat police or local police

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Explanatory variables** | **eβ (Odds Ratio)** | **p-value** |
| Beat police were good in identifying community problems | 0.557 | 0.580 |
| Beat police were good in solving community problem together with community people | 5.539 | 0.083 |
| Beat police were good in preventing of crime together with community people | 0.841 | 0.786 |
| Beat police were good in helping people who were victims of crime | 4.974\*\* | 0.003 |
| Beat police were good in maintaining peace and order in the community | 3.390 | 0.059 |
| Beat police were good in treating people decently in this neighborhood | 0.717 | 0.627 |
| Beat police were good in maintaining social security as a whole | 0.372 | 0.140 |
| Police officers maintained good relationship with community people | 4.883\* | 0.010 |
| Beat policing or police worked actively in the community | 3.237\*\* | 0.008 |
| Resident lived more than 5 years in the neighbourhood | 1.380 | 0.452 |

*\*\*p<.01, \*p<.05*

Figure 6.24: Causal Network of Effective Crime Prevention through of Beat Policing

(Confidence of Residents on Beat Officers)

Beat officers were good in identifying beat problems

Beat officer were good in in preventing crimes with residents

Beat officer were good in helping victims of crime

Beat officer were good in maintaining social security

Beat officers maintained good relation with residents regularly

Beat officers worked actively

Residents lived more than 5 Yrs

Beat officer were good in solving beat problems with residents

Beat officers were good in treating people decently

Beat officer were good in maintaining peace & order in beat

Yes, Strong Yes, Weak No

**6.4.15 Satisfaction with Policing Program**

The study has constructed six dichotomous measures from survey questions related to residents’ satisfaction with policing program in their area and considered them as explanatory variables for fitting the logistic regression model to identify the influencing factors of such satisfaction with policing program. This model will alternatively identify whether beat policing activities had an effective role on residents’ satisfaction with policing program in the area. Explanatory variables were assigned a value 1 for the yes measure (0 was coded for no). On the other hand, the response variable was assigned 1 if the residents responded to be satisfied with beat policing/policing program in their area (0 was coded otherwise).

Results of logistic regression model regarding this is presented in Table 5. Findings reveal that ‘beat policing or police worked actively in the community’, ‘police officers maintained good relationship with community people’, ‘residents felt safe when stay alone in home at night’, and ‘residents or their household member(s) were not victim of a crime in the last 12 months’ had a significant contribution on residents’ satisfaction with beat policing program. Residents in the community are likely to be more satisfied with the beat policing/policing program if beat police worked actively in the community, keeping residents safe in home and outside, and/or maintained a good relationship with the community people.

Table 6.9: Results of fitting logistic model to identify the influencing factors of residents’ satisfaction with beat policing in community

| **Explanatory variables (X)** | **eβ (Odds Ratio)** | **p-value** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Police officers maintained good relationship with community people | 7.898\*\* | 0.000 |
| Beat policing or police worked actively in the community | 19.563\*\* | 0.000 |
| Residents felt safe walking alone in the neighborhood after dark | 1.910 | 0.168 |
| Residents felt safe when stayed alone in home at night | 6.461\* | 0.017 |
| Residents or their household member(s) were not victim of a crime in the last 12 month | 2.340\* | 0.034 |
| Resident lived more than 5 years in the neighbourhood | 0.906 | 0.780 |

*\*\*p<.01, \*p<.05*

Figure 6.25: Causal Network of Effective Crime Prevention through of Beat Policing (Satisfaction of the Residents on Beat Policing)

Residents felt safe staying alone in home at night

Residents and HH members not become victim of crime

Beat officers works actively

Residents lived more than 5 Years

Residents felt safe walking alone after dark

Police officers maintained good relation with residents

Yes, Strong Yes, Weak No

Figure 6.26: Significant Causes of Crime Prevention through Beat Policing

Sense of feeling comfort in living place

Sense of feeling safe walking alone after dark

Sense of feeling safe in living alone in home at night

Confidence of residents towards beat policing

Satisfaction of residents on beat officers

Residents felt safe walking alone after dark

Residents and HH members not become victim of crime

Police officers worked actively in beat

Police officers arranged *Uthan Baitak* regularly

Police officer more than 5 years in beat

Police officers good in helping victim of crime

Police officers maintained good relation with residents

Residents felt safe in staying alone in home at night

Yes, Strong Yes, Weak No

**6.5 Community Involvement**

**6.5.1 Contributing Factors for Community Involvement**

***6.5.1.1 Awareness of beat residents about beat policing***

Regardless of sex and age groups, three-fifth (60.2%) of the surveyed beat residents did not hear the term of ‘beat policing’. Sex-wise, the term of ‘beat policing’ was known to 48.9 percent of the males and 20.7 percent females. By age, it was known to 20 percent adolescent, 20.6 percent youth and 44 percent residents of adult age group. Majority (61.8%) of the residents, who were familiar with the term of beat policing primarily came to know that either through their participation in uthan baithak or community meeting, followed by from the announcement/poster from police department (12.7%) and from the neighbours (8.8%). Other less frequently reported sources were from mosque, during filling the format for the tenant provided by beat officers and directly from beat officers. It is worth mentioning that merely 4.9 percent of beat residents came to know the term of beat policing from the beat officer(s), even if, one of the routine activity of beat police is to ensure regular contact between police and the members of the community (Details in Table 67 and 68 in Annex 1).

***6.5.1.2 Perception of beat residents on personal safety***

***Relationship with the neighbours***

By and large, 87.5 of the residents were reportedly either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the neighbours. Among the males, 86.2 percent and that of the females, 90.2 percent female reported that they were either ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the existing relationship with neighbours in their living places. By age, 86.2 percent of the adolescent, 86.9 percent of the youth and 86.7 percent residents of adult group were also either ‘satisfied, or ‘very satisfied’ about the present relationship with neighbours.

***Feeling comfortable and peaceful of living place***

Some 71.3 percent among the male and 74.4 percent among the female were likewise either comfortable or very comfortable with peaceful condition of their living places. Age-wise, 67.7 percent among the adolescent, 86.9 percent among the youth and 73.4 percent among the adults were either comfortable or very comfortable with peaceful condition of their living places (Details in Table 55 in Annex 1).

***Feeling safe while walked alone in dark***

Data indicates that, more than fourth-fifth (88.5%) of the male and 71.9 percent female considered themselves either safe or very safe while walked alone in the neighbourhood after dark. Likewise, 76.9 percent of the adolescent, almost equal percentage (76.7%) of youth and 84.9 percent of the adult residents considered themselves either safe or very safe while walked alone in the neighbourhood after dark.

***Feeling safe in staying alone at home at night***

Figure 6.29 show that, among the males, 94.1 percent and of the females 91.5 percent felt safe or very safe in staying alone at home at night. Across the age groups, 92.3 percent of the adolescent and almost similar proportion (92.5%) of youth and 93.6 percent of the adults felt safe or very safe in staying alone at home at night.

On the whole,beat community people maintains a very amicable relationship with the police. Unanimously, all FGD participants recognized that beat policing activity helped much to improve the relationship of beat community people with police. Beat police officers greeted and talked with people when people come to meet them. Beat police officers are very cordial which encouraged beat community people to share their thoughts on social security and crime-related information with beat police officers without any doubt and hesitation. Interestingly, FGD participants of the Mohammadpur area gave a unique example of cordial police and people relationship. They informed that they maintain cordial relations with each other even after the police officers are transferred to another police station. They also claimed that they need not offer bribe to police for service or help. FGD participants of the Gulshan area suggested that direct relationship between high officials and community people is very important to develop police-people confidence reciprocally.

On the other hand, FGD participants of Mirpur commented that police maintained good relation with only those beat community people who regularly visited the police station. Few FGD participants of Mirpur shared that few police officers misbehave with beat community people. People avoid police due to the fear of harassments, they added. They are considering that present relationship between police and the beat community people is not enough. Furthermore, FGD participants of Mirpur said that police need to treat all community people cordially and equally irrespective of their social and economic status.

***6.5.1.3 Perception of head teachers/principals of school and college on personal and students’ safety in schools/colleges and around***

As Figure 6.31 shows, out of the 8 head teachers/principals of schools and colleges interviewed, 6 of them reported that they felt safe or very safe while working in their areas within sample beats as well as they felt safe while moved around the school/colleges. In contrast, 2 of them reported not very safe either working or moving around the school/colleges. They were also asked about the status of security of the students in attending and leaving school/colleges, and 7 out of 8 replied safe or vary safe in this regard. Furthermore, 6 out of 8 teachers/principals believed that students were also safe or very safe in playing in and around the schools/colleges within the sample beats.

***6.5.1.4 Perception of committee members on personal safety in shopping centre***

Regarding security at the markets/shopping centres, all of the surveyed committee members of different markets/shopping centres across the sample beats of DMP areas reported either very safe (3 out 8) or fairly safe (5 out of 8). Likewise, except one, 7 out of 8 committee members of the different markets/shopping centres felt safe while moving/walking around the markets/ shopping centres at night.

The committee members of the market and shopping centres were also asked how safe was the road from the markets/shopping centres to the car or public transport at night. Seven out of 8 replied either fairly safe (6 out of 8) or very safe (1 out of 8) (Figure 6.32).

***6.5.1.5 Residents and other community partners’ satisfaction with beat officers***

**At the beat neighbourhood**

***Visibility of beat officer in the beat***

Except 32.4 percent of the surveyed residents, majority (67.6%) had not seen beat office in their locality. To mention here, construction of ‘beat office’ in not an official mandate of the existing beat policing programme, whatever seen were made by the local initiative. On the other hand, in response to a query whether the residents had seen the beat officers in their areas, overall, 72.5 percent (75.3% among the males and 58.6% among the females) of them reported that they had seen police officer in their area during the last month. Describing by age, 69.2 percent adolescent, 72.7 percent youth and 74 percent residents of adult age group also reported that they had seen the police officer in their beat during the last month (Figure 6.33). Those who saw police officer in their locality were asked whether they could recognize the officer(s). Some 89.2 percent (89.1% male and 90 percent female) of them reported affirmatively. Across the age groups, 88.9 percent adolescent, 93.8 percent youth and 88.7 percent residents of adult age group assured their ability to recognize the beat officers whom they saw in their areas (Details in Table 69, 70 and 71 in Annex 1).

***Contact of beat residents with beat in-charge***

A 45.7 percent of the beat residents reported to have contact number of beat in-charge. It indicated that majority of beat residents were not aware about the contact number of beat in-charge (Details in Table 72a in Annex 1). Those who did not have the contact number of beat in-charge, in an open ended question, some of them reported that they were not aware where to get that number. Many of them did not know about the activities of beat policing in their areas. They saw beat officers in their areas but not in touch with them. According to some residents, polices are not trustworthy so keeping number of beat in-charge is meaningless. Several felt that as polices were patrolling always so keeping number of beat in-charge is not required. In the markets/shopping centres phone number of beat in-charge was known to the committee members and they informed the beat officers if any untoward incidents occurred at their business places. Some, though small in number scared to keep the number of police as they often call them and asked for bribe.

***Making effort to serve residents by the beat officers***

A little over one-fifth (23.4%) of the residents (28.7% male and 12.2% female) reported that beat officers personally met with them and provided police assistance according to their need. Across the age groups, 13.8 percent adolescent, 10.3 percent youth and 25.7 percent acknowledged that beat officers personally met with them and talked about various aspects of ongoing crime prevention activities of beat policing and sought their cooperation and participation. They also added that beat officer advised them to take possible measures for personal protection in addition to the existing preventive measures of polices. Police officers also advised them to feel free in seeking police assistance whenever they need. According to most of the respondents, (66.7%), frequency of such self-initiated police services were not uniform in every beat and varied from 1-5 times per year (Details in Table 73-74 in Annex 1).

On the other hand, hardly 15.2 percent residents called police officers for assistance (Table 6.10). Most (33.3%) of these calls for police assistance were due to occurrence of theft, followed by conflict between tenant and house owner (23.1%). Other critical reasons for calls were social disturbance/conflict, domestic violence, neighbourhood dispute etc. In 66.7 percent cases, contact with beat officers was made over telephone. Other means of contacts were: in 20.5 percent cases they went to police station and in few cases, they informed to beat officers directly while they were on beat duty (Details in Table 75 and 76 in Annex 1).

Table 6.10: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents who ever called beat officer/local police officer for seeking help

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | | **Response** | | | | **N** | |
| **Sex** | **Age** | **Called beat officer/ local police officer for seeking help** | | **Not called beat officer/**  **local police officer for seeking help** | |
| **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Sex | Male | 68 | 19.5 | 280 | 80.5 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10 | 6.1 | 154 | 93.9 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 12 | 9.2 | 118 | 90.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 18 | 8.4 | 196 | 91.6 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 72 | 16.5 | 364 | 83.5 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 78 | 15.2 | 434 | 84.8 | 512 | 100.0 |

In response to a query to those who called for police services, whether they experienced any difficulty in making contact with beat officer at their need, more than four-fifth (87.2%) of them replied that they did not faced difficulty to get contact with beat officers. Of the few (10 out of 78), who experienced difficulties, were due to non-answering of phone calls by the beat officer, could not trace out the beat officer and inability to contact the beat officer over phone as they (residents) did not have their own phone set (Details in Table 77 and 78 in Annex 1).

***Satisfaction of beat residents and community partners with the beat policing activities***

Study findings revealed that overall all, 65.6 percent of the surveyed residents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the current activities of beat officers. By sex, among the males, 66.1 percent and that of the females, 64.7 percent were either satisfied or very satisfied with the performance of beat officers. Analysis by age groups, 64.7 percent of the adolescent, 57.9 percent of the youth and 66.1 of the residents of adult age group were expressed their satisfaction either as satisfied or very satisfied (Figure 6.34).

Nonetheless, a considerable proportion (34.5%) of the residents were not satisfied as the police officers usually did not give much importance to their complaints. They gave privilege to the rich than the poor. Moreover, they paid more attention to their own interest and tried to overlook the problems of others or reluctant to take appropriate action. Some people did illegal activities with the help of police and police did not take appropriate action against them. Students and young people tried to keep themselves away from police due to fear. Often, they indulge corruption and bribery and demanded money in exchange of services.

***At the School/Colleges***

***Visibility of beat officer around schools/colleges***

Out of 8 head teachers and principals of the schools and colleges, 6 of them had seen the police officers either while they stayed in schools/colleges or on their way to schools/colleges. Reported frequency of such visibility of police officers around the schools/colleges varied from 1-2 times to more than 10 times during the last month (Details in Table 163 in Annex 1).

***Contact of the head teachers/principals with beat officers***

Reportedly, the head teachers and principals of the surveyed schools and colleges made contact with beat officers several times for services. Frequency of such call for services varied widely from 2 times to more than 10 times (Details in Table 165 in Annex 1).

***Satisfaction of head teachers/principals on the services received from polices***

Considering the services they received from polices last time, half (4 out of 8) the head teachers/principals of the surveyed schools/colleges were reportedly satisfied and half (4 out of 8) of them were very satisfied (Figure 6.35).

***At the market/shopping centre***

***Visibility of beat officer in front the market/shopping Centre***

Among the 8 surveyed committee members of different markets/shopping centres, those who aware of beat officers were asked whether they had seen beat officers in front of the business place or not. All of them (5 out of 8) reported that they saw the presence of some police officials in front of their markets/shopping centres as well as had seen the assigned beat in-charge for their respective market/shopping centre. Regarding frequency of visit of the assigned beat in-charge in the market/shopping centre, almost all them reported that they had seen the beat in-charge at their market/shopping centre 1-2 times in the last month (Details in Table 178 in Annex 1).

***Contact of the member of market/shopping centre with beat officers***

Those who were aware of beat officer, 3 members of different markets/shopping centres reported that they made personal contact with the beat in-charge once. The reasons for the contacts were to seek advice from the beat officer, to inform about a problem in the market/shopping centre and the officer himself made the contact to know about problem of market/shopping centre if any (Details in Table 181 and 183 in Annex 1).

***Satisfaction of members of market/shopping centre with the beat policing activities***

All the three members of market/shopping centre who had personal contact with the beat in- charge were very satisfied with the services they received last time. Furthermore, all (8) the surveyed respondents of markets/shopping centres interviewed had expressed their satisfaction with the current service of beat officers in the market/shopping centre (Details in Table 184 in Annex 1).

***6.5.1.6 Satisfaction of residents and community partners on the attitude of beat officers***

***Satisfaction of residents***

Among the residents, who sought any assistance from beat police, more than three-fifth (76.9%) of them (79.4% of the males and 60% of the females) felt police helpful or very helpful. In line with that 82.1 percent (79.4% of the males and all of the females) of the victims who received police services were either satisfied or very satisfied with the way of beat in-charge handled the reported cases (Figure 6.36).

Nevertheless, little less than one-fifth (18%) of the above male residents were not satisfied with the police cooperation on handling the reported case (Table 6.11). The primary (71.4%) reason for dissatisfaction was inadequate cooperation from the beat officer, followed by delayed response of police to call for service (57.1%), and failed to keep them informed about the progress of investigation (28.6%). Other causes of dissatisfaction were kept them waiting long, not recovered the lost property and did not apprehend the offenders (Details are in Table 80 in Annex 1).

Table 6.11: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their level of satisfaction on police actions after seeking help from them about any problem

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Background Characteristics** | | **Satisfaction level** | | | | | | | | | | **N** | |
| **Sex** | **Age** | **Very satisfied** | | **Satisfied** | | **Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** | | **Dissatisfied** | | **Very dissatisfied** | |
| **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Sex | Male | 10 | 14.7 | 44 | 64.7 | 2 | 2.9 | 8 | 11.8 | 4 | 5.9 | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female | 2 | 20.0 | 8 | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 2 | 16.7 | 8 | 66.7 | -- | -- | 2 | 16.7 | -- | -- | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-24 | 2 | 14.3 | 10 | 71.4 | -- | -- | 2 | 14.3 | -- | -- | 14 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 2 | 11.1 | 12 | 66.7 | -- | -- | 4 | 22.2 | -- | -- | 18 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 10 | 13.9 | 48 | 66.7 | 2 | 2.8 | 8 | 11.1 | 4 | 5.6 | 72 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 12 | 15.4 | 52 | 66.7 | 2 | 2.6 | 8 | 10.3 | 4 | 5.1 | 78 | 100.0 |

According to FGD participants, police are now very responsive and take immediate action if community people lodge any complain. Police honestly have tried to solve any problem or problems faced by the community people if they properly informed them.

***Satisfaction of head teacher/principals of school and colleges on the attitude of beat officers***

In response to a query about the overall attitude of the beat officers, 7 out of 8 interviewed head teachers/principals of school and colleges expressed that they were either satisfied (5 out of 8) or very satisfied (2 out of 8) with the attitude of the beat officers (Details in Table 170 in Annex 1).

According to FGD participants of the Gulshan area, beat police officers need to attend programs of schools and colleges to raise awareness among students, parents, and teachers about the negative impact of drug addiction and juvenile crimes.

***Satisfaction of the committee members of market/shopping centres***

Regarding the overall attitude of the beat officer, all of 8 interviewed members of markets/ shopping centres reported that they were either satisfied (7 out of 8) or very (1 out of 8) satisfied with the attitude of beat officers (Figure 6.37).

***6.5.1.7 Establishment of police-public partnership***

***Motivational factors as perceived by the beat officers***

In response to query to beat offices for indicating 3 best possible ways for motivating the residents to work with police for maintenance of security and social orders, diverse response were obtained from the beat officers. On the top of these responses, most frequently (35.4%) reported response of the beat officers was that police have to gain the confidence of people further, followed by 16.7 percent of them said, call of residents are to be responded immediately, and according to 15.6 percent, awareness of the people about crimes and services of beat policing are to be increased. Others reported possibilities to mention were, police have to behave gently with the clients, beat meetings are to be conducted widely over the beats, people are to be enlightened about the purposes of beat policing, confidentiality and security of the informers are to be ensured, and all kind of police services including social security should be available for all without discrepancy. (Details in Table 46 in Annex 1).

***Effective ways to connect residents with beat policing: views of the beat officers***

In response to a question to beat officers what was the most effective way to connect beat citizen with beat policing, more than half (52.1%) of the beat officers believed that ‘uthan baithak’ (small community meeting) as the most effective means to do that. Almost equal percentage (49%) of beat officers, however, trusted more on ‘building good relationship’ with beat residents as the most effective way to involve beat residents in beat policing. Other considerations for effective ways to involve residents in beat policing were ‘quick response to call for service’, ‘strengthening the crime prevention activities’, and ‘increasing general assisstance for the beat residents’ (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Percentage distribution of the surveyed beat officers by their perception about the most effective way to connect the beat citizen with beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ways** | **n** | **Percentage** |
| Community meeting/“uthanboithak” | 50 | 52.1 |
| Building good relationship with community citizens | 47 | 49.0 |
| Quick response for the call of services | 26 | 27.1 |
| Strong crime preventing activities | 12 | 12.5 |
| Increased the general assistance for the beat citizens | 7 | 7.3 |
| N | 96 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

***Effective ways to develop police-public partnership: Views of the residents***

The most commonly (66.7%) cited view of the residents was that police should be well mannered with the community people, followed by police should ensure the confidentiality and security of the informants (48.5%), have to remove the fear from the community people (40.9%). Reportedly, other remarkable suggestions of the residents to the police officers were, to increase the number of uthan baithak, to ensure not to harass innocents, to ensure easy accessibility to police and to spend more time in the beat.

Table 6.13: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinion about the way to develop police-public partnership

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ways** | **Number** | **Percentage** |
| The number of community meeting/uthan boithak need to be increased | 176 | 37.1 |
| Police should be well mannered with the community people | 316 | 66.7 |
| Police need to spend more time in the beat/area | 140 | 29.5 |
| Police should ensure the privacy and security of the informant | 230 | 48.5 |
| Police should remove fear of the community people | 194 | 40.9 |
| Have to make sure the easy accessibility of police to community people | 142 | 30.0 |
| Police have to ensure that innocent people not to be harassed | 166 | 35.0 |
| Should try to remove various problems from the community | 46 | 9.7 |
| Police should be far away from any corruption | 36 | 7.6 |
| Others | 132 | 27.8 |
| Total | 512 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

**6.5.2 Perceived Gaps and Barriers in Developing Relationship**

Over three-fifth (63.5%) of the beat officers reported that they could not be able to give enough time to serve the residents of their beats and maintain contact because they were expected to perform many other general duties of classical policing. Thus, familiarity between the residents and officers is not grown up and experiencing non-cooperation from beat residents. More than half (50-53%) of the beat officers further felt that lack of interest of the public in participating the uthan baithak resulted irregularity in conducting uthan baithak as per schedule was another barrier in full-filling the purpose of reaching more closer to the people to increase police-public relationship as well as creating obstacle on the way to enhance the reliability and accountability of police through these regular small scale meeting (Table 6.14). Regular uthan baithak is an important platform where police officers could get the opportunity to become acquainted with everyone, building public awareness to prevent crimes while on the other hand, people feel free in seeking help from the police. Besides, they felt that they could not be able to remove the fear of police as well as fear of crime from the mind of public and not be able to raise the awareness of the beat residents on the concepts beat policing.

Table 6.14: Percentage distribution of the surveyed beat officers by their statements regarding the gaps/ barriers in developing a trust worthy relationship with beat residents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Factors** | **Statement of beat officers** | |
| **Number** | **Percentage** |
| Can’t give enough time in the beat because of other policing activities | 61 | 63.5 |
| Number of “*uthan baithak*” and community meetings are less than the need | 33 | 34.4 |
| Lack of residents’ participation in “*uthan baithak*” and beat meetings | 48 | 50.0 |
| Could not be able to remove the police fear among the people | 48 | 50.0 |
| Lack of awareness among the people | 51 | 53.1 |
| Lack of cooperation from the educated and high officials | 35 | 36.5 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Concerning the gaps and barriers in performing the beat duties, assigned beat in-charges as key informants stated that they had faced many barriers in enhancing people’s active participation in beat policing. Generally people are afraid of police and avoided to share information with police due to fear of personal security from retaliation offenders. Often, the people escaped to come closer to police owing to misconception about police and hardly trust police as a friend. People were also not interested to participate the uthan baithak spontaneously, rather felt disturbed. Beat in-charge also could not create mass awareness among community people for participation due to lack of promotional materials like banners, posters, festoon, leaflets etc. There is no fixed place for uthan baithak or to sit with community people to discuss about community concerns or to resolve local problems. People from higher society and high government officials did not cooperate with beat in-charge for proper execution of beat duties. Moreover, beat officers could not provide adequate time in their beat because of multiple responsibilities in addition to beat duties. Due to workload, sometimes beat in-charge could not attend the uthan baithak as well. Other major challenges faced by the beat policing was lack of budget allocation for field level activities of beat policing. Even there is no public entertainment fund to make community people interested to participate in uthan baithak.

While asking beat in-charges about major challenges in implementing beat policing in DMP areas, reported response were mixed. According to some, there was no barrier to implement beat policing while others identified numbers of barriers in this regard. Ensuring daily uthan baithak and regular participation of community people is one the major challenges of beat policing. Often, political interference and lack of cordiality among the political parties become a barrier for smooth implementation of beat policing. Most of the beat-in-charge considered unavailability of beat office as a challenge in implementing beat policing duties. Problems in police management had been identified by some as a barrier in the implementation of beat policing. Public fear and distrust about police is another challenge obstructing the public willingness to support the police. Community people are disinterested to fill up the tenant information form due to the concern of personal security and it is looked as another challenge, one beat-in-charge commented. A beat police officer had to work 12-18 hours without any leisure and does not have a good accommodation which is not conducive for full dedication, a beat-in-charge complained.

Worthy to note that, when most of the beat officers themselves expressed their inability to spend adequate time to address their responsibilities in the assigned beats, the immediate supervisors (Inspector operation and Officers in charge) on the other hand, reported that beat officers spent sufficient time in the beat to address their responsibilities.

**6.5.3 Way Out to Success: View of the Beat Officers**

In order to overcome the barrier in developing a trustful relationship between police and public, a little over two-third (67.7%) beat officers believed that they should be more familiar about the beat and beat residents. Almost similar proportion (66.7%) of beat officers stated that beat officers need to spend more time in their beats because increased contact facilitate to build successful partnerships which is more than just frequent contact or simply sharing information. There were on-going efforts from the police to work together in meaningful ways to address problems facing in a neighborhood beats.

Furthermore, three-fifth (60.4%) beat officers felt that people are to be made aware about beat policing and benefits of prevention of crimes. Apart from these, according to 45-58 percent beat officers, number of uthan baithak as well as participation of the local residents in uthan baithak are to be encouraged. Other least frequent reported ways were: beat officer should work dedicatedly for the beat only, beat officer should be a politically neutral person and senior police officer should be assigned/involved in privileged residential areas (Details in Table 44 in Annex 1).

Development of police-public friendly relationship is an essential precondition for effective beat policing. While during key informant interviews, a beat in-charge emphasized on increasing the awareness building activities including broadcasting drama, short documentary advertisement (awareness promotional), etc. on beat policing which will help police to come closer to the public to make beat policing more effective and fruitful. More so, fear about police, a common phenomenon, needs to be dispelled in the process of increasing door to door promotion of beat policing.

According to FGD participants, people’s relations with police is cordial enough but their cordiality needs to be increased. Police need to protect privacy rights of community people to earn their trust and cooperation. Police have to ensure that criminals should not get any information about the informants and informers at any cost. Police should take various initiatives to increase the community people’s participation in beat policing. Community meetings need to be organized regularly and frequently to reduce the gap between police and community people. The frequency of uthan baithak also needs to be increased.

Notably, FGD participants of the R. M. Das Road felt the need of beat police box or beat policing office in the area where beat community people could have a meeting with the beat-in-charge. Beat police officers always should be proactive to maintain the trust of the community people. Active beat policing could prevent any crime in the beat area. Spontaneous participation of the community people and effective measures needs to be taken by the police could greatly ensure the peace and security in the society.

Awareness building promotion need to be broadcasted on television and published in the newspaper more frequently. FGD participants suggested that women participation in uthan baithak need to be increased because violence against women is now more prevalent than earlier.

Beat police officers have to make sure that no innocent people are harassed or defamed during their investigation.

On the other hand DC, Tejgaon, have opined that *“I published thousands copies of book that contains all the information of the beat and the responsibility of the citizens and police are included on that book. We circulated these books into every police station of my policing area. I also bought mobile set and sim card without any government budget for the beat-in-charge. And these numbers were always fixed for all the beat. That’s why general people can easily communicate with their beat officer easily.”* So, to increase and spread the communication between police and public other divisions of DMP area can follow strategy of Tejgaon DC.

**6.5.4 Extent of Beat Residents’ Involvement in Beat Policing**

Among the surveyed residents, on an average, 18.4 percent of them reported that they were in some way involved to beat policing activities at their place of residence (Details in Table 83 in Annex 1). Apparently, the reported involvement appeared small but still encouraging considering the age of beat policing in DMP areas. We often find ourselves resisting change, perhaps because of the perceived risk or fear (a response to physical and emotional danger) associated with it. Sometimes, people may be aware of the need of behavioral change but have no conscious intention of changing their behavior. Often this may be due to a lack of insight or full awareness about the subjects. It is essential to instill consistent awareness and [motivation](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/motivation) towards change within. Behavioral change occurs gradually, over time and according to the Trans theoretical Model of Behavior Change, created by a renowned psychologist, James Prochaska (Prochaska, DiClemente & Norcross, 1994). It goes through various stages when an individual is attempting to adjust old habits or form new behaviors. Thus, DMP has to move a quite long way to accomplish the most important and desirable objective of beat policing stated as "to increase the police-public relationship".

Among the respondents who were reportedly inspired to work for beat policing, 23.6 were the males and 7.3 percent from the females. Age-wise, 9.2 percent were from adolescent, 9.3 percent from youth and 20.2 percent were among the age of 18 years and above or adult. Major involvement of the males was to inform the beat police about incidences of social problem and/or crisis, followed by dispute resolution with police, and to inform about suspicious movement or activity in their neighborhood.

Involvement of the females were mainly on informing police about social problems and help police in prevention of crimes. Except in subtle variation, respondents at adolescent, youth and adult age groups were largely (60-67%) involved by providing information to police about social problems/offences, followed by providing information about suspicious movement or activity and for dispute resolution, helped police to arrest offender/suspect and crime prevention. In crime prevention, cooperation with police was higher among youth than other age groups (Table 6.31).

Regardless of sex and age groups, reported reasons for non-involvement of the residents were as follows:

* None of the police personnel requested for any help/cooperation; moreover, no such crime was happened in front of them to report,
* Police did not take any action even after giving the information, rather they exaggerate the crime instead of control.
* Apprehension of unnecessary harassment and risk of personal security, so they did not want to involve themselves with any activity of police.
* According to some, as other peoples help police so individual need is not as much important or required for the police.
* Some felt, societal violence does not require any individual help.

All FGD participants firmly claimed that community people helped police by giving relevant and necessary information about crime, criminals and social disorder to prevent crime and anti-social activities. According to FGD participants, police would not be able to take proper action to prevent crime unless community people support them. Community people’s communication with police has been improved than earlier due to beat policing activities. FGD participants further commented that community people now understand the importance of the role played by police in maintaining peace and security in the beat area. People of the area are now aware of security concern of the area and willingly participate in programs organized by police. Beat people maintain communication with beat police officers in their own interest. Distinguished persons of the beat also maintain communication with beat police officers on behalf of people of the beat. They immediately inform the beat police officers if any crime or anti-social activity occurs or there is suspicion about the possibility of happening such incident at any moment. FGD participants of the Uttara informed that they have built entrance gates to prevent any unwanted trespassing of unknown, suspicious or criminal person.

|  |
| --- |
| Criminals and various terrorist groups are using fake identities to rent accommodation without the knowledge of house owners. Also, in many instances these individuals do not even reveal their identities, yet they are able to rent properties without even signing a lease contract. Without much hassle, they can carry on their criminal activities from these designated locations posing a huge threat to innocent citizens and disrupting the natural course of law and order. During police raids, it is often seen that the house owners are unable to provide any information of the perpetrators (tenants) of these criminal offences as they are unaware of their existence. Hence it becomes extremely to resolve these cases and bring the perpetrators to justice. Also, at the same time, the house owners have to face intricate complexities of the legal system unnecessarily. Because, if any crime is occurred due to someone’s personal negligence then he/she will be considered as defendant in the eye of law. According to code of criminal procedure 1898, section 82, every person is bound to assist any Police Officer reasonably demanding his aid.    --------- Briefing about Beat Policing by Commissioner, DMP, Dhaka |

**6.5.5 Perception of the Beat In-charge on Community Involvement**

As key informant, most of the beat in-charges believed that people’s involvement in beat policing has increased in all areas. People’s direct engagement made them to feel safe and secure while providing information to the police about social problems and disorder. This provided the opportunity for the police to inform the community about the effects of drugs, violent extremism (terrorism) and criminal activities in the society. Beat policing contributed to reducing criminal activities in the beat policing coverage area compared to the past record.

**6.5.6 Observation of ‘Uthan Baithak’**

Generally in ‘uthan baithaks’, we found that most participants that attended were somehow associated with the previous committees of community policing. Participants of the baithaks were largely male. Barring a few exceptions, we had not seen a good representation of the population from all sectors. The ‘uthan baithaks’ were generally run by the ‘beat-in-charge’ or ‘beat’ officer. All areas did not have a fixed place or beat office to conduct ‘uthan baithak’. During an ‘uthan baithak’, usually, there had been no pre-set written agenda to conduct the baithak. The discussions at the ‘uthan baithaks’ were centred on ongoing anti-social criminal issues such as abuse of drugs, violence against women and children, religious terrorism, hi-jacking, theft etc. and together they collectively discussed how these socials ailments could be addressed and to be eradicated jointly. The necessity of active participation from all concerned are also discussed. Although ‘uthan baithaks’ were not regularly organised in all areas or conducted with the same frequency, some areas were quite vigilant in making sure they were conducted quite regularly and it’s worth noting that the public were generally very interested. Apart from criminal issues, there had also been discussions on various social awareness raising issues and mitigation of local problems. To solve the local problems, residents sought co-operation from the police and the police officers expressed their willingness to mitigate these problems on priority basis.

**6.5.7 Effectiveness of Beat Policing in Community Involvement: A statistical analysis**

This section measures degree of community involvement in beat policing and identifies possible determinants of community involvement. For this purpose, a community participation index was calculated to see the overall participation of community in beat policing. Determinants of community involvement were identified by using both bivariate and multivariate analysis.

**6.5.8 Community Involvement in Beat Policing**

Three dichotomous measure were constructed from the survey questions related to community involvement in beat policing- (1) Did you ever call beat officer/local police officer for seeking help/service? (2) Did you ever involve yourself in beat policing to prevent crime in your community? and (3) Have you ever participated in “uthan Baithak” arranged by the beat police officer? If a respondent answered yes to any of these questions, then they were assigned a value 1 for the involvement measure (0 was coded for no). According to this, 35.2 percent community residents reported an appropriate level of involvement in beat policing activities.

On the other hand, to measure overall community participation in beat policing activities, the assigned study computed a Community Participation Score, by calculating normalized Sum of answers (each ranging 0-1) to this three questions with a minimum of 0 (MinScore) and a maximum of 3 (MaxScore) as follows:

The Community Participation Score ranges from 0-1 and many possible values in between. The greater the value the higher the participation of the respondents. Average community participation score calculated is 0.21 indicating that on average community have 21 percent involvement in beat policing based on the three criteria mentioned above.

## **6.5.9 Determinants of Community Involvement in Beat Policing**

To identify determinants of community involvement in beat policing, seventeen possible factors were carefully chosen and used in the bivariate and multivariate analysis. These factors are described in the following table:

Table 6.15: Description of possible factors of community involvement in beat policing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Description** |
| Individual-level indicators | |
| Age | Continuous variable, measured in years |
| Education | Measured on a 9-point ordinal scale, with “1” indicating that the respondent had no formal education “9” indicating some graduate-level experience |
| Sex | Coded as “0” for female and “1” for male respondents |
| Marital status | Coded as “0” for never married and “1” for married or widowed respondents |
| Religion | Coded as “1” for Islam and “0” for others (i.e. Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity) |
| Attachment with neighbourhood | |
| Years in neighbourhood | Coded as “0” for the respondents living in the neighbourhood for less than or equal to 5 years and “1” for the respondents living in the neighbourhood for more than 5 years |
| Satisfaction on neighbourhood | Coded as “1” for the residents very satisfied on neighbourhood as a place to live in and “0” for other categories (i.e. neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied, and very dissatisfied) |
| Attitudes toward police activities | |
| Police maintained social security | Coded as “1” for the residents perceived police as good in maintaining social security as a whole and “0” otherwise |
| Police reduced crime | Coded as “1” for the respondents perceive that police play a major role in reducing crime and “0” otherwise |
| Trustful toward local police | Coded as “1” for community people having good and trustful attitude toward local police and “0” for no trust, neutral, or hostile attitude |
| Police worked actively | Coded as “1” for police work actively and “0” for otherwise |
| Perceived importance of police-public partnership | Coded as “0” for no and “1” for yes |
| Familiarity and Satisfaction on beat policing | |
| Familiarity with beat policing | Coded as “0” for the respondents did not heard about beat policing and “1” for the respondents heard about beat policing |
| Familiarity with beat officer | Coded as “0” for the respondents cannot recognize beat officer and “1” for the respondents recognize beat officer. |
| Satisfaction on beat policing | Coded as “1” for very satisfied respondents on beat policing program in the area and “0” otherwise |
| Victimization and Social concern | |
| Previous Victimization experiences | Coded as “0” for the respondents or their household member were not victim of a crime in the last 12 months and “1” for the respondents or their household members were victim of a crime in the last 12 months |
| People’s confidence about the ability of police officer to ensure security of the community | Coded as “1” for the community people very confident about the security system in their area and “0” for otherwise |

**Bivariate Analysis**

The bivariate analysis (chi-square test for categorical-categorical relationship and point-biserial correlation test for categorical-continuous variable) revealed likelihood of relationship between individual and social factors and residents’ involvement in beat policing activities. According to the findings, residents’ involvement in beat policing activities has no relationship with religion, perceived importance of police-public partnership, and previous victimization experiences at 5% level of statistical significance. Other variables are likely to be associated with such involvement.

Table 6.16: Bivariate correlates of individual and community level influences on residents’ involvement in beat policing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factors | Pearson’s correlation coefficient | Pearson chi-square  value | p-value |
| Age | -0.287 | - | 0.000 |
| Education | 0.325 | - | 0.000 |
| Sex | - | 17.31 | 0.000 |
| Marital status | - | 13.92 | 0.000 |
| Religion | - | 0.504 | 0.478 |
| Years in neighbourhood | - | 14.43 | 0.000 |
| Satisfaction on neighbourhood | - | 8.522 | 0.004 |
| Police maintain social security | - | 12.48 | 0.000 |
| Police reduce crime | - | 38.75 | 0.000 |
| Trustful toward local police | - | 49.58 | 0.000 |
| Police work actively | - | 23.17 | 0.000 |
| Perceive importance of police-public partnership | - | 1.791 | 0.181 |
| Familiarity with beat policing | - | 78.52 | 0.000 |
| Familiarity with beat officer | - | 67.67 | 0.000 |
| Satisfaction on beat policing | - | 16.418 | 0.000 |
| Previous Victimization experiences | - | 0.055 | 0.815 |
| People’s confidence on police about community security | - | 4.852 | 0.028 |

**Multivariate Analysis**

All of the variables having a significant relationship with residents’ involvement with beat policing activities were considered as independent variables in the multivariate analysis. Logistic regression (or logit model) was used for this purpose. Correlations among the independent variables were then examined for collinearity. Values of variance inflation factors (VIF) did not reveal any multicollinearity (<2.5).

Involvement of residents in beat policing is significantly influenced by measures of neighbourhood attachment. Those who have lived in the neighborhood for a relatively long period (i.e., more than 5 years) are significantly more likely to be involved in beat policing activities. The odds of involvement increase by 181 percent among residents who have lived in the neighbourhood for more than 5 years. In other words, residents who lived in the neighbourhood for more than 5 years are about two times more likely to get involved in beat policing than others.

Educational level is positively related to the involvement. For every unit increase in education, the odds of residents’ involvement in beat policing increases by 26 percent.

Attitude towards police is also a significant predictor of involvement. Residents who have decent/trustful attitude towards local police or beat police are about 3 times more likely to get involved in beat policing activities.

Furthermore, residents’ involvement in beat policing activities is also significantly influenced by their familiarity with beat policing and beat police officer. The odds of involvement increases by 3 times among residents who heard about beat policing and can recognize their local beat police officer.

Table 6.17: Logistic regression results predicting determinants of residents’ involvement in beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Explanatory variables | eβ (Odds Ratio) | p-value |
| Individual-level indicators | | |
| Age | 1.000 | 0.991 |
| Education | 1.264\* | 0.015 |
| Sex | 1.742 | 0.246 |
| Marital status | 1.043 | 0.946 |
| Attachment with neighbourhood | | |
| Years in neighbourhood | 2.810 | 0.021 |
| Satisfaction on neighbourhood | 0.859 | 0.805 |
| Attitudes toward police activities | | |
| Police maintain social security | 0.886 | 0.801 |
| Police reduce crime | 2.302 | 0.065 |
| Trustful toward local police | 3.807\*\* | 0.003 |
| Police work actively | 0.798 | 0.652 |
| Familiarity and Satisfaction on beat policing | | |
| Familiarity with beat policing | 3.880\*\* | 0.002 |
| Familiarity with beat officer | 4.016\*\* | 0.002 |
| Satisfaction on beat policing | 1.954 | 0.424 |
| Victimization and Social concern | | |
| People’s confidence on police about community security | 1.279 | 0.581 |

*\*\*p<.01, \*p<.05*

**Chapter 7**

**DISCUSSIONS**

The primary objective of the study was to assess the scope and potential of beat policing in effective deployment of manpower, prevention of crime and enhancing community involvement in DMP areas. Keeping primary objective in centre, the study made an attempt to find out the scope and potential of beat policing in prevention of crime through effective utilization of existing manpower as well as to determine whether or not current policing activities and interaction with citizen have any substantial impact on favourable attitudes towards the police.

As a general approach to examine the above impacts, the study uses both primary and secondary data sources through literature/document review, face-to-face interviews with beat officers and beat residents, key informant interviews with Inspector of police (Operation), officer in-charge, Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) and senior police officers of DMP, in-depth interviews with market committees and head of educational institutes and secondary data analysis.

Beat policing is a community policing strategy designed to make an individual police officer responsible for the community’s policing needs in a defined geographical area (the beat). Beat officers are encouraged to take ‘leadership’ of their area and employ proactive strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and community problems within their beat. Community policing as one of the most widely adopted police strategies in the last several decades (Weisburd & Eck, 2004). Other strategies include increasing the flow of information from the community to the police through uthan baiththak, beat meetings, officers walking the “beat” and talking to residents, and providing crime information to the public through the Internet, crime maps, letters, and “reverse 911” phone calls so they can protect themselves (Sherman, et al., n.d.). One of the key strategies of beat policing is to increase surveillance by residents of their own neighborhoods.

One of specific objectives of this study is to assess the scope and potential to optimize existing staff across the beats in order to prevent crime and enhancing community involvement in DMP area. Beat policing in DMP is relatively new and informally it has started its journey in DMP on November, 2015[[5]](#footnote-5). According to police source, there is a total of 50 police stations (PS) in Dhaka Metropolitan City and each PS has been divided into 3-9 geographic beats to a total of 302 beats. Each beat has a beat in-charge in the rank of Sub-Inspector (SI) of Police and a few other police personnel in the rank of SI, ASI and Constable termed them as beat officers. The team of beat officers patrols their jurisdiction and stay in touch with the residents, traders, teachers, students, social organization and others. The idea is to take policing out of police stations and get closer to the people.

It is to be noted that with the start of beat policing in DMPs in 2015, due to its central crime control policy property crime continually declined since to date. On the other hand, overall results of literature review reveal that neighborhood watch, community meetings, storefront offices, and newsletters do not reduce crime (Weisburd & Eck, 2004). Whereas, door-to-door visits by the police have been found effective to reduce crime. A less common but potentially more beneficial to community/beat policing is door-to-door visits to neighbourhood residence during the day. It can be used as an opportunity to introduce beat officers to local residents to obtain information about local crime problems, who are committing crime in an area and to provide information to local residents on how to reduce their chances of victimization. Simply providing information about crime to the public has not been shown to prevent crime (Sherman et al., 1997; Weisburd & Eck, 2004). Nonetheless, it has been shown to reduce fear of crime (Weisburd & Eck, 2004).

**Utilization of manpower:** The beat policing has started informally in Dhaka Metropolitan City very recently in the year of 2015 and jurisdiction of each police stations in DMP area were divided into several (3-9) small area/beat. The need of one police station may have different needs and concerns than other police station when it comes to public safety. More so, even within a community, what works in one neighborhood may not work in an adjacent neighborhood. Historically, beat policing is a community oriented policing and based on the philosophy of community policing. Thus, alike community policing it has many different techniques and strategies in the process of developing a community based beat policing approach. Currently, DMP is in the process and committed to find out successful beat policing approach that fits. Given the circumstances, due to its early stage of development and absence of a unique comprehensive operation plan, effective utilization of manpower may not have reached its full potential in crime prevention in DMP. It is worthy to mention here, crime prevention is not only related with number of police and its utilization rather being affected by many factors/gaps. These factors/gaps are not discrete but often overlapped, with one factor/ gap contributing to the other. For instance, lack of training also endow with the knowledge gap. Reasons for the existence challenges in utilization of manpower are systemic, mainly anchored in police culture, but more in poor communication, lack of adequate resources and effective monitoring (Chan, 2001; Crank, 2014; Willis et al, 2007). In order to assess the scope and potential of utilization of existing manpower of Dhaka metropolitan police stations, the assigned study has examined the views of the two main stakeholders including beat residents and police officers of different ranks and results of literature reviews. Broadly, current utilization of existing man power across the study police stations in DMP is not uniform.

Data analysis showed that crime divisions of DMP are following or carrying out trail of a number of different techniques and strategies in the process of developing a beat policing approach that fits. Current utilization of manpower differs across the sample police stations. For instances, some police stations deployed a fix team of beat officers consisted of a beat in-charge and 3-4 additional police personnel in the rank of SI, ASI and constable in a beat and they works/patrols their jurisdiction on two shift staying in touch with the residents, traders, teachers, students, social workers/organization and others round the clock. The idea behind the beat-based assignment of police officers reportedly facilitate closer and more frequent contact between the officers and the people who live and work with them. Additionally, it had been considered that increased contact allows increased understanding of the priorities and concerns of a neighborhood and better knowledge around local resources and assets that could be leveraged to address those concerns. On the other hand, even if some police stations has a fix number of 4-5 beat officers including an in-charge in each beat, nonetheless, 24 hours coverage of the beats is lacking as the assigned officers could not spend more than 2-3 hours per day in their respective beats due to overload with regular police works. More so, certain police stations, instead of deploying the beat officer to a specific beat, followed rotational assignment of beat officer from one beat to another frequently as per decision of concerned controlling officers. In such arrangement, beat officers remained unaware about the beat likely to be assigned next day. Apparently, it appeared that if there is no permanent police officer in a beat, one cannot be blamed explicitly for failure to control organized crimes or social disorders. According to literature review, assignment of police officer to specific beat is one of the key component of beat policing: geographically-based officer assignment (Lawrence and McCarthy, 2013).

Conversely, an unintended consequence of geographically/beat-based officer assignment may develop close personal and political ties between individual officers and citizens along their beats that historically served as the breeding ground for petty corruption and undermined management's control of the beat (Patterson, 1995). Nonetheless, the assigned study demonstrated that most of the police officers who having no beat-specific responsibility believed that if their duties were fixed to specific beats then almost all crimes including locally prevalent crimes could be reduced to a great extent.

The study findings showed that a considerable number of beat officers believe that if beat in-charge was freed from the duty of general policing, he could concentrate more on the beat activities and quality of services. A notable percentage of police officers further considered that more police personnel can be involved in patrolling to increase the frequency and quality of patrolling both from the beat as well as from respective polices station through mobile patrolling team. Additionally, the police officers felt that additional police officers can be engaged to sensitize the beat residents to get their cooperation with police endeavors in controlling and preventing crime. Some police officers, however, believed that existing manpower can be utilized more effectively, if the duty hours of police can be reduced which in return would improve the quality and efficiency of beat officers.

On the contrary, half of the surveyed residents felt that they were not familiar with beat policing tactics in prevention and control of crime and a communication gap is quite evident there. Hence, to enlighten the community people on beat policing approaches and expectation of police from them can be addressed by engaging extra beat officers as stated by the beat residents interviewed. They also added that increased number of police officers in the beat will improve their accessibility to police, which may act as a catalyst in improving police-public partnership. A considerable (41-44%) percentage of residents also thought that police and public can come to close together if police officers attend the family programmes of local residents as well as ensure the security of local residents during their public functions/ programmes. Beat residents expect quick response of beat officers to their call for services. The FGD participants of beat residents considered that the number of police officers is not adequate to drive out crimes from the society. They thought that problem arising due to inadequate number of police officers could be minimized if existing police officers are well trained, coordinated, guided and supervised by high police officials. Maximum utilization of police officers is not possible unless their cordiality and self-motivation is really enhanced.

As key informants, surveyed Inspectors of Police (Operation) stated that long duty hours of the police officers per day is to be shortened to 8 hours and existing manpower should be adjusted accordingly. Similar to beat residents, they also thought that police officers can be utilized optimally if they are well trained, coordinated, properly guided and supervised by high police officers. The officer in-charge as another key informants mentioned that all of the concerned officers including him have to be more humane to the general people, otherwise, mere visibility of police officers in the beats would not earn anything productive at the end of day. Besides, they felt the need for beat office or beat box in each beat so that people can meet with the beat officer at fixed place and beat officer also can serve the needs of local residents easily.

Regarding utilization of beat officers, ACPs were not in favor of increasing the number of manpower rather intended to utilize them in organized ways by equal distribution of responsibilities to the beat officers. Thus, each and every beat officers will be responsible for the respective beat. Selected Deputy Police Commissioners of DMP felt that if beat officers spent merely 2/3 hours for his beat then he would not fulfill his beat duty properly. The duty of beat officer should be fixed to specific beat and he has to work on the beat from the starting of the office time till the end of the office time, then only he can fulfill the purpose of beat policing properly. According to them policing job is not an individual job, it’s a team work, and all of the team members of a beat have to share equal responsibility in managing the beat. One Deputy Commissioner, however, stated that beat policing activities are not being conducted uniformly way in all of the police station of DMP area at present. However, in his area, duty of beat officers has been specified in every beat and they are equally responsible to maintain law and order in their respective beats. As a result, it became very easy for the beat officers to know information about the beat residents and the beats in details.

It might be more important to the policy makers to determine what beat policing is supposed to do and what it is supposed to accomplish.

**Prevention of crime:** Crime is more than the number of law enforcement officers in any given year. Crime prevention on the other hand identifies the causes of crimes and undertake multi-dimensional steps to solve them. All causes of crime such as property crime due to unemployment, poverty, deterioration of law and order due to political instability or lack of governance, and abuse of drugs and drug dealing due to family conflict, frustration, absence of social guardianshipare not in the hand of police. Nonetheless, police are responsible for preventing and controlling almost all criminal offences in the community and failure of this enormous task often criticized and blamed (Razzak, 2011).

The study has made an attempt to assess the effectiveness of beat policing in prevention of crime by examining the rate of reported crime in conjunction with measuring perceptions of crime and personal safety. The results revealed that the presence of police in a neighbourhood beat was associated with a reduction in the overall rate of reported crime, property crime in particular, within the beat area.

***Reduction of crime:*** Except in little variation, secondary data analysis of the reported crimes from the years 2010 to 2018 showed that property crimes rates across the DMP areas has declined steadily over the last few years. Finding is quite opposite with the argument made by a researcher that crime is beyond the control of the police (Bayley, 1994). Rather it can be concluded here that reducing crime is one of the most important contribution that police make to the well-being of society. Many crime types are interrelated, while most criminal careers are dominated by property crime, so removing these volume crimes might be expected to reduce violence (Farrell, 2014).

***Workload of beat in-charge:***Most (84.4%) of beat in-charge reported that extra load of general duties certainly hamper the tasks assigned to them for the beat and vice-versa. A study conducted in Queensland, Australia analyzed the workload of beat officers and general duties officers in terms of numbers of crime reports taken, number of calls for service attended, nature of duties performed. That study revealed that beat officers experienced slight more workload than the general duties officers, with some variation across the sites (Mazerolle, et al., 2003). A research, conducted in Bangladesh reported that there have been more sundry responsibilities given to the beat officer and less emphasis on his developing partnership with the community in a systematic way (Khan, 2015).

***Organizational supports*** to beat officers were measured primarily on two dimensions i.e., access to training on beat policing and access to resources (e.g., staff size, supply of communication and investigation equipment, vehicle, firearms or other weapon, budget) and satisfaction on beat policing).

***Access to training:***Training is one of the most important steps toward making the police competent and community awareness on various problem solving strategies (Skogan, et al., 1999). Without training each group would inevitably fall back to what they knew best. Here the training is meant to make the police officer competent on communication, problem solving, community involvement etc. and for community it would mean to inform the local residents about their roles responsibilities in beat policing, calling 999 or beat officer for police services in neighborhood problems etc.

Among the beat officers interviewed, 40.6 percent received training and most of these training were imparted to them as a part of other training. In general, training increase the confidence to a large degree and without training anyone is likely to face difficulty to establish any systematic approach in solving problem particularly when that has to be done individually without assistance. Similarly, assigning a police officer to beat without relevant training on communication and problem-solving approaches he/ she might become confused in executing the roles and responsibilities assigned to him/her. To the other end, in presence of confusion about the roles and responsibilities, community residents who became involved in beat policing might lose the interest because they did not know what was expected of them. Beat officers were to provide citizens with basic information about how beat policing would work and educate them about their roles in implementing the program successfully at the neighborhood level. All these suggest the need for training.

***Access to resources:*** Except the firearms or other weapon, majority of beat officers reported that staff size, communication and investigation equipment, vehicle, and budget were not adequate to ensure security and preventing crime. On the other hand, most of the beat residents acknowledged that firearms or other weapon whatever they had were either adequate or more than adequate.

***Job satisfaction:***More than four-fifth (82.3%) percent of the beat officers reported that they were either ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with their role as beat officers. The finding of officer’s satisfaction in their role as beat officer is consistent with comments made by the beat officers in response to a question – ‘how effective did they believe beat policing was’? Where, more than 80 percent officers said effective.

***Perceived effectiveness of beat officers in crime prevention:***According to 84.4 percent of beat officers, beat policing is either effective or more than effective in crime prevention and remaining 15 percent beat officers felt that recent status of beat policing in DMP areas is not effective. Reasons for saying effective policing were due to declination of crime rate, feeling the sense of developing a reliable relation between police and residents with the passage of time, call for help/service, residents' participation and cooperation has been increasing day by day. Beat in-charge further added that beat policing would be more effective, if they could spend more (according to some 8 hours) time in the beat and adequate supply of IEC materials for mass awareness of the residents.

To other end, some of the beat officer considered that salary of beat officers was not parallel with their workload, activities became restricted in a small area, building good relation with public felt troublesome, lack of desired cooperation from public, lack of budget for conduction uthan baithak/beet meeting etc.

***Call for services:***Reportedly, 77.1 percent beat officers received around 10 calls for service per day in current year or within a year before the day of survey. Of the rest, 9.4 percent received 11-20 calls per day. Nevertheless an equal percentage did not received any call. Corresponding figure of receiving calls for service before the last year were around 72.3, 2.1 and 24.5 percent respectively. To mention here, many of the beat officers reported that instead of calling them residents are calling to 999 for help/service now-a-days and they had to respond those calls as well.

Generally, calls for service refers to assignments that are typically distributed to public safety professionals to resolve, correct or assist a particular situation. The calls are usually initiated by the public and relayed through the emergency telephone service (such as [911](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/9-1-1) in America, [999](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/999_(emergency_telephone_number)) in the UK and Bangladesh and [112](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1-1-2)across Europe, or similar) and disclosed to the public safety personnel via a [sender](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dispatcher) by telecommunication device (Mazerolle, et al., 2003). Generally, calls for service relate to the fields of the [police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police), [fire department](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_department) and [emergency medical services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emergency_medical_services). When it pertains to police services, once the call for police service is received through 999, it is assigned to an officer who patrols the specific sector or beat within which the call for service originates. Once assigned, the officer must respond back to the sender indicating the action taken. Multiple calls for service may be assigned at once to several patrol beats and, depending on the nature, severity or urgency of the call, multiple calls may be assigned to one individual officer or more officers.

***Perception of residents on perception of beat officers:***Overall 48 percent residents felt that beat officers were plying major role in reducing crime in DMP areas. Desegregated by sex and age, 52.3 percent of them were among the males and 39 percent were from the female. Across the age groups, more than half (51.8%) of adult, 36.9 percent adolescent and 39.3 percent youth also hold the similar opinion that beat officers were plying major role in reducing crime in DMP areas. The reasons behind such perception among the residents were due to quick response to call for services, frequent patrolling by police officers, various initiatives of police to keep residents aware about potential risk of crime and terrorism, calling as well as explaining to the house owner about the need for submission of information of tenant, servant, driver, employee etc. to beat officer of respective police station through a specified format during unthan baithak/beat meeting, arresting suspect after analyzing information from various sources and leaving innocent undisturbed. Besides, beat officers also encourage the local residents in beat meetings for using personal protection measures such as appointment of security guard in apartment buildings or personal buildings, business centre, bank and office, and to use CCTV etc.

***Opinion of residents on current activities of beat officers:***More than half (59.4%) of the residents (55.2% of the males and 68.3% of the females) thought that beat officers in their area were somewhat active but not to their expectation. In contrast, 27.3 percent (32.2% of the males and 17.1% of the females) thought that beat officerswere fairly good and they worked quite actively in their areas. Describing by age, according to 63.1, 61.7 and 57.8 percent of adolescent, youth and adult respectively, activity of beat officer active but not appreciable. However, 21.5 percent adolescent, 18.7 percent youth and 29.4 percent adult believed that activities of police officers in their areas were good or they were quite active.

***Perception of the supervisors of beat officers:***The activities of beat officers in DMP areas are usually monitored by Inspector of Police (operation) as well as by Officer in-Charge and Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) under the supervision and direction of Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) in respective division of DMP. Except the activity towards building public police partnership, all of the 8 Inspectors of Police (Operation) interviewed were reportedly satisfied or very satisfied about other five activities of the beat officers such as working with local residents, efforts for reduction of crime as well as removing fear of crime and attempts of improving residents’ confidence of police services and problem solving.

As regard to developing good relation with local residents, Inspectors of Police (operation) stated that police officers are trying to aware the residents individually and in groups. Often beat officers are attending various family and social programme of the residents. Uthan baithaks are also strengthened than before. Furthermore, the Inspectors of Police stated that except few, police officers are now working in such a way so that residents can feel police as friend to the public. Simultaneously, he added that alike police, community people have to come forward as well.

***Similar to Inspector of police (Operation)****,* reportedly all of the surveyed OCs were either very satisfied or satisfied with the 6 selected activities of beat officers stated above.

***Statistical analysis:*** The study used logistic regression model to find out the effectiveness of beat policing in crime prevention. In doing so, 5 dichotomous measures under four categories (comfortability of residents for livingpeacefully, sense of feeling safety, confidence of residents on beat officer for personal safety, and satisfaction of beat officers on policing program) which are closely associated with potential crime prevention activities of the neighbourhood concerned. These dichotomous measures were constructed by five different survey questions/indicators. Findings reveled that ‘residents or household member(s) were not victim of a crime’, and ‘residents felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark’ have a significant and ‘police worked actively in a community’ highly significant contribution on the residents’ comfortability for living peacefully in a community. On the other hand, ‘residents living more than 5 years’ had significant and ‘frequent arrangement uthan baithak’ highly significant contribution on safe walking alone after dark. Similarly, ‘frequent arrangement uthan baithak’ is a significant contribution in residents’ safety when stay alone in home at night. More so. ‘beat officer were good in maintainingsocial security had statically significant ‘beat police were good in helping who were crime of victim’ and ‘police worked actively in the community’ highly significant contribution in building residents’ confidence on police for personal security. Apart from these, ‘resident felt safe in staying home alone at night’ and ‘resident or their household member(s) were not victim of crime in last 12 months’ are significant while ‘police officer maintained good relationship with community people’ and police worked actively in the community’ highly significant contributors on residents’ satisfaction with beat policing program.

**Community involvement:** Since there are not enough police to patrol every street corner, the police rely on citizens to report crimes, emergencies and other information helpful to their investigations. Without the support of citizens and their willingness to come forward with information, the police would be incapable of doing their jobs on a day to day basis (Johnson, 1993). Resident involvement can also invoke sentiments that the police are responsive to their concerns and result in heightened feelings of safety, better community-police relations, and decreases in crime (Sadd and Grinc, 1994).

After review of the literature, study team felt followings are being important factors for the assessment citizen involvement in beat policing at the resident or individual levels.

* Awareness of residents about beat policing
* Contact with beat officers
* Sense of feeling safety
* Attitude towards police
* Activities of beat policing
* Satisfaction on beat policing
* Neighbourhood attachment/involvement
* Experience of victimization

***Awareness of residents on beat policing*:** According to [*Gregory Bateson*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregory_Bateson)*,* the mind is the dynamics of [self-organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-organization) and that awareness is crucial in the existence of this process (Kishor, 1986; Grice, 2011). Lack of awareness about a new programme is in fact loss of opportunity for someone to participate. The study findings showed that the term of ‘beat policing’ was known to 48.9 percent of the males and 20.7 percent females. By age, it was known to 20 percent adolescent, 20.6 percent youth and 44 percent residents of adult age group. Majority (61.8%) of the residents, who were familiar with the term of beat policing primarily came to know that either through their participation in uthan baithak or community meeting, followed by listening/watching announcement/poster from police department (12.7%) and from the neighbours (8.8%). Others less frequently reported sources were from mosque, during filling the format for tenant distributed by beat officers, and directly from beat officers. It is worth mentioning that merely 4.9 percent of beat residents came to know the term of beat policing from the beat officer(s), even if, one of the routine activity of beat police is to ensure regular contact between police and the members of the community.

***Contact with beat officers:*** A 45.7 percent of the beat residents reported to have contact number of beat in-charge. It indicated that majority of beat residents were not aware about the contact number of beat in-charge (Details are in Table 72 in Annex 1). Those who did not have the contact number of beat in-charge, in an open ended question, some of them reported that they were not aware where to get that number. Many of them did not know about the activities of beat policing in their areas. They saw beat officers in their areas but not in touch with them. According to some residents, polices are not trustworthy so keeping number of beat in-charge is meaningless. Several felt that as polices were patrolling always so keeping number of beat in-charge is not required. In the markets/shopping centres phone number of beat in-charge was known to the committee members and they informed the beat officers if any untoward incidents occurred at their business places. Previous literature has found that the quality of police contacts is one of the most important factors in determining public's confidence in the police (Cao, Frank and Cullen, 1996). Roch and Poister (2006) assert that when expectations and perceptions align, satisfaction is likely to be high.

***Relationship with the neighbours:***Relationship with the neighbours usually examines perceptions regarding effective policing and levels of local crime among a selected small sample areas (Patric, 1992). By and large, 87.5 of the residents were reportedly either satisfied or very satisfied with the neighbours. Among the males, 86.2 percent and 90.2 percent of female reported that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the existing relationship with neighbours in their living places. By age, 86.2 percent of the adolescent, 86.9 percent of the youth and 86.7 percent residents of adult group were also either satisfied or very satisfied about the present relationship with neighbours

***Feeling comfortable and peaceful at living place*:** Some 71.3 percent among the male and 74.4 percent among the female were either comfortable or very comfortable with peaceful condition of their living places. Age-wise, 67.7 percent among the adolescent, 86.9 percent among the youth and 73.4 percent among the adults were either comfortable or very comfortable with peaceful condition of their living places.

***Feeling safe while walked alone in dark:***More than fourth-fifth (88.5%) of the male and 71.9 percent female considered themselves either safe or very safe while walked alone in the neighbourhood after dark. Likewise, 76.9 percent of the adolescent, almost equal percentage (76.7%) of youth and 84.9 percent of the adult residents considered themselves either safe or very safe while walked alone in the neighbourhood after dark.

***Feeling safe in staying alone at home at night*:** Among the males, 94.1 percent and of the females 91.5 percent felt safe or very safe in staying alone at home at night. Across the age groups, 92.3 percent of the adolescent and almost similar proportion (92.5%) of youth and 93.6 percent of the adults were felt safe or very safe in staying alone at home at night.

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| Above findings demonstrated that residents felt more safe while in their home than did while walking alone after dark. It indicated a higher level of perceived victimization risk among residents while stayed outside the home. So, it can be concluded that the finding is not consistent with the expectation that beat policing reduces the sense victimization among the residents living in the surveyed beat areas. |

***Sense of feeling safety among the teacher and students in schools/colleges and around*:** Out of the 8 head teachers/principals of schools and colleges interviewed, 6 of them reported that they felt safe or very safe working in their areas within sample beats as well as they felt safe while moved around the school/colleges.Furthermore, they also believed that students were also safe or very safe in playing in and around the schools/colleges within the same beats.

***Sense of feeling safety among the retailers in market or shopping centre and around***: All of the surveyed committee members of different markets/shopping centres across the sample beats of DMP areas reported either very safe or fairly safe. Likewise, almost all committee membersof the different markets/shopping centres felt safe while moving around the markets/shopping centres at night. The committee member of the market and shopping centres further reported that now due to presence of police they feltwalking to their cars or to public transport at night than the previous days.

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| Among the teachers of schools/colleges and retailers of market/shopping centres who had contact with police or received assistance frompolice, overwhelmingly reported that beat officers were helpful and nearly all of them very satisfied or satisfied with the way the beat officers handled the matter during their last interaction with police |

Specifically, personal safety in one’s neighborhood, both during the day and at night, increases satisfaction with the police (Weitzer and Tuch, 2005).

***Satisfaction residents and other community partners on attitude of beat officers*:** Among the residents, who sought any assistance from beat police, more than three-fifth (76.9%) of them (79.4% of the males and 60% of the females) felt police helpful or very helpful. In line with that 82.1 percent (79.4% of the males and all of the females) of the victims who received police services were either satisfied or very satisfied with the way beat in-charge in handled the reported cases. As suggested by Tyler, who are satisfied with the police are less likely to fear victimization, more likely to cooperate with the police, and even less likely to commit crime (Tyler, 2003). Nevertheless, little less than one-fifth (18%) of the above male residents were not satisfied with the police cooperation on handling the reported case. When police treat community people with dignity, politely, fairly and respect, then people will be more satisfied with them and will be more willing to cooperate and comply with their directions and rules (Weitzer and Tuch, 2005; Murphy, 2009). Positive interactions can help foster the overall confidence in the police which is a contingent aspect for the success of beat policing, perceiving the police as legitimate and cooperating with the police in resolving crimes (Murphy, 2009). On the other hand, there is evidence to suggest that negative actions may have a greater impact on attitudes than positive actions (Baumeister, et al., 2001). Furthermore, Skogan argued that negative events are given more weight and negative experiences have more quick impact on behavior. This suggests that negative aspects of police encounters, such as unlawfulness, disrespect, or ineffectiveness, may override any positive aspects of the encounter to diminish overall satisfaction with police (Skogan, 2006).

The primary reason for dissatisfaction was inadequate cooperation from beat officers, followed by delayed response of police to call for services (57.1%), and failed to keep them informed about the progress of investigation (28.6%). Other causes of dissatisfaction were kept them waiting long, not recovered the lost property and did not apprehend the offenders

Almost all the interviewed head teachers/principals of school and colleges expressed that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall attitude of the beat officers. Similarly, all of 8 interviewed members of markets/shopping centres reported that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall attitude of beat officers

***Satisfaction of beat residents and community partners with the beat policing activities*:** Overall all, 65.6 percent of the surveyed residents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the current activities of beat officers. By sex, among the males, 66.1 percent and that of the females, 64.7 percent were either satisfied or very satisfied with the performance of beat officers. Analysis by age groups, 64.7 percent of the adolescent, 57.9 percent of the youth and 66.1 of the residents of adult age group were expressed their satisfaction either as satisfied or very satisfied. Citizen satisfaction with police plays a key role in beat policing. Beat policing activities such as community meetings with the members, community patrol, neighborhood watch, and door-to-door visits aim to increase the satisfaction of citizens with police, to encourage people to share information about offenses, offenders, and public safety problems, as well as to increase a feeling that police care about the problems of the citizens and to build mutual trust. These activities also let people feel more comfortable contacting police to tell about problems and share information about crimes and criminals (Eck & Maguire, 2000).

Most of head teachers and principals of the schools and colleges had seen the police officers either while they stayed in schools/colleges or on their way to schools/colleges. Reported frequency of such visibility varied from 1-2 times to more than 10 times during the last month. Considering the services they received from polices last time, were reportedly either satisfied or very satisfied.

Reportedly, almost all members of market/shopping centre committee saw the presence of some police officials in front or close proximity of their markets/shopping centres. They had had seen the assigned beat in-charge for their respective market/shopping centre as well. Almost all them reported that they had seen the beat in-charge at their market/shopping centre 1-2 times in the last month.

All of the three members of market/shopping centre who had contact with the beat in- charge were very satisfied with the services they received last time. Furthermore, all the respondents of markets/shopping centres interviewed had expressed their satisfaction with the current service of beat officers in the market/shopping centre.

Given both the significance of the community’s role in beat policing and the struggle of police officer in inspiring citizen involvement, it is necessary to explore underlying factors associated with citizen involvement in anti-crime efforts and putting efforts to solve those (Yuksel and Tepe, 2013). Understanding the factors associated with citizen participation will provide policy-makers with valuable information with which to scrutinize underlying assumptions regarding beat policing and refine current strategies.

***Statistical analysis:*** To measure the degree of community involvement in beat policing a community participation index has been calculated and determinants of community involvement were identified using both bivariate and multivariate analysis.

The bivariate analysis (chi-square test for categorical-categorical relationship and point-biserial correlation test for categorical-continuous variable) revealed likelihood of relationship between individual and social factors and residents’ involvement in beat policing activities. According to the findings, residents’ involvement in beat policing activities has no relationship with religion, perceived importance of police-public partnership, and previous victimization experiences at 5% level of statistical significance. Other variables are likely to be associated with such involvement.

While in multivariate analysisall of the variables having a significant relationship with residents’ involvement with beat policing activities were considered as independent variables in the multivariate analysis. Involvement of residents in beat policing is significantly influenced by measures of neighbourhood attachment. Those who have lived in the neighborhood for a relatively long period (i.e., more than 5 years) are significantly more likely to be involved in beat policing activities. The odds of involvement increase by 181 percent among residents who have lived in the neighbourhood for more than 5 years. In other words, residents who lived in the neighbourhood for more than 5 years are about two times more likely to get involved in beat policing than others.

Educational level is positively related to the involvement. For every unit increase in education, the odds of residents’ involvement in beat policing increases by 26 percent.

Attitude towards police is also a significant predictor of involvement. Residents who have decent/trustful attitude towards local police or beat police are about 3 times more likely to get involved in beat policing activities.

Furthermore, residents’ involvement in beat policing activities is also significantly influenced by their familiarity with beat policing and beat police officer. The odds of involvement increases by 3 times among residents who heard about beat policing and can recognize their local beat police officer.

**Chapter 8**

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS**

**Conclusion**

Now-a-days policing takes place against the backdrop of deep social transformations, which include, among other, the erratic global economic trend, accelerated migration, widening disparities, constitutional uncertainty, and the impact of emerging social media. Crime levels have fallen, but the police and associated law enforcing agencies face the challenge of new forms of criminal activity including cybercrime, fraud, terrorism, money laundering and the trafficking of people and goods. Unfortunately, crime is a part of the social fabric in most of the countries, so the need for policing will never decrease rather increase and become more multidimensional, more complex and challenging. The police, therefore, have a critical role in making communities safe and secure where public confidence in the integrity of the police has been damaged by a spate of organizational failures and high profile scandals. How the police go about doing that job is at the heart of community based beat policing.

Despite dissimilarities in understanding on tactical action plan of beat policing among the senior police officers, achievements and constraints, study reveals a noticeable change in understanding as well as in performance of police officers and beat residents as well towards crime prevention and problem solving attitudes in DMP areas. Crime prevention efforts, such as conducting uthan baithak/ community meeting, creating citizen database, stimulating residents for using personnel security measures or providing security visits and tips to local businesses, students, teachers and other community partners, have enduring benefits for the community that are hard to measure, but important nonetheless. Reported workload of police officers, limited organizational support for coordinating beat policing activities in DMP areas may motivate police officers and deserve the attention of government to resolve.

Public-police partnerships are absolutely critical for beat policing efforts on crime prevention to be effective. For public-police partnerships to be effective, some degrees of mutual trust and respect between the police and the community is necessary. Reportedly, in the sample police stations across the DMP areas trust and respect are often lacking. Public confidence in the integrity, transparency, accountability and trust on the police has become faded due to many reasons. Rebuilding this trust is a critical precursor to the establishment of effective and authentic partnerships between communities and police.

Another important finding of the study although is related to but different from beat-based assignments, is decentralization. Decentralization permitted divisional senior officers and local officers more authority and discretion in DMP areas and it enable them to execute specific measures in prevention and control of endemic community crimes and to find creative solutions to specific, individual neighborhood problems without the restrictions of bottomless, overly-rigid policies.

Additional key component of beat policing is organizational transformation which transformation means that the ideologies of beat policing has been introduced in every aspect of a police department such as culture, systems, training, and policies. Organizational transformation *per se* is not that much evident in DMP areas. Although, this may be very difficult to achieve and requires significant time and support, for beat policing to be truly successful and sustainable it needs to become a reality in practice, not just endorsed in principal. This transformation will require much efforts and resources.

Overall, the evidence on the effectiveness of beat policing across the crime division is mixed. Part of the differences is due to diversity of strategies adopted by crime divisions individually.

Adopting a beat policing approach does not mean radical change overnight; it is not about making the “big bust” or solving the latest crime. Beat policing can and does work, but at the same time community must remain motivated and dedicated to the ongoing search for solutions. Even with the best managed police departments, with the most actively involved communities, and the most committed governments, problems will continue to occur because in the final analysis human beings are not infallible.

Finally, based on the evidences, it could be concluded that the community-based beat policing of DMP is one of the most effective and efficient ways of building public-police partnership rests on mutual trust,mutual respect and reciprocity necessary for the detection, prevention and control of crime---property,personal, and drug related. This efficient system of beat policing works through combination of various inter-related endeavors, including development and regular updating of citizens database, conduct of uthan baithak/community meeting, provisioning of stimulus to the residents (individuals and institutions) to use personnel security measures, building public confidence on police. In view of the unacceptably low population-police ratio, the beat policing model got all the potentials to become one of the most cost effective ways of peace building in the community.

**Recommendations**

* The model of community-based beat policing of DMP works. This model of public-police partnership is both efficient and effective in the detection, prevention and control of various types of crimes--property, personal, and drug related. It is highly recommended to replicate this model wherever possible and needed (for example, in the densely populated areas). It is also recommended to work out innovative means and ways to transform the present model of beat policing from community- based to community-owned endeavor.
* Alike community policing, beat policing evolves in many diverse shapes and adopts lots of strategies. These strategies require to be integrated with each other and put together into a comprehensive plan for beat policing built on the needs of the individual community.
* The problems of the society that are most likely the root cause of crime cannot be addressed by a police department alone. Resolving problems such as unemployment or organized crimes such as drug abuse demands the involvement of such agencies which are specifically designed to address such problems in addition to existing policing activities.
* Attention needs to be directed toward maintaining community interest and enthusiasm for beat policing. Regular and proactive communication and coordination among community stakeholders are keys to a sustained and successful effort.
* Spending more time in beat-based assignments facilitate closer and more frequent contact between the officers who are dedicated to those areas and the people who reside. The argument is that with increased contact results in increased understanding of the priorities and concerns of a neighborhood and better knowledge around local resources and assets that could be leveraged to address those concerns.
* Improving the accessibility of police and community services can also be an effective catalyst for community engagement and a way to facilitate community partnership.
* Beat policing strategies must be considered effective by the local residents to be sustained. Written policies and continued successful practices can help to ensure that the police receive the support they need to be effective.
* Dedicated resources [staff time, financial support, information-education-communication (IEC) and behavioral change communication (BCC) materials for example] are required for good relationship, problem solving and partnership efforts to support beat policing. The relevant IEC and BCC materials need to short, appropriate and preferably with pictorials (in view of effective communication materials).
* In this days of digital advancement, a neighborhood e-newsletter and web site could be developed to keep local residents updated about current happenings.
* To earn the respect of all individuals, a well-trained dedicated police workforce is highly needed to discharge their duties and responsibilities as well as accountabilities with evidence of fairness, tolerance, and equality – these are prerequisites for greater and more active community involvement.
* Primary reasons for its incomplete application of beat policing include limitations in relevant training and supervision of police officers involved in beat policing practices and lack of interest by local residents and other community partners. It may, therefore, be appropriate to acknowledge and address the gaps of community’s multifaceted dynamics.
* Lack of sufficient staffing is another challenge for the police station in DMP areas. In some ways, these on-going staffing challenges could limit the Department’s ability to fully embrace a beat policing ideology.
* Society’s lack of concern and inactive or tokenistic participation is the major challenge of community oriented beat policing. Meeting this change needs working out means and ways which will incentivize community people’s proactive participation in in beat policing.
* Limited human resource for coordinating community policing activities may de motivate police officers. More attention by the government needs to be given to mitigate these concerns.
* Theoretical understanding and the real practices of beat policing are not the same where the strategy requires trained and skilled police officers who must organize and effectively mobilize the society to actively engage in their security issue. In many police station, the beat officers are not exclusively assigned and working to implement and follow the strategy of beat policing. This challenge is a formidable one which needs thoughts at policy level.
* In several police stations, beat in-charge, who are placed to the position of beat policing are not working in their position as desired instead officers are expected to do tasks which are not related with the specific position they hold. Much thoughts are needed to find out the means and ways to ensure beat in-charge does his/her beat policing work without detraction.
* The crimes against women has not changed much in the last few years, rather it is increasing every year. Given the situation, women police officers in DMP can be utilized here to conduct community awareness and sensitization activities among the women against rape and domestic violence through uthan baithak/beet meeting in densely-populated, low-income areas of the capital to reduce the growth rate of crimes against women and children.
* Additionally, the women police officers in DMP as part of beat policing initiative could also visit girl‘s schools and colleges to apprise them about their legal rights, its proper usage as well as self-defense skills.

In order to better understand the nature and to address the above challenges and materialize many of the recommendation forwarded in this study, it is worth to put forward one more recommendation having high policy utility. The recommendation is: Considering an in-depth research on cost-effectiveness analysis (CBA) and cost benefit analysis (CBA) of beat policing. This suggested study will enumerate all the costs (monetized and non-monetized) and all the benefits (intended and unintended, tangible and non-tangible, measurable and non-measurable) associated with beat policing. The outcome of such a research undertaking will be beneficial in forwarding the case of need for vigorous community engagement in policing and investment in beat policing.

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**Annexure**

**Annex-1: Data Tables**

**Annex-2: Data Collection Instruments**

**Annex-3: Research Team**

**Annex-1**

**Data Tables**

**Annex-1: Data Tables**

**DCI-1**

Table 1: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by duration of work at the present police station

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration | n | Percent |
| <6 months | 6 | 6.3 |
| 6 months-1 year | 11 | 11.5 |
| 1-2 years | 33 | 34.4 |
| >2 years | 46 | 47.9 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 2: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by proportion of their monthly expenditure is met from the salary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Expenditure | n | Percent |
| Meet the entire expenditure | 51 | 53.1 |
| Meet the half of the expenditure | 21 | 21.9 |
| Meet the part of the total expenditure | 11 | 11.5 |
| Some amount of salary is saved after the expenditure | 13 | 13.5 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 3: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by duration of work in the current beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration in year | n | Percent |
| Less than 6 months | 13 | 13.5 |
| 6 months -1 year | 31 | 32.3 |
| 1 - 2 years | 29 | 30.2 |
| More than 2 years | 23 | 24.0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 4: Percentage distribution crimes by types and frequency of occurrence in the sample beats

| Types of crime | Derma | | Gulshan | | Khilgaon | | Mirpur | | Mohammadpur | | Ramna | | Sutrapur | | Uttra | | Total | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Murder |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.0 |
| Dacoity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2.1 |
| Robbery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 58.3 | 10 | 83.3 | 5 | 41.7 |  |  | 22 | 22.9 |
| Theft | 7 | 58.3 | 11 | 91.7 | 10 | 83.3 | 8 | 66.7 | 12 | 100.0 | 7 | 58.3 | 2 | 16.7 | 11 | 91.7 | 68 | 70.8 |
| Burglary | 4 | 33.3 |  |  | 2 | 16.7 |  |  | 2 | 16.7 |  |  | 2 | 16.7 |  |  | 10 | 10.4 |
| Kidnapping |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Rape | 5 | 41.7 |  |  | 2 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 7.3 |
| Drug dealing | 11 | 91.7 | 5 | 41.7 | 12 | 100.0 | 9 | 75.0 | 10 | 83.3 | 6 | 50.0 | 4 | 33.3 | 9 | 75.0 | 66 | 68.8 |
| Terrorism |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2.1 |
| Riot |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.0 |
| Assault |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 | 2 | 2.1 |
| Domestic Violence | 9 | 75.0 | 3 | 25.0 | 10 | 83.3 | 5 | 41.7 | 5 | 41.7 |  |  | 4 | 33.3 | 5 | 41.7 | 41 | 42.7 |
| Cybercrime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Oppression of women | 10 | 83.3 | 1 | 8.3 | 4 | 33.3 | 5 | 41.7 | 2 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 41.7 | 27 | 28.1 |
| Conflict between tenant and house owner | 5 | 41.7 | 7 | 58.3 | 7 | 58.3 | 4 | 33.3 | 3 | 25.0 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 58.3 | 33 | 34.4 |
| Catchy cases |  |  | 1 | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 25.0 | 4 | 4.2 |
| Cases of stealing someone’s belongings after making him unconscious by means of deception |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 | 1 | 1.0 |
| No incident of crime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8.3 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Hijacking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 16.7 | 2 | 2.1 |
| No incident of crime due to its location at diplomatic zone |  |  | 1 | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.0 |
| Abuse of drugs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 58.3 |  |  | 7 | 7.3 |
| Total | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 96 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 5: Percentage distribution beat officers by 3 most commonly reported crimes at the sample beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Types of crime | n | Percent |
| Dacoity | 1 | 1.0 |
| Robbery | 20 | 20.8 |
| Theft | 54 | 56.3 |
| Burglary | 7 | 7.3 |
| Drug dealing | 56 | 58.3 |
| Riot | 1 | 1.0 |
| Domestic Violence | 27 | 28.1 |
| Oppression of women | 14 | 14.6 |
| Conflict between tenant and house owner | 21 | 21.9 |
| Abuse of drugs | 6 | 6.3 |
| Total | 96 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 6: Percentage distribution of beat officers by knowledge on primary aims of the beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Opinion | Number | Percent |
| Behave nicely and to stay in touch with people | 13 | 13.5 |
| Provide the phone number to local people | 2 | 2.1 |
| Collection of information form of the house owner and the tenant | 32 | 33.3 |
| Eradication of drug abuse, violence and terrorism | 39 | 40.6 |
| Prevent the extortion of money and hijacking | 4 | 4.2 |
| Conductionof police operation after selection of crime prone areas, Simultaneously, criminals are to be identified and | 7 | 7.3 |
| Controlling all sorts of crimes abiding the laws of social protection | 16 | 16.7 |
| Establishing friendly relationship between the police and people | 58 | 60.4 |
| Put down the cyber crime | 2 | 2.1 |
| Irrespective of rich and poor everyone should be treated equally in the eyes laws | 1 | 1.0 |
| Land gravers are to be prevented | 1 | 1.0 |
| Police should discuss about 999 and beat policing during courtyard meeting | 3 | 3.1 |
| Allegation of not doing anything by the police without money is to be cleaned out | 1 | 1.0 |
| Steps to be taken for prevention of theft, burglary, robbery and dacoity | 3 | 3.1 |
| The quality police service should be available at the door step by strengthening implementation laws | 13 | 13.5 |
| Beat residents should be aware about criminal activities through beat policing and criminal offences are be prevented t | 7 | 7.3 |
| General peoples are to be encouraged to help in arresting criminals | 6 | 6.3 |
| Awareness about crime is to be increased through beat policing | 5 | 5.2 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 7: Percentage distribution of beat officers by receipt of training on beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | Number | Percent |
| Beat officers received training on beat policing | 39 | 40.6 |
| Beat officers without training on beat policing | 57 | 59.4 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 8: Percentage distribution of beat officers by type of training receivedon beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of training | Number | Percent |
| Part of other programme | 33 | 84.6 |
| Exclusively on beat policing | 7 | 17.9 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 |

Table 9: Distribution of the training by average duration in hour(s)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of training | Number | Average duration in hour(s) |
| Part of other programme | 61 | 3.5 |
| Exclusively on beat policing | 13 | 2.6 |

Table 10: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by adequacy of training to handle the beat problems

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adequacy | Number |  |
| More than adequate | 1 | 2.6 |
| Adequate | 14 | 35.9 |
| Barely adequate | 19 | 48.7 |
| Inadequate | 5 | 12.8 |
| Don’t know |  |  |
| **Mean** | **2.7** | |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 |

Table 11: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by perception on some characteristics of beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| characteristics and perception | Very positive | | Positive | | Neutral | | Negative | | Very negative | |
| n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Collection of citizen information | 54 | 56.3 | 41 | 42.7 |  |  | 1 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Working with community | 43 | 44.8 | 53 | 55.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establishing partnership with community people | 38 | 39.6 | 56 | 58.3 | 2 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Identify suspicious activity | 38 | 39.6 | 56 | 58.3 | 2 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Problem solving | 42 | 43.8 | 54 | 56.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promotional opportunity | 37 | 38.5 | 55 | 57.3 | 3 | 3.1 | 1 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Conducting courtyard meeting | 46 | 47.9 | 46 | 47.9 | 2 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Patrolling/ Surveillance at beat | 42 | 43.8 | 51 | 53.1 | 3 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Patrolling/ Surveillance in crime prone areas | 38 | 39.6 | 54 | 56.3 | 2 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 12: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by perception about intelligence led policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Topic | Number | Percent |
| Beat officers have perception on intelligence led policing | 71 | 74.0 |
| Beat officers lack perception on intelligence led policing | 25 | 26.0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 13: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their opinion about the basic steps of intelligence led policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Opinions | Number | Percent |
| Criminal is to be investigated properly so that innocents are not harassed or victimized | 31 | 43.7 |
| Informer and place of occurrence are to be investigated and all information are to be made certain after verification | 42 | 59.2 |
| Operation is the directed on the basis of investigation of the place and nature of occurrence | 19 | 26.8 |
| Police should attend the place of occurrence after discussion with seniors about result analysis of information | 13 | 18.3 |
| Information and identity of the informer is to be kept confidential | 2 | 2.8 |
| Peoples are to be kept alert through courtyard meeting | 2 | 2.8 |
| Collection of raw data | 1 | 1.4 |
| Police should work keeping morality upwards and becoming submissive | 1 | 1.4 |
| Total | 71 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 14: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by practice of intelligence led policing in their beat area

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Practice | Number | Percent |
| Beat officers practice intelligence led policing | 71 | 74.0 |
| Beat officers do not practice intelligence led policing | 25 | 26.0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 15: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their response after receiving an information about the incident of crime before going to action

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activities | Number | Percent |
| Analyze/verify the information | 69 | 97.2 |
| Analyze/verify the informant | 67 | 94.4 |
| Analyze and verify the offender | 64 | 90.1 |
| Analyze and verify the place of occurrence | 62 | 87.3 |
| Total | 71 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 16: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by satisfaction in performing the beat responsibilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Level of satisfaction | n | Percent |
| Very dissatisfied | 8 | 8.3 |
| Dissatisfied | 3 | 3.1 |
| Neutral | 6 | 6.3 |
| Satisfied | 66 | 68.8 |
| Very satisfied | 13 | 13.5 |
| **Mean** | **3.7** | |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 17: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by perception of having necessary equipment/ facilities to execute their roles at the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Have necessary equipment/ facilities to execute the roles of beat in-charge | 10 | 31.3 |
| Do not have necessary equipments/ facilities to execute the roles of beat in-charge | 22 | 68.8 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 |

Table 18: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by additional equipment or facilities to execute their roles at the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Opinions | Number | Percent |
| There should be beat office, conference room, computer, chair and tables, motor bike, mike woth sound box etc | 21 | 95.5 |
| Supply of car, internet facility, CCTV camera etc | 6 | 27.3 |
| Supply of leaflet | 1 | 4.5 |
| there should be at least one to two days leave in each month | 2 | 9.1 |
| Total | 22 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 19: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge reported to visit their respective beat daily

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | n | Percent |
| Beat in-charge visit to their respective beat daily | 25 | 78.1 |
| Beat officer do not visit to their respective beat daily | 7 | 21.9 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 |

Table 20: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by amount of time they spend during their visit in the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time spend | n | Percent |
| Less than 1 hour | 2 | 8.0 |
| 2-3 hours | 14 | 56.0 |
| 4-5 hours | 9 | 36.0 |
| > 5 hours |  |  |
| **Mean** | **2.7** | |
| Total | 25 | 100.0 |

Table 21: Distribution of the beat in-charge by average spending time in their respective beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time | n | Average |
| Average time spend by beat in-charge | 32 | 3.7 |
| Total |  |  |

Table 22: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by the way of spending more time in respective beat area

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ways | Number | Percent |
| Some police officer should be assigned for the beat work officially, so that they provide the services in my absence | 3 | 9.4 |
| Some more manpower is required in each beat together with increased surveillance and modernization and recent technolog | 10 | 31.3 |
| The beat officer should not be to another beat other than his own beat | 16 | 50.0 |
| Beat duties is to be increased and pressure of work is to be reduced | 3 | 9.4 |
| Authority is to be informed and problem is to be solved | 2 | 6.3 |
| I think the time I spend for the beat is adequate | 1 | 3.1 |
| NR | 4 | 12.5 |
| Total | 32 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 23: Percentage distribution of the surveyed beat in-charge by their satisfaction on facilities/resources of assuring the safety and prevention of crimes in their respective beat areas

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Facilities/resources and level of satisfaction | More than adequate | | Adequate | | Less than adequate | | Inadequate | | Don't know | |
| n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Allocated police staffs |  |  | 11 | 34.4 | 12 | 37.5 | 9 | 28.1 |  |  |
| Communication equipment | 1 | 3.1 | 7 | 21.9 | 11 | 34.4 | 13 | 40.6 |  |  |
| Investigation equipment | 1 | 3.1 | 7 | 21.9 | 11 | 34.4 | 13 | 40.6 |  |  |
| Vehicles | 1 | 3.1 | 9 | 28.1 | 17 | 53.1 | 5 | 15.6 |  |  |
| Driver of the vehicle | 1 | 3.1 | 12 | 37.5 | 16 | 50.0 | 3 | 9.4 |  |  |
| Firearms or other weapons | 6 | 18.8 | 20 | 62.5 | 2 | 6.3 | 4 | 12.5 |  |  |
| Instruments for conducting meeting in community | 1 | 3.1 | 9 | 28.1 | 9 | 28.1 | 13 | 40.6 |  |  |
| Allocated budget |  |  | 6 | 18.8 | 4 | 12.5 | 12 | 37.5 | 10 | 31.3 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 24: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by their practice of recording beat activities in the beat register regularly

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Practice | Number | Percent |
| Record the daily activities in beat register | 27 | 84.4 |
| Do not record the daily activities in beat register | 5 | 15.6 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 |

Table 25: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by performing duties in addition to the duties of the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Practice | Number | Percent |
| Performing duties in addition to the duties of the beat | 32 | 100.0 |
| Do not performing duties other than the duties of the beat |  |  |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 |

Table 26: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by their perception that additional duties hampers the execution of responsibilities in their respective beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Additional duties hinder the execution of their responsibilities in the beat | 27 | 84.4 |
| Additional duties do not hinder the execution of their responsibilities in the beat | 5 | 15.6 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 |

Table 27: Percentage distribution of the beat in-charge by their perception on effect ofbeat responsibilities to other responsibilities of policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Responsibilities of beat harm the other responsibilities of policing | 24 | 75.0 |
| Responsibilities of beat do not harm the other responsibilities of policing | 8 | 25.0 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 |

Table 28: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by number of calls they have to receive daily at present from beat residents due to occurrence of some problems in the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Call | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 9 | 9.4 |
| 1-10 | 74 | 77.1 |
| 11-20 | 9 | 9.4 |
| 21-30 | 4 | 4.2 |
| 31-40 |  |  |
| 41-50 |  |  |
| > 50 |  |  |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 29: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by number of calls they received before the last year daily from beat residents due to occurrence of some problems in the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Call | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 23 | 24.5 |
| 1-10 | 68 | 72.3 |
| 11-20 | 2 | 2.1 |
| 21-30 |  |  |
| 31-40 |  |  |
| 41-50 |  |  |
| > 50 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Total | 94 | 100.0 |

Table 30: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their perception about the effectiveness of beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Level of effectiveness | Number | Percent |
| Very effective | 34 | 35.4 |
| Effective | 47 | 49.0 |
| Equivocal | 7 | 7.3 |
| Ineffective | 7 | 7.3 |
| Very ineffective | 1 | 1.0 |
| **Mean** | **1.9** | |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 31: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their opinion regarding the causes of ineffectiveness of beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Causes of ineffectiveness | Number | Percent |
| Salary is not increased in terms of increasing work load | 8 | 100.0 |
| Instead of whole police station, beat policing is limited in only one beat | 4 | 50.0 |
| Public help and building good relation with them is a troublesome job | 1 | 12.5 |
| People does not cooperate | 4 | 50.0 |
| Community meeting/uthanboithak has to be arranged by own money | 3 | 37.5 |
| Because of not having any government transport, have to go to the beat for work by own money | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 32: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by frequency of their beat duties

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Duties | Most often | To some extent | Occasionally | Less | Least |
| Collection of citizen collection | 80.2 | 15.6 | 4.2 |  |  |
| Response to call for service | 57.3 | 34.4 | 6.3 | 2.1 |  |
| Investigation of crime | 55.2 | 31.3 | 10.4 | 3.1 |  |
| Problem solve | 47.9 | 42.7 | 8.3 | 1.0 |  |
| Official/Administrative works | 24.0 | 36.5 | 16.7 | 19.8 | 3.1 |
| Patrolling/vigilance | 68.8 | 21.9 | 8.3 | 1.0 |  |
| Crime prevention activities | 52.1 | 34.4 | 12.5 | 1.0 |  |
| Community meeting/*uthanboithak* | 59.4 | 27.1 | 11.5 | 2.1 |  |
| Establishing good relationship with general people | 63.5 | 32.3 | 4.2 |  |  |
| Conducting seminar in school/madrasha | 3.1 | 11.5 | 22.9 | 47.9 | 14.6 |
| Routine services | 36.5 | 41.7 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 11.5 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 33: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by time spend to conduct their beat duties

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Most of the time | Takes more time | In between | Takes less time | Takes least time |
| Collection of resident information | 69.8 | 20.8 | 8.3 | 1.0 |  |
| Response to call | 39.6 | 44.8 | 9.4 | 6.3 |  |
| Investigation of crime | 44.8 | 29.2 | 18.8 | 7.3 |  |
| Problem solve | 43.8 | 34.4 | 14.6 | 7.3 |  |
| Official/Administrative works | 16.7 | 34.4 | 12.5 | 31.3 | 5.2 |
| Patrolling /vigilance | 53.1 | 30.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |  |
| Crime prevention activities | 33.3 | 52.1 | 11.5 | 3.1 |  |
| Community meeting/*uthanboithak* | 45.8 | 26.0 | 14.6 | 13.5 |  |
| Establishing good relationship with general people | 39.6 | 38.5 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 1.0 |
| Conducting seminar in school/madrasha | 2.1 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 49.0 | 25.0 |
| Routine services | 25.0 | 34.4 | 15.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 34: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by perception on effectiveness the 6 priority aims of beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very ineffective | Ineffective | Neutral | Effective | Very effective |
| Working with community | 13.5 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 64.6 | 16.7 |
| Building partnership with community people | 9.4 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 56.3 | 26.0 |
| Reducing crime | 11.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 60.4 | 24.0 |
| Reducing fear of crime at the beat | 10.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 61.5 | 16.7 |
| Improving community satisfaction with policing services | 9.4 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 55.2 | 28.1 |
| Problem solving | 8.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 71.9 | 11.5 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 35: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by conducting *uthanbaithak* in their respective beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Practice | Number | Percent |
| Conduct *uthanbaithak*in the beat | 96 | 100.0 |
| Do not conduct *uthanbaithak*in the beat |  |  |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 36: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by main purpose of ‘*uthan baithak’*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purposes | Number | Percent |
| Discussion about drug abuse and its prevention | 56 | 58.3 |
| Discussion on prevention of terrorism and violent offences | 21 | 21.9 |
| Discussion for preventive measures on familial and social problems (such as prevention of child marriage, violence against women etc.) are to be decreased | 22 | 22.9 |
| Measures to be taken to stop/control extortion of money and hijacking | 7 | 7.3 |
| Discussion on how to reduce cybercrimes | 2 | 2.1 |
| Discussion on how police reach close to public and relation with people can be improved | 33 | 34.4 |
| Submission of tenant information to police station using special form for that | 27 | 28.1 |
| To inform residents regarding various services of police offered to the citizen | 3 | 3.1 |
| Discussion on steps to be taken to prevent eve teasing and how the awareness of people could be raised to contain the gatherings and unnecessary movement around the schools | 5 | 5.2 |
| To convey information about the purpose of 999 among the people | 12 | 12.5 |
| Aware residents about laws and orders as well as how to prevent crime | 12 | 12.5 |
| Motivate residents to help police in identifying the criminals by providing information and instruct people for seeking help from police in no time | 20 | 20.8 |
| To make people realize that police services are now at the door step of people | 1 | 1.0 |
| Instruct the local problems to inform police about any suspicious movement of unknown persons in their locality | 11 | 11.5 |
| Land lords were sensitized to submit information of their domestic servants and drivers to police station | 1 | 1.0 |
| How crimes could be controlled jointly by police and public | 5 | 5.2 |
| Opportunity to develop friendly relationship between police and people | 10 | 10.4 |
| Total | 96 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 37: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by level of response or cooperation from community people at the times of conducting *uthan baithak*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level of response or cooperation | More than expectation | As expected | Near to expectation | Less than expectation | Much less than expectation | Do not know | Mean |
| Cooperation from beat residents during conduction of *uthan baithak* | 5.2 | 43.8 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 3.1 |  | 2.9 |
| Total | 5 | 42 | 23 | 23 | 3 |  | 96 |

Table 38: Percentage distribution of the beat officers whether had to spend money for conducting *uthanbaithak* in the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Practice | Number | Percent |
| Had to spend money for conducting *uthan baithak* | 53 | 55.2 |
| Did not have to spend money to conduct *uthan baithak* | 43 | 44.8 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 39: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by amount of money which spent to conduct an *uthanbaithak*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Amount of money (Tk.) | Number | Percent |
| 1-500 | 29 | 54.7 |
| 501-1000 | 20 | 37.7 |
| 1001-1500 | 2 | 3.8 |
| 1501-2000 | 2 | 3.8 |
| >2000 |  |  |
| Total | 53 | 100.0 |

Table 40: Percentage distribution of beat officers by sources of money for conducting *uthan baithak*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Source | Number | Percent |
| Police division | 1 | 1.9 |
| Contingency fund of police station |  |  |
| Allocated budget |  |  |
| Had to bear personally from own pocket | 49 | 92.5 |
| Shared by the residents of the beats | 2 | 3.8 |
| Others | 1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 53 | 100.0 |

Table 41: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their belief about beat policing as a method of choice for policing services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very ineffective | 2 | 2.1 |
| Ineffective | 9 | 9.4 |
| Equivocal |  |  |
| Effective | 67 | 69.8 |
| Very effective | 18 | 18.8 |
| Mean | 3.9 | |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Table 42: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by effectiveness of beat policing services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Evidences | Statement of surveyed beat officers | |
| Number | Percent |
| Crime rate decreased | 59 | 69.4 |
| Calls from the beat citizens regarding their problems increased day by day | 43 | 50.6 |
| Participation in the “*uthan baithak*” increased | 48 | 56.5 |
| Community people helped beat officers in identification/arresting the criminal | 44 | 51.8 |
| Trustful relation between police and community people was apparent | 56 | 65.9 |
| Total | 85 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 43: Percentage distribution of the surveyed beat officers by their opinion for enhancing the effectiveness of beat policing so that it become a method of choice in delivering policing services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Factors | Statement of surveyed beat officers | |
| Number | Percent |
| Good relation should be built between police and community people | 10 | 90.9 |
| Number of “*uthanbaithak*” and community meeting should be increase | 8 | 72.7 |
| Police must have gain the faithfulness from the people | 9 | 81.8 |
| Patrolling/Surveillance should be increase | 5 | 45.5 |
| Should be more aware of the personal protection (CCTV installation, guard recruitment) of the people | 9 | 81.8 |
| Various public awareness building program (preventing early marriage, drug resistance etc.) should be conduct | 6 | 54.5 |
| Police fear among the people should be removed | 2 | 18.2 |
| Beat police must have spent more time in beat area | 3 | 27.3 |
| Total | 11 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 44: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by statements to mitigate the gaps/ barriers in developing a trustful relationship with beat residents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Solutions | Statement of surveyed beat officers | |
| Number | Percent |
| Need to spent more time into the beat | 64 | 66.7 |
| Need to increase the amount of “*uthan baithak*” | 44 | 45.8 |
| Have to make the people aware of crime | 58 | 60.4 |
| Need to increase the participation in the “*uthan baithak*” | 56 | 58.3 |
| The familiarity of the police with the people must be increased | 65 | 67.7 |
| Police Act 1861 is to be changed/ modified | 1 | 1.0 |
| In pos residential areas, senior officer should be assigned | 1 | 1.0 |
| Beat officer should not be allowed to do any job other than the responsibilities of the beat | 2 | 2.1 |
| Reduction of responsibilities of the beat officer | 1 | 1.0 |
| Recruitment of neutral people | 1 | 1.0 |
| Political discussion and influence are to be prohibited | 1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 96 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 45: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their opinion regarding the way to develop trustful relationship with the beat residents

| Ways | Number | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Good relationship is to be build up with people and service is to be provided more promptly | 23 | 24.0 |
| More time is to be spend for beat after isolating the duty hour from general duties | 5 | 5.2 |
| Activities of beat policing are to be informed to the people by door to door meeting with the beat resident | 14 | 14.6 |
| Beat residents are to be invited in various police cultural programme | 4 | 4.2 |
| Approval of beat office | 1 | 1.0 |
| Residents will rely on police and a trustful relation will be developed due to presence of beat officer in his beat of | 2 | 2.1 |
| Presence of senior police officers is to be ensured in the bigger discussion meetings as well as court yard of the beat | 3 | 3.1 |
| Repose to call is to be fast and residents are be unlighted about beat poling activities | 2 | 2.1 |
| Conduction of weekly seminar with senior officers | 2 | 2.1 |
| Weekly discussion should be on one topic in cyclic order with the participation of teacher, Imam etc. | 2 | 2.1 |
| We have to listen the problems of the residents carefully, allow them speak freely and problem is to be solved through | 4 | 4.2 |
| SMS is to be send to the beat resident on memorable days | 3 | 3.1 |
| Recreational activities are to be arranged after formation of committee | 3 | 3.1 |
| Similar to involvement of people in crime prevention, police service is to utilized in various cultural programme of the community | 5 | 5.2 |
| Communication with people is to be increased via on line | 1 | 1.0 |
| Have to keep contact with the beat resident regularly | 1 | 1.0 |
| A faithful relation is to be established after reducing the trend of criminal activities | 2 | 2.1 |
| Panic about police is to be reduced | 6 | 6.3 |
| Quality of service is to be ensured | 2 | 2.1 |
| Conduction of court yard meeting should be more frequent | 22 | 22.9 |
| Face to face meeting between the police and people is to be conducted | 8 | 8.3 |
| Police should sit with the students and teachers separately | 1 | 1.0 |
| Required should be provided to the security guard at each month | 2 | 2.1 |
| A separate meeting should be arranged with the retired government officers oth beat | 1 | 1.0 |
| A monthly meeting with the house owners and tenants | 2 | 2.1 |
| Awareness of representative of the residents is to be increased | 3 | 3.1 |
| Arrangement of 24 hours service from the beat office | 3 | 3.1 |
| There will be more positive response from the residents if drugs related abuse can be eradicated | 4 | 4.2 |
| Distribution of leaflet to the residents mentioning the name and phone number of beat officer | 2 | 2.1 |
| Frequency of patrolling in the beat is to be increased | 1 | 1.0 |
| Detective activities should be conducted | 1 | 1.0 |
| Awareness building meeting should be conducted with the students of schools and colleges | 2 | 2.1 |
| Beat residents should communicated regularly and a good relationship is to be build up with them | 3 | 3.1 |
| Effective step is to be taken to punish the offender | 1 | 1.0 |
| List of the name of criminal should be given to the beat residents | 1 | 1.0 |
| Along with the sharing of information with police criminals are to be taken under laws | 3 | 3.1 |
| Information of the informer is to be kept confidential | 2 | 2.1 |
| Police and resident have to work together in controlling crimes | 3 | 3.1 |
| Good governance is to be established in the society | 1 | 1.0 |
| Crime is not to be entertained | 1 | 1.0 |
| More time is to be given for to the beat | 1 | 1.0 |
| Educated persons of the beat are to be identified | 1 | 1.0 |
| NR | 8 | 8.3 |
| Total | 96 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 46: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by their opinion about the 3 best possible ways that will motivate the people to work with police in maintenance of social safety and disorders

| Ways | Number | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Immediate response to call | 16 | 16.7 |
| Have to stay very close to the people | 1 | 1.0 |
| Area wise conduction of meeting | 13 | 13.5 |
| People are to be enlighten about beat policing | 12 | 12.5 |
| Police has to gain the confidence of people further | 34 | 35.4 |
| We have behave gently with people | 14 | 14.6 |
| Availability of all kind of police services including social security is to be ensured | 9 | 9.4 |
| Opportunity for correction of the criminals should be in place | 1 | 1.0 |
| Peoples are to encouraged through various functions as well as have to respond their calls i.e., awareness through recre | 7 | 7.3 |
| Have to stay in touch with people through mobile communication | 3 | 3.1 |
| Simultaneously with police, people of the respective areas help the polices by recruiting private security guard | 1 | 1.0 |
| Travel cost of the people is to be bear by the concerned authority | 1 | 1.0 |
| We (police and people) have to work together forgetting all the misunderstanding between us | 1 | 1.0 |
| People representatives are to engaged through various social programmes | 4 | 4.2 |
| Parents including their children should be introduced to the beat police. Good relation of the children with local polic | 1 | 1.0 |
| Reliable information is to be provided earlier | 3 | 3.1 |
| Police has to come forward first to prevent all types of offences in the society | 2 | 2.1 |
| There should be more welfare related activities in slums and poverty prone areas | 1 | 1.0 |
| End of harassment of the innocent people is to be ensured | 4 | 4.2 |
| Have to stay in touch with people by enquiring wellbeing of the people personally and to provide legal support to them i | 1 | 1.0 |
| Have to resolve the problems quickly whatever it may be | 2 | 2.1 |
| Awareness of the people about crime and service of polices is to be increased | 15 | 15.6 |
| Confidentiality and security of the informer is to be ensured | 10 | 10.4 |
| Informant should be rewarded financially and identity should be kept undisclosed | 8 | 8.3 |
| Availability service without unfair means | 4 | 4.2 |
| Improvement of the system of receiving information | 1 | 1.0 |
| Regular communication with the house owner | 1 | 1.0 |
| Exchange of views/information with the people | 6 | 6.3 |
| Societal value ir to be raised | 6 | 6.3 |
| Formation of committee by the police officers and educated people of the beat | 3 | 3.1 |
| NR | 3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 96 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 47: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by major challenges in practicing beat policing

| Challenges | Number | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Could not able to give more time in the beat because of having other policing activity | 57 | 59.4 |
| Could not able to conduct “*uthan baithak*” properly | 27 | 28.1 |
| Lack of adequate manpower | 59 | 61.5 |
| Peoples are not willing to cooperate with police | 6 | 6.3 |
| Lack of adequate time | 2 | 2.1 |
| Lack of adequate computer, chair, table in beat office | 4 | 4.2 |
| Failure to remove the panic about police | 1 | 1.0 |
| Allocation of adequate budget for various activities of beat policing | 3 | 3.1 |
| Lack modern technology | 3 | 3.1 |
| People feel annoyed for frequent visits | 1 | 1.0 |
| General people do not want provide information to police | 4 | 4.2 |
| Political pressure | 2 | 2.1 |
| If police is made chief in various works they can perform the better | 1 | 1.0 |
| Lack of awareness among people | 3 | 3.1 |
| Cannot work freely | 1 | 1.0 |
| Shortage of promotional campaign | 2 | 2.1 |
| White colour criminals of the society become barrier | 1 | 1.0 |
| Drug traffickers also create problem | 1 | 1.0 |
| Work load should be distributed properly | 1 | 1.0 |
| Female residents are reluctant and/or rigid to provide information | 1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 96 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 48: Percentage distribution of the beat officers by current practices of beat policing is a choice for effective prevention of crimes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Opinion | Number | Percent |
| Yes, effective for crime prevention | 89 | 92.7 |
| Not effective for crime prevention | 7 | 7.3 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

**DCI-2**

Table 49: Percentage distribution of the respondents by marital status

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | Married | | Widowed | | Separated/  divorced | | Never married | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 242 | 69.5 | 6 | 1.7 |  |  | 100 | 28.7 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 102 | 62.2 | 8 | 4.9 |  |  | 54 | 32.9 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 16 | 12.3 |  |  |  |  | 114 | 87.7 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 70 | 32.7 |  |  |  |  | 144 | 67.3 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 344 | 78.9 | 14 | 3.2 |  |  | 78 | 17.9 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 344 | 67.2 | 14 | 2.7 |  |  | 154 | 30.1 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 50: Percentage distribution of the respondents by duration of living in the present neighbourhood

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Years of living in the beat | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | < 1 | | 2-3 | | 3-5 | | 6-10 | | > 10 | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 12 | 3.4 | 60 | 17.2 | 66 | 19.0 | 46 | 13.2 | 158 | 45.4 | 6 | 1.7 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  | 34 | 20.7 | 28 | 17.1 | 36 | 22.0 | 66 | 40.2 |  |  | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 8 | 6.2 | 34 | 26.2 | 24 | 18.5 | 16 | 12.3 | 46 | 35.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 10 | 4.7 | 58 | 27.1 | 44 | 20.6 | 26 | 12.1 | 74 | 34.6 | 2 | .9 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 10 | 2.3 | 78 | 17.9 | 78 | 17.9 | 70 | 16.1 | 194 | 44.5 | 6 | 1.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 12 | 2.3 | 94 | 18.4 | 94 | 18.4 | 82 | 16.0 | 224 | 43.8 | 6 | 1.2 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 51: Percentage distribution of the respondents by religion

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | Islam | | Hindu | | Buddhist | | Christian | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 330 | 94.8 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 5.2 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 152 | 92.7 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 7.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 126 | 96.9 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 3.1 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 208 | 97.2 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 2.8 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 406 | 93.1 |  |  |  |  | 30 | 6.9 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 482 | 94.1 |  |  |  |  | 30 | 5.9 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 52: Percentage distribution of the respondents by educational status

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background characteristic | | Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | No formal education | Primary incomplete | Primary  complete | Secondary incomplete | Secondary complete | Higher  secondary incomplete | Higher  secondary complete | Bachelor  degree incomplete | Bachelor  degree  Complete  plus | Total |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Sex | Male | 1.7 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 6.3 | 21.8 | 100.0 |
| Female | 3.7 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 29.3 | 19.5 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 36.9 | 21.5 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 1.5 |  | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | .9 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 28.0 | 21.5 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 2.3 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 7.3 | 14.7 | 6.4 | 19.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 2.3 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 21.1 | 18.4 | 7.0 | 14.1 | 5.5 | 16.8 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 53: Percentage distribution of respondents by occupation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Occupation | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | House wife | | Non Govt. Employee | | Businessman | | Unemployed | | Students | | Others | | Total | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 4 | 1.1 | 64 | 18.4 | 164 | 47.1 | 16 | 4.6 | 50 | 14.4 | 50 | 14.4 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 88 | 53.7 | 10 | 6.1 | 8 | 4.9 | 4 | 2.4 | 46 | 28.0 | 8 | 4.9 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 8 | 6.2 | 4 | 3.1 | 8 | 6.2 | 4 | 3.1 | 94 | 72.3 | 12 | 9.2 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 36 | 16.8 | 20 | 9.3 | 36 | 16.8 | 4 | 1.9 | 94 | 43.9 | 24 | 11.2 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 92 | 21.1 | 74 | 17.0 | 170 | 39.0 | 18 | 4.1 | 34 | 7.8 | 48 | 11.0 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 92 | 18.0 | 74 | 14.5 | 172 | 33.6 | 20 | 3.9 | 96 | 18.8 | 58 | 11.3 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 54: Percentage distribution of the respondents by satisfaction on present place of living

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Satisfaction level | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | Very satisfied | | Satisfied | | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | | Dissatisfied | | Very dissatisfied | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 66 | 19.0 | 234 | 67.2 | 32 | 9.2 | 14 | 4.0 | 2 | .6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 32 | 19.5 | 116 | 70.7 | 14 | 8.5 | 2 | 1.2 |  |  | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 24 | 18.5 | 88 | 67.7 | 14 | 10.8 | 4 | 3.1 |  |  | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 34 | 15.9 | 152 | 71.0 | 22 | 10.3 | 6 | 2.8 |  |  | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 86 | 19.7 | 292 | 67.0 | 42 | 9.6 | 14 | 3.2 | 2 | .5 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 98 | 19.1 | 350 | 68.4 | 46 | 9.0 | 16 | 3.1 | 2 | .4 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 55: Percentage distribution of the respondents by status of comfort in current living area as compared to past 2-3 years

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Comfort level | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very comfortable | | Comfortable | | Roughly comfortable | | Worse | | Worst | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 72 | 20.7 | 176 | 50.6 | 88 | 25.3 | 8 | 2.3 | 4 | 1.1 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 40 | 24.4 | 82 | 50.0 | 40 | 24.4 | 2 | 1.2 |  |  | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 32 | 24.6 | 56 | 43.1 | 38 | 29.2 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 42 | 19.6 | 100 | 46.7 | 66 | 30.8 | 4 | 1.9 | 2 | .9 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 98 | 22.5 | 222 | 50.9 | 104 | 23.9 | 8 | 1.8 | 4 | .9 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 112 | 21.9 | 258 | 50.4 | 128 | 25.0 | 10 | 2.0 | 4 | .8 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 56: Percentage distribution of the respondents by status of police activities in their neighbourhood

| Background Characteristics | | Police activities | Perception of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | Age | Very good | | Good | | Neutral | | Poor | | Very poor | | Don’ know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | Identify community’s problems | 70 | 20.1 | 172 | 49.4 | 22 | 6.3 | 24 | 6.9 | 8 | 2.3 | 52 | 14.9 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 14 | 8.5 | 78 | 47.6 | 16 | 9.8 | 24 | 14.6 | 8 | 4.9 | 24 | 14.6 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 24 | 18.5 | 52 | 40.0 | 10 | 7.7 | 10 | 7.7 | 2 | 1.5 | 32 | 24.6 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 38 | 17.8 | 82 | 38.3 | 16 | 7.5 | 24 | 11.2 | 8 | 3.7 | 46 | 21.5 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 78 | 17.9 | 216 | 49.5 | 32 | 7.3 | 42 | 9.6 | 14 | 3.2 | 54 | 12.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 84 | 16.4 | 250 | 48.8 | 38 | 7.4 | 48 | 9.4 | 16 | 3.1 | 76 | 14.8 | 512 | 100.0 |
| Sex | Male | Solve community problem together with community people | 20 | 5.7 | 202 | 58.0 | 30 | 8.6 | 18 | 5.2 | 12 | 3.4 | 66 | 19.0 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 6 | 3.7 | 72 | 43.9 | 20 | 12.2 | 14 | 8.5 | 12 | 7.3 | 40 | 24.4 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 6 | 4.6 | 64 | 49.2 | 14 | 10.8 | 8 | 6.2 | 8 | 6.2 | 30 | 23.1 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 10 | 4.7 | 100 | 46.7 | 20 | 9.3 | 14 | 6.5 | 16 | 7.5 | 54 | 25.2 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 22 | 5.0 | 240 | 55.0 | 42 | 9.6 | 26 | 6.0 | 18 | 4.1 | 88 | 20.2 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 26 | 5.1 | 274 | 53.5 | 50 | 9.8 | 32 | 6.3 | 24 | 4.7 | 106 | 20.7 | 512 | 100.0 |
| Sex | Male | Prevention of crime together with community people | 32 | 9.2 | 156 | 44.8 | 46 | 13.2 | 28 | 8.0 | 16 | 4.6 | 70 | 20.1 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 8 | 4.9 | 64 | 39.0 | 12 | 7.3 | 26 | 15.9 | 8 | 4.9 | 46 | 28.0 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 8 | 6.2 | 56 | 43.1 | 8 | 6.2 | 18 | 13.8 | 8 | 6.2 | 32 | 24.6 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 10 | 4.7 | 92 | 43.0 | 16 | 7.5 | 26 | 12.1 | 16 | 7.5 | 54 | 25.2 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 36 | 8.3 | 190 | 43.6 | 54 | 12.4 | 44 | 10.1 | 18 | 4.1 | 94 | 21.6 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 40 | 7.8 | 220 | 43.0 | 58 | 11.3 | 54 | 10.5 | 24 | 4.7 | 116 | 22.7 | 512 | 100.0 |
| Sex | Male | Helping people out after they have been victims of crime | 30 | 8.6 | 194 | 55.7 | 60 | 17.2 | 46 | 13.2 | 10 | 2.9 | 8 | 2.3 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 2 | 1.2 | 78 | 47.6 | 28 | 17.1 | 32 | 19.5 | 10 | 6.1 | 14 | 8.5 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 10 | 7.7 | 64 | 49.2 | 14 | 10.8 | 26 | 20.0 | 6 | 4.6 | 10 | 7.7 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 14 | 6.5 | 104 | 48.6 | 28 | 13.1 | 42 | 19.6 | 8 | 3.7 | 18 | 8.4 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 28 | 6.4 | 232 | 53.2 | 82 | 18.8 | 62 | 14.2 | 16 | 3.7 | 16 | 3.7 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 32 | 6.3 | 272 | 53.1 | 88 | 17.2 | 78 | 15.2 | 20 | 3.9 | 22 | 4.3 | 512 | 100.0 |
| Sex | Male | Maintain peace and order in the community | 30 | 8.6 | 244 | 70.1 | 28 | 8.0 | 34 | 9.8 | 10 | 2.9 | 2 | .6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10 | 6.1 | 108 | 65.9 | 26 | 15.9 | 10 | 6.1 | 4 | 2.4 | 6 | 3.7 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 8 | 6.2 | 84 | 64.6 | 24 | 18.5 | 12 | 9.2 | - | - | 2 | 1.5 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 14 | 6.5 | 138 | 64.5 | 30 | 14.0 | 22 | 10.3 | 6 | 2.8 | 4 | 1.9 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 36 | 8.3 | 300 | 68.8 | 42 | 9.6 | 38 | 8.7 | 14 | 3.2 | 6 | 1.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 40 | 7.8 | 352 | 68.8 | 54 | 10.5 | 44 | 8.6 | 14 | 2.7 | 8 | 1.6 | 512 | 100.0 |
| Sex | Male | Treating people politely in this neighbourhood | 24 | 6.9 | 176 | 50.6 | 64 | 18.4 | 42 | 12.1 | 38 | 10.9 | 4 | 1.1 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 14 | 8.5 | 60 | 36.6 | 34 | 20.7 | 12 | 7.3 | 32 | 19.5 | 12 | 7.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 6 | 4.6 | 64 | 49.2 | 28 | 21.5 | 12 | 9.2 | 16 | 12.3 | 4 | 3.1 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 10 | 4.7 | 88 | 41.1 | 50 | 23.4 | 18 | 8.4 | 38 | 17.8 | 10 | 4.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 36 | 8.3 | 196 | 45.0 | 84 | 19.3 | 48 | 11.0 | 58 | 13.3 | 14 | 3.2 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 38 | 7.4 | 236 | 46.1 | 98 | 19.1 | 54 | 10.5 | 70 | 13.7 | 16 | 3.1 | 512 | 100.0 |
| Sex | Male | Maintain social security as a whole | 28 | 8.0 | 230 | 66.1 | 38 | 10.9 | 20 | 5.7 | 8 | 2.3 | 24 | 6.9 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 12 | 7.3 | 86 | 52.4 | 30 | 18.3 | 24 | 14.6 | - | - | 12 | 7.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 6 | 4.6 | 76 | 58.5 | 18 | 13.8 | 14 | 10.8 | 2 | 1.5 | 14 | 10.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 8 | 3.7 | 118 | 55.1 | 28 | 13.1 | 30 | 14.0 | 4 | 1.9 | 26 | 12.1 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 36 | 8.3 | 274 | 62.8 | 56 | 12.8 | 36 | 8.3 | 6 | 1.4 | 28 | 6.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | |  | 40 | 7.8 | 316 | 61.7 | 68 | 13.3 | 44 | 8.6 | 8 | 1.6 | 36 | 7.0 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 57:Percentage distribution of the respondents by feeling safety in times of walking alone at their neighborhood after dark

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Perception of the respondents | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very safe | | Partly safe | | Not very safe | | Not at all safe | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 130 | 37.4 | 178 | 51.1 | 36 | 10.3 | 4 | 1.1 |  |  | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 52 | 31.7 | 66 | 40.2 | 36 | 22.0 | 10 | 6.1 |  |  | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 46 | 35.4 | 54 | 41.5 | 22 | 16.9 | 8 | 6.2 |  |  | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 68 | 31.8 | 96 | 44.9 | 38 | 17.8 | 12 | 5.6 |  |  | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 162 | 37.2 | 208 | 47.7 | 56 | 12.8 | 10 | 2.3 |  |  | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 182 | 35.5 | 244 | 47.7 | 72 | 14.1 | 14 | 2.7 |  |  | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 58: Percentage distribution of the respondents by their perception regarding the safety of staying alone at their home at night

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Perception of the respondents | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very safe | | Partly safe | | Not very safe | | Not at all safe | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 200 | 57.5 | 128 | 36.8 | 14 | 4.0 | 6 | 1.7 |  |  | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 88 | 53.7 | 62 | 37.8 | 10 | 6.1 | 4 | 2.4 |  |  | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 70 | 53.8 | 50 | 38.5 | 8 | 6.2 | 2 | 1.5 |  |  | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 118 | 55.1 | 80 | 37.4 | 10 | 4.7 | 6 | 2.8 |  |  | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 248 | 56.9 | 160 | 36.7 | 20 | 4.6 | 8 | 1.8 |  |  | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 288 | 56.3 | 190 | 37.1 | 24 | 4.7 | 10 | 2.0 |  |  | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 59: Percentage distribution of the respondents by their own or of the family member experience of any incident of crime during last 12 months

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Experience | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Experienced the incident of crime | | Not experienced any incident of crime | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 68 | 19.5 | 280 | 80.5 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 36 | 22.0 | 128 | 78.0 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 24 | 18.5 | 106 | 81.5 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 46 | 21.5 | 168 | 78.5 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 88 | 20.2 | 348 | 79.8 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 104 | 20.3 | 408 | 79.7 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 60: Percentage distribution of the respondents by experience of crime personally or any of family member most recently

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Respondent's experiences | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Assault | Burglary | Robbery | Theft | Domestic violence | Cyber crime | Eve teasing | Conflict between tenant and house owner | Victim of fraud | Trapped in allegation of drug abuse and trafficking | Trade related crime | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 8.8 | 5.9 | 23.5 | 41.2 | 5.9 | 2.9 |  | 2.9 | 5.9 |  | 2.9 | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female |  | 22.2 | 16.7 | 44.4 | 5.6 |  | 5.6 |  |  | 5.6 |  | 36 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  | 16.7 | 25.0 | 41.7 | 8.3 |  | 8.3 |  |  |  |  | 24 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 |  | 21.7 | 21.7 | 43.5 | 4.3 |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  | 46 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 22.7 | 40.9 | 4.5 | 2.3 |  | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 88 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 5.8 | 11.5 | 21.2 | 42.3 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 104 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 61: Percentage distribution of the respondents by practice of filing FIR/GD of the above stated incidents of crimes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Experience | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Reported to police | | Not reported to police | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 26 | 38.2 | 42 | 61.8 | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female | 6 | 16.7 | 30 | 83.3 | 36 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 2 | 8.3 | 22 | 91.7 | 24 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 8 | 17.4 | 38 | 82.6 | 46 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 30 | 34.1 | 58 | 65.9 | 88 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 32 | 30.8 | 72 | 69.2 | 104 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 64: Percentage distribution of the respondents by their level of satisfaction on police actions after filing FIR/GD recently

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Satisfaction level | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very satisfied | | Satisfied | | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | | Dissatisfied | | Very dissatisfied | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 2 | 7.7 | 8 | 30.8 | 2 | 7.7 | 10 | 38.5 | 4 | 15.4 | 26 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  | 2 | 33.3 | 2 | 33.3 |  |  | 2 | 33.3 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 |  |  | 2 | 25.0 | 4 | 50.0 |  |  | 2 | 25.0 | 8 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 2 | 6.7 | 8 | 26.7 | 4 | 13.3 | 10 | 33.3 | 6 | 20.0 | 30 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 2 | 6.3 | 10 | 31.3 | 4 | 12.5 | 10 | 31.3 | 6 | 18.8 | 32 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 63: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by reasons of dissatisfaction on police action

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Respondent's experiences | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | They did not do enough | Did not respond timely | They were impolite | They kept me waiting/slow | They did not recover property | Failed to keep me informed of progress of investigation | They were not interested | Had to pay money | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 12.5 | 25.0 |  | 62.5 | 50.0 | 37.5 |  | 12.5 | 16 | 100.0 |
| Female | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 50.0 | 50.0 |  | 4 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 |  | 66.7 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 33.3 |  |  | 6 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 20.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 20 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 64: Percentage distribution of the respondents by reasons of not reporting to the police

| Reasons | Number | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Resolved by the local residents | 4 | 5.6 |
| Apprehended of further intensification of problem | 4 | 5.6 |
| Claimed money for filing GD | 4 | 5.6 |
| Due to insignificant price of the mobile phone lost | 20 | 27.8 |
| Realizing no chance of getting back the robbed goods | 6 | 8.3 |
| Involvement of police felt troublesome | 12 | 16.7 |
| Police are reluctant to arrest accused person | 2 | 2.8 |
| Victimized in false case | 2 | 2.8 |
| Scared to complain against influential persons | 2 | 2.8 |
| Police did not accept the FIR or GD for the theft of mobile phone | 6 | 8.3 |
| Did not feel the need | 22 | 30.6 |
| n | 72 | |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 65: Percentage distribution of the respondents by perception that police officers maintain good working relationship with community people

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Police attitude | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Police officers maintain good working relationship | | Police officers do not maintain good working relationship | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 220 | 63.2 | 106 | 30.5 | 22 | 6.3 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 76 | 46.3 | 56 | 34.1 | 32 | 19.5 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 62 | 47.7 | 48 | 36.9 | 20 | 15.4 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 96 | 44.9 | 86 | 40.2 | 32 | 15.0 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 262 | 60.1 | 128 | 29.4 | 46 | 10.6 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 296 | 57.8 | 162 | 31.6 | 54 | 10.5 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 66: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinion regarding the activities of police officer to maintain good working relationship with community people

| Activities | Number | Percentage |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Police have to perform their duties honestly and to be free from professional irregularities | 86 | 39.8 |
| Police needs to avoid unnecessary harassment of general people | 78 | 36.1 |
| Police should behave politely with community people and have to solve their problem | 68 | 31.5 |
| Police have to establish a friendly relationship with school children after removing the fear of polices | 4 | 1.9 |
| Have to listen the voice of all of the community people without any discrepancy | 10 | 4.6 |
| Quality of services is to be increased | 8 | 3.7 |
| Have to take necessary step for quick response | 32 | 14.8 |
| Have to conduct courtyard meeting effectively | 20 | 9.3 |
| Senior officers have to work more commendably and to increase their monitoring coverage | 2 | .9 |
| Police officers are to be kept free from temptation of taking bribe by full filling their demands from the government | 2 | .9 |
| Have to gain the trust of people by keeping contact with them | 62 | 28.7 |
| People should know the mobile number of police in order to seek their quick help in need | 14 | 6.5 |
| People have to accept police as friend | 4 | 1.9 |
| Police should serve the general people above the influence of any political party | 8 | 3.7 |
| Police should keep the name of informer of criminal incident confidentially | 8 | 3.7 |
| Phone number of police can be informed to people by displaying through poster | 4 | 1.9 |
| Police has to be come out from their terrorist acts as they are the main patronizer of terrorism | 2 | .9 |
| Policing surveillance is to be increased in various cultural celebration/functions | 4 | 1.9 |
| Provision of required support to victim and identification of the suspect rapidly | 4 | 1.9 |
| Total | 216 | 100.0 |

Table 67: Percentage distribution of the respondents by awareness (heard the name) about beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Awareness of the respondents | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Heard the name of beat policing | | Did not hear the name of beat policing | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 170 | 48.9 | 178 | 51.1 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 34 | 20.7 | 130 | 79.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 26 | 20.0 | 104 | 80.0 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 44 | 20.6 | 170 | 79.4 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 192 | 44.0 | 244 | 56.0 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 204 | 39.8 | 308 | 60.2 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 68: Percentage distribution of the respondents by sources of awareness on beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Respondent's experiences | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Attend a court-yard meeting/uthanboithak | Attend open house day meeting at PS | From neighbor | From mosque | Announcement/poster from Police | From beat officer | Know the name of beat policing while filled up the form provided by the police station | From a friend | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 67.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 12.9 | 4.7 |  | 1.2 | 170 | 100.0 |
| Female | 35.3 | 5.9 | 29.4 |  | 11.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 34 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 30.8 |  | 7.7 | 7.7 | 46.2 |  |  | 7.7 | 26 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 45.5 |  | 13.6 | 4.5 | 27.3 | 4.5 |  | 4.5 | 44 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 65.6 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 192 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 61.8 | 3.9 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 204 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 69: Percentage distribution of the respondents by availability of beat office in their locality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Awareness of the respondents | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Have beat office in their locality | | Do not have beat office in their locality | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 56 | 32.9 | 114 | 67.1 | 170 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10 | 29.4 | 24 | 70.6 | 34 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 2 | 7.7 | 24 | 92.3 | 26 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 2 | 4.5 | 42 | 95.5 | 44 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 64 | 33.3 | 128 | 66.7 | 192 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 66 | 32.4 | 138 | 67.6 | 204 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 70: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents whether has seen the local beat police officer in their area last month

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Awareness of the respondents | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Have seen the local beat officer in their area | | Have not seen the local beat officer in their area | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 128 | 75.3 | 42 | 24.7 | 170 | 100.0 |
| Female | 20 | 58.8 | 14 | 41.2 | 34 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 18 | 69.2 | 8 | 30.8 | 26 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 32 | 72.7 | 12 | 27.3 | 44 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 142 | 74.0 | 50 | 26.0 | 192 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 148 | 72.5 | 56 | 27.5 | 204 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 71: Percentage distribution of the respondents by their ability to recognize the local beat police officer in their area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Ability to recognize | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Can recognize the local beat officer in their area | | Cannot recognize the local beat officer in their area | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 114 | 89.1 | 14 | 10.9 | 128 | 100.0 |
| Female | 18 | 90.0 | 2 | 10.0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 16 | 88.9 | 2 | 11.1 | 18 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 30 | 93.8 | 2 | 6.3 | 32 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 126 | 88.7 | 16 | 11.3 | 142 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 132 | 89.2 | 16 | 10.8 | 148 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 72a: Percentage distribution of the respondents by having the contact number of their beat officer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Contact number | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Have the contact number of their beat officer | | Have not the contact number of their beat officer | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 182 | 52.3 | 166 | 47.7 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 52 | 31.7 | 112 | 68.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 38 | 29.2 | 92 | 70.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 60 | 28.0 | 154 | 72.0 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 214 | 49.1 | 222 | 50.9 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 234 | 45.7 | 278 | 54.3 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 72b: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinion regarding the reasons of not having the contact number of their beat officer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reasons | Number | Percent |
| Don’t know where to get the number of local police officer | 94 | 33.8 |
| I am not aware about such activities (beat policing) of polices in our locality | 12 | 4.3 |
| I have seen police officers sitting in our locality but not in touch with them | 4 | 1.4 |
| Polices are not trustworthy and keeping their phone number is nor helpful | 6 | 2.2 |
| Police station is not very far from our residence | 10 | 3.6 |
| Polices are patrolling always and their phone number is not required | 14 | 5.0 |
| In case business place, keeping number of police is disgusting. They use to call us frequently and often demand bribe | 2 | .7 |
| Phone number of police is given to the market committee and they inform the police in case any social disorder and cri | 4 | 1.4 |
| NR | 138 | 49.6 |
| Total | 278 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 73: Percentage distribution of the respondents by receiving of any advice or assistance from beat officer/local police officer ever

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Contact number | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Received advice or assistance from beat officer/local police officer | | Not received any advice or assistance from beat officer/local police officer | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 28.7 | 248 | 71.3 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 20 | 12.2 | 144 | 87.8 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 18 | 13.8 | 112 | 86.2 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 22 | 10.3 | 192 | 89.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 112 | 25.7 | 324 | 74.3 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 120 | 23.4 | 392 | 76.6 | 512 | 100.0 |

Table 74: Percentage distribution of the respondents by number of days/times, the beat officer/local police officer assisted them in last 12 months

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Frequency of assistance | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | More than 20 | Cannot remember | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 68.0 | 6.0 |  | 4.0 | 6.0 | 16.0 | 100 | 100.0 |
| Female | 60.0 | 10.0 |  |  | 10.0 | 20.0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 55.6 | 11.1 |  |  | 11.1 | 22.2 | 18 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 54.5 | 9.1 |  |  | 9.1 | 27.3 | 22 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 67.9 | 7.1 |  | 3.6 | 5.4 | 16.1 | 112 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 66.7 | 6.7 |  | 3.3 | 6.7 | 16.7 | 120 | 100.0 |

Table 75: Percentage distribution of the respondents by incidence of crimes for which they called the beat officer/local police officer for seeking help/service

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Reasons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Assault | Robbery | Theft | Domestic  violence | Violence  against women | Disturbance/  conflict/violence | Cyber crime | Crime  prevention advice | Community activities | Neighourhood  dispute | Conflict between tenant  and house owner | To inform an incident of suicide | To inform about trading of drugs and activities related to drug abuse | To file a case against a person who took money from me by means of fraudulence | To inform about a child lost the  contact of parents | Others | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 2.9 | 2.9 | 35.3 | 14.7 | 5.9 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 26.5 | 2.9 | 23.5 | 2.9 |  | 2.9 | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  | 20.0 |  |  | 20.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.0 |  | 20.0 | 40.0 | 10 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  | 16.7 | 16.7 |  | 50.0 |  |  |  |  | 16.7 |  | 16.7 |  | 16.7 |  | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 |  |  | 11.1 | 22.2 |  | 44.4 |  |  |  |  | 11.1 |  | 22.2 |  | 11.1 |  | 18 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 36.1 | 11.1 | 5.6 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 2.8 | 25.0 | 2.8 |  | 8.3 | 72 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 2.6 | 2.6 | 33.3 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 15.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 23.1 | 2.6 | 23.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 78 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 76: Percentage distribution of the respondents by type of approaches in getting touch with beat officer/local police officer on that last occasion

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Approaches | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Went to beat office | | Telephoned to beat officer/police officer | | Went to Police station | | Can’t remember | | Other | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 2 | 2.9 | 50 | 73.5 | 14 | 20.6 | 2 | 2.9 |  |  | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female | 4 | 40.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 2 | 20.0 |  |  | 2 | 20.0 | 10 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  | 10 | 83.3 | 2 | 16.7 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 |  |  | 14 | 77.8 | 4 | 22.2 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 6 | 8.3 | 48 | 66.7 | 14 | 19.4 | 2 | 2.8 | 2 | 2.8 | 72 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 6 | 7.7 | 52 | 66.7 | 16 | 20.5 | 2 | 2.6 | 2 | 2.6 | 78 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 77: Percentage distribution of the respondents by experiencing difficulty to get contact

| Background Characteristics | | Response | | | | | |  | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | Age | Experienced difficulty to get contact | | Not experienced difficulty to get contact | | Cannot remember | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 10 | 14.7 | 58 | 85.3 |  |  | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  | 10 | 100.0 |  |  | 10 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  | 12 | 100.0 |  |  | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 2 | 11.1 | 16 | 88.9 |  |  | 18 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 10 | 13.9 | 62 | 86.1 |  |  | 72 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 10 | 12.8 | 68 | 87.2 |  |  | 78 | 100.0 |

Table 78: Percentage distribution of the respondents by reasons of difficulty to get contact with the beat officer/local police officer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Reasons | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | No one answered the phone | | Beat officer/police officer was not available at the beat /PS | | The problem was not given much importance | | I could not receive the phone due to not having any phone | | The beat police officer responded late after making several phone call | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 4 | 40.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 2 | 20.0 |  |  | 2 | 20.0 | 10 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 4 | 40.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 2 | 20.0 |  |  | 2 | 20.0 | 10 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 4 | 40.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 2 | 20.0 |  |  | 2 | 20.0 | 10 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 79: Percentage distribution of the respondents by their perception about how helpful the beat officer/local police officer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Perception | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very helpful | | Helpful | | Not very helpful | | Not at all helpful | | Can’t say | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 24 | 35.3 | 30 | 44.1 | 8 | 11.8 | 6 | 8.8 |  |  | 68 | 100.0 |
| Female | 2 | 20.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 4 | 40.0 |  |  |  |  | 10 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 2 | 16.7 | 4 | 33.3 | 6 | 50.0 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 2 | 11.1 | 8 | 44.4 | 8 | 44.4 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 26 | 36.1 | 32 | 44.4 | 8 | 11.1 | 6 | 8.3 |  |  | 72 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 26 | 33.3 | 34 | 43.6 | 12 | 15.4 | 6 | 7.7 |  |  | 78 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 80: Percentage distribution of the respondents by reasons of dissatisfaction on police action

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Police actions | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | They did not do  enough | Failed to keep  me informed of  progress  of investigation | They were  impolite | They kept me  waiting/  slow | They did  not recover lost property | They did not  apprehend offenders/suspects | Did not respond  timely | Had to pay money | Others | can’t  remember | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 71.4 | 28.6 |  | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 57.1 |  |  |  | 14 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 50.0 |  |  |  |  | 50.0 | 50.0 |  |  |  | 4 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 71.4 | 28.6 |  | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 57.1 |  |  |  | 14 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 71.4 | 28.6 |  | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 57.1 |  |  |  | 14 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 81: Percentage distribution of the respondents who ever met with the beat officer/local police officer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Response | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Met with the beat officer/local police officer | | Didn’t meet with the beat officer/ local police officer | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 160 | 46.0 | 188 | 54.0 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 46 | 28.0 | 118 | 72.0 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 34 | 26.2 | 96 | 73.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 54 | 25.2 | 160 | 74.8 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 190 | 43.6 | 246 | 56.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 206 | 40.2 | 306 | 59.8 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 82: Percentage distribution of the respondents by the purposes of meeting with the beat officer/local police officer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Purposes | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Met at a community meeting/  uthanboithak | Met informally on the street | Beat area officer contacted me | To provide information about  crime and criminal | To provide information about the  security of the community and  other issues | To provide house owner-tenant  information form | At police station while filed a case/GD | At mosque on a day of Jummah prayer | Meet every day as we reside  adjacent to the police station | At the examination venue | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 51.3 | 60.0 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 25.0 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 160 | 100.0 |
| Female | 21.7 | 56.5 | 4.3 | 8.7 | -- | 39.1 | 13.0 | -- | -- | 4.3 | 46 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 11.8 | 11.8 | -- | 11.8 | 5.9 | -- | -- | 11.8 | 34 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 11.1 | 7.4 | -- | 18.5 | 18.5 | -- | -- | 7.4 | 56 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 47.4 | 56.8 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 29.5 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 190 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 44.7 | 59.2 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 4.9 | 28.2 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 206 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 83: Percentage distribution of the respondents who ever involve themselves in beat policing to prevent crime in their community

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Response | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Involved in beat policing to prevent crime | | Not involved in beat policing to prevent crime | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 82 | 23.6 | 266 | 76.4 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 12 | 7.3 | 152 | 92.7 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 12 | 9.2 | 118 | 90.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 20 | 9.3 | 194 | 90.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 88 | 20.2 | 348 | 79.8 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 94 | 18.4 | 418 | 81.6 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 84: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by the reasons for which they involved themselves in beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Reasons | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Inform social  problems and crisis  to beat police/local police | Inform the abnormal movement/ activity  in the community to beat police/local police | Dispute resolution together with beat police/local police | Help beat police/  local police to arrest offenders/suspects | Help beat police/  local police to  prevent crime | Involved to sensitize people against terrorism together  with beat officer | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 63.4 | 39.0 | 41.5 | 17.1 | 24.4 | 2.4 | 82 | 100.0 |
| Female | 50.0 | 16.7 | -- | -- | 50.0 | -- | 12 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | -- | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 60.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 30.0 | -- | 20 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 61.4 | 36.4 | 38.6 | 15.9 | 29.5 | 2.3 | 88 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 61.7 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 14.9 | 27.7 | 2.1 | 94 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 85: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by the reasons for which they did not involve themselves in beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reasons | Number | Percent |
| Apprehending harassment and risk of personal security, I don't want to involve myself with any activity of police. | 62 | 14.8 |
| Polices do not take action even after informing them about crime. They exaggerate the crime instead of controlling that | 18 | 4.3 |
| Societal violence does not require any individual help | 346 | 82.8 |
| Total | 418 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 86: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their response on conducting *uthanboithak* with community people by beat officer/local police officer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Response | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Involved in beat policing to prevent crime | | Not involved in beat policing to prevent crime | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 166 | 47.7 | 72 | 20.7 | 110 | 31.6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 30 | 18.3 | 64 | 39.0 | 70 | 42.7 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 22 | 16.9 | 48 | 36.9 | 60 | 46.2 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 44 | 20.6 | 80 | 37.4 | 90 | 42.1 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 188 | 43.1 | 108 | 24.8 | 140 | 32.1 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 196 | 38.3 | 136 | 26.6 | 180 | 35.2 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 87: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by frequency of *uthanboithak*heldin their area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Frequency | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Daily | One day afterwards | 2 days in a week | 3 days in a week | Weekly | 2 days in a month | Monthly | Others | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % |  |  | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 2.4 | 2.4 | 16.9 | 2.4 | 31.3 | 15.7 | 20.5 | 8.4 | 166 | 100.0 |
| Female | -- | -- | -- | 6.7 | 60.0 | 6.7 | -- | 26.7 | 30 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | -- | -- | 27.3 | -- | 36.4 | -- | 9.1 | 27.3 | 22 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | -- | -- | 18.2 | 4.5 | 40.9 | -- | 18.2 | 18.2 | 44 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 36.2 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 10.6 | 188 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 35.7 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 11.2 | 196 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 88: Percentage distribution of the respondents who ever participated in *uthan baithak*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Response | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Participated in *uthan baithak* | | Not participated in *uthan baithak* | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 128 | 77.1 | 38 | 22.9 | 166 | 100.0 |
| Female | 16 | 53.3 | 14 | 46.7 | 30 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 14 | 63.6 | 8 | 36.4 | 22 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 26 | 59.1 | 18 | 40.9 | 44 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 142 | 75.5 | 46 | 24.5 | 188 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 144 | 73.5 | 52 | 26.5 | 196 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 89: Percentage distribution of the respondents regarding subjects of discussion in *uthan baithak*

| Opinions | Number | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| How to ensure social safety | 32 | 22.2 |
| How to prevent violence against women and children | 30 | 20.8 |
| How to eliminate drug dealing and terrorism | 120 | 83.3 |
| How to prevent theft, burglary and extortion etc, | 10 | 6.9 |
| Aware people by informing about beat policing approaches to prevent and control crime | 6 | 4.2 |
| How to prevent child marriage | 20 | 13.9 |
| Request house owner for submitting tenant information | 42 | 29.2 |
| Discussed about the prevailing corruption and social problem | 6 | 4.2 |
| Sensitize people for creation of mutual relation with community people for the prevention of crime | 14 | 9.7 |
| Creation of awareness against human trafficking | 2 | 1.4 |
| How to prevent of eve-teasing | 2 | 1.4 |
| Informed people to call 999 for any emergency | 18 | 12.5 |
| How to identify criminals | 12 | 8.3 |
| How to increase awareness among community people against crimes | 14 | 9.7 |
| Police offices tried to be familiar with community people | 6 | 4.2 |
| How to keep people aware about the strategy of crime prevention | 2 | 1.4 |
| Total | 144 | |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 90: Percentage distribution of the respondents by opinion about the importance of police-public partnership to solve crime

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Perception | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Police-public partnership is important to solve crime | | Police-public partnership is not important to solve crime | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 320 | 92.0 | 28 | 8.0 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 154 | 93.9 | 10 | 6.1 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 110 | 84.6 | 20 | 15.4 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 186 | 86.9 | 28 | 13.1 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 412 | 94.5 | 24 | 5.5 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 474 | 92.6 | 38 | 7.4 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 91: Percentage distribution of the respondents by ways to develop police-public partnership

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Ways | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | The number of community meeting/  uthanboithak need to be increase | Police should be well mannered  with the community people | Police need to spent more  time in the beat/area | Police should ensure the privacy and security of the informant | Police should be remove fear from the community people | Have to make sure the easy accessibility  of police to community people | Police have to ensure that innocent  people not to be harassed | Should try to remove various  problems from the community | Police should be far away from any corruption | Increase public awareness on  crime and its consequence | Don’t abuse policing power | Arrange awareness raising meeting  with female residence | Police and community people should need to work together | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 45.0 | 70.0 | 31.9 | 50.6 | 42.5 | 26.3 | 29.4 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 24.4 | .6 | -- | -- | 320 | 100.0 |
| Female | 20.8 | 59.7 | 24.7 | 44.2 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 46.8 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 35.1 | -- | 1.3 | 1.3 | 154 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 29.1 | 63.6 | 21.8 | 45.5 | 36.4 | 29.1 | 36.4 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 32.7 | -- | 1.8 | 1.8 | 110 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 31.2 | 62.4 | 25.8 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 31.2 | 38.7 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 30.1 | -- | 1.1 | 1.1 | 186 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 38.8 | 67.5 | 31.1 | 51.0 | 41.3 | 29.6 | 35.0 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 26.7 | .5 | -- | -- | 412 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 37.1 | 66.7 | 29.5 | 48.5 | 40.9 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 27.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 474 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 92: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinion about the role of community involvement with police officer to prevent crime

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Role | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | People help police by giving the information willingly | Through inform about suspicious person can easily detect the location of terrorists | Police can know about the location of criminal/suspected person | Will help too catch the criminal | By this good relationship the security of the area will increased | People can know about the personal security and make themselves aware | Peace discipline will increase in the society | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Male | Male | 63.8 | 32.2 | 31.0 | 34.5 | 21.8 | 32.2 | 16.1 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 47.6 | 37.8 | 25.6 | 35.4 | 24.4 | 22.0 | 28.0 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10-19 | 61.5 | 30.8 | 26.2 | 33.8 | 26.2 | 30.8 | 20.0 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 56.1 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 40.2 | 20.6 | 27.1 | 17.8 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 58.7 | 34.4 | 29.4 | 35.3 | 23.4 | 28.9 | 18.3 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 58.6 | 34.0 | 29.3 | 34.8 | 22.7 | 28.9 | 19.9 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 93: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinion regarding the way of effectively utilizing the existing manpower of beat officers/local police officers to prevent and solve crime

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Ways | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Beat officer/police officer need to be more friendly with community people | Secure community during public occasions by means of patrolling | Participate the different community affairs | Asked the community regarding their complaints and concerns | Increase focus patrolling based on crime rate and nature | Ensure quick responses to calls for service | Ensure community involvement to prevent crime | Create public trust on police and policing | Monitoring system should need to increase by higher authority | Need to increase norms and morality among police personnel | Increase the number of CCTV and community surveillance | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 53.4 | 44.8 | 41.4 | 20.7 | 20.1 | 32.8 | 17.8 | 52.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 43.9 | 34.1 | 50.0 | 19.5 | 41.5 | 24.4 | 11.0 | 50.0 | -- | 1.2 | -- | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 53.8 | 35.4 | 49.2 | 18.5 | 29.2 | 38.5 | 13.8 | 49.2 | -- | 1.5 | -- | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 49.5 | 36.4 | 46.7 | 15.9 | 32.7 | 30.8 | 15.9 | 48.6 | 0.9 | .9 | -- | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 50.5 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 19.7 | 26.6 | 28.9 | 16.5 | 53.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50.4 | 41.4 | 44.1 | 20.3 | 27.0 | 30.1 | 15.6 | 52.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 94: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their level of confidence on ability of police officer to ensure the security of the community

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Perception | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very confident | | Somewhat confident | | Not confident | | No response | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 132 | 37.9 | 212 | 60.9 | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 66 | 40.2 | 96 | 58.5 | -- | -- | 2 | 1.2 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 48 | 36.9 | 78 | 60.0 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 72 | 33.6 | 136 | 63.6 | 2 | 0.9 | 4 | 1.9 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 172 | 39.4 | 262 | 60.1 | -- | -- | 2 | 0.5 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 198 | 38.7 | 308 | 60.2 | 2 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.8 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 95: Percentage distribution of type of crimes by their frequency of occurrence in the sample beat area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Types of crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Murder | Robbery | Dacoity | Theft | Burglary | Kidnapping | Rape | Violence against  women | Drug dealing | Terrorism | Human trafficking | Riot | Assault | Domestic Violence | Conflict between tenant  and house owner | Cybercrime | Dispute among  rickshaw puller | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | .6 |  | 32.8 | 85.6 | 11.5 | .6 | 2.3 | 17.2 | 66.7 | 1.1 | .6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 53.4 | 35.6 | .6 | .6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 3.7 | 2.4 | 34.1 | 81.7 | 18.3 |  | 4.9 | 20.7 | 56.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 47.6 | 35.4 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 36.9 | 92.3 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 16.9 | 61.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 47.7 | 26.2 |  | 4.6 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 36.4 | 89.7 | 18.7 | .9 | 5.6 | 17.8 | 64.5 | 2.8 | .9 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 53.3 | 27.1 |  | 4.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | .5 | .9 | 31.2 | 82.6 | 12.8 |  | 1.8 | 17.9 | 64.2 | .9 | .9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 52.8 | 36.2 | .9 | 1.8 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 1.6 | .8 | 33.2 | 84.4 | 13.7 | .4 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 63.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 51.6 | 35.5 | .8 | 2.7 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 96a: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinions about the statement that beat police officers/local police officers and their activity are playing major role to reduce crime in their

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Response | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Beat police officers/local police officers and their activity played major role to reduce crime | | Beat police officers/local police officers and their activity didn’t play major role to reduce crime | | Don’t say | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 182 | 52.3 | 112 | 32.2 | 54 | 15.5 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 64 | 39.0 | 74 | 45.1 | 26 | 15.9 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 48 | 36.9 | 54 | 41.5 | 28 | 21.5 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 84 | 39.3 | 90 | 42.1 | 40 | 18.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 226 | 51.8 | 148 | 33.9 | 62 | 14.2 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 246 | 48.0 | 186 | 36.3 | 80 | 15.6 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 96b: Percentage distribution of the respondents by reasons for why they believe that beat police officers/local police officers and their activity are playing major role to reduce crime in their area

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Opinions | Number | Percent |
| Used to respond quickly to call and appeared sincere | 56 | 22.8 |
| Due to well police coverage, crime incidences were rare | 10 | 4.1 |
| Police always patrolled the area due to beat policing | 72 | 29.3 |
| They were sincere and quite proactive to their duties | 6 | 2.4 |
| Police used to arrest the suspect on the basis of analysis of information gather | 8 | 3.3 |
| Police could control the crime easily through beat policing | 12 | 4.9 |
| Criminals feltl scare due to constant presence of police in the area | 30 | 12.2 |
| Most of buildings in their area had private security guard and knew the phone number of beat officer | 2 | .8 |
| Residents of their areas were kept aware through regular uthan baithak meetings | 26 | 10.6 |
| Police officers were found quite alert in prevention of crime | 4 | 1.6 |
| Police were found quite firm to eradicate the abuse and trafficking of drugs | 14 | 5.7 |
| Police did put the innocent in trouble | 10 | 4.1 |
| Police officers now started attending various cultural programme of the local people and kept on watch about the security of local residents | 44 | 17.9 |
| Criminals were afraid to stay as the police officer collected the information of tenant | 12 | 4.9 |
| Due to introduction of 999 services | 2 | .8 |
| Due to their rigorous action against terrorism and trafficking of drugs | 8 | 3.3 |
| Now, the residents feel safe to move around | 10 | 4.1 |
| Police officers able to minimize the fear from mind of people | 8 | 3.3 |
| Police officers usually discussed with general people in front of shop or at the intersection of roads while patrolling | 2 | .8 |
| Our area is now quite calm and peaceful compare previous days | 6 | 2.4 |
| Polices patrolled the entire area after dividing themselves in small groups | 12 | 4.9 |
| Police discussed with community people with various aspect of violence | 4 | 1.6 |
| Total | 246 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 97: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their perceptions regarding the attitude of community people towards beat police/local police

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Perception | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Good | | Trustful | | No trust | | Neutral | | Hostile | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 49 | 28.2 | 26 | 14.9 | 19 | 10.9 | 30 | 17.2 | 39 | 22.4 | 11 | 6.3 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 16 | 19.5 | 8 | 9.8 | 12 | 14.6 | 12 | 14.6 | 15 | 18.3 | 19 | 23.2 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 18 | 27.7 | 3 | 4.6 | 8 | 12.3 | 11 | 16.9 | 16 | 24.6 | 9 | 13.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 26 | 24.3 | 5 | 4.7 | 16 | 15.0 | 18 | 16.8 | 27 | 25.2 | 15 | 14.0 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 54 | 24.8 | 33 | 15.1 | 28 | 12.8 | 36 | 16.5 | 43 | 19.7 | 24 | 11.0 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 65 | 25.4 | 34 | 13.3 | 31 | 12.1 | 42 | 16.4 | 54 | 21.1 | 30 | 11.7 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 98: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinions about the activity of beat policing/policing in their area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Opinion | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Good, work actively | | Somewhat active | | Not active | | No response | | Don’t know | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 112 | 32.2 | 192 | 55.2 | 26 | 7.5 | 8 | 2.3 | 10 | 2.9 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 28 | 17.1 | 112 | 68.3 | 10 | 6.1 | 10 | 6.1 | 4 | 2.4 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 28 | 21.5 | 82 | 63.1 | 12 | 9.2 | 4 | 3.1 | 4 | 3.1 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 40 | 18.7 | 132 | 61.7 | 20 | 9.3 | 12 | 5.6 | 10 | 4.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 128 | 29.4 | 252 | 57.8 | 30 | 6.9 | 14 | 3.2 | 12 | 2.8 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 140 | 27.3 | 304 | 59.4 | 36 | 7.0 | 18 | 3.5 | 14 | 2.7 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 99: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by level of satisfaction on beat policing/policing program of their area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Level of satisfaction | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Very satisfied | | Satisfied | | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | | Dissatisfied | | Very dissatisfied | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 38 | 10.9 | 192 | 55.2 | 36 | 10.3 | 80 | 23.0 | 2 | .6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 16 | 9.8 | 90 | 54.9 | 16 | 9.8 | 42 | 25.6 | -- | -- | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 8 | 6.2 | 76 | 58.5 | 16 | 12.3 | 30 | 23.1 | -- | -- | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 14 | 6.5 | 110 | 51.4 | 32 | 15.0 | 58 | 27.1 | -- | -- | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 50 | 11.5 | 238 | 54.6 | 42 | 9.6 | 104 | 23.9 | 2 | .5 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 54 | 10.5 | 282 | 55.1 | 52 | 10.2 | 122 | 23.8 | 2 | .4 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 100: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by reasons of dissatisfaction on beat policing/policing program of their area

| Opinions | Number | Percentage |
| --- | --- | --- |
| They worked for their own interest only | 10 | 5.8 |
| Did not get any help from them | 62 | 36.0 |
| Had to pay money to get any service from them | 44 | 25.6 |
| Experienced lot of troubles and became victim of false allegation without proper investigation | 18 | 10.5 |
| Students kept them away from police due to fear factor | 20 | 11.6 |
| They did not perform their duties properly and patrol less frequently | 12 | 7.0 |
| They gave privilege to the rich than the poor | 22 | 12.8 |
| They did not encourage the people though meeting/festival | 6 | 3.5 |
| They misbehaved with school children (boys and Girls) if they were not in school uniform | 2 | 1.2 |
| Police officers became involve with various illegal acts as the supervisions from higher officer was not strong or almost absent | 2 | 1.2 |
| Some people used to do illegal activities with the help of police | 6 | 3.5 |
| Number of honest and sincere police was less | 2 | 1.2 |
| Beat policing programme is to be strengthen further | 2 | 1.2 |
| Police behaved indecently and considered all as defendant | 12 | 7.0 |
| The terrorist snatch money by holding gun on the chest but police does it in front of all | 8 | 4.7 |
| Most often they overlooked the criminal offences | 2 | 1.2 |
| They did not take appropriate action against the drug abuser and peddlers | 10 | 5.8 |
| They did not give much importance even after receiving information | 4 | 2.3 |
| Occasionally they passed bad words to the boys and girls in the road | 2 | 1.2 |
| Often they did not protest misdeed. They served the government, not the people | 2 | 1.2 |
| Total | 172 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 101: Percentage distribution of the respondents whether they had to pay any amount of money for getting police service or to solve problem

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Statement | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Had to pay money | | Not had to pay money | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 36 | 10.3 | 312 | 89.7 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 14 | 8.5 | 150 | 91.5 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 12 | 9.2 | 118 | 90.8 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 20 | 9.3 | 194 | 90.7 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 44 | 10.1 | 392 | 89.9 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 9.8 | 462 | 90.2 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 102: Percentage distribution of the surveyed respondents by their opinion regarding the reasons to pay and the amount of given money

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reasons to pay | Number | Percent |
| Paid Taka 3000 for solving a familial dispute | 10 | 20.8 |
| Paid Taka 3000 for recovery my mobile phone | 8 | 16.7 |
| Paid Taka 2000 for police investigation required for issuing Passport | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 20,000 to get release from the detention under police act 50 | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 12,000 to get the possession of land | 4 | 8.3 |
| Paid Taka 2,000 for getting relief from a case of illegal parking of motor bike | 6 | 12.5 |
| Paid Taka 25,000 to resolve a problem for running the business | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 2,00 to release the rickshaw | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 5,000-10,000 due to a threat from mobile phone to kill me | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 1,000 to do some favour to my friend | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 500 for the act of fraudulence | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 2,50,000 to get back the possession of land from the other | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 40,000 due catchy agitation | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 20 to run a pity business on the footpath | 2 | 4.2 |
| Paid Taka 200 to file a GD against the loss of passport | 4 | 8.3 |
| Total | 48 |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 103: Percentage distribution of the respondents by having money receipt against the money paid

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | | Opinion | | | |  | |
| Sex | Age | Got receipt | | Didn’t get receipt | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 6 | 16.7 | 30 | 83.3 | 36 | 100.0 |
| Female | -- | -- | 14 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | -- | -- | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | -- | -- | 20 | 100.0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 6 | 13.6 | 38 | 86.4 | 44 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 6 | 12.0 | 44 | 88.0 | 50 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 104: Percentage distribution of the respondents by obstructions of maintaining regular communication with police officer of their area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background Characteristics | |  | | | | | | | | | | |  |  | |
| Sex | Age | Police Station is not  nearby | There is no easy access to  police station | Officers are too busy to  meet people | Officers are not so  interested to meet people | Due to panic about police | They start to interrogate like  a accuse if anybody go for  any service at police station | They do not pay value to the problem of poor and have no time for the poor | They have rudely | Do not give phone number | Have to wait long to  meet with the officer | NR | Others | N | |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 5.2 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 37.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .6 | 35.1 | 16.7 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 6.1 | -- | 7.3 | 28.0 | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.2 | 43.9 | 18.3 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 6.2 | -- | 7.7 | 29.2 | 3.1 | -- | -- | 1.5 | -- | 1.5 | 41.5 | 16.9 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 33.6 | 1.9 | -- | -- | 0.9 | -- | 0.9 | 38.3 | 17.8 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 36.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 36.7 | 17.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 5.5 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 34.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | .8 | 37.9 | 17.2 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 105: Ownership of Resident

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Having resident | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | Yes | | No | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 252 | 72.4 | 96 | 27.6 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Female | 112 | 68.3 | 52 | 31.7 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 | 104 | 80.0 | 26 | 20.0 | 130 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 160 | 74.8 | 54 | 25.2 | 214 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 308 | 70.6 | 128 | 29.4 | 436 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 364 | 71.1 | 148 | 28.9 | 512 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 106: Having children age < 18 years

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Having children | | | | | |
| Sex | Age | Yes | | No | | N | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Sex | Male | 104 | 43.0 | 138 | 57.0 | 242 | 100.0 |
| Female | 42 | 41.2 | 60 | 58.8 | 102 | 100.0 |
| Age | 10-19 |  |  | 16 | 100.0 | 16 | 100.0 |
| 15-30 | 14 | 20.0 | 56 | 80.0 | 70 | 100.0 |
| ≥ 18 | 146 | 42.4 | 198 | 57.6 | 344 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 146 | 42.4 | 198 | 57.6 | 344 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

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Table 107: Percentage distribution of the inspector operation by age in years

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ages | Number | Percentage |
| 18-30 |  |  |
| 31-40 | 8 | 100.0 |
| 41-50 |  |  |
| 51-60 |  |  |
| 60+ |  |  |
| Mean | 8 | 36.7 |
| Median | 8 | 36.5 |

Table 108: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by religion

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Number | Percent |
| Islam | 7 | 87.5 |
| Hinduism | 1 | 12.5 |
| Buddhism |  |  |
| Christianity |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 109: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by educational status

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Education | Number | Percent |
| Secondary complete |  |  |
| Higher secondary incomplete |  |  |
| Higher secondary complete |  |  |
| Bachelor degree incomplete |  |  |
| Bachelor degree complete |  |  |
| Master degree incomplete |  |  |
| Master degree complete | 8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 110: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by the stated year of initial appointment in police services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number | Percent |
| 1980-1990 |  |  |
| 1990-2000 |  |  |
| 2000-2010 | 5 | 62.5 |
| 2010-to date | 3 | 37.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 111: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by rank of initial appointment in police services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Number | Percent |
| Constable |  |  |
| Sub Inspector (SI) |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

Table 112: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by duration of work at the present police station

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration | Number | Percent |
| <6 months | 2 | 25.0 |
| 6 months-1 year |  |  |
| 1-2 years | 1 | 12.5 |
| >2 years | 5 | 62.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 113: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by statement on numbers beat were there in their police station

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Beat per Police Station | | | | | | | | |
| Ramna | Sutrapur | Khilgaon | Demra | Mohammadpur | Mirpur | Gulshan | Uttara West | All |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 56 |

Table 114: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by statement on who was responsible for allocation of police officers in the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| OC | 8 | 100.0 |
| Inspector Operation |  |  |
| Other (Specify) |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 115: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by statement on types of crimes occurred in their area/beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Types of crimes | Number | Percent |
| Murder | 2 | 25.0 |
| Dacoity |  |  |
| Robbery | 2 | 25.0 |
| Theft | 6 | 75.0 |
| Burglary | 2 | 25.0 |
| Kidnapping | 2 | 25.0 |
| Rape | 4 | 50.0 |
| Drug dealing | 6 | 75.0 |
| Terrorism |  |  |
| Human trafficking |  |  |
| Riot |  |  |
| Assault |  |  |
| Domestic Violence | 1 | 12.5 |
| Cybercrime | 6 | 75.0 |
| Violence against women | 2 | 25.0 |
| Conflict between tenant and owner of the house | 4 | 50.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 116: Percentage distribution of the surveyed inspector operation by their perception whether beat policing system is the best method to control crime in their policing area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Perception | Number |
| Yes | 8 |
| No |  |
| Total | 8 |

Table 117: Percentage distribution of the inspector operations by statement on whether in addition to a beat officer, some more police officers working in the same beat or not

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 8 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 118: Percentage distribution of the inspector operations by statement on average number of police officers working in a beat

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Police officer | Ramna | Sutrapur | Khilgaon | Demra | Mdpur | Mirpur | Gulshan | Uttara West | All |
| SI | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| ASI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 119: Percentage distribution of the inspector operations by statement on whether current strength of staff is adequate for performing the duties of all beats and as well as delivering quality services to the clients from the PS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 7 | 87.5 |
| No | 1 | 12.5 |
| Can’t say |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 120: Percentage distribution of the inspector operations by statement on whether inability of the beat officer to attend the beat daily is hampering the main purpose of beat policing or not

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 2 | 25.0 |
| No | 6 | 75.0 |
| Can’t say |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 121: Percentage distribution of the inspector operation by statement about the name of designated person who is responsible for monitoring beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Number | Percent |
| Inspector (Operation) | 3 | 37.5 |
| Officer in-Charge | 1 | 12.5 |
| Assistant Commissioner of Police |  |  |
| All above | 4 | 50.0 |
| Others |  |  |

Table 122: Percentage distribution of the inspector operation by statement on whether they attend the *uthanboithak* of the beats

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attendance in *uthanboithak* | Number | Percent |
| Yes, regularly | 4 | 50.0 |
| Yes, infrequently | 3 | 37.5 |
| No | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 123: Percentage distribution of the statement of inspector operation by frequency of *uthanboithak* are conducted

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Daily | 7 | 87.5 |
| Alternate day |  |  |
| Twice in a week |  |  |
| Weekly | 1 | 12.5 |
| Twice in a month |  |  |
| Monthly |  |  |
| Other (specify) |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 124: Percentage distribution of the statement of inspector operation by level of satisfaction about the performance of beat officer in achieving the various targets of beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Targets of beat policing | Level of satisfaction | | | | | | | | | |
| Very satisfied | | Satisfied | | Neutral | | Dissatisfied | | Very dissatisfied | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Working with community | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 50.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building partnership | 3 | 37.5 | 5 | 62.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reducing crime | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 50.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reducing fear of crime of the beat residents | 3 | 37.5 | 5 | 62.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Improving community satisfaction with policing services | 4 | 50.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 1.12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem solving | 1 | 12.5 | 7 | 87.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Percentage may not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses*

Table 125: Percentage distribution of the inspector operation by perception whether beat officer could perform their roles and responsibilities properly

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| perception | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 8 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 126: Percentage distribution of the inspector operation by perception whether beat officers were paying sufficient time to achieve the establishment of police-community partnership

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| perception | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 8 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

**DCI-5**

Table 127: Percentage distribution of the OCs by age in years

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ages | Number | Percent |
| 18-30 |  |  |
| 31-40 | 1 | 14.3 |
| 41-50 | 4 | 57.1 |
| 51-60 | 2 | 28.6 |
| 60+ |  |  |
| Mean | 46.0 | |
| Median | 45.0 | |
| N | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 128: Percentage distribution of the surveyed OCs by religion

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Number | Percent |
| Islam | 7 | 100.0 |
| Hinduism |  |  |
| Buddhism |  |  |
| Christianity |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 129: Percentage distribution of the surveyed OCs by educational status

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Education | Number | Percent |
| Secondary complete |  |  |
| Higher secondary incomplete |  |  |
| Higher secondary complete |  |  |
| Bachelor degree incomplete |  |  |
| Bachelor degree complete | 2 | 28.6 |
| Master degree incomplete |  |  |
| Master degree complete | 5 | 71.4 |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 130: Percentage distribution of the surveyed OCs by the stated year of initial appointment in police services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number | Percent |
| 1980-1990 |  |  |
| 1991-2000 | 3 | 42.9 |
| 2001-2010 | 4 | 57.1 |
| 2010-to date |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 131: Percentage distribution of the surveyed OCs by rank of initial appointment in police services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Number | Percent |
| Constable |  |  |
| Sub Inspector (SI) | 7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 132: Percentage distribution of the surveyed OCs by duration of work at the present police station

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration | Number | Percent |
| <6 months |  |  |
| 6 months-1 year |  |  |
| 1-2 years | 1 | 14.3 |
| >2 years | 6 | 85.7 |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 133: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on existence of shift duty at police station

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 7 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 134: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on average duty hours of the police staff

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Regular duty | | Shift duty | |
| Duty hours | Number of staff | Duty hours | Number of staff |
| 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 9-10 | 0 | 9-10 | 0 |
| 11-12 | 554 | 11-12 | 4 |
| 13-14 | 91 | 13-14 | 0 |
| 14-17 | 0 | 14-17 | 0 |
| 18 hours | 0 | 18 hours | 0 |
| 24 hours | 0 | 24 hours | 15 |

Table 135: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on availability of‘weekly off ‘among the police officials working in police station

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Not even once | 4 | 57.1 |
| Once in a month | 3 | 42.9 |
| Twice in a month |  |  |
| Three times a month |  |  |
| Four times a month |  |  |
| > Four times a month |  |  |
| Others |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 136: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on average frequency of calling a police official for duty on his/her off day in a month

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency of call | Number | Percent |
| Nil | 2 | 28.6 |
| 1 – 2 times | 3 | 42.9 |
| 3 – 4 times | 1 | 14.3 |
| 5 – 7 times |  |  |
| 8 – 10 days | 1 | 14.3 |
| More than 10 days |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 137: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on whether the exiting pattern of duty was suitable for police staff to meet their personal/family need and social commitments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 2 | 28.6 |
| No | 5 | 71.4 |
| No comment |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 139: Percentage distribution of the OC by opinion on whether the exiting schedule of working hours was suitable for police efficient policing in general

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percentage |
| Yes | 2 | 28.6 |
| No | 5 | 71.4 |
| Can't say |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 139: Percentage distribution of the OC by opinion on whether the exiting schedule of the was conducive for efficient beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 3 | 42.9 |
| No | 4 | 57.1 |
| Can't say |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 140: Percentage distribution of the OC by opinion on what would be impact on efficiency of policing at police station if shifting duty is introduction in police station would was conducive for efficient beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Opinion | Number | Percent |
| Would improve efficiency | 7 | 100.0 |
| Would deteriorate efficiency |  |  |
| Would make no difference |  |  |
| No comment |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 141: Distribution of the OC by opinion if 8 hours shifting duty schedule is introduction in police station then how many additional staff is required

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rank of the police staff | Sanctioned | Desired |
| Inspector | 20 | 44 |
| Sub Inspector | 243 | 382 |
| Asstt. Sub Inspector | 209 | 367 |
| Constable | 285 | 468 |
| Others | 120 | 220 |
| Total |  |  |

Table 142: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on numbers beat were there in their police station

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Beat per Police Station | | | | | | | | |
| Ramna | Sutrapur | Khilgaon | Demra | Mohammadpur | Mirpur | Gulshan | Uttara West | All |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 |  | 9 | 48 |

Table 143: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on who was responsible for allocation of police officers in the beat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| OC | 6 | 85.7 |
| Inspector Operation | 1 | 14.3 |
| Other (Specify) |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 144: Percentage distribution of the OC by opinion on whether other police officers also work in single beat in addition the beat officer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 7 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 145: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on average number of police officers work in single beat in addition the beat officer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Police Station | Number |
| Ramna | 8 |
| Sutrapur | 11 |
| Khilgaon | 7 |
| Demra | 9 |
| Mohammadpur | 8 |
| Mirpur | 10 |
| Gulshan |  |
| Uttara West | 8 |
| Total |  |

Table 146: Percentage distribution of the OC by opinion on whether police officers after completion of their duties in the beat can they serve their duties effectively

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 4 | 57.1 |
| No | 3 | 42.9 |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 147: Percentage distribution of the OC by opinion on whether inability of the beat officer to attend the beat daily is hampering the main purpose of beat policing or not

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 3 | 42.9 |
| No | 4 | 57.1 |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 148: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement about the name of designated person who is responsible for monitoring beat policing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Number | Percent |
| Inspector (Operation) | 1 | 14.3 |
| Officer in-Charge | 2 | 28.6 |
| Assistant Commissioner of Police |  |  |
| All above | 4 | 57.1 |
| Others |  |  |

Table 149: Percentage distribution of the OC by statement on whether they attend the *uthan baithak* of the beats

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attendance in *uthan baithak* | Number | Percent |
| Yes, regularly | 6 | 85.7 |
| Yes, infrequently | 1 | 14.3 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 150: Percentage distribution of the statement of OC by frequency of *uthan baithak* are conducted

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Daily | 6 | 85.7 |
| Alternate day |  |  |
| Twice in a week |  |  |
| Weekly |  |  |
| Twice in a month | 1 | 14.3 |
| Monthly |  |  |
| Other (specify) |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 151: Percentage distribution of the statement of OC by level of satisfaction about the performance of beat officer in achieving the various targets of beat policing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Targets of beat policing | Level of satisfaction | | | | | | | | | |
| Very satisfied | | Satisfied | | Neutral | | Dissatisfied | | Very dissatisfied | |
| # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Working with community | 4 | 57.1 | 3 | 42.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building partnership | 3 | 42.9 | 4 | 57.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reducing crime | 2 | 28.6 | 5 | 71.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reducing fear of crime of the beat residents | 3 | 42.9 | 4 | 57.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Improving community satisfaction with policing services | 2 | 28.6 | 5 | 71.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem solving | 2 | 28.6 | 5 | 71.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 152: Percentage distribution of the OC by perception whether beat officer could perform their roles and responsibilities properly

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| perception | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 7 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

Table 153: Percentage distribution of the OC by perception whether beat officers were paying sufficient time to achieve the establishment of police-community partnership

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| perception | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 7 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 7 | 100.0 |

**DCI-6**

Table 154: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by sex

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | Number | Percent |
| Male | 8 | 100.0 |
| Female |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 155: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by duration of teaching experience in school/college

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration | Number | Percent |
| Less than1year |  |  |
| 1-2 years | 4 | 50.0 |
| 3-5 years | 4 | 50.0 |
| 6-10years |  |  |
| More than 10 years |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 156: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by status of security in the working place/area

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Fairly safe | 5 | 62.5 |
| Not very safe | 2 | 25.0 |
| Not at all safe |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 157: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by status of security for the students in attending and leaving your school/college

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Fairly safe | 6 | 75.0 |
| Not very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Not at all safe |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 158: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by feeling of safety while walking around the school/college

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Fairly safe | 5 | 62.5 |
| Not very safe | 2 | 25.0 |
| Not at all safe |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 159: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by feeling of safety while the students playing in and around the school/college

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Fairly safe | 5 | 62.5 |
| Not very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Not at all safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 160: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by information whether school/college is guarded by private security

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 7 | 87.5 |
| No | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 161: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by knowledge about the location of police station in this area where school was situated

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 8 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 162: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by knowledge about the information that beat officer was responsible for maintaining the security of the area of school

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 6 | 75.0 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 163: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by their observation whether police officers were visible in this area on their way to coming in and going out of school/college

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 6 | 75.0 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 164: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by knowledge of information that a beat officer was responsible for security of the area of school

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 6 | 75.0 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 165: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by frequency of meeting/discussion conducted by the police officer known with community people as well as school teachers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Not at all |  |  |
| 1-2 times | 3 | 37.5 |
| 3-5 times | 2 | 25.0 |
| 6-10 times | 1 | 12.5 |
| >10 times | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 166: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by ever used the service of beat police officer or any other police officer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 6 | 75.0 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 167: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by frequency about the services of beat officer were used by the school/college

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Once |  |  |
| 2times | 2 | 33.3 |
| 3-5times | 1 | 16.7 |
| 6-10times | 1 | 16.7 |
| >10 times | 2 | 33.3 |
| Total | 6 | 100.0 |

Table 168: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by reasons of contact made by the teacher or the school/college authority with beat officer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reason | Number | Percent |
| Reporting a crime |  |  |
| Reporting suspicious activity | 1 | 12.5 |
| Seeking advice | 3 | 37.5 |
| Reporting some other problem |  |  |
| The officers approached you | 4 | 50.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 169: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by status of satisfaction about the police help/assistance soughed last time

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very satisfied | 4 | 50.0 |
| Somewhat satisfied | 4 | 50.0 |
| Somewhat dissatisfied |  |  |
| Very dissatisfied |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 170: Percentage distribution of the head teacher/principal of educational institutes by level of satisfaction about the performance of beat policing programme in the area of school

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very satisfied | 2 | 25.0 |
| Somewhat satisfied | 5 | 62.5 |
| Somewhat dissatisfied | 1 | 12.5 |
| Very dissatisfied |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

**DCI-7**

Table 171: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by duration of doing business in the surveyed market/shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Duration | Number | Percent |
| Less than1year |  |  |
| 1-2 years | 2 | 25.0 |
| 3-5 years | 2 | 25.0 |
| 6-10years | 2 | 25.0 |
| More than 10 years | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 172: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by status of feeling safety in times of working at their shop

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe | 3 | 37.5 |
| Fairly safe | 5 | 62.5 |
| Not very safe |  |  |
| Not at all safe |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 173: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by status of feeling safety in moving/walking around the surveyed market/shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe |  |  |
| Fairly safe | 7 | 87.5 |
| Not very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Not at all safe |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 174: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by status of feeling safety in walking to the car to public transport from the surveyed market/shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Fairly safe | 6 | 75.0 |
| Not very safe | 1 | 12.5 |
| Not at all safe |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 175: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by response on whether the surveyed market/shopping mall was patrolled by private security guards

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 6 | 75.0 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 176: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by response on whether the surveyed market/shopping mall was under the surveillance of CCTV camera

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 6 | 75.0 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 177: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall by awareness about the information that a “beat police officer” was responsible for security of this market/ shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 5 | 62.5 |
| No | 2 | 25.0 |
| Don’t know | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

Table 178: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by response on whether he/she saw any beat police officer in the market/ shopping mall

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |  |
| Yes | 5 | 100.0 |  |
| No |  |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |  |

Table 179: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by knowledge about the information that beat officer was responsible for maintaining the security of the market/ shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 5 | 100.0 |
| No |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

Table 180: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by observation about the frequency of conducting meeting/discussion by the beat officer with market committee

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Not at all |  |  |
| 1-2times | 4 | 80.0 |
| 3-5times | 1 | 20.0 |
| 6-10times |  |  |
| >10 times |  |  |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

Table 181: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by ever use of any service of beat police officer or any other police officer in this market/shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Response | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 3 | 60.0 |
| No | 2 | 40.0 |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

Table 182: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall by frequency of utilization of services of beat police officer or any other police officer in this market/shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency | Number | Percent |
| Once |  |  |
| 2times | 1 | 33.3 |
| 3-5times | 1 | 33.3 |
| 6-10times |  |  |
| >10 times | 1 | 33.3 |
| Total | 3 | 100.0 |

Table 183: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping mall committee by reasons of contact made with police last time

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reason | Number | Percent |
| Reporting a crime |  |  |
| Reporting suspicious activity |  |  |
| Seeking advice | 1 | 33.3 |
| Reporting some other problem |  |  |
| The officers approached you | 1 | 33.3 |
| Others | 1 | 33.3 |
| Total | 3 | 100.0 |

Table 184: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping committee mall by status of satisfaction about the police help/assistance soughed last time

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reason | Number | Percent |
| Very satisfied | 3 | 100.0 |
| Somewhat satisfied |  |  |
| Somewhat dissatisfied |  |  |
| Very dissatisfied |  |  |
| Very satisfied |  |  |
| Total | 3 | 100.0 |

Table 185: Percentage distribution of the member of market/shopping committee mall by status of satisfaction about the operation of police policing programme within the market/shopping mall

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perception | Number | Percent |
| Very satisfied | 1 | 12.5 |
| Somewhat satisfied | 7 | 87.5 |
| Somewhat dissatisfied |  |  |
| Very dissatisfied |  |  |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 |

**Annex 2**

**Data Collection Instruments (DCIs)**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of**

**Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community**

**Involvement in DMP Area**

**DCI-1: Individual Interview Schedule**

(Respondent: Beat Officer)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

Phone: (88 02) 8116972, 8157621, Fax: (88 02) 8157620

Email: [hdrc.bd@gmail.com](mailto:hdrc.bd@gmail.com), Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

**cwiwPwZ ce©**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| we‡Ui bvg: | | | |
| we‡Ui bv¤^vi: | | | |
| we‡Ui RbmsL¨v: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi c`ex: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b)  cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwÿZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........................................... | | | |

***mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:*** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g cywjk Awdmvi wn‡m‡e we‡U Avcbvi ØvwqZ¡ I weU cywjwks Gi wewfbœ Kvh©µg BZ¨vw` m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB ‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION-1: cÖviw¤¢K Z\_¨**

| **1** | | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | | **5** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **bs.** | | **cÖkœ** | **†KvwWs-Gi aiY** | **‡KvW** | | **w¯‹c** | |
| 101 | | Avcbvi eqm KZ?  (eqm c~Y© eQ‡i wjL‡Z n‡e) | eQi |  | |  | |
| 102 | | Avcwb †Kvb ag©v¤^j¤^x? | Bmjvg  wn›`y  ‡eŠ×  L„óvb  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)------------ | 1  2  3  4  99 | |  | |
| 103 | | Avcbvi wkÿvMZ †hvM¨Zv Kx?  (m‡e©v”P †kÖYx cvk) | gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK Am¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx m¤ú~Y©  gv÷vm© wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  gv÷vm© wWMÖx m¤ú~Y© | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | |  | |
| 104 | | Avcwb †Kvb mv‡j cywj‡k cÖ\_g †hvM`vb K‡i‡Qb? | ............................. mvj |  | |  | |
| 105 | | cywj‡k †hvM`v‡bi mgq Avcbvi c`ex Kx wQj? | Kb‡÷ej  mve BÝ‡c±i (SI) | 1  2 | |  | |
| 106 | | Avcwb GB cywjk †÷k‡b KZw`b hver KvR Ki‡Qb? | <6 gvm  6 gvm- 1 eQi  1-2 eQi  2 eQ‡ii †ewk | 1  2  3  4 | |  | |
| 107 | | Avcbvi gvwmK †eZb Øviv Avcbvi cvwievwiK gvwmK e¨‡qi KZUzKz Ask c~iY nq? | e¨‡qi cy‡iv Ask c~iY nq  e¨‡qi A‡a©K Ask c~iY nq  e¨‡qi AvswkK Ask c~iY nq  e¨‡qi ciI wKQz UvKv Aewkó \_v‡K  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........ | 1  2  3  4  99 | |  | |

**SECTION-2: weU cywjwks Ges Gi cÖ‡qvM m¤úwK©Z Z\_¨**

| **bs** | | **cÖkœ** | | | **†KvwWs-Gi aiY** | | | | | | **†KvW** | | | **¯‹xc** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 201 | | Avcwb GB we‡U KZw`b hveZ KvR Ki‡Qb? | | | <6 gvm  6 gvm- 1 eQi  1-2 eQi  >2 eQi | | | | | | 1  2  3  4 | | |  | | | | |
| 202 | | Avcwb GB we‡U (we‡Ui bvg D‡jøL Ki‡Z n‡e) wK wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡Qb? | | | weU BbPvR©  weU BbPv‡R©i mn‡hvMx  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb) ...... | | | | | | 1  2  99 | | |  | | | | |
| 203 | | Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvq/we‡U mvavibZ †Kvb ai‡bi Aciva msNwUZ nq?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | nZ¨v | | | | | | 01 | | |  | | | | |
| WvKvwZ | | | | | | 02 | | |
| `my¨Zv | | | | | | 03 | | |
| Pzwi | | | | | | 04 | | |
| wmu‡`j Pzwi | | | | | | 05 | | |
| AcniY/wKWb¨vwcs | | | | | | 06 | | |
| al©Y | | | | | | 07 | | |
| gv`K e¨emv | | | | | | 08 | | |
| mš¿vmev`/Rw½ev` | | | | | | 10 | | |
| gvbe cvPvi | | | | | | 11 | | |
| `v½v | | | | | | 12 | | |
| jvÃbv/AvNvZ | | | | | | 13 | | |
| cvwievwiK mwnsmZv | | | | | | 14 | | |
| mvBevi Aciva | | | | | | 15 | | |
| bvix wbh©vZb | | | | | | 16 | | |
| evwoIqvjv I fvovwUqvi ga¨Kvi weev` | | | | | | 17 | | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)……. | | | | | | 99 | | |
| 204 | | D‡jøwLZ Acivamg~‡ni g‡a¨ †Kvb wZbwU Aciva Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvq/we‡U me‡P‡q †ekx msNwUZ nq?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | nZ¨v | | | | | | 01 | | |  | | | | |
| WvKvwZ | | | | | | 02 | | |
| `my¨Zv | | | | | | 03 | | |
| Pzwi | | | | | | 04 | | |
| wmu‡`j Pzwi | | | | | | 05 | | |
| AcniY/wKWb¨vwcs | | | | | | 06 | | |
| al©Y | | | | | | 07 | | |
| gv`K e¨emv | | | | | | 08 | | |
| mš¿vmev`/Rw½ev` | | | | | | 10 | | |
| gvbe cvPvi | | | | | | 11 | | |
| `v½v | | | | | | 12 | | |
| jvÃbv/AvNvZ | | | | | | 13 | | |
| cvwievwiK mwnsmZv | | | | | | 14 | | |
| mvBevi Aciva | | | | | | 15 | | |
| bvix wbh©vZb | | | | | | 16 | | |
| evwoIqvjv I fvovwUqvi ga¨Kvi weev` | | | | | | 17 | | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)…. | | | | | | 99 | | |
| 205 | | Avcwb Kx ej‡Z cvi‡eb weU cywjwks Gi cÖavb j¶¨ Kx Kx?  1. ...................................................................................................................................  2. ...................................................................................................................................  3. ....................................................................................................................................  4. .................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 206 | | Avcwb wK weU cywjwks Gi †Kvb cÖwkÿY ‡c‡q‡Qb? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | | | 210 | | | | |
| 207 | | weU cywjwks Gi cÖwkÿY wK Ab¨ ‡Kvb †cÖvMÖv‡gi Ask wQ‡jv bvwK weU cywjwks Gi Rb¨ Avjv`v fv‡e cÖwkÿY ‡`qv n‡qwQj?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | Ab¨ †cÖvMÖv‡gi Ask wQj  Avjv`vfv‡e weU cywjwks Gi Rb¨ n‡qwQj | | | | 1  2 | | | |  | | | | |
| 208 | | AbyMÖn K‡i cÖwkÿY cÖ`v‡bi welqe¯‘, MÖn‡Yi mgq I e¨vwßKvj m¤ú‡K© ejyb| | | | | | | |  | | | |  | | | | |
|  | | **A. †hme** cÖwkÿY **Ab¨ †cÖvMÖv‡gi Ask wQj** | | | | | cÖ‡hvR¨ bq = 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| weU cywjwks m¤cwK©Z welqe¯‘ | cÖwkÿY MÖn‡bi mgq | | | e¨vwßKvj (N›Uv/w`b) | | cÖwkÿY  MÖn‡Yi ¯’vb | ‡KvW | | | |  | | | | |
|  |  | | |  | | †`‡ki wfZ‡i  we‡`‡k  Dfq | 1  2  3 | | | |  | | | | |
|  | |
|  | | |  | |
|  | |  |  | | |  | | †`‡ki wfZ‡i  we‡`‡k  Dfq | 1  2  3 | | | |  | | | | |
|  | |  |  | | |  | | †`‡ki wfZ‡i  we‡`‡k  Dfq | 1  2  3 | | | |  | | | | |
|  | | **B. †hme** cÖwkÿY **ïaygvÎ weU cywjwks Gi Dci †`qv n‡qwQj** | | | | | | cÖ‡hvR¨ bq = 00 | | | | | | | | | |  | |  |  |
| cÖwkÿY Gi cÖavb welqe¯‘ | cÖwkÿY MÖn‡bi mgq | | | e¨vwßKvj (N›Uv/w`b) | | cÖwkÿY  MÖn‡Yi ¯’vb | ‡KvW | | | |  | | | | |
|  |  | | |  | | †`‡ki wfZ‡i | 1  2  3 | | | |  | | | | |
|  | | |  | | we‡`‡k |
|  | | |  | | Dfq |
|  |  | | |  | | †`‡ki wfZ‡i  we‡`‡k  Dfq | 1  2  3 | | | |  | | | | |
|  |  | | |  | | †`‡ki wfZ‡i  we‡`‡k  Dfq | 1  2  3 | | | |  | | | | |
| 209 | | weU msµvšÍ mgm¨v mgvav‡b Avcbvi cÖvß cÖwk¶Y KZUv ch©vß?  (ch©vßZvi ¯Íi wb‡`©k Kiæb) | | | ch©v‡ßi †P‡qI †ekx  ch©vß  wKQzUv ch©vß  Ach©vß  Rvwb bv | | | | | 1  2  3  4  98 | | |  | | | | | |
| 210 | | 3 bs Kjv‡g weU cywjwks Gi wKQz ‰ewkó m¤ú‡K© ejv n‡q‡Q  [KvRmg~n cÖ‡Z¨KwU c‡o †kvbvb]  `qv K‡i wb‡`©k Kiæb, Avcbvi Kv‡Ri †¶‡Î ˆewkó¸‡jv KZUv BwZevPK ev †bwZevPK?  1. LyeB BwZevPK  2. BwZevPK  3. mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó wKQzB bv  4. †bwZevPK  5. LyeB †bwZevPK | | | ‰ewkó¨mg~n/KvRmg~n | | | | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | | |  | | | | |
| Rbmvavi‡Yi Z\_¨ msMÖn | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi mv‡\_ KvR Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li mv‡\_ my¯úK© cÖwZôv | | | | | |  | | |
| m‡›`nRbK Kvh©Kjvc mbv³ Kib | | | | | |  | | |
| mgm¨v mgvavb | | | | | |  | | |
| cÖPvig~jK Kv‡Ri my‡hvM | | | | | |  | | |
| EVvb ‰eV‡Ki e¨e¯’v Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| weU c¨v‡Uªvwjs/bRi`vwi | | | | | |  | | |
| AcivacÖeY GjvKvq c¨v‡Uªvwjs/bRi`vwi | | | | | |  | | |
| 211 | | Intelligence led policing m¤c‡K© Avcbvi †Kvb aviYv Av‡Q? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | | 1  2 | | | | 215 | | |
| 212 | | hw` n¨vu nq, Z‡e Intelligence led policing Gi cÖavb avc¸‡jv Kx Kx?  1. ....................................................................................................................................  2. ....................................................................................................................................  3. .................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 213 | | Avcwb wK Avcbvi we‡U Intelligence led policing Gi PP©v/ cÖ‡qvM K‡ib? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | | 1  2 | | | | 215 | | |
| 214 | | hw` n¨vu nq, Z‡e †Kvb Aciva/mvgvwRK mgm¨vi Z\_¨ †c‡j Avcwb wKfv‡e mvov †`b/e¨e¯’v MÖnY †`b?    (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | Aciva hvPvB/we‡kølY Kiv  Acivax‡K hvPvBevQvB Kiv  Z\_¨`vZv‡K hvPvBevQvB Kiv  Aciv‡ai ¯’vb hvPvBevQvB Kiv  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)...........  Rvwb bv | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  99  98 | | | |  | | |
| 215 | | Avcbvi GB we‡Ui Kvh©µg wb‡q Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | | Lye Amš‘ó  Amš‘ó  mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó wKQzB bv  mš‘ó  Lye mš‘ó | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | | | |  | | |
| **216- 226 bs ch©šÍ cÖkœ ïaygvÎ weU BbPv‡R©i Rb¨ cÖ‡hvR¨** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 216 | | Avcbvi weU cwiPvjbvi Rb¨ cÖ‡qvRbxq miÄvg/ myweavw` Av‡Q? | | | nu¨v  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | | 218 | | | |
| 217 | | hw` bv \_v‡K, Z‡e AviI Kx Kx AwZwi³ miÄvg/myweavw` cÖ‡qvRb?   1. ...................................................................................................................................... 2. ...................................................................................................................................... 3. ...................................................................................................................................... 4. ...................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 218 | | Avcwb wK Avcbvi weU GjvKv cÖwZw`b cwi`k©b K‡ib? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | | 220 | | | |
| 219 | | hw` n¨vu nq, Z‡e Avcwb †mLv‡b KZ¶Y Ae¯’vb K‡ib? | | | 1 N›Uvi Kg  2-3 N›Uv  4-5 N›Uv  >5 N›Uv | | | | | | 1  2  3  4 | | |  | | | |
| 220 | | Avcwb GK mß‡n M‡o KZ mgq Avcbvi weU GjvKvi Rb¨ e¨q K‡ib? | | | we‡U e¨qK…Z mgq (N›Uv) | | | | | |  | | |  | | | |
| 221 | | Avcwb hw` g‡b K‡ib Avcwb we‡U †h mgq †`b Zv ch©vß bq, Av‡iv †ekx mgq cÖ‡qvRb Zvn‡j GB mgm¨v  mgvav‡b KiYxq Kx ?   1. ...................................................................................................................................... 2. ..................................................................................................................................... 3. ..................................................................................................................................... 4. .................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 222 | | Avcbvi weU GjvKvi wbivcËv wbwðZ KiY I Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a cÖ`Ë ZvwjKvf~³ my‡hvM-myweav¸‡jvi ch©vßZv wKfv‡e eY©bv Ki‡eb?  [cÖ‡Z¨KwU my‡hvM-myweavw` c‡o †kvbvb]  Kjvg 3 Gi Rb¨ wb‡¤œv³ †¯‹j e¨envi Kiæb  1. ch©vßi †P‡qI †ekx  2. ch©vß  3. ch©vßi †P‡q Kg  4. Ach©vß  98. Rvwb bv | | | my‡hvM-myweavw` | | | | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | | |  | | |
| eivÏK…Z cywjk m`m¨ | | | | | |  | | |
| †hvMv‡hv‡Mi hš¿cvwZ | | | | | |  | | |
| Z`šÍKvix miÄvg | | | | | |  | | |
| hvbevnb | | | | | |  | | |
| Mvwoi WªvBfvi | | | | | |  | | |
| Av‡Mœqv¯¿ ev Ab¨vb¨ A¯¿ | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi g‡a¨ mfv cwiPvjbv Kivi Rb¨ hš¿cvwZ | | | | | |  | | |
| eivÏK…Z ev‡RU | | | | | |  | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | |  | | |
| 223 | | Avcwb wK weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi Z\_¨ wbqwgZ †iwR÷vi eB G bw\_f~³ K‡ib? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | |  | | |
| 224 | | we‡Ui `vwqZ¡ QvovI Avcbv‡K wK Ab¨ †Kvb `vwqZ¡ cvjb Ki‡Z nq? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | | 226 | | |
| 225 | | GB AwZwi³ ØvwqZ¡ cvj‡bi Kvi‡Y wK Avcbvi we‡Ui KvR ¶wZMÖ¯’ nq? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | |  | | |
| 226 | | we‡Ui ØvwqZ¡ cvj‡bi Kvi‡Y wK Avcbvi Ab¨vb¨ cywjwks-Gi KvR ¶wZMÖ¯’ nq? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | |  | | |
| 227 | | eZ©gv‡b Avcwb M‡o cÖwZw`b we‡Ui Rbmvavi‡Yi KvQ †\_‡K weU I wewfbœ mgm¨v msµvšÍ KZ¸‡jv †dvb Kj cvb? | | |  | | | | | |  | | |  | | |
| 228 | | GKeQi c~‡e©, ‰`wbK we‡Ui Rbmvavi‡Yi KvQ †\_‡K weU I wewfbœ mgm¨v msµvšÍ M‡o KZ¸‡jv †dvb Kj MÖnY Ki‡Zb? | | |  | | | | | |  | | |  | | |
| 229 | | evsjv‡`k cywjk mvwf©‡m we‡kl K‡i †g‡UªvcwjUvb cywjwks-G weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v Avcbvi Kv‡Q KZUzKz MÖnb †hvM¨? | | | LyeB MÖnb‡hvM¨  MÖnb‡hvM¨  gvSvgvwS  AMÖnb‡hvM¨  LyeB AMÖnb‡hvM¨ | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | | | 231 | | |
| 230 | | DËi 4 I 5 n‡j, AMÖnb‡hvM¨Zvi KviY¸‡jv wK wK? | | | Kv‡Ri Pvc †e‡o‡Q cvwikÖwgK ev‡owb  mviv \_vbvi cwie‡Z© weU cywjwms G Kv‡Ri cwiwa GK GjvKvq (we‡U) mxgve×  RbM‡bi mvnvh¨ ev Zv‡`i mv‡\_ mym¤úK© ¯’vcb Kiv Sv‡gjv c~Y© KvR  RbMb mn‡hvMwZv K‡i bv  wb‡Ri cqmv LiP K‡i DVvb ‰eVK Gi Av‡qvRb Ki‡Z nq  miKvix UªvÝ‡cvU© bv \_vKvq wbR Li‡P we‡U wM‡q KvR Ki‡Z nq  Ab¨vb¨ (E‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  99 | | |  | | |
| 231 | | weU wWDwU‡Z Avcbvi †Kvb †Kvb KvR¸‡jv †ewk ev Kg mgq a‡i K‡ib?  [cÖ‡Z¨KwU KvR c‡o †kvbvb]  (Kjvg 3 Gi KvRmg~n‡K wb‡æv³ 1-5 †¯‹j µg Abyhvqx wPwýZ Kiæb)  1. ‡ewk Kiv nq  2. ‡gvUvgywU Kiv nq  3. gv‡S gv‡S Kiv nq  4. Kg Kiv nq  5. LyeB Kg Kiv nq | | | KvRmg~n | | | | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | | |  | | |
| Rbmvavi‡Yi Z\_¨ msMÖn Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| †mevi Rb¨ mvov cÖ`vb | | | | | |  | | |
| Aciv‡ai Z`šÍ Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| mgm¨v mgvavb Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| `vßwiK / cÖkvmwbK KvR | | | | | |  | | |
|  | | ‡i¸jvi c¨v‡Uªvwjs/bRi`vwi | | | | | |  | | |  | | |
| Aciva cÖwZ‡iva Kvh©µg | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwU mfv / DVvb‰eVK | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li mv‡\_ my¯úK© cÖwZôv | | | | | |  | | |
| ¯‹zj/gv`ªvmvq †mwgbvi cwiPvjbv Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| mvaviY mnvqZv | | | | | |  | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)...... | | | | | |  | | |
| 232 | | Avcbv‡K we‡U †hme KvR Ki‡Z nq †m¸‡jvi g‡a¨ †KvbwU‡Z KZ mgq e¨q Ki‡Z nq?  [cÖ‡Z¨KwU KvR c‡o †kvbvb]  (Kjvg 3 Gi KvRmg~n‡K wb‡æv³ 1-5 †¯‹j µg Abyhvqx wPwýZ Kiæb)  1. A‡bK †ewk mgq  2. mgq †ewk jv‡M  3. GLbKvi gZ GKB mgq  4. Kg mgq  5. A‡bK Kg mgq | | | KvRmg~n | | | | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | | |  | | |
| Rbmvavi‡Yi Z\_¨ msMÖn Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| †mevi Rb¨ mvov cÖ`vb | | | | | |  | | |
| Aciv‡ai Z`šÍ Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| mgm¨v mgvavb Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| `vßwiK / cÖkvmwbK KvR | | | | | |  | | |
| ‡i¸jvi c¨v‡Uªvwjs/bRi`vwi | | | | | |  | | |
| Aciva cÖwZ‡iva Kvh©µg | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwU mfv/DVvb‰eVK | | | | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li mv‡\_ my¯úK© cÖwZôv | | | | | |  | | |
| ¯‹zj/gv`ªvmvq †mwgbvi cwiPvjbv Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| mvaviY mnvqZv | | | | | |  | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | |  | | |
| 233 | | weU cywjwks Gi 6 wU cÖavb j¶¨/D‡Ïk¨ i‡q‡Q| eZ©gvb weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v GB j¶¨/D‡Ïk¨ AR©‡b KZUv Kvh©Kix?  [cÖ‡Z¨KwU KvR c‡o †kvbvb]  (Kjvg 3 Gi KvRmg~n‡K wb‡æv³ 1-5 †¯‹j µg Abyhvqx wPwýZ Kiæb)  1. Lye AKvh©Kix  2. AKvh©Kix  3. Kvh©Kix ev AKvh©Kix †KvbwUB bv  4. Kvh©Kix  5. Lye Kvh©Kix | | | KvRmg~n | | | | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi mv‡\_ KvR Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ Askx`vwiZ¡g~jK m¤úK© ¯’vcb Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| Aciva Kgv‡bv | | | | | |  | | |
| weU G Aciv‡ai fq Kgv‡bv | | | | | |  | | |
| cywjwks †mevi cÖwZ KwgDwbwUi mš‘wó e„w× Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| mgm¨v mgvavb Kiv | | | | | |  | | |
| 234 | | Avcwb wK KwgDwbwUi ‡jvK‡`i mv‡\_ †Kvb DVvb ˆeVK ev mfv K‡ib? | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | | 241 | | |
| 235 | | hw` n¨vu nq, Z‡e KZ w`b ci ci we‡U DVvb ‰eV‡Ki Av‡qvRb K‡i \_v‡Kb? | | | ‰`wbK | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| GK w`b ci ci | | | | | | 2 | | |
| mßv‡n `yB w`b | | | | | | 3 | | |
| mßv‡n wZb w`b | | | | | | 4 | | |
| mvßvwnK | | | | | | 5 | | |
| gv‡m `yB w`b | | | | | | 6 | | |
| gvwmK | | | | | | 7 | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | | 99 | | |
| 236 | | DVvb ˆeVK/mfvi cÖavb D‡Ïk¨¸‡jv Kx Kx?  1. ...................................................................................................................................  2. ...................................................................................................................................  3. . .................................................................................................................................. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 237 | | KwgDwbwU mfv/DVvb‰eVK Gi Av‡qvRb Ki‡Z we‡Ui evwm›`v‡`i KvQ †\_‡K KZUzKz mvov ev mn‡hvwMZv cvb?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | | cªZ¨vkvi †P‡qI †ekx | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| cªZ¨vkv Abyhvqx | | | | | | 2 | | |
| cªZ¨vkvi KvQKvwQ | | | | | | 3 | | |
| cªZ¨vkvi ‡P‡q Kg | | | | | | 4 | | |
| cªZ¨vkvi ‡P‡q A‡bK Kg | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Rvwb bv | | | | | | 99 | | |
| 238 | | DVvb ‰eVK Gi Av‡qvRb Ki‡Z wK ‡Kvb Avw\_©K e¨q/Li‡Pi cÖ‡qvRb nq? | | | n¨uv  bv | | | | | | 1  2 | | | 241 | | |
| 239 | | AvbygvwbK GKwU DVvb ‰eVK Ki‡Z KZ UvKvi cÖ‡qv‡qvRb nq? | | | .................................................UvKv | | | | | |  | | |  | | |
| 240 | | Avw\_©K e¨q Kivi cÖ‡qvRb n‡j, e¨qfvi †K ev Kviv enb K‡i? | | | cyywjk wefvM enb K‡i  \_vbvi KbwU‡Rbwm Znwej †\_‡K enb K‡i  G e¨cv‡i eivÏ ev‡RU Av‡Q  Avgv‡K enb Ki‡Z nq  we‡Ui evwm›`vi  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)...... | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  99 | | |  | | |
| 241 | | we‡Ui evwm›`v‡`i-‡K weU cywjwks-G RwoZ Kivi me‡P‡q Kvh©Kix cš’vwU wK?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | | KwgDwbwU mfv/DVvb‰eVK | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li mv‡\_ my¯úK© cÖwZôv | | | | | | 2 | | |
| †mevi Rb¨ `ªæZ mvov cÖ`vb | | | | | | 3 | | |
| `„p Aciva cÖwZ‡iva Kvh©µg | | | | | | 4 | | |
| weU evwm›`v‡`i cÖwZ mvavib mnvqZv e„w× | | | | | | 5 | | |
| 242 | | mvgwMÖKfv‡e, cywjwks †mev myôfv‡e cÖ`v‡bi Rb¨ weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v KZUv Kvh©Kix e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËi e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | | Lye AKvh©Kix  AKvh©Kix  Kvh©Kix ev AKvh©Kix †KvbwUB bv  Kvh©Kix  Lye Kvh©Kix | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | | | 244  243 | | |
| 243 | | DËi hw` 4 A\_ev 5 nq, Z‡e Avcbvi DË‡ii mc‡¶ hyw³ wK?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | Aciv‡ai msL¨v K‡g‡‡Q | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| RbMY Øviv weU Awdmvi‡`i Kv‡Q wewfbœ Awf‡hvM msµvšÍ K‡ji msL¨v µgvMZ evo‡Q | | | | | | 2 | | |
| EVvb ˆeV‡K weU evwm›`v‡`i †hvM`vb evo‡Q | | | | | | 3 | | |
| we‡U Avmvgx mbv³ I ‡MÖdZvi Ki‡Z RbM‡bi mn‡hvwMZv evo‡Q | | | | | | 4 | | |
| we‡Ui evwm›`v I cywj‡ki mv‡\_ wek¦vm‡hvM¨ m¤úK© ˆZix n‡”Q | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)...... | | | | | | 99 | | |
| 244 | | DËi hw` 1 ev 2 nq, Z‡e weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v‡K Kvh©Kix Ki‡Z AviI Kx Kx Kiv cÖ‡qvRb?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | RbM‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki AviI mym¤úK© M‡o Zzj‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| DVvb‰eVK I weU wgwUs Gi msL¨v evov‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 2 | | |
| cywjk‡K RbM‡Yi wek¦vm‡hvM¨Zv AR©b Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 3 | | |
| c¨v‡Uªvwjs/Unj evov‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 4 | | |
| GjvKvi RbMY‡K e¨w³MZ myiÿvi wel‡q (CCTV ¯’vcb, MvW© wb‡qvM) m‡PZb Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 5 | | |
| weU GjvKvq wewfbœ ai‡Yi Rbm‡PZbZvg~jK Kvh©µg (evj¨weevn †iva, gv`K wbqš¿Y, Rw½ev` wbg~©j BZ¨vw`) cwiPvjbv Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 6 | | |
| Rbmvavi‡Yi g‡a¨ †\_‡K cywj‡ki fxwZ `~i Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 7 | | |
| weU cywjk‡K we‡U AviI AwaK mgq e¨q Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 8 | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)...... | | | | | | 99 | | |
| 245 | | hw`I Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a weU cywjwks wKQzUv mdj n‡q‡Qb, wKš‘ GwU ejv nq †h weU Awdmvi ev Zvi `vwq‡Z¡ †h ev hviv wbhy³ Av‡Q Zviv we‡Ui evwm›`v‡`i mv‡\_ cy‡ivcywi wek¦vm‡hvM¨/mym¤úK© MV‡b GLbI mdj nbwb| G‡ÿ‡Î ‡Kvb †Kvb evav/Amyweav KvR K‡i?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | | Ab¨vb¨ cywjwks `vwq‡Z¡i Rb¨ we‡U ch©vß mgq w`‡Z cviwQbv | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| DVvb‰eVK/weU wgwUs Gi msL¨v cÖ‡qvR‡bi Zzjbvq Kg n‡”Q | | | | | | 2 | | |  | | |
| DVvb‰eVK/weU wgwUs G RbM‡Yi ¯^Zù~Z© AskMÖn‡Yi Afve | | | | | | 3 | | |  | | |
| RbM‡Yi gb †\_‡K GLbI cywj‡ki cÖwZ fxwZ `~i Ki‡Z cvwiwb | | | | | | 4 | | |  | | |
| RbM‡Yi g‡a¨ m‡PZbZvi Afve | | | | | | 5 | | |  | | |
| wkwÿZ I m‡PZb gvbyl‡`i KvQ †\_‡K mn‡hvwMZvi Afve | | | | | | 6 | | |  | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | | 99 | | |  | | |
| 246 | | wKfv‡e GB evav¸‡jv `~i Kiv hv‡e? | | | we‡U AviI †ewk mgq w`‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 1 | | |  | | |
| DVvb‰eV‡Ki msL¨v evov‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 2 | | |  | | |
| RbMY‡K Aciva m¤ú‡K© m‡PZb Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 3 | | |  | | |
| DVvb‰eV‡K RbM‡Yi AskMÖnY evov‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 4 | | |  | | |
| RbM‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki cwiwPwZ evov‡Z n‡e | | | | | | 5 | | |  | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | | 99 | | |  | | |
| 247 | | Avcbvi we‡Ui evwm›`v‡`i mv‡\_ Avcbvi AviI Mfxi wek¦vm‡hvM¨ m¤cK/mym¤úK©© MV‡b Avcbvi cwiKíbv Kx?  1. ................................................................................................................................  2. ................................................................................................................................  3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 248 | `qv K‡i Ggb 3 wU m¤¢ve¨ Dcvq ejyb hvi gva‡g RbMb cywj‡ki mv‡\_ GK n‡q mvgvwRK wbivcËv  I k„•Ljv iÿvq KvR Ki‡Z Drmvnx n‡e?  1. ................................................................................................................................  2. ................................................................................................................................  3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 249 | weU cywjwks Gi †¶‡Î cÖavb P¨v‡jÄ/evav †Kvb¸‡jv e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib? | | | Ab¨vb¨ cywjwks Kv‡Ri Rb¨ we‡U ch©vß mgq w`‡Z bv cviv | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| wVKg‡Zv DVvb‰eVK Ki‡Z bv cviv | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| ch©vß msL¨K †jvKe‡j NvUwZ...... | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)...... | | | | | | | | | | | 99 | | | |
| 250 | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib weU cywjwks Gi eZ©gvb cÖ‡qvM Aciva `g‡b Kvh©Ki? | | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwbbv | | | | | | | | | | | 1  2  98 | | | |
| 251 | Avcbvi g‡Z, cywj‡ki eZ©gvb Rbej wKfv‡e weU cywjwks Gi ga¨‡g Aciva `g‡b Kvh©Kix f~wgKv ivL‡Z cv‡i?  1. ................................................................................................................................  2. ................................................................................................................................  3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Avcbvi mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of**

**Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing**

**Community Involvement in DMP Area**

**DCI-2: Individual Interview Schedule**

(Respondent: Residents of the Beat)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

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***January 2019***

**cwiwPwZ ce©**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| we‡Ui bvg: | | | |
| we‡Ui bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b)cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwLZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)............................. | | | |

**mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g Avcbvi GjvKvi Aciva, wbivcËv e¨e¯’v I cywjwks e¨e¯’v we‡klZ weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v BZ¨vw` m¤ú‡K© we¯ÍvwiZ Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION-1: cÖviw¤¢K Z\_¨**

| **bs.** | | **cÖkœ** | **DËi** | | | **‡KvW** | | **w¯‹c** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101a | | Avcbvi eqm KZ?  (`qv K‡i c~Y© eQi wjLyb) | eQi | | |  | |  | |
| 101b | | Avcbvi wK 18 eQ‡ii Kg eqmx mšÍvb Av‡Q? | n¨vu = 1, bv = 2 | | |  | |  | |
| 102 | | ˆeevwnK Ae¯’v | weevwnZ  weaev ev wecZœxK  wewQbœ/ZvjvKcÖvß  we‡q nqwb | | | 1  2  3  4 | |  | |
| 103a | | Avcwb GB GjvKvq KZ eQi hveZ emevm Ki‡Qb? | 1 eQ‡ii Kg  2-3 eQi  3-5 eQi  6-10 eQi  10 eQ‡ii †ekx  Rvwb bv / g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQbv | | | 1  2  3  4  5  98 | |  | |
| 103b | | Avcwb wK eZ©gv‡b Avcbvi wbR evwo‡Z emevm K‡ib? | n¨vu = 1, bv = 2 | | |  | |  | |
| 104 | | Avcwb †Kvb ag©v¤^j¤^x? | Bmjvg  wn›`y  ‡eŠ×  L„óvb  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | 1  2  3  4  99 | |  | |
| 105 | | Avcbvi wkÿvMZ †hvM¨Zv Kx?  (m‡e©v”P †kÖYx cvk) | ‡Kvb wkÿv †bB  cÖv\_wgK Am¤ú~Y©  cÖv\_wgK m¤ú~Y©  gva¨wgK Am¤ú~Y©  gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK Am¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx m¤ú~Y© I Z`~aŸ© | | | 01  02  03  04  05  06  07  08  10 | |  | |
| 106 | | Avcbvi cÖavb †ckv Kx? | M„wnbx  wkÿK/wkwÿKv  Wv³vi  miKvix PvKyixRxex  ‡emiKvix PvKyixRxex  K…lK  kÖwgK  e¨emvqx  ‡eKvi  w`bgRyi  Mv‡g©›Um Kgx„  QvÎ/QvÎx  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | 01  02  03  04  05  06  07  08  10  11  12  99 | |  | |
| **SECTION-2: Aciva, mvgvwRK wbivcËv I weU cywjwks m¤úwK©Z Z\_¨** | | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | Avcwb GB GjvKvq (103 b¤^i cÖ‡kœi DËi †`Lyb) eQi hveZ emevm Ki‡Qb, GB GjvKvq emevm K‡i Avcwb KZUzKz mš‘ó? | | LyeB mš‘ó  mš‘ó  mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó ‡KvbwUB bv  Amš‘ó  LyeB Amš‘ó | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | |  |
| 202 | MZ 2-3 eQ‡ii Zzjbvq, Avcbvi g‡Z GB GjvKv kvwšÍc~Y©fv‡e emev‡mi Rb¨ KZUv Dc‡hvMx n‡q‡Q? | | LyeB Dc‡hvMx  Dc‡hvMx  †gvUvgywU Dc‡hvMx  Lvivc  LyeB Lvivc | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | |  |
| 203 | Avwg GB GjvKvi weU cywj‡ki Kvh©Kjvc m¤cwK©Z GKwU ZvwjKv coe| Avwg cÖwZwU covi c‡i, cywjwks Gi eZ©gvb Ae¯’v m¤c‡K© Avcwb Kx g‡b Ki‡Qb Zv Avgv‡K ej‡eb |  (Kjvg 3 Gi KvRmg~n‡K wb‡æv³ 1-5 †¯‹j µg Abyhvqx wPwýZ Kiæb)  1. Lye fvj  2. fv‡jv  3. fvj ev Lvivc †KvbwUB bv  4. `vqmviv †Mv‡Qi  5. LyeB Lvivc  98. Rvwb bv | | KvRmg~n | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | | | |  |
| KwgDwbwUi mgm¨v¸‡jv‡K wPwýZ K‡i | | | |  | |  |
| ¯’vbxq GjvKvevmx‡`i m‡½ GKmv‡\_ KwgDwbwUi mgm¨v mgvavb K‡i | | | |  | |
| RbMb‡K wb‡q Aciva cÖwZ‡iva K‡i | | | |  | |
| Aciv‡ai wkKvi e¨w³‡`i mnvqZv cÖ`vb K‡i | | | |  | |
| GjvKvi AvBb-k„•Ljv iÿv K‡i | | | |  | |
| GjvKvi †jvK‡`i mv‡\_ LyeB fv‡jv e¨venvi K‡i | | | |  | |
| mvwe©Kfv‡e mgv‡Ri wbivcËv iÿv K‡i | | | |  | |
| 204 | Avcwb GB GjvKvq mÜ¨vi ci GKv nuvUvi †ÿ‡Î KZUv wbivc` g‡b K‡ib? | | Lye wbivc`  AvswkK wbivc`  Lye †ewk wbivc` bq  †gv‡UB wbivc` bq  Rvwb bv | | | | 1  2  3  4  98 | |  |
| 205 | iv‡Z wbivc‡` evwo‡Z GKv \_vKvi †¶‡Î KZUv wbivc` g‡b K‡ib? | | Lye wbivc`  AvswkK wbivc`  Lye †ewk wbivc` bq  †gv‡UB wbivc` bq  Rvwb bv | | | | 1  2  3  4  98 | |  |
| 206 | MZ 12 gv‡m Avcwb ev Avcbvi cwiev‡ii m`m¨ †Kvb Aciv‡ai wkKvi n‡q‡Qb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | → 212 |
| 207 | wK ai‡bi Aciv‡ai wkKvi n‡qwQ‡jb? | | kvixwiK AvµgY/AvNvZ | | | | 1 | |  |
| wmu‡`j Pzwi | | | | 2 | |
| `m¨yZv | | | | 3 | |
| WvKvwZ | | | | 4 | |
| Pzwi | | | | 5 | |
| al©Y | | | | 6 | |
| cvwievwiK mwnsmZv | | | | 7 | |
| mvBevi Aciva | | | | 8 | |
| Bf-wUwRs | | | | 10 | |
| evwoIqvjv-fvovwUqvi ga¨Kvi weev` | | | | 11 | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jø¨L Kiæb)............ | | | | 99 | |
| g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 98 | |  |
| 208 | Avcwb wK GB Aciv‡ai Rb¨ cywj‡ki Kv‡Q wi‡cvU© (FIR, GD) K‡iwQ‡jb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | → 211 |
| 209 | Avcbvi wi‡cvU© Kiv AcivawU cywjk †hfv‡e Z`šÍ K‡i‡Qb Zv‡Z Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó wQ‡jb? | | Lye mš‘ó  mš‘ó  mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó ‡KvbwUB bv  Amš‘ó  Lye Amš‘ó | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | | → 212 |
| 210 | †Kb Avcwb Amš‘ó wQ‡jb?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | Zviv h‡\_ó ‡Póv K‡iwb | | | | 01 | |  |
| mgqgZ mvov †`qwb | | | | 02 | |
| Zviv webqx wQjbv | | | | 03 | |
| Zviv Avgv‡K A‡c¶vq †i‡LwQj / Zviv `ªæZZvi mv‡\_ KvR K‡iwb | | | | 04 | |
| Zviv m¤c` cybiæ×vi K‡iwb | | | | 05 | |
| Zviv Acivax‡`i/Awfhy³‡`i †MÖdZvi K‡iwb | | | | 06 | |
| Z`‡šÍi AMÖMwZ m¤c‡K© Avgv‡K AeMZ K‡iwb | | | | 07 | |
| Zviv AvMÖnx wQj bv | | | | 08 | |
| Zviv UvKv w`‡Z e‡jwQj | | | | 10 | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)....... | | | | 99 | |
| Rvwb bv / g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 98 | |
| 211 | †Kb Avcwb cywjk‡K wi‡cvU© (FIR, GD) K‡ibwb?  1. .........................................................................................................................................  2. .........................................................................................................................................  3. ......................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | |
| 212 | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib †h, cywjk Awdmviiv KwgDwbwUi gvbyl‡`i mv‡\_ fvj/my›`i m¤cK© eRvq ivL‡Q? | | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwb bv | | | 1  2  3 | | →214 |
| 213 | hw` bv nq, Z‡e KwgDwbwUi gvbyl‡`i mv‡\_ mym¤úK©© eRvq ivLvi Rb¨ cywjk Awdmvi‡`i‡K Kx Ki‡Z n‡e?  1. ...........................................................................................................................................  2. ..........................................................................................................................................  3. ........................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | |
| 214 | Avcwb wK weU cywjk m¤c‡K© Rv‡bb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | →218 |
| 215 | Avcwb wKfv‡e Rvb‡jb? | | DVvb‰eV‡Ki gva¨‡g | | | | 1 | |  |
| \_vbvq I‡cb nvDR †W wgwUs Gi mgq | | | | 2 | |
| cÖwZ‡ekx‡`i KvQ †\_‡K | | | | 3 | |
| gmwR` †\_‡K | | | | 4 | |
| cywj‡ki †NvlYv / †cv÷v‡ii gva¨‡g | | | | 5 | |
| weU Awdmvi‡`i KvQ †\_‡K | | | | 6 | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jø¨L Kiæb)… | | | | 99 | |
| 216 | Avcbvi GjvKvq wK †Kvb weU cywjk Awdm Av‡Q? | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  98 | |  |
| 217 | Avcwb wK MZgv‡m Avcbvi GjvKvq weU cywjk Awdmvi †`‡L‡Qb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | →219 |
| 218 | Avcwb wK Avcbvi GjvKvi weU cywjk Awdmvi‡K/cywjk Awdmvi‡K wP‡bb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | |  |
| 219 | Avcbvi Kv‡Q wK Avcbvi GjvKvi weU Awdmv‡ii/cywjk Awdmv‡ii ‡gvevBj/‡dvb bv¤^vi Av‡Q? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | →221 |
| 220 | hw` bv nq, Z‡e †Kb Avcbvi Kv‡Q GjvKvi weU Awdmv‡ii/cywjk Awdmv‡ii ‡gvevBj/‡dvb bv¤^vi †bB?  1. ...........................................................................................................................................  2. ..........................................................................................................................................  3. ........................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | |
| 221 | Avcbvi GjvKvi weU Awdmvi / cywjk Awdmvi wK e¨w³MZfv‡e Avcbv‡K †Kvb civgk© ev mnvqZv cÖ`vb K‡i‡Qb ev †hvMv‡hvM K‡i‡Qb (‡hgb: evwo A\_ev KwgDwbwUi wbivcËv m¤cwK©Z civgk©, †Kvb Aciva ev NUbvi Rb¨ mnvqZv, gv`K †me‡bi Kzdj BZ¨vw`)? | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  98 | | → 223 |
| 222 | MZ 12 gv‡m, weU Awdmvi / GjvKvi cywjk Awdmvi Avcbv‡K KZ evi mvnvh¨ K‡i‡Qb? | | w`b  g‡b †bB | | | | 98 | |  |
| 223 | Avcwb wK KL‡bv weU Awdmvi/GjvKvi cywjk Awdmvi Gi Kv‡Q mvnv‡h¨i Rb¨ †dvb K‡iwQ‡jb/‡W‡KwQ‡jb? | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  98 | | → 231 |
| 224 | Avcwb ‡Kb †dvb K‡iwQ‡jb/‡W‡KwQ‡jb?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | kvixwiK AvµgY/AvNvZ | | | | 01 | |  |
| wmu‡`j Pzwi | | | | 02 | |
| WvKvwZ | | | | 03 | |
| `my¨Zv | | | | 04 | |
| Pzwi | | | | 05 | |
| cvwievwiK mwnsmZv | | | | 06 | |
| al©Y | | | | 07 | |
| bvix wbh©vZb | | | | 08 | |
| Sv‡gjv/mwnsmZv/weev` | | | | 10 | |
| mvBevi Aciva | | | | 11 | |
| Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai civgk© | | | | 12 | |
| KwgDwbwU Kvh©µg | | | | 13 | |
| cÖwZ‡ekx‡`i mv‡\_ we‡iva | | | | 14 | |
| evwoIqvjv I fvovwUqvi ga¨Kvi weev` | | | | 15 | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jø¨L Kiæb)......... | | | | 99 | |
| g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 00 | |
| 225 | me©‡kl Aciva/mgm¨vi Rb¨ Avcwb wKfv‡e weU Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ †hvMv‡hvM K‡iwQ‡jb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | weU Awd‡m wM‡qwQjvg  weU Awdmvi‡K/cywjk‡K ‡dvb K‡iwQjvg  cywjk †÷k‡b wM‡qwQjvg  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jø¨L Kiæb).......  g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 1  2  3  99  98 | |  |
| 226 | D³ NUbvi mgq cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ †hvMv‡hvM Kiv wK KóKi wQj? | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  98 | | → 228 |
| 227 | †Kb weU Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ †hvMv‡hvM Kiv KóKi wQj?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | †KD †dvb wiwmf K‡iwb  weU Awdmvi‡K/cywjk Awdmvi‡K weU /cywjk †÷k‡b G cvIqv hvq wb  mgm¨vi †Zgb ¸iæZ¡ †`bwb  Avgvi Kv‡Q †dvb wQjbv e‡j †dvb Ki‡Z cvwiwb  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jø¨L Kiæb)...........  g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 1  2  3  4  99  98 | |  |
| 228 | ‡Kvb mgm¨vq co‡j mvgwMÖKfv‡e, weU Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmvi KZUv mnvqK f~wgKv cvjb K‡ib?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | LyeB mnvqK  mnvqK  Lye †ewk mnvqK bv  †gv‡UB mnvqK bq  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  3  4  98 | |  |
| 229 | weU Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmviiv †hfv‡e Avcbvi welqwU wb‡q Z`šÍ K‡i‡Qb/cwiPvjbv K‡i‡Qb Zv‡Z Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó wQ‡jb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | Lye mš‘ó  mš‘ó  mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó ‡KvbwUBbv  Amš‘ó  AZ¨šÍ Amš‘ó | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | | → 231 |
| 230 | †Kb Avcwb mš‘ó wQ‡jb bv?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | Zviv mgm¨vi mgvav‡bi Rb¨ h‡\_ó †Póv K‡ibwb | | | | 1 | |  |
| Z`‡šÍi AMÖMwZ m¤c‡K© Avgv‡K AeMZ K‡iwb | | | | 2 | |
| Zviv webqx wQ‡jb bv | | | | 3 | |
| Zviv Avgv‡K A‡c¶vq †i‡LwQj | | | | 4 | |
| Zviv nvwi‡q hvIqv m¤cwË cybiæ×vi Ki‡Z cv‡ibwb | | | | 5 | |
| Zviv Acivax‡`i/Awfhy³‡`i †MÖdZvi K‡ibwb | | | | 6 | |
| Zviv mgqg‡Zv mvov †`bwb | | | | 7 | |
| UvKv w`‡Z n‡qwQj | | | | 8 | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)............. | | | | 99 | |
| g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 98 | |
| 231 | Avcbvi wK KL‡bv weU Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ †`Lv Ki‡Z n‡q‡Q? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | → 233 |
| 232 | wKfv‡e †`Lv n‡qwQj?    (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | KwgDwbwU mfvq / DVvb‰eV‡K †`Lv n‡qwQj | | | | 1 | |  |
| iv¯Ívq nVvr K‡i †`Lv n‡qwQj | | | | 2 | |
| weU Awdmvi Avgvi mv‡\_ †hvMv‡hvM K‡iwQ‡jb | | | | 3 | |
| Aciva I Acivax m¤úwK©Z Z\_¨ cÖ`vb Kivi Rb¨ | | | | 4 | |
| GjvKvi wbivcËv I Ab¨vb¨ welq m¤ú‡K© Z\_¨ cÖ`vb Kivi Rb¨ | | | | 5 | |
| evwoIqvjv-fvovwUqv d‡g©i Z\_¨ cÖ`v‡bi mgq | | | |  | |
| Ab¨vb¨ ( D‡jø¨L Kiæb) ............. | | | | 99 | |
| g‡b Ki‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 98 | |
| 233 | Avcwb wK KLbI Avcbvi KwgDwbwUi Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai Rb¨ weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ GKmv‡\_ KvR K‡i‡Qb/Zv‡`i mnvqZv K‡i‡Qb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | → 235 |
| 234 | weU cywjwks/cywjwks Gi †Kvb ai‡bi Kv‡R Avcwb RwoZ wQ‡jb?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | mvgvwRK mgm¨v I msKU m¤c‡K© weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk‡K AeMZ Kiv | | | | 1 | |  |
| KwgDwbwUi g‡a¨ A¯^vfvweK Pjv‡div / Kvh©Kjvc m¤c‡K© weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk‡K AeMZ Kiv | | | | 2 | |
| weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywj‡ki mv‡\_ GKm‡½ wewfbœ mgm¨vi mgvavb Kiv | | | | 3 | |
| Acivax‡`i/Awfhy³‡`i †MÖdZvi Ki‡Z weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk‡K mvnvh¨ Kiv | | | | 4 | |
| weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk‡K Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a mvn¨vh¨ Kiv | | | | 5 | |
| †Kvb DËi †bB | | | | 98 | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb).......... | | | | 99 | |
| 235 | Avcwb hw` Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai Rb¨ weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmvi‡`i mnvqZv bv K‡ib, Z‡e †Kb K‡ibwb?  1. ........................................................................................................................................  2. .........................................................................................................................................  3. ......................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | |
| 236 | weU Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmvi KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li mv‡\_ wK †Kvb DVvb‰eVK / Av‡jvPbv mfv K‡ib? | | n¨vu  bv  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  3 | | 240 |
| 237 | KZw`b cici cywjkiv GB ai‡bi DVvb ˆeV‡Ki/Av‡jvPbv mfvi Av‡qvRb K‡i \_v‡Kb? | | ‰`wbK  GK w`b ci ci  mßv‡n `yB w`b  mßv‡n wZb w`b  mvßvwnK  gv‡m `yB w`b  gvwmK  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........ | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  99 | |  |
| 238 | Avcwb wK KLbI GB ai‡bi DVvbˆeV‡K †hvM w`‡qwQ‡jb? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | 240 |
| 239 | D³ DVvbˆeV‡Ki welqe¯‘ wK wQj?  1. ...........................................................................................................................................  2. ...........................................................................................................................................  3. ........................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | |
| 240 | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib Aciva `g‡bi Rb¨ cywj‡ki mv‡\_ RbM‡Yi mym¤cK© ¸iæZ¡c~Y© f~wgKv cvjb K‡i? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | → 242 |
| 241 | hw` n¨vu nq, Zvn‡j G ai‡bi m¤úK© Kxfv‡e ‰Zix Kiv hv‡e?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | GjvKvq DVvb‰eVK/Av‡jvPbv mfvi msL¨v evov‡Z n‡e | | | | 1 | |  |
| Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ cywjk‡K fv‡jv e¨envi Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | 2 | |
| we‡U/GjvKvq cywj‡ki AviI †ewk mgq \_vK‡Z n‡e | | | | 3 | |
| mvaviY †jvKRb cywjk‡K †Kvb Z\_¨ w`‡j Z\_¨`vZvi ‡MvcbxqZv I wbivcËv w`‡Z n‡e | | | | 4 | |
| RbM‡Yi gb †\_‡K cywj‡ki cÖwZ fxwZ `~i Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | 5 | |
| RbMY hv‡Z cywjk‡K mn‡RB Kv‡Q cvq †mw`‡K †Lqvj ivL‡Z n‡e | | | | 6 | |
| wbixn e¨w³ †hb nqivwbi wkKvi bv nq †mw`‡K †Lqvj ivL‡Z n‡e | | | |  | |
| GjvKvi wewfbœ mgm¨v `~i Kivi †Póv Ki‡Z n‡e | | | |  | |
| cywjk‡K A‰bwZK KvR †\_‡K `~‡i \_vK‡Z n‡e | | | |  | |
| Ab¨vb¨(D‡jøL Kiæb)......... | | | | 99 | |
| 242 | Avcbvi g‡Z, cywjk Awdmvi‡`i mv‡\_ KwgDwbwUi mym¤cK© wKfv‡e mgv‡Ri Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a f‚wgKv cvjb Ki‡e?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | RbMY ‡m”Qvq cywjk‡K GjvKvi wewfbœ Z\_¨ cÖ`vb K‡i cywjwks KvR‡K mnRZi Ki‡e | | | | 1 | |  |
| GjvKvi m‡›`nRbK e¨w³ m¤ú‡K© cywjk‡K Rvbv‡bvi gva¨‡g Rw½ev`x‡`i Ae¯’vb mbv³ Kiv mnR n‡e | | | | 2 | |
| Acivaxi/Awfhy³ e¨w³i Ae¯’vb m¤ú‡K© cywjk‡K Rvbv‡Z cvi‡e | | | | 3 | |
| Acivax‡K ai‡Z mnvqZv Ki‡e | | | | 4 | |
| GB mym¤ú‡K©i d‡j GjvKvi bRi`vix e¨e¯’v †Rvi`vi n‡e | | | | 5 | |
| RbMY e¨w³MZ wbivcËv e¨e¯’v m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z cvi‡e I G wel‡q m‡PZb n‡e | | | | 6 | |
| mgv‡Ri kvwšÍ k„•Ljv e„w× cv‡e | | | | 7 | |
| Ab¨vb¨(D‡jøL Kiæb)........ | | | | 99 | |
| 243 | Aciva cÖwZ‡iva I mgvavb Kivi Rb¨ weU cywjk/cywj‡ki eZ©gvb Rbkw³/ †jvKej‡`i wKfv‡e Kvh©Kifv‡e e¨envi Kiv hv‡e?  (`qvK‡i Avcbvi gZvg‡Zi Dci wfwË K‡i DËi  w`b )    (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | weU Awdmvi / cywjk Awdmvi‡`i KwgDwbwUi †jvK‡`i mv‡\_ Av‡iv eÜyZ¡c~Y© n‡Z n‡e | | | | 01 | |  |
| c¨v‡Uªvwjs/bRi`vwii gva¨‡g KwgDwbwUi wewfbœ Abyôv‡bi mgq wbivcËv cÖ`vb Ki‡Z n‡e | | | | 02 | |
| KwgDwbwUi wewfbœ Abyôv‡b AskMÖn‡Yi gva¨‡g | | | | 03 | |
| KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li wewfbœ Awf‡hvM Ges D‡ØM m¤c‡K© wRÁvmv K‡i | | | | 04 | |
| Aciv‡ai cÖK…wZ Ges cwigv‡Yi Dci wfwË K‡i c¨v‡Uªvwjs/bRi`vwi e„w× Kiv | | | | 05 | |
| Kj †mevi gva¨‡g `ªyZ mvwf©m wbwðZ Kiv | | | | 06 | |
| Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a KwgDwbwUi AskMÖnY wbwðZ Kiv | | | | 08 | |
| cywjk Ges cywjwks Gi Dci Rbmvavi‡Yi wek¦vm ˆZwi Kivi gva¨‡g | | | | 10 | |
| Aciva Ges Gi cwiYwZ m¤c‡K© Rbmvavi‡Yi m‡PZbZv e„w× K‡i | | | | 11 | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)....... | | | | 99 | |
| 244 | Avcbvi GjvKvi wbivcËv e¨e¯’v wbwðZ Ki‡Y cywjk Awdmvi‡`i mÿgZvi Dci Avcbvi KZUzKz Av¯’v i‡q‡Q? | | h‡\_ó Avv¯’v i‡q‡Q  ‡gvUvgywU Avv¯’v i‡q‡Q  Avv¯’v ‡bB  †Kvb DËi †bB  Rvwbbv | | | | 1  2  3  4  98 | |  |
| 245 | Avcbvi GjvKvq mvaviYZ wK ai‡bi Aciva msNwUZ nq?    (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | nZ¨v | | | | 01 | |  |
| WvKvwZ | | | | 02 | |
| `my¨Zv | | | | 03 | |
| Pzwi | | | | 04 | |
| wmu‡`j Pzwi | | | | 05 | |
| AcniY/wKWb¨vwcs | | | | 06 | |
| al©Y | | | | 07 | |
| bvix wbh©vZb | | | | 08 | |
| gv`K e¨emv | | | | 10 | |
| mš¿vmev`/Rw½ev` | | | | 11 | |
| gvbe cvPvi | | | | 12 | |
| `v½v | | | | 13 | |
| jvÃbv/AvNvZ | | | | 14 | |
| cvwievwiK mwnsmZv | | | | 15 | |
| evwoIqvjv I fvovwUqvi ga¨Kvi weev` | | | | 16 | |
| mvBevi Aciva | | | | 17 | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)....... | | | | 99 | |
| 246 | weU cywjk Awdmvi / ¯’vbxq cywjk Awdmvi Ges Zv‡`i Kvh©µg wK Avcbvi GjvKvi Aciva Kgv‡bvi †ÿ‡Î cÖavb f‚wgKv cvjb K‡i? | | n¨vu  bv  ej‡Z cviwQ bv | | | | 1  2  98 | | 248 |
| 247 | hw` n¨vu nq, Z‡e †Kb Avcwb GiKg g‡b K‡ib?  1. ...........................................................................................................................................  2. ..........................................................................................................................................  3. ........................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | |
| 248 | weU cywjk / ¯’vbxq cywjk m¤c‡K© KwgDwbwUi gvby‡li g‡bvfve m¤c‡K© Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | fvj  wek¦¯Í  †Kvb Av¯’v ‡bB  wbi‡c¶  weiƒc  Rvwbbv  Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)....... | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  99 | |  |
| 249 | Avcbvi GjvKvi weU cywjwks / cywjwks Kvh©Kjvc m¤c‡K© Avcbvi gZvgZ wK?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | fvj, mwµqfv‡e KvR Ki‡Q  wKQzUv mwµq  mwµq bq  †Kvb DËi †bB  Rvwb bv  Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)............. | | | | 1  2  3  4  98  99 | |  |
| 250 | Avcbvi GjvKvi weU cywjwks / cywjwks Kvh©µ‡g mvgwMÖKfv‡e Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | | Lye mš‘ó  mš‘ó  mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó ‡KvbwUB bv  Amš‘ó  AZ¨šÍ Amš‘ó | | | | 1  2  3  4  5 | | 252 |
| 251 | Avcwb †Kb mš‘ó bb?  1. ........................................................................................................................................  2. ........................................................................................................................................  3. ........................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | |
| 252 | Avcbvi †Kvb mgm¨v mgvavb Kivi/Kv‡Ri Rb¨ wK cywjk m`m¨‡`i‡K †Kvb UvKv w`‡Z n‡qwQj? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | | 255 |
| 253 | hw` n¨vu nq, mgm¨v (¸wj) / KvR (¸wj) wK wQj Ges KZ UvKv cÖ`vb Ki‡Z n‡qwQj? | | | | | | | |  |
| mgm¨v (¸wj) / KvR (¸wj) | | UvKvi cwigvY | | | | | |
| ......................................... | | …………………… UvKv | | | | | |
| 254 | Avcbvi †`Iqv UvKvi Rb¨ wK †Kvb iwm` w`‡qwQj? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 | |  |
| 255 | Avcbvi GjvKvi wewfbœ Lei m¤c‡K© cywj‡ki mv‡\_ wbqwgZ †hvMv‡hvM eRvq ivL‡Z Kx Kx mgm¨vi m¤§ywLb n‡Z nq?  (GKvwaK DËi n‡Z cv‡i) | | cywjk †÷kb KvQvKvwQ bv | | | | 1 | |  |
| cywjk †÷k‡b mn‡R cÖ‡ek Kiv hvqbv | | | | 2 | |
| cywjk Awdmviiv Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ †`Lv Ki‡Z AvMÖnx bb | | | | 3 | |
| cywjk Awdmviiv Ab¨vb¨ Kv‡R Lye e¨¯Í \_v‡Kb | | | | 4 | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)...... | | | | 99 | |

**Avcbvi mnvqZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area**

**DCO-3: Key Informant Interview (KII)**

(Respondent: Beat In-charge)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

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Email: [hdrc.bd@gmail.com](mailto:hdrc.bd@gmail.com), Website: [www.hdrc-bd.com](http://www.hdrc-bd.com)

cwiwPwZ ce©

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| we‡Ui bvg: | | | |
| we‡Ui bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi c`ex: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b)**:** cyiæl: **1** gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwÿZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)................. | | | |

***mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:*** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g weU cywjk Awdmvi wn‡m‡e we‡U Avcbvi ØvwqZ¡ I weU cywjwks Gi wewfbœ Kvh©µg BZ¨vw` m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB ‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Av‡jvPbvi welqe¯‘**

1. Avcbvi GjvKvi weU cywjwks Gi mvgwMÖK Ae¯’v m¤ú‡K© ejyb (K‡e †\_‡K weU cywjwks ïiæ n‡q‡Q, Kx Kx welq wb‡q weU cywjwks KvR Ki‡Q, weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡g RbMb‡K KZUzKz m¤ú„³ Ki‡Z cvi‡Qb? G‡ÿ‡Î Kx Kx evav KvR Ki‡Q? weU cywjwks Gi D‡jøL‡hvM¨ †Kvb mvdj¨ \_vK‡j D‡jøL Kiæb)|
2. GKwU we‡Ui mvw©e©K wbivcËv I mvgvwRK k„•Ljv iÿv Kiv Avcbvi `vwqZ¡ I KZ©e¨| Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, Avcbvi wewfbœ cywjwks `vwq‡Z¡i g‡a¨ weU cywjwks Gi `vwqZ¡ me‡P‡q ¸iæZ¡c~Y©? hw` nu¨v nq, Z‡e wKfv‡e Avcwb GB `vwqZ¡ cvjb K‡ib? hw` bv nq, Z‡e †Kb Avcwb GgbwU g‡b K‡ib?
3. mvaviYZ cywj‡ki wewfbœ `vwqZ¡ cvjb Kivi Rb¨ Avcbvi weU cywjwks `vwqZ¡mg~n h\_vh\_fv‡e cvjb Kiv m¤¢e n‡”Q bv? †m‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi `vwqZ¡mg~n Ab¨ cywjk Awdmvi‡`i w`‡q Kiv‡bv n‡j Zv KZUv djcÖm~ n‡e/n‡”Q e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib (KviY, Zv‡`i‡KI †Zv Ab¨vb¨ Kv‡R e¨¯Í \_vK‡Z nq)? D³ mgm¨v mgvav‡b KiYxq Kx Kx?
4. XvKv kn‡i gvV ch©v‡q weU cywjwks cÖ‡qv‡M ev iæcvq‡b cÖwZK~jZv¸‡jv wK wK? H me cÖwZK~jZv wK fv‡e `~i Kiv †h‡Z cv‡i? GQvovI, weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v‡K AwaK Kvh©Kix I djcÖm~ Kivi Rb¨ Avi Kx Kx cÖ‡qvRb Ges wK wK Kvh©Kix f~wgKv wb‡Z n‡e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
5. KvM‡R-Kj‡g †`Lv hv‡”Q, GKB we‡U, Avcwb QvovI ‡ek wKQz msL¨K Avcbvi mgch©v‡qi Awdmvi I wKQz mnKvix mve-BÝ‡c±i Kg©iZ Av‡Qb ev \_v‡Kb| Zviv wKfv‡e Avcbvi Kv‡R mvnvh¨ K‡i \_v‡Kb Ges H KvR ¸‡jv wK fv‡e mgš^q K‡i \_v‡Kb? wb‡R‡`i Kv‡Ri evB‡i, Zviv KZUzKz Avcbv‡K mvnvh¨ Ki‡Z cv‡ib? Zviv wKfv‡e Avcbv‡K mvnvh¨ Ki‡j Avcwb Avcbvi we‡Ui `vwqZ¡ I KZ©e¨ h\_vh\_ cvjb Ki‡Z cvi‡eb?
6. weU cywjwks Gi KvRwU GLb †h fv‡e cwiPvwjZ n‡”Q Zv RbM‡bi wbivcËv I mvgvwRK k„•Ljv iÿv‡\_© KZUzKz Kvh©Ki? h\_vh\_ Kvh©Ki bv n‡j, \_vbvi eZ©gvb Rbej‡K Kv‡R jvwM‡q wK fv‡e RbM‡bi wbivcËv I mvgvwRK k„•Ljvi Dbœqb Kiv m¤¢e e‡j g‡b K‡ib?

**Avcbvi mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-4: Key Informant Interview (KII)**

[Respondent: Inspector (Operation)]

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

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January 2019

**cwiwPwZ ce©**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb:**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b) **:** cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwÿZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb).............................. | | | |

***mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:*** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi wewfbœ w`K m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB ‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION-1: cÖviw¤¢K Z\_¨**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **bs.** | **cÖkœ** | | **DËi** | | **‡KvW** | | **w¯‹c** | |
| 101 | Avcbvi eqm KZ?  (eqm c~Y© eQ‡i wjL‡Z n‡e) | | eQi | |  | |  | |
| 102 | Avcwb †Kvb ag©v¤^j¤^x? | | Bmjvg  wn›`y  ‡eŠ×  L„óvb  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)----- - | | 1  2  3  4  99 | |  | |
| 103 | Avcbvi wkÿvMZ †hvM¨Zv Kx?  (m‡e©v”P †kÖYx cvk) | | gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK Am¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx m¤ú~Y©  gv÷vm© wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  gv÷vm© wWMÖx m¤ú~Y© | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | |  | |
| 104 | Avcwb †Kvb mv‡j cywj‡k cÖ\_g †hvM`vb K‡i‡Qb? | | ............................. mvj | |  | |  | |
| 105 | cywj‡k †hvM`v‡bi mgq Avcbvi c`ex Kx wQj? | | Kb‡÷ej  mve BÝ‡c±i (SI) | | 1  2 | |  | |
| 106 | Avcwb GB cywjk †÷k‡b KZw`b hver KvR Ki‡Qb? | | <6 gvm  6 gvm- 1 eQi  1-2 eQi  2 eQ‡ii †ewk | | 1  2  3  4 | |  | |
| **SECTION-2: Aciva I weU cywjwks m¤úwK©Z Z\_¨** | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | | | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡b KZwU weU i‡q‡Q? |  | | |  | |  |
| 202 | | | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi weU Awdmvi‡`i eivÏ †`b †K? | Iwm  cwi`k©K (Acv‡ikb)  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........ | | | 1  2  99 | |  |
| 203 | | | Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvq mvavibZ †Kvb ai‡bi Aciva †ekx msNwUZ nq? | nZ¨v | | | 01 | |  |
| WvKvwZ | | | 02 | |
| `my¨Zv | | | 03 | |
| Pzwi | | | 04 | |
| wmu‡`j Pzwi | | | 05 | |
| AcniY/wKWb¨vwcs | | | 06 | |
| al©Y | | | 07 | |
| gv`K e¨emv | | | 08 | |
| mš¿vmev`/Rw½ev` | | | 10 | |
| gvbe cvPvi | | | 11 | |
| `v½v | | | 12 | |
| jvÃbv/AvNvZ | | | 13 | |
| cvwievwiK mwnsmZv | | | 14 | |
| mvBevi Aciva | | | 15 | |
| bvix wbh©vZb | | | 16 | |
| evwoIqvjv I fvovwUqvi ga¨Kvi weev` | | | 17 | |
| Ab¨vb¨( D‡jø¨L Kiæb)……. | | | 99 | |
| 204 | | | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi Aciva wbqš¿‡Yi Rb¨ weU cywjwks GKwU DËg gva¨g wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡Q? | n¨vu  bv | | | 1  2 | | 206 |
| 205 | | | hw` nu¨v nq, Z‡e Avcbvi GjvKvi weU cywjwks Kvh©µg m¤ú‡K© ejyb|  .....................................................................................................................................  .....................................................................................................................................  ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | |
| 206 | | | Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡g Avcwb wK/wKfv‡e f~wgKv cvjb Ki‡Qb?  .....................................................................................................................................  .....................................................................................................................................  ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | |
| 207 | | GKRb weU Awdmvi Qvov, Ab¨ †Kvb cywjk Awdmvi wK mvnvh¨Kvix wnmv‡e GKB we‡U KvR K‡ib? | n¨vu  bv | | | 1  2 | | 210 |
| 208 | | Avcbvi GjvKvi GKwU we‡U M‡o weU Awdmvi mn KZRb cywjk Awdmvi KvR K‡ib? |  | | |  | |  |
| 209 | | GKwU we‡U GKRb wbw`©ó weU Awdmvi \_vKvi ciI Ab¨vb¨ mv‡cvwU©s cywjk Awdmv‡`ii KvR Kx?   1. ................................................................................................................................ 2. ................................................................................................................................ 3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | |
| 210 | | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi eZ©gvb cywjk m`m¨iv weU¸‡jvi `vwqZ¡ h\_vh\_fv‡e cvjb Kivi cvkvcvwk cywjk †÷k‡b RbmvaviY‡K Avkvbyiƒc †mev cÖ`v‡bi Rb¨ h‡\_ó? | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | 1  2  00 | |  |
| 211 | | GwU mvaviYZ ‡`Lv hvq †h, weU Awdmviiv †ewkifvM mgq we‡Ui evB‡ii Kv‡R e¨¯Í \_vKvi Kvi‡Y cÖwZw`b Zvi we‡U Dcw¯’Z \_vK‡Z cv‡ib bv| Avcbvi g‡Z, GwU wK weU cywjwks Gi g~j D‡Ïk¨‡K evav cÖ`vb Ki‡Q? | n¨vu  bv | | | 1  2 | | 213 |
| 212 | | hw` bv nq, Z‡e `qv K‡i e¨vL¨v Ki‡eb †Kb Avcwb GgbUv g‡b K‡ib?   1. ................................................................................................................................ 2. ................................................................................................................................ 3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | |
| 213 | | weU Awd‡mi Kvh©Kvjvc †K gwbUi K‡ib? | cwi`k©K (Acv‡ikb) | | | 1 | |  |
| Iwm | | | 2 | |
| mnKvix cywjk Kwgkbvi | | | 3 | |
| Dc‡ii mevB | | | 4 | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)......... | | | 99 | |
| 214 | | Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi we‡Ui DVvb‰eV‡K wK Avcwb Dcw¯’Z \_v‡Kb? | n¨vu wbqwgZfv‡e  n¨vu AwbqwgZfv‡e  bv | | | 1  2  3 | | 216 |
| 215 | | mvaviYZ DVvb ‰eV‡K Avcwb wK ai‡bi f‚wgKv cvjb K‡ib?   1. ................................................................................................................................ 2. ................................................................................................................................ 3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | |
| 216 | | mvaviYZ KZ w`b ci ci we‡U DVvb ‰eV‡Ki Av‡qvRb Kiv nq? | ‰`wbK | | | 1 | |  |
| GK w`b ci ci | | | 2 | |
| mßv‡n `yB w`b | | | 3 | |
| mvßvwnK | | | 4 | |
| gv‡m `yB w`b | | | 5 | |
| gvwmK | | | 6 | |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)......... | | | 99 | |
| 217 | | weU Awdmvi‡`i Kg©Kv‡Û/Kv‡R Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó?  (Kjvg 3 Gi KvRmg~n‡K wb‡¤œv³ 1-5 †¯‹j µg Abyhvqx wPwýZ Kiæb*)*   1. Lye mš‘ó 2. mš‘ó 3. mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó ‡KvbwUBbv 4. Amš‘ó 5. AZ¨šÍ Amš‘ó | KvRmg~n | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb | |  |
| KwgDwbwUi mv‡\_ KvR Kiv | | |  | |  |
| KwgDwbwUi Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ AskxØvwiZ¡g~jK m¤úK© m„wó | | |  | |  |
| Aciva Kgv‡bv | | |  | |  |
| weU G Aciv‡ai fxwZ Kgv‡bv | | |  | |  |
| cywjwks †mevi cÖwZ KwgDwbwUi mš‘wó e„w× | | |  | |  |
| mgm¨vi mgvavb Kiv | | |  | |  |
| 218 | | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, weU Awdmvi Zvi `vwqZ¡ I KZ©e¨ mwVKfv‡e cvjb K‡ib? | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | 1  2  3 | | 221 |
| 219 | | hw` bv K‡ib, Zvn‡j ‡Kvb mgm¨vi Rb¨ weU Awdmviiv Zv‡`i `vwqZ¡ I KZ©e¨ mwVKfv‡e cvjb Ki‡Z cvi‡Qb bv?  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | |
| 220 | | Avcbvi g‡Z, wKfv‡e GB mgm¨v¸wj mgvavb / Kgv‡bv hv‡e?  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | |
| 221 | | weU Awdmv‡ii we‡U Dcw¯’wZ cywjk Ges KwgDwbwUi g‡a¨ wek¦¯Í I eÜzZ¡c~Y© m¤úK© weKv‡ki Rb¨ GKwU AZ¨vek¨Kxq Dcvq wn‡m‡e KvR K‡i hv weU cywjwks Gi g~j `k©b| Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi weU Awdmviiv cywjk-KwgDwbwU cvU©bvikxc ˆZixi Rb¨ ch©vß mgq w`‡”Q? | | n¨vu  bv | | | | 1  2 |
| 222 | | Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi cywjk-cvewjK m¤c‡K©i Dbœqb Ges cvkvcvwk †h †KvbI weU Awdmvi Øviv we‡Ui Aciva cÖwZ‡iva Kivi Rb¨ †h mKj D‡jøL‡hvM¨ D‡`¨vM/cwiKíbv Av‡Q, `qv K‡i †m¸wj eY©bv Kiæb|  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | |
| 223 | | we`¨gvb Kg©cwiKíbv/ D‡`¨vM Qvov Avcbvi g‡Z wK Ggb †Kvb D™¢vebx Kg©cwiKíbv Av‡Q hvi gva¨‡g cywj‡ki eZ©gvb Rbej‡K AviI Kvh©Kifv‡e e¨envi m¤¢e? hw` n¨vu nq, `qvK‡i Zv eY©bv Kiæb|  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | |

**Avcbvi mnvqZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-5: Key Informant Interview (KII)**

(Respondent: Officer-In-charge)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

Phone: (88 02) 8116972, 8157621, Fax: (88 02) 8157620

Email: [hdrc.bd@gmail.com](mailto:hdrc.bd@gmail.com), Website: [www.hdrc-bd.com](http://www.hdrc-bd.com)

**January 2019**

**cwiwPwZ ce©**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb:**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b) cyiæl: **1** gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwÿZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........................................... | | | |

***mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:*** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi wewfbœ w`K m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB ‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION-1: cÖviw¤¢K Z\_¨**

| **bs** | **cÖkœ** | | | | | | **DËi** | | | | | | | | | **†KvW** | | **¯‹xc** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101 | Avcbvi eqm KZ?  (eqm c~Y© eQ‡i wjL‡Z n‡e) | | | | | | eQi | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| 102 | Avcwb †Kvb ag©v¤^j¤^x? | | | | | | Bmjvg  wn›`y  ‡eŠ×  L„óvb  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)------------ | | | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  99 | |  |
| 103 | Avcbvi wkÿvMZ †hvM¨Zv Kx?  (m‡e©v”P †kÖYx cvk) | | | | | | gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK Am¤ú~Y©  D”P gva¨wgK m¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  e¨v‡Pji wWMÖx m¤ú~Y©  gv÷vm© wWMÖx Am¤ú~Y©  gv÷vm© wWMÖx m¤ú~Y© | | | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | |  |
| 104 | Avcwb †Kvb mv‡j cywj‡k cÖ\_g †hvM`vb K‡i‡Qb? | | | | | | ............................. mvj | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| 105 | cywj‡k †hvM`v‡bi mgq Avcbvi c`ex Kx wQj? | | | | | | Kb‡÷ej  mve BÝ‡c±i (SI) | | | | | | | | | 1  2 | |  |
| 106 | Avcwb GB cywjk †÷k‡b KZw`b hver KvR Ki‡Qb? | | | | | | <6 gvm  6 gvm- 1 eQi  1-2 eQi  2 eQ‡ii †ewk | | | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4 | |  |
| **SECTION-2: cywjk †÷k‡bi Rbej, Kg©N›Uv I weU cywjwks m¤úwK©Z Z\_¨** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi Rbej (Aby‡gvw`Z Ges eZ©gv‡b KZ Rb we`¨gvb) KZ?  `qv K‡i c` Abyhvqx ejyb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Aby‡gvw`Z Rbej** | | | **cÖK…Z Rbej** | | | | | | | | | | **eZ©gv‡b we`¨gvb Rbej** | | | | |
| **c`** | **msL¨v** | | **c`** | | | | | | | | **msL¨v** | | **c`** | | | | **msL¨v** |
| A | cwi`k©K |  | | cwi`k©K | | | | | | | |  | | cwi`k©K | | | |  |
| B | Dc-cwi`k©K |  | | Dc-cwi`k©K | | | | | | | |  | | Dc-cwi`k©K | | | |  |
| C | mnKvix Dc-cwi`k©K |  | | mnKvix Dc-cwi`k©K | | | | | | | |  | | mnKvix Dc-cwi`k©K | | | |  |
| D | Kb‡÷ej |  | | Kb‡÷ej | | | | | | | |  | | Kb‡÷ej | | | |  |
| E | Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)......... |  | | Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........... | | | | | | | |  | | Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | |  |
| 202 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡b mvaviYZ ˆ`wbK KZRb ÷vd ˆbwgwËK QzwU (CL), AwR©Z QzwU (EL), †gwWK¨vj / Amy¯’ZvRwbZ QzwU (ML), cÖwk¶Y BZ¨vw`i Kvi‡Y Abycw¯’Z \_v‡K? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | ÷vd | | CL | | EL | | | | | ML | | | cÖwkÿY | | Ab¨vb¨ ........ | | | me |
| cwi`k©K | |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  | |  | | |  |
| Dc-cwi`k©K | |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  | |  | | |  |
| mnKvix Dc-cwi`k©K | |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  | |  | | |  |
| Kb‡÷ej | |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  | |  | | |  |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........... | |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  | |  | | |  |
| 203 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡b wK Kv‡Ri Rb¨ †Kvb wkd&U wWDwU wm‡÷g AbymiY Kiv nq? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | | | | 1  2 | | →205 |
| 204 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi m`m¨‡`i mvaviYZ ˆ`wbK KZ N›Uv `vwqZ¡ cvjb Ki‡Z nq (MZ 1 gv‡mi Mo wn‡m‡e ejyb)? AbyMÖn K‡i wb¤œwjwLZ ‡kÖYxwefv‡Mi g‡a¨ ÷vd‡`i †gvU msL¨v wb‡`©k Kiæb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **hviv wkd&U wWDwU‡Z KvR K‡i** | | | | | | | | | | **hviv wkd&U wWDwU‡Z KvR K‡ibv** | | | | | | | |
| wWDwUi mgqKvj (N›Uvq) | | | | ÷vd‡`i msL¨v | | | | | | wWDwUi mgqKvj (N›Uvq) | | | | | | ÷vd‡`i msL¨v | |
| A | 8 | | | |  | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |  | |
| B | 9-10 | | | |  | | | | | | 9-10 | | | | | |  | |
| C | 11-12 | | | |  | | | | | | 11-12 | | | | | |  | |
| D | 13-14 | | | |  | | | | | | 13-14 | | | | | |  | |
| E | 14-17 | | | |  | | | | | | 14-17 | | | | | |  | |
| F | 18 N›Uv | | | |  | | | | | | 18 N›Uv | | | | | |  | |
| G | 24 N›Uv | | | |  | | | | | | 24 N›Uv | | | | | |  | |
| 205 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi m`m¨iv M‡o KZevi mvßvwnK QzwU wb‡Z cv‡ib?    (GKwU DËi cÖ‡hvR¨ n‡e) | | | | | | GKeviI bv | | | | | | | | | 1 | |  |
| gv‡m GKevi | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| gv‡m `yBevi | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| gv‡m wZbevi | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| gv‡m Pvievi | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| > gv‡m Pvi evi | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 206 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi m`m¨‡`i M‡o gv‡m KZ w`b e‡Üi w`‡b / e‡Üi mgqKv‡j wWDwUi Rb¨ WvKvi cÖ‡qvRb nq? | | | | | | GKeviI bv | | | | | | | | | 1 | |  |
| 1-2 evi | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 3-4 evi | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 5-7 evi | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 8-10 evi | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| 10 ev‡ii †ewk | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 207 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi ÷vd‡`i e¨w³MZ / cvwievwiK cÖ‡qvRb Ges mvgvwRK Abyôvbvw`/Kg©Kv‡Û AskMÖn‡Yi Rb¨ we`¨gvb Kg©N›Uv‡K wK Avcbvi Kv‡Q Dchy³ g‡b nq? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | | | | | | | 1  2  00 | |  |
| 208 | Avcwb wK cywj‡ki eZ©gvb Kv‡Ri mgq/Kg©N›Uv e¨e¯’v‡K `ÿ/Kvh©Kix cywjwks Gi Rb¨ Dchy³ e‡j g‡b K‡ib? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | | | | | | | 1  2  00 | |  |
| 209 | Avcwb Kvh©Kix weU cywjwks †mevi Rb¨ cywjk †÷k‡bi m`m¨‡`i eZ©gvb Kv‡Ri mgq/Kg©N›Uv‡K wK mnvqK e‡j g‡b K‡ib? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | | | | | | | 1  2  00 | |  |
| 210 | hw` Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡b Kv‡Ri wkd&U wm‡÷g Pvjy Kiv nq, Zvn‡j Zv Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi cywjk‡`i Kg©`¶Zvi Dci wKiæc cÖfve ‡dj‡e e‡j g‡b K‡ib? | | | | | | `¶Zvi DbœwZ n‡e | | | | | | | | | 1 | |  |
| `¶Zv bó n‡e | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| †Kvb cv\_©K¨ n‡ebv | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| gšÍe¨ †bB | | | | | | | | | 00 | |
| 211 | hw` Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi m`m¨‡`i Rb¨ ˆ`wbK 8-N›Uv Kv‡Ri mgq (mvßvwnK eÜmn) Pvjy Kiv nq, Zvn‡j Avcbvi AviI KZRb AwZwi³ cywjk m`m¨ cÖ‡qvRb n‡e? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Aby‡gvw`Z Rbej** | | | | | | **Kvw•LZ Rbej** | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| c` | | | | | msL¨v | | c` | | | | | | | | msL¨v | |  |
| cwi`k©K | | | | |  | | cwi`k©K | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Dc-cwi`k©K | | | | |  | | Dc-cwi`k©K | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| mnKvix Dc-cwi`k©K | | | | |  | | mnKvix Dc-cwi`k©K | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Kb‡÷ej | | | | |  | | Kb‡÷ej | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb) ....... | | | | |  | | Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb) ....... | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| 212 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡b KZwU weU i‡q‡Q? | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 213 | Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi weU Awdmvi‡`i eivÏ †`b †K? | | | | | | Iwm  cwi`k©K (Acv‡ikb)  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)......... | | | | | | | | | | 1  2  99 |  |
| 214 | GKRb weU BbPvR© Qvov, Ab¨ †Kvb cywjk Awdmvi wK mvnvh¨Kvix wnmv‡e GKB we‡U KvR K‡ib? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | | | | | 1  2 | 217 |
| 215 | Avcbvi GjvKvi GKwU we‡U M‡o weU BbPvR© mn KZRb cywjk Awdmvi KvR K‡ib? | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 216 | GKwU we‡U GKRb wbw`©ó weU BbPvR© \_vKvi ciI Ab¨vb¨ mv‡cvwU©s cywjk Awdmv‡`i KvR Kx?   1. ................................................................................................................................ 2. ................................................................................................................................ 3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 217 | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi eZ©gvb cywjk m`m¨iv weU¸‡jvi `vwqZ¡ h\_vh\_fv‡e cvjb Kivi cvkvcvwk cywjk †÷k‡b RbmvaviY‡K Avkvbyiƒc †mev cÖ`v‡bi Rb¨ h‡\_ó? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | | | | | | | | 1  2  00 |  |
| 218 | GwU mvaviYZ ‡`Lv hvq †h, weU BbPvR©iv †ewkifvM mgq we‡Ui evB‡ii Kv‡R e¨¯Í \_vKvi Kvi‡Y cÖwZw`b Zvi we‡U Dcw¯’Z \_vK‡Z cv‡ib bv| Avcbvi g‡Z, GwU wK weU cywjwks Gi g~j D‡Ïk¨‡K evav cÖ`vb Ki‡Q? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | | | | | 1  2 | 220 |
| 219 | hw` bv nq, Z‡e `qv K‡i e¨vL¨v Ki‡eb †Kb Avcwb GgbUv g‡b K‡ib?   1. ................................................................................................................................ 2. ................................................................................................................................ 3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 220 | weU Awd‡mi Kvh©Kvjvc †K gwbUi K‡ib? | | | | | | cwi`k©K (Acv‡ikb) | | | | | | | | | | 1 |  |
| Iwm | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| mnKvix cywjk Kwgkbvi | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Dc‡ii mevB | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)....... | | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| 221 | Avcbvi Awab¯Í weU GjvKvi DVvb ‰eV‡K wK Avcwb Dcw¯’Z \_v‡Kb? | | | | | | n¨vu wbqwgZfv‡e  n¨vu AwbqwgZfv‡e  bv | | | | | | | | | | 1  2  3 | 223 |
| 222 | Awdmvi-BbPvR© (Iwm) wn‡m‡e, DVvb ‰eV‡K Avcwb wK ai‡bi f‚wgKv cvjb K‡ib?   1. ................................................................................................................................ 2. ................................................................................................................................ 3. ................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 223 | mvaviYZ KZ w`b ci ci we‡U DVvb ‰eV‡Ki Av‡qvRb Kiv nq? | | | | | | ‰`wbK | | | | | | | | | | 1 |  |
| GK w`b ci ci | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| mßv‡n `yB w`b | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| mßv‡n wZbw`b | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| mvßvwnK | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| gv‡m `yB w`b | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| gvwmK | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)......... | | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| 224 | weU Awdmvi‡`i Kg©Kv‡Û/Kv‡R Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó?  (Kjvg 3 Gi KvRmg~n‡K wb‡¤œv³ 1-5 †¯‹j µg Abyhvqx wPwýZ Kiæb*)*   1. Lye mš‘ó 2. mš‘ó 3. mš‘ó ev Amš‘ó ‡KvbwUBbv 4. Amš‘ó 5. AZ¨šÍ Amš‘ó | | | | | | KvRmg~n | | | | | | | | | | 2 bs Kjvg †\_‡K †KvW e¨envi Kiæb |  |
| KwgDwbwUi mv‡\_ KvR Kiv | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| KwgDwbwUi Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ AskxØvwiZ¡g~jK m¤úK© m„wó | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| Aciva Kgv‡bv | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| weU G Aciv‡ai fxwZ Kgv‡bv | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| cywjwks †mevi cÖwZ KwgDwbwUi mš‘wó e„w× | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| mgm¨vi mgvavb Kiv | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 225 | Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, weU Awdmviiv Zv‡`i `vwqZ¡ I KZ©e¨ mwVKfv‡e cvjb K‡ib? | | | | | | n¨vu  bv  ‡Kvb DËi †bB | | | | | | | | | | 1  2  3 | 228 |
| 226 | hw` bv K‡ib, Zvn‡j ‡Kvb mgm¨vi Rb¨ weU Awdmviiv Zv‡`i `vwqZ¡ I KZ©e¨ mwVKfv‡e cvjb Ki‡Z cvi‡Qb bv?  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 227 | Avcbvi g‡Z, wKfv‡e GB mgm¨v¸wj mgvavb / Kgv‡bv hv‡e?  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | weU Awdmv‡ii we‡U Dcw¯’wZ cywjk Ges KwgDwbwUi g‡a¨ wek¦¯Í I eÜzZ¡c~Y© m¤úK© weKv‡ki Rb¨ GKwU AZ¨vek¨Kxq Dcvq wn‡m‡e KvR K‡i hv weU cywjwks Gi g~j `k©b| Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib Avcbvi cywjk †÷k‡bi weU Awdmviiv cywjk-KwgDwbwU cvU©bvikxc ˆZixi Rb¨ ch©vß mgq w`‡”Q? | | | | | | | | n¨vu  bv | | | | | | | | 1  2 |  |
| 229 | weU cywjwks Gi K‡qKwU D‡jøL‡hvM¨ Kv‡Ri g‡a¨ DVvb ˆeVK GKwU ¸iæZ¡ gva¨g hv cywjk I RbM‡bi ga¨ mL¨Zv evovq| RbM‡bi Amn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ KvRwU mn‡h Kiv hv‡”Q bv| welqwU Avcwb wK fv‡e †`‡Lb? wKfv‡e G evav AwZµg Kiv hvq?  ............................................................................................................................................  ............................................................................................................................................  ............................................................................................................................................ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230 | Avcbvi cywjwks GjvKvi cywjk-cvewjK m¤c‡K©i Dbœqb Ges cvkvcvwk †h †KvbI weU Awdmvi Øviv we‡Ui Aciva cÖwZ‡iva Kivi Rb¨ †h mKj D‡jøL‡hvM¨ D‡`¨vM/cwiKíbv Av‡Q, `qv K‡i †m¸wj eY©bv Kiæb|  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 231 | we`¨gvb Kg©cwiKíbv/ D‡`¨vM Qvov Avcbvi g‡Z wK Ggb †Kvb D™¢vebx Kg©cwiKíbv Av‡Q hvi gva¨‡g cywj‡ki eZ©gvb Rbej‡K AviI Kvh©Kifv‡e e¨envi m¤¢e? hw` n¨vu nq, `qvK‡i Zv eY©bv Kiæb|  1. .....................................................................................................................................  2. .....................................................................................................................................  3. ..................................................................................................................................... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Avcbvi mnvqZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI- 6: In-depth Interview Schedule (IDI)**

(Respondent: Head Teacher/Principal, Educational Institute)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

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January 2019

**cwiwPwZ ce©**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb/‡iÄ**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| wkÿv cÖwZôv‡bi bvg: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b)cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwLZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb).................................... | | | |

***mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:*** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g Avcbvi ¯‹zj/K‡jR I Gi msjMœ GjvKvi Aciva, wbivcËv e¨e¯’v I cywjwks e¨e¯’v we‡klZ weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v BZ¨vw` m¤ú‡K© we¯ÍvwiZ Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **bs.** | **cÖkœ** | **DËi** | **‡KvW** | **w¯‹c** |
| 101 | Avcwb KZw`b hveZ GB ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R wkÿK/wkwÿKv wn‡m‡e wbhy³ Av‡Qb?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | 1 eQ‡ii Kg  1-2 eQi  3-5 eQi  6-10 eQi  10 eQ‡ii †ewk | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 102 | GB GjvKvq KvR Ki‡Z Avcwb KZUv wbivc` Abyfe K‡ib?    (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye wbivc` bq  GK`gB wbivc` bq | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 103 | GB GjvKv wk¶v\_©x‡`i ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R Avmv-hvIqvi Rb¨ KZUv wbivc`?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye wbivc` bq  GK`gB wbivc` bq | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 104 | Avcwb ¯‹zj/K‡j‡Ri Av‡k cv‡k nvuUvi mgq KZUv wbivc` Abyfe K‡ib?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye wbivc` bq  GK`gB wbivc` bq | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 105 | ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R ev Gi Av‡kcv‡k wk¶v\_©x‡`i †Ljvayjv Kiv‡K Avcwb KZUv wbivc` g‡b K‡ib?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye wbivc` bq  GK`gB wbivc` bq | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 106 | Avcbvi ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R wK e¨w³MZ wbivcËv Kg©x Øviv cvnviv †`qv nq?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 107 | Avcwb wK Rv‡bb GB GjvKvi cywjk †÷kbwU †Kv\_vq? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 108 | Avcwb wK Rv‡bb, GKRb weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmvi GB ¯‹zj/K‡j‡Ri wbivcËvi Rb¨ wb‡qvwRZ Av‡Qb wKbv? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 | 110 |
| 109 | Avcwb hLb ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R \_v‡Kb A\_ev ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R Avmv-hvIqvi mgq Avcwb wK KL‡bv †Kvb weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmvi‡K †`‡L‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 110 | Avcwb wK Ggb †Kvb cywjk Awdmvi‡K wP‡bb whwb Avcbvi GB ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R Av‡jvPbv mfv/wgwUs BZ¨vw` cwiPvjbvi `vqx‡Z¡ wbhy³ Av‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 111 | MZ gv‡m Avcwb KZevi GB GjvKvq weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmvi‡K †`‡L‡Qb, whwb ¯‹zj mn GB GjvKvi mvgwMÖK wbivcËv I k„•Ljv iÿvi `vqx‡Z¡ wb‡qvwRZ Av‡Qb?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | GKeviI bv  1-2 evi  3-5 evi  6-10 evi  >10 evi | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 112 | Avcwb ev Avcbvi ¯‹zj/K‡jR KZ…©cÿ wK KL‡bv weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmv‡ii KvQ †\_‡K †Kvb ai‡Yi †mev MÖnb Ki‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 | 117 |
| 113 | MZ 12 gv‡m Avcwb ev Avcbvi ¯‹zj/K‡jR KZ…©cÿ KZevi weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmv‡ii wbKU †mev MÖnb K‡i‡Qb?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | GKeviI bv  1-2 evi  3-5 evi  6-10 evi  >10 evi | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 114 | †klevi Avcwb ev Avcbvi ¯‹zj/K‡jR KZ…©cÿ wK Kvi‡Y weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ †hvMv‡hvM K‡iwQ‡jb?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Aciv‡ai Rb¨ Awf‡hvM Ki‡Z  m‡›`nRbK Kvh©Kjvc m¤ú‡K© wi‡cvU© Ki‡Z  civgk© ‡bqvi Rb¨ Ab¨vb¨ mgm¨v m¤ú‡K© wi‡cvU© Ki‡Z  Awdmviiv Avcbvi Kv‡Q G‡mwQj | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 115 | †klevi Avcwb hLb Avcbvi ev Avcbvi ¯‹zj/K‡j‡Ri Rb¨ †Kvb cywjk Awdmv‡ii KvQ †\_‡K mvnvh¨ wb‡qwQ‡jb ZLb †mB †mevq Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó wQ‡jb?  (`qv K‡i mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye mš‘ó  wKQzUv mš‘ó  Amš‘ó  Lye Amš‘ó | 1  2  3  4 | 117 |
| 116 | Avcwb hw` mš‘ó bv nb, Z‡e †Kb Amš‘ó wQ‡jb?  ............................................................................................................................................  ............................................................................................................................................  ............................................................................................................................................ | | | |
| 117 | m‡e©vcwi GB GjvKvi ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R weU cywjwks †cÖvMÖv‡gi Kvh©Kjv‡c Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó? | Lye mš‘ó  †gvUvgywU mš‘ó  †gvUvgywU Amš‘ó  Lye Amš‘ó | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 118 | GB GjvKvi ¯‹zj/K‡j‡R weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi D‡jøL‡hvM¨ mydj/myweavw` Kx Kx?   1. ....................................................................................................................................... 2. ....................................................................................................................................... 3. ....................................................................................................................................... | | | |
| 119 | Avcbvi wb‡Ri Ges wk¶v\_©x‡`i wbivcËvi Rb¨ weU cywjk Awdmvi/ cywjk Awdmv‡ii Kv‡Q Avcwb Kx ai‡Yi †mev cÖZ¨vkv K‡ib?   1. ....................................................................................................................................... 2. ....................................................................................................................................... 3. ....................................................................................................................................... | | | |

**Avcbvi mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-7: In-depth Interview Schedule (IDI)**

(Respondent: Member of Market/Shopping Mall Committee)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

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January 2019

**cwiwPwZ ce©**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cywjk †÷kb/‡iÄ**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­** | | | |
| gv‡K©‡Ui/kwcs g‡ji bvg: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi c`ex**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b): cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwLZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)................................. | | | |

***mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv:*** mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avwg, XvKv‡Z Aew¯’Z wnDg¨vb †W‡fjc‡g›U wimvP© †m›Uvi bv‡g GKwU M‡elYv cÖwZôvb ‡\_‡K wb‡qvM cÖvß GKRb M‡elYv mnKvix, XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g Avcbvi gv‡K©U I Gi msjMœ Aciv‡ai Ae¯’v, wbivcËv e¨e¯’v I cywjwks e¨e¯’v we‡klZ weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v BZ¨vw` m¤ú‡K© we¯ÍvwiZ Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

| **bs.** | **cÖkœ** | **DËi** | **‡KvW** | **w¯‹c** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101 | Avcwb KZw`b hveZ GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡i e¨emv Ki‡Qb/e¨emvi Z`viwK Ki‡Qb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | 1 eQ‡ii Kg  1-2 eQi  3-5 eQi  6-10 eQi  10 eQ‡ii †ekx | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 102 | Avcbvi gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡i Kv‡Ri mgq Avcwb wb‡R‡K KZUv wbivc` e‡j g‡b K‡ib?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye ‡ewk wbivc` bv  GK`gB wbivc` bv | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 103 | gv‡K©U / kwcs ‡m›Uv‡ii Av‡kcv‡k nvuUvi †ÿ‡Î KZUv wbivc` †eva K‡ib?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye ‡ewk wbivc` bv  GK`gB wbivc` bv | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 104 | Avcbvi KvR †k‡l evmvq †h‡Z (e¨w³MZ/cvewjK cwien‡b) KZUv wbivc` †eva K‡ib?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye wbivc`  †gvUvgywU wbivc`  Lye ‡ewk wbivc` bv  GK`gB wbivc` bv | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 105 | GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡i wK e¨w³MZ wbivcËv i¶x wb‡qvwRZ Av‡Q? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 106 | GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›UviwU wK wmwm wUwf ‡K‡givi gva¨‡g mve©ÿwbK bRi`vixi g‡a¨ Av‡Q? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 107 | †Kvb weU cywjk Awdmvi wK GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡ii wbivcËvi `vqx‡Z¡ Av‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv  Rvwb bv | 1  2  3 | 116 |
| 108 | Avcwb wK GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡i ‡Kvb weU cywjk Awdmvi‡K †`‡L‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 |  |
| 109 | Avcwb wK †Kvb cywjk Awdmvi‡K wP‡bb whwb GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡ii wbivcËvi `vqx‡Z¡ wb‡qvwRZ Av‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 | 116 |
| 110 | MZgv‡m Avcwb KZevi weU Awdmvi ev cywjk Awdmvi‡K GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡i KvR Ki‡Z †`‡L‡Qb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | GKeviI bv  1-2 evi  3-5 evi  6-10 evi  >10 evi | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 111 | GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡i Avcwb wK †Kvb weU cywjk ev cywjk Awdmv‡ii KvQ †\_‡K ‡Kvb ai‡Yi †mev MÖnb K‡i‡Qb? | n¨vu  bv | 1  2 | 116 |
| 112 | MZ 12 gv‡m Avcwb KZevi weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmv‡ii KvQ †\_‡K mvnvh¨ MÖnb K‡i‡Qb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | GKevi  2 evi  3-5 evi  6-10 evi  >10 evi | 1  2  3  4  5 |  |
| 113 | †klevi †Kvb wel‡qi Rb¨ Avcwb weU cywjk Awdmvi/cywjk Awdmv‡ii mv‡\_ †`Lv K‡iwQ‡jb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Aciv‡ai Rb¨ wi‡cvU© Ki‡Z  m‡›`nRbK Kvh©Kjvc m¤ú‡K© wi‡cvU© Ki‡Z  civgk© ‡bqvi Rb¨ Ab¨vb¨ mgm¨v m¤ú‡K© wi‡cvU© Ki‡Z  Awdmviiv Avcbvi Kv‡Q G‡mwQj  Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)......... | 1  2  3  4  5  99 |  |
| 114 | †klevi Avcwb hLb †Kvb cywjk Awdmv‡ii KvQ †\_‡K mvnvh¨ wb‡qwQ‡jb ZLb †mB †mevq Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó wQ‡jb?  (mwVK DËiwU e„ËvwqZ Kiæb) | Lye mš‘ó  wKQzUv mš‘ó  Amš‘ó  Lye Amš‘ó | 1  2  3  4 | 116 |
| 115 | Avcwb hw` mš‘ó bv nb, Z‡e †Kb Amš‘ó wQ‡jb?  ............................................................................................................................................  ............................................................................................................................................  ............................................................................................................................................ | | | |
| 116 | m‡e©vcwi GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡ii weU cywjwks †cÖvMÖv‡gi KvR©Kjv‡c Avcwb KZUv mš‘ó? | Lye mš‘ó  †gvUvgywU mš‘ó  †gvUvgywU Amš‘ó  Lye Amš‘ó | 1  2  3  4 |  |
| 117 | GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡ii weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi D‡jøL‡hvM¨ mydj/myweavw` Kx Kx?  ......................................................................................................................................  ......................................................................................................................................  ...................................................................................................................................... | | | |
| 118 | GB gv‡K©U/kwcs ‡m›Uv‡ii wbivcËvi Rb¨ weU cywjk Awdmvi/ cywjk Awdmv‡ii Kv‡Q Avcwb Kx ai‡Yi †mev cÖZ¨vkv K‡ib?  ......................................................................................................................................  ......................................................................................................................................  ...................................................................................................................................... | | | |

**Avcbvi mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-8: Individual Interview Schedule**

(Respondent: Senior Police officers)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

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**January, 2019**

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| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi c`ex: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b)  cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwLZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)........................................... | | | |

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv: mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avgiv XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi wewfbœ w`K m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB ‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Av‡jvPbvi welqe¯‘**

1. Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a Kvh©Kix mdjZvi j‡ÿ¨ weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v Pvjy Kiv n‡q‡Q| GKRb wmwbqi cywjk Awdmvi wn‡m‡e Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v cywj‡ki Kg©`ÿZv‡K cÖfvweZ Ki‡Q? Avcwb wKfv‡e weU cywjwks e¨e¯’vi cÖ‡qvM/Abykxjb/ Kg©`ÿZv‡K ch©‡eÿb K‡ib?
2. we‡Ui Aciva cÖwZ‡iva I mvgvwRK wbqg-k„•Ljv iÿv Kiv BZ¨vw` `vwq‡Z¡i cvkvcvwk GKRb weU Awdmvi‡K Ab¨vb¨ cywjwks `vwq‡Z¡I e¨¯Í \_vK‡Z nq| Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, Kv‡Ri Pvc I `vwq‡Z¡i AmvgÄm¨Zv weU Awdmvi‡`i mdjZv AR©‡b euvav cÖ`vb Ki‡Q? hw` nu¨v nq Z‡e G mgm¨v †\_‡K DËi‡Yi Dcvq Kx?
3. M‡elYv jä djvdj †\_‡K †`Lv hvq †h, weU-Bb-PvR©iv \_vbvi Ab¨vb¨ `vwqZ¡ cvj‡bi Rb¨ ˆ`wbK we‡U M‡o 2-3 N›Uv mgq e¨q Ki‡Z cv‡ib- hv we‡Ui Rbmvavi‡Yi mgm¨vi mgvavb I Zv‡`i mv‡\_ wek^¯Í I eÜzZ¡c~Y© m¤úK© ˆZix‡Z h‡\_ó bq| †m‡ÿ‡Î weU-Bb-PvR©iv wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡j/‡Kvb Kg© cwiKíbv Abymv‡i KvR Ki‡j we‡U AviI AwaK mgq e¨q Ki‡Z cvi‡e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
4. GwU `ytLRbK n‡jI mZ¨ †h, wWGgwci \_vbv ch©v‡qi A‡bK cywjk m`m¨B weU cywjwks e¨e¯’vi g~j ˆewkó¨, Kvh©vejx I c×wZ m¤ú‡K© h\_vh\_fv‡e AeMZ bq Ges Zv‡`i G m¤úwK©Z c~Y©v½ Áv‡bi NvUwZ i‡q‡Q| Gi d‡j Zviv weU cywjwks Kvh©µg‡K mwVKfv‡e ev¯Íevqb Ki‡Z cvi‡Q bv Ges cywjk-RbM‡Yi Av¯’vc~Y© m¤úK© ˆZix‡ZI e¨\_© n‡”Q | GgZve¯’vq ‡Kvb †Kvb e¨e¯’v MÖnY Ki‡j/wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡j cywjk m`m¨‡`i weU cywjwks Kvh©µg I Gi D‡Ïk¨ m¤ú‡K© c~Y©v½fv‡e AewnZ Kiv m¤¢e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
5. weU cywjwks Gi GKwU D‡jøL‡hvM¨ `k©b n‡”Q- cywjk I KwgDwbwUi Rbmvavi‡Yi ga¨Kvi cvi®úwiK I Nwbô m¤úK©‡K e¨env‡ii gva¨‡g cywjk‡K `ÿ Kiv| wKš‘ GLb ch©šÍ Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki m¤ú„³Zvi Kvw•LZ mvdj¨ wWGgwc AR©b Ki‡Z cv‡iwb? G‡ÿ‡Î ‡Kvb †Kvb evavmg~n KvR Ki‡Q? Gme evav †gvKv‡ejvi m¤¢ve¨ Dcvq Kx?
6. wWGgwci wewfbœ AwfRvZ GjvKv¸‡jv‡Z GwU †`Lv hvq †h, we‡klZ D”P‡kÖYx ev D”Pc`¯’ Kg©KZ©viv cywjk‡K h\_vh\_fv‡e weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡g mnvqZv Ki‡Z Pvb bv; †hgb: DVvb ˆeV‡K Dcw¯’Z nbbv, cywjk‡K Z\_¨ cÖ`vb Ki‡Z Pvb bv BZ¨vw`| hvi d‡j G‡`i mv‡\_ cywj‡ki GKwU `~iZ¡ m„wó n‡”Q hv weU cywjwks Kvh©µg‡K e¨vnZ Ki‡Q| AbyMÖnc~e©K, Gme mgm¨v mgvav‡b Avcbvi civgk© I cwiKíbv m¤ú‡K© ejyb|
7. weU cywjwks Kvh©µg Øviv mgv‡Ri Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai †KŠkj¸‡jv Kx Kx? Gme †KŠkj ev¯Íevq‡bi Rb¨ wWGgwci weU cywjk Awdmvi‡`i wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡Z n‡e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
8. Aciva cÖwZ‡iva I RbM‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki m¤ú„³Zv e„w×‡Z cywjk †÷k‡bi eZ©gvb Rbej‡K wKfv‡e Kvh©Kifv‡e e¨envi Kiv hv‡e?

**Avcbvi mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-9: Individual Interview Schedule**

(Respondent: Senior Police officers, DMP Headquarters)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

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**January, 2019**

**cwiwPwZce©**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DËi`vZvi bvg**:** | | | |
| DËi`vZvi c`ex: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi †gvevBj bv¤^vi: | | | |
| DËi`vZvi wj½: (mwVK DËiwU‡Z wUK wPý w`b) **:** cyiæl: **1**  gwnjv: **2** | | | |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi ZvwiL: | w`b | gvm | eQi |
| mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi †KvW: | | |  |
| ïiæi mgq: | | | : |
| ‡kl nIqvi mgq: | | | : |
| djvdj | | |  |
| djvdj †KvW: 1 m¤ú~Y© 2 Am¤ú~Y© 3. cÖZ¨vwLZ 4. Ab¨vb¨ (D‡jøL Kiæb)................................... | | | |

**mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi Rb¨ wb‡`©kbv: mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Kivi c~‡e© DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ `qv K‡i wb‡¤œi AskUzKz c‡o †kvbvb|**

**DËi`vZvi m¤§wZ Ávcb cÎ**

AvmmvjvgyAvjvBKzg/Av`ve

Avgvi bvg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_| Avgiv XvKv †g‡UªvcwjUb cywj‡ki mnvqZvq “Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Area” kxl©K GKwU Rwic cwiPvjbv KiwQ| D³ RwicwU M‡elYvi GKwU Ask wn‡m‡e KvR Ki‡e Ges GB Rwi‡ci gva¨‡g weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi wewfbœ w`K m¤ú‡K© Rvb‡Z Pvw”Q| D³ Z\_¨vw` AvBb cÖ‡qvMKvix ms¯’vi bxwZwba©viK‡`i fwel¨‡Z Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a h\_vh\_ †KŠkj cÖYq‡b mnvqZv Ki‡e| D³ mvÿvrKvi MÖn‡Yi †ÿ‡Î Lye †ewk mgq jvM‡e bv| G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi cwiPq I Avcbvi †`qv mg¯Í Z\_¨ m¤ú~Y© †Mvcb ivLv n‡e| Z‡e mvÿvrKvi cÖ`vb Kiv ev bv Kiv m¤ú~Y© Avcbvi Dci wbf©i Ki‡e| Avevi Avcwb PvB‡j wbwÏ©ó ‡Kvb cÖ‡kœi Reve bvI w`‡Z cv‡ib| hvB ‡nvK, Avgiv Avkv KiwQ †h, Avcwb D³ Rwi‡c AvskMÖnY Ki‡eb; KviY G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi f~wgKv AZ¨šÍ ¸iæZ¡c~Y©|

GLb Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z Pvw”Q Ges G‡ÿ‡Î Avcbvi m¤§wZ Kvgbv KiwQ|

hw` Avcwb m¤§wZ †`b Z‡e Avwg mvÿvrKvi ïiæ Ki‡Z cvwi Ges G‡ÿ‡Î cÖvq 30 wgwbU mgq jvM‡e|

m¤§wZ cÖ`vb Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi ïiæ K‡ib m¤§wZ cÖ`vb bv Ki‡j mvÿvrKvi †kl Kiæb

mvÿvrKvi MÖnYKvixi ¯^vÿi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Av‡jvPbvi welqe¯‘**

1. AbyMÖnc~e©K, wWGgwci weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡gi weKvk I eZ©gvb Ae¯’v m¤ú‡K© ejyb|
2. Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a Kvh©Kix mdjZvi j‡ÿ¨ weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v Pvjy Kiv n‡q‡Q| GKRb wmwbqi cywjk Awdmvi wn‡m‡e Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, weU cywjwks e¨e¯’v cywj‡ki Kg©`ÿZv‡K cÖfvweZ Ki‡Q? Avcwb wKfv‡e wWGgwci weU cywjwks Kvh©µg‡K ch©‡eÿY K‡ib?
3. we‡Ui Aciva cÖwZ‡iva I mvgvwRK wbqg-k„•Ljv iÿv Kiv BZ¨vw` `vwq‡Z¡i cvkvcvwk GKRb weU Awdmvi‡K Ab¨vb¨ cywjwks `vwq‡Z¡I e¨¯Í \_vK‡Z nq| Avcwb wK g‡b K‡ib, Kv‡Ri Pvc I `vwq‡Z¡i AmvgÄm¨Zv weU Awdmvi‡`i mdjZv AR©‡b euvav cÖ`vb Ki‡Q? hw` nu¨v nq Z‡e G mgm¨v †\_‡K DËi‡Yi Dcvq Kx?
4. M‡elYv jä djvdj †\_‡K †`Lv hvq †h, weU-Bb-PvR©iv \_vbvi Ab¨vb¨ `vwqZ¡ cvj‡bi Rb¨ ˆ`wbK we‡U M‡o 2-3 N›Uv mgq e¨q Ki‡Z cv‡ib- hv we‡Ui Rbmvavi‡Yi mgm¨vi mgvavb I Zv‡`i mv‡\_ wek^¯Í I eÜzZ¡c~Y© m¤úK© ˆZix‡Z h‡\_ó bq| †m‡ÿ‡Î weU-Bb-PvR©iv wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡j/‡Kvb Kg© cwiKíbv Abymv‡i KvR Ki‡j we‡U AviI AwaK mgq e¨q Ki‡Z cvi‡e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
5. GwU `ytLRbK n‡jI mZ¨ †h, wWGgwci \_vbv ch©v‡qi A‡bK cywjk m`m¨B weU cywjwks e¨e¯’vi g~j ˆewkó¨, Kvh©vejx I c×wZ m¤ú‡K© h\_vh\_fv‡e AeMZ bq Ges Zv‡`i G m¤úwK©Z c~Y©v½ Áv‡bi NvUwZ i‡q‡Q| Gi d‡j Zviv weU cywjwks Kvh©µg‡K mwVKfv‡e ev¯Íevqb Ki‡Z cvi‡Q bv Ges cywjk-RbM‡Yi Av¯’vc~Y© m¤úK© ˆZix‡ZI e¨\_© n‡”Q | GgZve¯’vq ‡Kvb †Kvb e¨e¯’v MÖnY Ki‡j/wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡j cywjk m`m¨‡`i weU cywjwks Kvh©µg I Gi D‡Ïk¨ m¤ú‡K© c~Y©v½fv‡e AewnZ Kiv m¤¢e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
6. M‡elYvi Rwic Abymv‡i GwU ejv hvq †h, eZ©gv‡b weU cywjk I weU cywjwks Kg©KvÛ m¤ú‡K© mvaviY RbMY AeMZ \_vK‡jI weU cywjk bv‡g cywjkiv RbM‡Yi Kv‡Q cwiwPZ bb| AbyMÖnc~e©K, weU cywjk Kvh©µ‡gi cwiwPwZ e„w×‡Z Avcbvi civgk© I cwiKíbv m¤ú‡K© ejyb|
7. weU cywjwks Gi GKwU D‡jøL‡hvM¨ `k©b n‡”Q- cywjk I KwgDwbwUi Rbmvavi‡Yi ga¨Kvi cvi®úwiK I Nwbô m¤úK©‡K e¨env‡ii gva¨‡g cywjk‡K `ÿ Kiv| wKš‘ GLb ch©šÍ Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki m¤ú„³Zvi Kvw•LZ mvdj¨ wWGgwc AR©b Ki‡Z cv‡iwb? G‡ÿ‡Î ‡Kvb †Kvb evavmg~n KvR Ki‡Q? Gme evav †gvKv‡ejvi m¤¢ve¨ Dcvq Kx?
8. wWGgwci wewfbœ AwfRvZ GjvKv¸‡jv‡Z GwU †`Lv hvq †h, we‡klZ D”P‡kÖYx ev D”Pc`¯’ Kg©KZ©viv cywjk‡K h\_vh\_fv‡e weU cywjwks Kvh©µ‡g mnvqZv Ki‡Z Pvb bv; †hgb: DVvb ˆeV‡K Dcw¯’Z nbbv, cywjk‡K Z\_¨ cÖ`vb Ki‡Z Pvb bv BZ¨vw`| hvi d‡j G‡`i mv‡\_ cywj‡ki GKwU `~iZ¡ m„wó n‡”Q hv weU cywjwks Kvh©µg‡K e¨vnZ Ki‡Q| AbyMÖnc~e©K, Gme mgm¨v mgvav‡b Avcbvi civgk© I cwiKíbv m¤ú‡K© ejyb|
9. weU cywjwks Kvh©µg Øviv mgv‡Ri Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai †KŠkj¸‡jv Kx Kx? Gme †KŠkj ev¯Íevq‡bi Rb¨ wWGgwci weU cywjk Awdmvi‡`i wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡Z n‡e e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
10. Aciva cÖwZ‡iva I RbM‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki m¤ú„³Zv e„w×‡Z cywjk †÷k‡bi eZ©gvb Rbej‡K wKfv‡e Kvh©Kifv‡e e¨envi Kiv hv‡e?

**Avcbvi mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-10: Focus Group Discussion**

(Participants: Beat residents)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

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**January, 2019**

**cwiwPwZce©**

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| --- |
| cywjk †÷k‡bi bvg : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| GjvKv/gnjøvi bvg : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| we‡Ui bvg : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| we‡Ui msL¨v : |

**AskMÖnYKvix‡`i cwiPq:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bs | bvg | eqm | wj½ | ‡gvevBj b¤^i |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
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| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
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| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |

**Av‡jvPbvi welqe¯‘**

**Aciva, cywjwks Ges cÖfvet**

* Avcbv‡`i GjvKvq mvaviYZ †Kvb ai‡Yi Aciva †ekx nq? GjvKvi eZ©gvb wbivcËv e¨e¯’vi mv‡\_ MZ 2-3 eQ‡ii wbivcËv e¨e¯’vi Zzjbv (nªvm, e„w× ev †Kvb cwieZ©b bvB), AZx‡Zi Zzjbvq we‡U RbM‡bi eZ©gvb wbivcËv e¨e¯’v (10 Gi g‡a¨ KZ)
* FIR- Gi ci cywjk wKfv‡e e¨e¯’v MÖnY K‡i \_v‡Kb, Victim ‡`i mv‡\_ cywjk mvaviYZ †Kgb AvPiY K‡ib?

**Aciva `gbt**

* Avcbv‡`i GjvKvi Aciva `g‡b cywjk eZ©gv‡b wKfv‡e KvR Ki‡Q (‡hgbt c¨v‡Uªvwjs/Unj, KwgDwbwU wgwUs/DVvb‰eVK, GjvKvi Awaevmx‡`i Z\_¨ MÖnY, evwo evwo cwi`k©b BZ¨vw`)?
* weU GjvKvq msMwVZ wewfbœ Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a I mgv‡Ri wbqgk„•Ljv iÿvq GB GjvKvi Rbmvavi‡Yi KvR Kx Kx/f~wgKv Kx Kx?
* Avcbvi GjvKvi RbMY cywjk‡K Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡a wKfv‡e mnvqZv K‡i \_v‡Kb Ges cywjk‡K mnvqZv Kivi wel‡q GjvKvi RbMY KZUv m‡PZb e‡j Avcwb g‡b K‡ib?
* GjvKvi Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai Rb¨ weU Awvdmvi/cywjk Awdmvi‡`i we`¨gvb Kvh©µg e¨ZxZ KwgDwbwUi RbmvaviY Avi Kx Kx D‡`¨vM MÖnY K‡i‡Qb Ges G wel‡q Avcbv‡`i civgk© Kx Kx?

**cywj‡ki mv‡\_ weU KwgDwbwUi ‡jvKRb‡`i m¤ú„³Zv e„w×t**

* Avcbv‡`i GjvKvi Rbmvavi‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki eZ©gvb m¤úK© †Kgb? hw` mym¤úK© nq Z‡e †Kb Avcwb GwU g‡b K‡ib? hw` fvj m¤úK© bv nq, Z‡e Zvi KviY e¨vL¨v Kiæb|
* Avcbv‡`i weU GjvKvi mvgvwRK mgm¨v wPwýZKiY I cÖwZ‡iv‡a cywjk-cvewjK cvi®úwiK m¤úK© ¸iæZ¡cyY© f‚wgKv ivL‡Z cv‡i- Avcwb wK Gi m‡\_ GKgZ bv wØgZ? ‡Kb?
* Aciva `g‡bi cvkvcvwk mvgvwRK kvwšÍ I k„•Ljv i¶vq Avcbv‡`i GjvKvi cywjk-cvewjK cvi®úwiK m¤úK© wK h‡\_ó? hw` bv nq, RbM‡Yi mv‡\_ cywj‡ki mym¤cK© M‡o bv IVvi wcQ‡b cÖavb evav/KviY †Kvb¸wj? cywj‡ki mv‡\_ RbM‡bi AskMÖnY evov‡Z Kx Kx Kiv cÖ‡qvRb e‡j g‡b K‡ib?

**cywjk Kg©KZ©v‡`i h\_vh\_ cÖ‡qvM:**

* Avcbviv wK g‡b K‡ib Avcbv‡`i GjvKvi eZ©gvb cywj‡ki c¨v‡Uªvwjs/Unj e¨e¯’v GjvKvq emev‡mi Rb¨ RbmvaviY‡K h‡\_ô wbivcËv wbwðZ Ki‡Z cvi‡Q? hw` n¨vu nq, Avcwb †Kb GiKg g‡b K‡ib? hw` bv nq, Z‡e †Kb?
* mgv‡Ri wbivcËv wbwðZKi‡bi cvkvcvwk Aciva cÖwZ‡iv‡ai †ÿ‡Î cywj‡ki eZ©gvb Rbej‡K wKfv‡e h\_vh\_fv‡e e¨envi Kiv ‡h‡Z cv‡i?

**Avcbv‡`i mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Study on**

**Scope and Potential of Beat Policing in Effective Utilization of Manpower, Prevention of Crimes and Enhancing Community Involvement in DMP Areas**

**DCI-11: Check List**

(Observation of ‘*Uthan baithak’*)

*Study Undertaken for*



Dhaka Metropolitan Police

*Study Conducted by*

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

Phone: (88 02) 8116972, 8157621, Fax: (88 02) 8157620

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**January, 2019**

**CHECKLIST FOR OBSERVATION OF *UTHAN BAITHAK***

1. DVvb ˆeV‡K Kviv †hvM`vb K‡i‡Q (h\_v i¨vsK Abyhvqx cywjk Awdmvi, ‡ckv Abyhvqx we‡U emevmKvix RbMb, ¯‹z‡ji cÖwZwbwa, wmweI m`m¨, e¨emvqx BZ¨vw`)

2. ˆeVK cwiPvjbvi Rb¨ †Kvb wjwLZ ev Qvcv‡bv G‡RÛv wQj wK?

3. mv¤úªwZK Aciv‡ai Ae¯’v m¤ú‡K© wK AskMÖnYKvix‡`i AeMZ Kiv n‡q‡Q?

4. ‰eVK cwiPvjbvKvix wn‡m‡e †K ØvwqZ¡ cvjb K‡ib?

5. ‰eV‡K AskMÖnYKvix‡`i ¯^vÿi MÖn‡Yi Rb¨ wK †Kvb kxU/LvZvi e¨e¯’v Av‡Q?

6. AskMÖnYKvixiv wK Av‡jvPbv ‡k‡l fwel¨‡Zi Rb¨ †Kvb Kvh©Ki Kg©cwiKíbv MÖnY K‡ib?

7. ‰eV‡K AskMÖnYKvixiv wK c~e©eZ©x mgm¨v mgvav‡bi cÖ‡Póv m¤ú‡K© †Kvb Av‡jvPbv K‡ib?

8. Pjgvb mgm¨v ev NUbvmg~n m¤ú‡K© wK ˆeV‡K Av‡jvPbv Kiv nq?

9. ‰eV‡K Av‡jvP¨/wPwýZ mgm¨vmg~‡ni m¤¢ve¨ mgvav‡bi Dcvq m¤ú‡K© wK †Kvb cÖ¯Ívebv Kiv nq?

10. AskMÖnYKvixiv ˆeV‡K ¯^Ztù~Z©fv‡e †hvM †`b wKbv?

11. DVvb‰eV‡Ki Av‡qvRb wK wbqwgZfv‡e Kiv nq?

11. AskMÖnYKvixiv ˆeV‡K GjvKvi mgm¨vmg~n m¤ú‡K© ¯^Ztù~Z©fv‡e Av‡jvPbv K‡i wKbv?

**Avcbv‡`i mn‡hvwMZvi Rb¨ A‡kl ab¨ev`**

**Annex 3**

**Research Team**

# RESEARCH TEAM

**Team Leader**

Prof. Abul Barkat, *PhD*

**Consultants**

Golam Mahiyuddin, *MPH*

Faisal Mohammad Ahamed, *MS*

Md. Moslem Ali, *Law, MBA*

Subrata Banarjee*, MS*

**Research Associates**

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Mahmudul Hasan Mamun, MS

**Subject Matter Specialist**

Muntashirul Islam, DC (Crime), DMP

**Liaison Officer**

Rubaiyet Zaman, ADC (Crime), DMP

**System Analysts**

Ajoy Kumar Saha, *MBA*

ASM Obaidur Rahman, *MA*

# MANAGEMENT TEAM

**Financial Management**

Abu Taleb

**Administrative Management**

Sabed Ali

Md. Arif Miah

**Survey Management**

Md. Kabiruzzaman

**Support Services**

Syed Junnun Hasan

Foyez Ahmed

Lal Chawn

# FIELD DATA COLLECTION TEAM

**Field Investigator**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sabrina Momtaz  Jesmin Akter  Rubina Razzak Moly  Khandaker Monjurul Hoque | Md. Jahidul Islam  Md. Golam Jakaria  Asaduzzaman (Sohel)  Nazrul Islam |

|  |
| --- |
| **DMP Research Team** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Md. Asaduzzaman Mia BPM (bar), PPM**  Commissioner  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. | **Sunanda Roy**  Deputy Police Commissioner  (Planning, Research and Human Resource Development)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka |
| **Md. Shahab Uddin Qureshi**  Former Additional Police Commissioner (Admin)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. | **Manas Kumar Podder** **PPM(bar)**  Former Additional Deputy Police Commissioner  (Planning, Research and Human Resource Development)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. |
| **Mir Rezaul Alam BPM (bar)**  Additional Police Commissioner (Admin)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. | **Mobashera Habib Khan**  Former Additional Deputy Police Commissioner  (Planning, Research and Human Resource Development)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. |
| **Krishna Pada Roy BPM (bar), PPM (bar)**  Addl. Police Commissioner (Crime & Ops)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. | **Kamrun Nessa**  Additional Deputy Police Commissioner (Traning-1)  (Planning, Research and Human Resource Development)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. |
| **Mohd Ashrafuzzaman BPM**  Joint Police Commissioner (Headquarters)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. | **Farjana Yeasmen**  Additional Deputy Police Commissioner  (Planning, Research and Human Resource Development)  Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. |

1. *“Janasompriktotay Beat Policing”* by Md. Asaduzzaman Mia BPM (bar), PPM, Commissioner of Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Identified by DMP [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Residents, aged between 10 and 19 years are considered adolescent, 15-30 years as youth and 18 years and above as adult. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. HosmerJr, D. W., Lemeshow, S., & Sturdivant, R. X. (2013). *Applied logistic regression (Vol. 398)*. John Wiley & Sons. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *“Janasompriktotay Beat Policing”* by Md. Asaduzzaman Mia BPM (bar), PPM, Commissioner of Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Dhaka. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)