

**IMPACT OF PROACTIVE POLICING APPROACH ON THE
ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS
IN METROPOLITAN CITIES**

BY

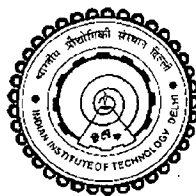
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to the



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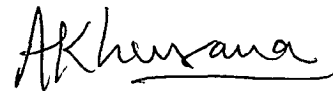
Dedicated to
My Wife Chaya
and
Grand Children
Bhuaneswari
Achintya Tejas
Sai Sada Siva
&
Vaishnavi

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "IMPACT OF PROACTIVE POLICING APPROACH ON THE ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES", being submitted by Mr. U.N.B. RAO to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him.

Mr. U.N.B.Rao has worked under my guidance and supervision, and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to my knowledge, has reached the requisite standard.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or in full, to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.



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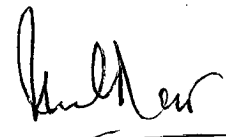
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(U. N. B. RAO)

ABSTRACT

Proactive policing approach is an emerging concept that emphasizes planning ahead and pre-empting an adverse situation by taking initiatives, rather than reacting to an event once it has happened. In the present study, an effort has been made to visualise the possibilities of planning ahead for bettering police-public relations. As such, the topic chosen for the research is **'Impact of Proactive Policing Approach on Adolescent Students in Metropolitan Cities'**. A *sample* of **2071** adolescents (1263 **boys** and 808 **girls**) studying in **9th** and **11th** classes/grades in **five** different types of **schools** of **nine metropolitan cities** of India was selected by 'stratified random sampling method', in order to have a wider coverage from all over the country. An experimental method was adopted and a module for interaction between the police officials and adolescent students was developed. Additionally, a **Students' Awareness and Attitude towards Police Scale** (SAAPS) was formulated to measure the attitude of adolescent students towards police. The interactive module was the **independent variable**, while seven domains of policing and related issues namely, General Interaction with Police (IWP), Awareness of Criminal Justice System (ACJS), Awareness about working conditions of the police (AWC), Systemic Failures in Policing (SF), Attitude towards Police Integrity (ATPI) Attitude Towards Police Behavior (ATPB), and Civic Sense and Social Responsibility (CSSR) were considered as **dependant variables**. The analysis was done city-wise, school type-wise, class-wise and gender-wise by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Altogether, **five hypotheses** were developed to test the seven dependent variables.

The **findings** of the study are: (i) attitudes of adolescent students towards police varied significantly across the city of residence, school of study, level of schooling and gender; (ii) the perceptions of adolescents about police behaviour were influenced primarily by their attitude about police integrity, followed by type of interaction they may have had with police, and awareness of the working conditions of the police; (iii) the interaction between police and adolescent students brought out significant and positive differences in the attitudes of adolescents towards police; and (iv) Civic sense and social responsibility of the adolescents improved because of such interactions with police.

The study is of **contemporary** value, in view of the growing need to improve police-public relations and to check criminal tendencies in adolescents. Results of the study have significant implications for police, policy-makers and educational planners – who all are concerned about inculcating appropriate attitudes in adolescents towards police and other wings of the Criminal Justice System.

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