

Summary

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Community Policing (CP) is gaining acceptance throughout globe. It is acknowledged as concept as well as an administrative structure. This has attained the status of being a well-known modern policing attitude after experiencing the reaction as well as the decrease in the confidence of the people in regular policing.

The concept of CP creates awareness in the community about the legal aspect of various laws of the land. Community policing is a method of consultation, collaboration and partnership with the society at large. The significance of smart community policing is a planned co-operation between the police and the public. Community policing is a valuable notion and an instrument to alter the image of the police, support the police force and produce attitudinal modifications both within the police as well as amongst the public. Hence, after examining the above stated descriptions we can specify that community policing requires a long term plan with results.

Participation: Creating and later preserving collective faith is the essential objective of the initial fundamental factor of community policing -community partnership.

Co-operation: Smart Community Policing is a concept which has been developed to create consciousness in the society regarding working of the police as well as the utilization of new tool and technology in finding solutions to the problems associated to the daily policing in less important time along with the resources.

Communication: The level of communication with the public is very low in police department and it need to be increased to counter the problem of trust deficit. The public relation officer should be appointed in every police station to communicate with the public.

The researcher analyzed **Eyes and Ears** scheme of community policing to examine the impact of initiative and the fundamental philosophy of community policing. The main focus of the research is to examine the police and community relationship. The researcher tries to find out shortcoming in the implementation of Eyes and Ears schemes of community policing.

The overall picture after analyzing the primary data is adequate to verify the hypothesis. The researcher started with the assumption or hypothesis that basic fundamentals of community policing are invisible in the scheme implemented in Delhi. After analyzing the data, researcher came to the conclusion that this hypothesis is proved i.e. although various initiative of community policing were introduced but basic fundamentals of community policing are invisible, which specifically inferred from schedule questionnaire for enrolled members- Q.No.7, 10, and 13 (Table No. 5.9, 5.12, 5.13 respectively) and schedule questionnaire for police personnel- Q.No.2, 7 and 10 (Table No. 5.19, 5.24, 5.27 respectively).

The communication gap and trust deficit are the main loopholes of the prevailing norms of policing. Consequently, the community is not showing readiness to cooperate with the police in terms of giving useful information that is capable of solving the problem of crime in the area. This study suggests some of the solutions for these problems, base on theoretical and empirical evidence.