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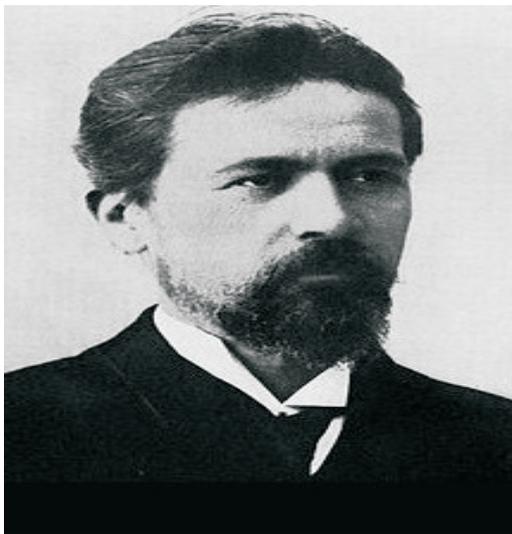
A CRITICAL REVIEW OF POLICE FORCE LITERATURE



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ABSTRACT

Survey of related literature is the foundation stone of research. Hence, it is advantageous to survey the work which has already been done in a particular field. It also furnished the investigator with a necessary sequence of knowledge in the concerned field. It also helps the investigator to have a clear comprehension of the research studies already conducted to have an idea of the subject of the study in all aspects and implications. Avoiding the work of duplication, it reveals the facts, which had remained untouched, unexpected and unexplored in the previous researches.

KEYWORDS : *Police Force Literature , related literature , Critical Review.*

INTRODUCTION

The studies of related literature acts as a guide post, not only in regard to the quantity of work done in the field but also enable the investigator to perceive the gaps and lacunas in the concerned field of research. Before finalizing a research proposal, may be in any field, it is the survey of related literature which proves of paramount assistance in the entire gamut of methodological steps.

The exercise of reviewing studies provides essential information on the related work already available in that field while avoiding unnecessary duplication. It also helps revealing the facts and figures which has earlier remained untouched, unexpected and unexplored in the previous research studies. The study of related literature is important as it acts as a lighthouse not only with regard to extent of work done but it also enables investigator to perceive the gaps and lacunas in the concerned field of research.

In simple terms, survey of related literature means to locate, to read and to evaluate the past as well as the current literature of research concerned with the project undertaken. Therefore, the study of related literature and never be ignored in any type of research. The quote good without a critical study of the related literature the investigator will be groping in the dark and perhaps uselessly repeat work already done so to save one's human and non-human resources, one should undertake a detailed and penetration study of all the literature one should undertake a detailed and penetrating study of all the literature available. The main purpose of survey of related literature is not merely

compilation but an analytical review of the various study sources. The related studies stimulate and encourage the investigator to go deep into the intricacies of the problems and also enable to derive respective conclusions.

II AIM OF THE STUDY:

The present section is devoted to scale the literature on the sociology of police, structure and organization role and functions, professionalism, problems and prospects of police, police reforms and attitudes of police.

III CRITICAL DISCUSSION:

Sociology is a subject of vast potential but relatively a recent development and the sociology of police is one of its prominent and more recent branches. In this connection some leading sociologists, like Banton (1964) Mawby (1979) have begun to focus on the studies of British police and policing. These studies give a flavor of British policing and identify some important issues. The reader who based his knowledge and understanding of British police upon these studies would undoubtedly acquire a number of valuable insights and hypotheses regarding British policing. From Banton's study one would learn that police can only have a marginal influence upon social control, study one would learn that police can only have a marginal influence upon social control, which is a function of many other agencies and attributes of the social structures. From Cabins (1973) work one would begin to appreciate the variations in styles of policing, which are found in different social environments.

Arora (2000) portrayed the practice of policing in India, torture as an age old phenomenon, the third degree methodology of investigation, the police rational and lastly suggested remedies and requirements. Verma (2000) maintains that politicization of the police in India is a major complaint and concern. Constant interference in day-to-day working of the department, frequent transfer of officials, and postings aided by political considerations has become the bane of India's police system. This paper develops a typology suggesting that the main areas of interference are concerned with managerial practices and indifference to the problems of the citizens. Most of the political interventions occur because the police themselves offer to be maneuvered. This opens the way of the politicians to have their way because as representatives of the people they are too deeply involved in community problems that they become the dictating masters. Growth of professionalism and transformation of IPS officers into modern managers will not only improve service to the people but also will go a long way in reducing politicization.

Das and Origin (2000) analyze the diverse situations that police forces operate under and the challenges that they face in different kinds of democracies. This cross-cultural comparison of various systems highlights the universal observation that police are an anomaly in a democracy and explores how various influences for example large scale social violence, a zeal for crime fighting and vulnerability to temptation often find police incapable of behaving in a democratic societies face, it also examines the responses and remedies adopted by police in various countries at different levels of democratic achievement and how every society struggles with the challenges of preserving democratic values without sacrificing the effectiveness of policing.

Fyfe and Kane (2005) examined the personal and career histories of all 1543 New York City police officers who were involuntarily dismissed from the department for misconduct during they were compared with a randomly selected sample of their police academy classmates who had served honorably. Officers whose personal histories included arrest, traffic violations and failure in other jobs were more likely than other officers to be terminated from their jobs because of misconduct. Officers

who held associate or higher degrees were less likely than those without them to be dismissed for misconduct. Those who did well in the academies recruit training program were also less likely than marginal recruits to be terminated for misconduct. As the representation of Hispanic and Asian officers in the New York City Police Department (NYPD) has increased, their rates of involuntary separation from the department have decreased and become indistinguishable from those of white officers. Black officers representation in the department has remained relatively flat over the years studied their involuntary separation rates have also decreased, but remain higher than those for other racial groups in the department. The study used confidential NYPD files as its major data source. Bivariate techniques were used to test 37 hypotheses and sub hypotheses suggested by the literature two expert advisory committees, and several focus groups of NYPD personnel. Appropriate multivariate techniques (principal Component Analysis and Logistic regression analysis) generally supported bivariate findings.

Laurence and others (2008) compared attitudes about Human Rights (HR) and the avocation of coercive interviewing practices amongst Indian Police Officers, Offenders and a sample from the General public. Method 100 police Officers 50 offenders and 50 about the human rights of suspects and the use of coercion in suspect interviews. Police officers and the public accepted both custodial violence and the use of intimidation interrogation strategies more readily than offenders. They were also more prepared to suspend suspects human rights. Further individuals who scored high on a coercive belief scale (CBS) were particularly inclined to favor custodial violence and suspend Human rights. In addition the self reported frequency with which police officers used intimidating and non-intimidating interviewing techniques was related to their beliefs about suspects human rights and the extent to which they perceived intimidating interviewing methods to be useful. Attitudes about effective interviewing strategies may well be embedded within a broad social context. The effectiveness of a human rights agenda requires that officers in India are informed of the effectiveness of ethical interviewing standards and the practical and legal dangers of using inappropriate methods.

Mitra and Gupta (2008) have stated that there is considerable work on the performance assessment of eGovernment projects, especially on performance assessment measures per the point that the authors in this paper make is that while a verity of performance assessment measures are important for evaluation of e Government projects performance itself is intended to related governance with e Government applications. Thus, while developing performance assessment measures there is a need to be conscious of governance as the ultimate purpose. Taking the Indian police administration a sits domain, this paper demonstrates how performance assessment can be so conceived as to help capture the impact of eGovernment in regard to implications for governance in the given domain.

Verma and Nickels(2008) have studied the dimensions of police culture in Canada. India and Japan. This police research has used quantitative methods of typology construction in attitudinal data to explore the spatial structure of occupational culture, suggesting distinctions among officer types may be empirically useful. The purpose of this study is to suggest scale construction as a complimentary approach, using original data collected from a multi-national sample. Cultural structure is examined here in terms of the spatial relationship among variables rather than respondents. Cultural homogeneity is understood principally as the relative congruence of attitudinal constructs across national groups. Where common constructive dimensions are evident, meaningful analysis of attitudinal valence is then possible, data measuring attitudes in several facts of occupational outlook were collected from police in Canada, India, and Japan. Factor analysis was used to identify latent structures among question items in 11 inventories in the aggregate set and then again in each national sample. Factor solutions were then compared for congruence across the three nations and against the

aggregate result. The findings suggest an appreciable universality to factor structures in the inventories and samples examined here. Congruence across attitudinal constructs appears to break down in those aspects of occupational outlook that are most personal and most impersonal to the officer. The study offers a complimentary approach to existing quantitative methods in probing sameness and difference in police culture by focusing upon the constructive meanings of attitudinal measurements as expressive of the conceptual dimensionality of attitudinal space.

Kirkham (1974) in his article describes his own experience as a professor of criminology turned police patrol officer, and in which he identifies some of the more important failing of academic experts in this field, makes instructive and salutary reading. Two other American criminologists, Lundman and Fox (1979) have analyzed jointly of the problems of gaining and maintaining research access in police organization and have demonstrated a keen awareness of the tactical problems encountered by sociologists of police.

CONCLUSION:

Holdaway has stated that there is the more general lack of impetus within contemporary sociology to spend length periods of observation in what may be police tend to see eye to eye and that those few who have had extensive first hand research experience have been very influential in forming the preconceptions and opinions of their colleagues.

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