

# Theoretical Analysis of Efficiency of Community Policing in Commissionerate Areas of Gujarat

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## ABSTRACT

The paper has been designed to review theoretically and practically the efficiency of community policing within commissionerate areas of Gujarat in India. Community policing is seen as an important approach to guaranteeing public safety through the coming together of law enforcement and local communities. While community policing has demonstrated a certain potential in tackling criminal activities and engaging with the community through trial and error in Gujarat—an Indian State that has experimented with it actively—there persist challenges regarding socio-cultural factors, limited resources, and structural barriers within policing frameworks. Guided by the theoretical frameworks, reviews of global and local perspectives, and efficiency metrics, this paper will undertake a comprehensive analysis of community policing in Gujarat. Recommendation should be given for deepening of community-police relationship and how to make the exercise of community policing effective in the state.

**Keywords:** Community policing, law enforcement, commissionerate areas, Gujarat, crime prevention, public trust, socio-cultural barriers, India.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Community policing is generally a concept in policing whereby police interact very closely with the community in solving individual locality safety concerns and instilling a measure of trust between them. This approach has arisen as a response to traditional policing, which often adopted reactive and enforcement measures; this in turn would involve the citizens directly in the maintenance of law and order. It aims to provide a pro-active model for crime prevention through relationship-building, open lines of communication, and community involvement in decisions. Community policing has been adopted internationally in many forms as a viable method for lowering crime, making communities trustful, and developing better relations with the public about law enforcement. Indeed, various community policing programs have been found to increase the satisfaction of both citizens and police officers alike and lead to a safe and connected community.

Community policing has gathered momentum in India during the past few decades, with several states undertaking pilot programs aimed at involving the local communities in safety initiatives. Among the highly formidable states is Gujarat, whose police have been at the forefront in community policing by starting programs aimed at bridging the gap between the police and the public and empowering the citizens towards efforts of crime prevention. Other programs, such as "Friends of Police" and "Police Mitra", have the objective of reducing crime in the community through constructive collaboration with the members of the civil society. Another relationship is that of mutual trust in high-crime areas, as proposed by Verma &

Subramaniam 2009. These programs represent the Gujarat model of commissionerate policing. This makes the police to have wider powers individually than perhaps anywhere else in India, especially in metropolitan cities such as Ahmedabad, Surat, and Vadodara. This structure allows the Gujarat Police to implement community-based methods, far more applicable in local contexts and to address issues of urban crime, public disorder, and sociocultural tensions impinging on safety.

The guiding philosophy for community policing in commissionerate areas is to ensure more transparency, less crime, and greater citizen participation in law enforcement. The effectiveness of crime prevention requires public cooperation and trust; community policing addresses those concerns by involving the local population in personal safety programs and making police forces more accessible and friendly. The philosophy of community policing personalizes the police to encourage community members to work with the police in identifying and solving local problems, sharing information that could help prevent crimes, and engaging in safety initiatives affecting their neighborhood. It not only cuts down crime but also develops a sense of shared responsibility for public safety; hence, community policing becomes useful in sorting out some of the complex social dynamics in urban Gujarat.

While there is considerable promise for community policing, such implementation still remains a challenge relating to resource allocation, training, and overall perception among the public. Community policing demands matching funds and expertise and support in the instance of local government bodies if it has to be truly effective. Also, police personnel have to be

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trained to accept the new role of working with the community rather than seeking only the enforcement of laws—a near-about reversal of their old role (Bureau of Police Research and Development, 2000). Socio-cultural factors, for instance, the historic element of distrust between police and communities, act as a barrier to cooperative relationships in many cases. Community policing in Gujarat must thus be achieved by addressing the needs of the particular locality, keeping in mind the immense cultural diversity with the socio-economic conditions throughout the state.

This review paper assesses community policing in Gujarat's commissionerate areas and its theoretical and practical outcomes in terms of effects on crime prevention, police-community trust, and public safety. The analysis will be conducted in the light of the global models of community policing, the specific context of India, and localized data in order to assess the effectiveness of community policing in Gujarat. The present paper, through a theoretical framework and reviews of various case studies, attempts to provide an in-depth understanding of the impact of community policing, outline areas that need adjustment, and make recommendations toward increasing the effectiveness of community policing in commissionerate regions in Gujarat.

### II. BACKGROUND OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN INDIA

In India, it has emerged as an important form of law enforcement, attempting to reduce the traditional gap between police forces and the people they serve. Community policing in India took a concrete shape in the 1990s when law enforcement agencies began seeking new strategies to deal with the challenges presented by increasing urban crime and disorganization. Early attempts at reform included establishing community-based programs like "Friends of Police" in Tamil Nadu and other police-community collaborations in Maharashtra and Gujarat. These were designed to build confidence, engage citizens in crime prevention, and introduce openness in the departments of police themselves (Bajpai, 2002).

Gujarat has, however, been more proactive in implementing community policing through the very active commissionerate system in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Vadodara. The commissionerate model of policing allows for more autonomy at the local police levels to address the urban safety issues and thus permits a far more flexible, community-centered approach. Greater decentralization thus allows police to adopt a situational approach, with strategies contextual to the needs of the environment in which they operate; it allows proactive crime prevention, rapid response, and effective liaisoning with the public (Verma, 2005). What has happened in Gujarat is that attempts have been made to get the public involved in informing about crimes, neighborhood watch programs, and even involving them in problem-solving along with the police.

Further, community policing in Gujarat involves active socio-cultural departments of crime prevention. This is where community policing schemes in Gujarat are concerned with creating an environment of mutual trust and cooperation by involving the residents of the locality. The police are also encouraged to interact with the community leaders, organize regular public meetings, and involve the citizens in initiatives concerning safety. These efforts aim to realize a decrease in the public's fear of the police while making it an easily accessible and approachable one. The incorporation of community members into agency safety programs aims to make them one of shared responsibility for public safety in which the police can remain concerned with much larger security issues while residents augment or add to safety and order at the neighborhood level.

However, community policing in application in India has many challenges: for effective community policing, resources must be adequate, personnel well-trained, and there is necessary engagement with the community on a continuous basis. These usually get compromised because of budgetary constraints, short staffing, and sometimes inappropriate public response. Further, socio-cultural diversity and linguistic barriers within communities are likely to have implications for community policing programs. Despite these challenges, Gujarat's experiments in community policing show promising results in gaining better community trust, minimizing petty crimes, and visibility of police in urban areas, marking major strides in the state's community policing effort.

### III. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### • Global Perspective

Community policing holds a great potential in increasing trust, crime reporting as well as proactive problem-solving in various communities across the globe. Research studies conducted in the US, the UK, and Japan support the gains of different models of community policing. According to Skogan, 2006 "The development of trust-based relationships between police officers and community members increases crime prevention and public cooperation." Research done in the United Kingdom by Bullock and Tilley (2003) illustrates that community policing can provide good context in which the fear of crime is minimized, especially when local officers are consistently committed to the same community, focusing on visibility and ongoing contact with residents. Similarly, in Japan, the "Koban" system places police outposts in local neighborhoods—a system that has helped to build low neighborhood rates of crime and high levels of access to the police. These studies show that trust and familiarity between police and residents are basic ingredients of successful community policing; the more trustful citizens are, the more willing they are to report crimes and engage with local law enforcement proactively.

#### • Indian Context

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In India, community policing initiatives have become increasingly prominent as a strategy in bridging the divide between law enforcement and citizens, particularly in the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat. Verma and Subramaniam (2009) describe how community policing in these states instills public confidence in the police, as the "Mohalla Committee" of Maharashtra and "Friends of Police" programs of Tamil Nadu are often cited as successful examples. These initiatives allow for coordination in crime prevention activities and engage the community members in policing projects. However, the researchers again identify a number of drawbacks that make community policing in India less effective, including lack of proper resources, inadequate training of officers, and simple reluctance of police personnel to accept forms of policing other than what they had been traditionally doing. Ramakrishna describes these as further being confounded by spasmodic political will and the absence of institutionalized policies regarding community policing, which has led to their patchy implementation in geographically diverse settings.

### • Gujarat-Specific Studies

Gujarat has been proactive in adopting its version of the community policing model, which is tailored to suit its unique socio-cultural landscape. Initiatives like the "Friends of Police" program and community-police collaborations, such as those being implemented in Ahmedabad, build citizen engagement in preventing crimes and attempt to further improve police-public relationships. Singh (2011), in his study on community policing in Gujarat, identified that these initiatives do bear fruitful results in crime reduction and enhancement of satisfaction among the citizens. On the other hand, Singh points out that resource constraints and sociocultural barriers still act as an impediment to achieving complete success of these programs. Staff shortages, limited funding, and language or cultural barriers between the police officers and the members of the various communities bar public engagement effectively. According to Raghavan, paying proper attention to these challenges is necessary to ensure that the full benefits of community policing in Gujarat are realized since successful implementation requires consistent community participation and appropriate resources.

## IV. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS FOR ANALYZING EFFICIENCY

### • Social Capital Theory

Social Capital Theory postulates that those communities with a high level of social capital—characterized by trust, cooperative networks, and shared norms—are better capable of effective collaboration in pursuit of common objectives, such as the prevention of crime. As Putnam (1993) puts it, social capital is defined as the collective value of social networks and the norms of reciprocity that arise from them. This would mean that in community policing, a high level of social capital would further facilitate deeper and trust-based relationships between the citizens and the police, perhaps leading to proactive ways of preventing crimes and mutually supportive symbiotic relationships. In Gujarat, community policing seeks to generate

social capital by developing partnership-based interactions between the police personnel and the residents of the state. It allows the community to become more involved in safety-related activities and develops a sense of shared responsibility for crime prevention, as seen with the "Friends of Police" program. Where there is social capital—the outcome of partnership—trusting allows the community to act together and with police to create safer environments.

### • Broken Windows Theory

Broken Windows Theory, developed independently by Wilson and Kelling in 1982, posits that notorious serious crime could be curbed by giving closer attention to petty crime or less serious visible disorders such as vandalism or loitering. According to the theory, a social setting which shows visible disorder signals lack of control, hence encouraging criminality. Various community policing programs undertaken in Gujarat cities apply this theory. They target minor offenses and disorders linked to public order, achieving a sense of security for residents while keeping crime low through extended police visibility in neighborhoods. Following Joshi and Bajpai (1995), proactive targeting of minor irritants in commissionerate cities like Ahmedabad and Vadodara has helped inculcate a sense of order and security essential to preventing the spiral of criminality. The application of Broken Windows Theory in community policing, as such, emphasizes addressing low-level crimes as a strategy for reducing crime as a whole and boosting confidence among community members.

### • Routine Activity Theory

Routine Activity Theory, conceptualized by Cohen and Felson in 1979, clarifies that a crime occurs when three elements coincide: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of capable guardianship. Minimizing crime, under this theory, involves managing routines to reduce crime opportunities and increasing surveillance. In Gujarat, community policing programs apply Routine Activity Theory by making police presence more visible and involving citizens in neighborhood watch programs to enhance security. This approach reduces crime opportunities by promoting awareness of police presence, thereby discouraging potential offenders. Studies conducted in Gujarat's commissionerate areas indicate that increased engagement and surveillance activities, such as neighborhood patrols and public safety meetings, effectively deter criminal activities. By applying Routine Activity Theory, community policing in Gujarat strengthens public safety by involving citizens as partners with the police in crime deterrence.

## V. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY POLICING IN GUJARAT

### • Resource Constraints

Large-scale restriction of financial and human resources has always been one of the major challenges that stand in the way of applying community policing in Gujarat. Establishing community policing requires large-scale funding, including for personnel training, program development, public engagement activities, and operational expenses. However, in Gujarat, the

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meager budget restricts the scope of community policing, especially in commissionerate areas with high population density where the demand for police services is huge. The resource limitations are such that the personnel gap in the police department is not able to be filled up, and it leads to hindrances in investment in equipment that reduces the ability of police officers to engage with communities meaningfully. Singh talked about how lack of finances impairs the ability of police officers to create sustainable community-oriented programs. In this way, long-term goals such as prevention of crimes and building linkages with the public based on mutual trust can't be achieved. Community policing has remained fragmented in Gujarat due to a lack of resources, undermining its potential impact in proactive problem-solving.

### • Socio-Cultural Barriers

Community policing faces a one-of-a-kind mixture of sociocultural issues as a result of the diversified socioeconomic terrain that exists in Gujarat. In many regions, the historical mistrust of law enforcement, in conjunction with the presence of a diverse population in terms of ethnicity, religion, or language, might establish obstacles to the successful participation of the community. The public's opinion of the police may be influenced by cultural considerations; for example, certain communities have the idea that law enforcement is an agency that is authoritarian rather than one that works towards collaboration. This mistrust is especially prominent in metropolitan settings, when contacts between police and civilians are often restricted to conflict-driven encounters, such as when the police are enforcing traffic laws or conducting criminal investigations. As a consequence of this, it becomes difficult to create the crucial interpersonal connections and trust that are required for effective community policing. According to Raghavan (2007), establishing trust in Gujarat's many communities calls for a large amount of cultural awareness, patience, and a dedication to comprehending the distinctive dynamics of each community. For the purpose of establishing collaboration and motivating individuals to join in efforts to prevent crime, it is vital to overcome these socio-cultural hurdles.

### • Resistance within Police Forces

The opposition that exists within the police forces itself is another key obstacle that community policing in Gujarat must overcome. There are some police who may regard community policing as a less successful or less authoritative method. This is particularly true for officers who have been educated in conventional, enforcement-oriented types of policing practice. This opposition may be attributed to a lack of knowledge of the ideas of community policing or to a perception of a decline in the authority and autonomy of police personnel under a model that emphasizes collaboration. In order for community policing to be successful, police need to be willing to interact with residents in a proactive manner, take part in activities that do not involve enforcement, and concentrate on the development of long-term relationships rather than instant control and deterrent

practices. This article by Singh and Raghavan (2010) argues that continuous education and training are essential in order to change the deeply ingrained attitudes that exist within police departments and to assist officers in recognizing the need of community policing. Furthermore, the incorporation of community policing ideas into police training curriculum has the potential to progressively transform organizational culture toward a more collaborative and citizen-oriented approach.

### • Coordination with Local Government

Collaboration with municipal and local government agencies is also an essential component of community policing in Gujarat. When it comes to matters such as resource allocation, policy support, and community engagement, effective implementation needs law enforcement agencies and municipal authorities to be in agreement with one another. Delays in decision-making and a reduction in the flow of funding to community policing projects may be caused by bureaucratic hurdles and competing agendas, which can make it difficult for these groups to coordinate their efforts. Municipal authorities, for instance, may have distinct financial limits or political goals that influence their readiness to support these projects. This is in contrast to the fact that police departments may prioritize money for public engagement programs. The mismatch of priorities, as stated by Bajpai (2002), often leads to support for community policing that is fragmented or inconsistent, which in turn reduces the efficacy of the policy. To maintain community policing activities and to guarantee that the police and local authorities collaborate in order to successfully handle public safety concerns, it is vital to streamline collaboration with the local government.

## VI. CASE STUDIES OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN GUJARAT

### • Successful Models

The "Police Mitra" (Police Friend) program that was launched in Ahmedabad is one of the most renowned instances of effective community policing in the state of Gujarat. Through the implementation of this project, the police and members of the local community will work together to establish partnerships in order to monitor and proactively address problems about neighborhood safety. Within the framework of the Police Mitra program, locals take on the role of mediators between the community and the police, therefore contributing to the resolution of communication issues and the development of trust. Through the encouragement of community members to take an active part in reporting suspicious activity, this campaign has shown effectiveness in decreasing small crimes such as theft and vandalism. In their 1995 study, Joshi and Bajpai emphasize the fact that the Police Mitra program not only encourages a cooperative attitude to safety but also enhances community engagement in policing. This results in the development of a feeling of shared responsibility between law enforcement and the people who live in the area.

The success of community-police collaborations is also shown by the many neighborhood watch programs that have been

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implemented in Vadodara and Surat. By encouraging locals to participate in crime prevention activities such as establishing neighborhood patrols and reporting strange activity to the police, these initiatives urge residents to take action. These activities have led to an increase in the level of trust between police officers and residents, as well as an improvement in the safety of the neighborhood. This has been accomplished by maintaining a visible police presence and cultivating a network of individuals who are watchful. According to research conducted by Raghavan (2007), neighborhood watch programs have the ability to lower crime rates by discouraging those who may be considering committing crimes and by ensuring a prompt response to events. This, in turn, contributes to the greater efficiency of community police initiatives.

### • Areas for Improvement

In densely populated metropolitan regions, where community participation is more difficult and public confidence in law enforcement may be lower, there are still considerable problems to be faced, despite the fact that community policing efforts like as Police Mitra have been successful. The success of community policing initiatives may be hindered in certain regions due to the low resources available, the high crime rates, and the complicated social dynamics occurring there. To provide one example, communities that have high rates of population turnover or populations who are constantly moving may not have the solid community basis that is required for ongoing involvement. In these kinds of situations, the attempts of the police to develop community participation might be hampered by a number of factors, including language problems, different cultural norms, and the lack of a central local identity. According to Singh (2011), in order to cultivate community-police relations in these densely populated regions, it is necessary to use flexible techniques and maybe more resources in order to assist language interpretation, cultural training for officers, and specialized outreach programs that meet particular community needs.

## VII. DISCUSSION

It has been established that the adoption of community policing in the commissionerate districts of Gujarat has the potential to reduce crime and improve public satisfaction; however, the results have varied greatly depending on the degree of community participation and the distribution of resources. The state of Gujarat has achieved significant progress in community policing, notably via initiatives like as Police Mitra and neighborhood watch programs, according to comparisons with other states in India. Nevertheless, difficulties stemming from the establishment of trust and the allocation of resources in an acceptable manner continue to be widespread, which hinders the efficiency of community policing in particular regions.

Some of the theoretical theories that guide community policing in Gujarat, such as the Broken Windows Theory and the Social Capital Theory, are partly verified by empirical evidence. As an example, the Social Capital Theory is shown by the effectiveness of the Police Mitra program, which aims to foster trust-based relationships between law enforcement and the

general public in order to encourage community participation in crime prevention. A similar application of the Broken Windows Theory may be seen in community policing initiatives that concentrate on handling small violations in order to establish a sense of order and safety in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, the effective deployment of these frameworks is hindered by logistical restrictions, such as inadequate financing and training. This highlights the need of institutional support in order to maximize the practical advantages of community policing in Gujarat.

## VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING COMMUNITY POLICING IN GUJARAT

### • Training Programs

Establishing specialized training programs in community relations and conflict resolution is something that should be done in order to overcome opposition within the police force. Officers will be better prepared to meet the collaborative requirements of community policing if they get training in areas such as cultural sensitivity, de-escalation, and proactive engagement. These abilities should be strengthened via the implementation of regular workshops and refresher courses on the concepts of community policing. This will also help to promote a culture change toward law enforcement that is more focused on the community.

### • Technological Integration

It is possible that the use of technology into community policing will considerably improve its efficiency. An increase in the sharing of information between the police and people of the community may be achieved via the use of data analytics, crime-mapping technologies, and mobile apps. The use of mobile applications, for instance, might make it easier for citizens to directly report events, which would allow the police to react more quickly and effectively. Criminal mapping may assist law enforcement in strategically allocating resources, with a particular emphasis on high-crime areas that have been discovered via the use of real-time data. This helps to increase the effect of community policing projects.

### • Citizen Engagement Programs

A further improvement in trust and collaboration may be achieved via the establishment of organized citizen engagement initiatives. Regular meetings, seminars, and open forums should be organized by police departments in order to foster direct connection between law enforcement officials and the people they serve residing in the community. At these get-togethers, individuals are given the opportunity to express their concerns, inquire about various matters, and contribute recommendations for enhancing the safety of their communities. The police are also able to create relationships with the community and encourage transparency via these initiatives, which may assist overcome mistrust and improve relations between the police and the community over time.

### • Policy Reforms

When it comes to maintaining these programs, it is very necessary to implement rules that incorporate community

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policing ideas into the day-to-day operations of police agencies. Community involvement should be institutionalized as a basic duty of law enforcement, and policy changes should include steps to guarantee that community policing programs get regular financing, that contacts between the police and the community are disclosed, and that openness is maintained. Community policing in Gujarat will be maintained as a long-term, systematic approach rather than an ad hoc strategy if legal backing is provided for these improvements. This will guarantee that those reforms are supported.

### IX. CONCLUSION

Although it has problems relating to resources, socio-cultural variables, and institutional hurdles, community policing in the commissionerate districts of Gujarat has shown promise in terms of lowering crime, increasing public safety, and creating trust among the populace. Community policing has the ability to create collaboration between residents and law enforcement, as seen by successful programs like as Police Mitra and neighborhood watch efforts. However, the implementation of community policing is often limited due to difficulties in finance, cultural understanding, and inter-agency coordination. Moving ahead, it is vital to maintain a commitment to training, technology assistance, and policy development in order to maximize the potential of community policing.

Building trust, promoting crime prevention, and creating a safer environment for residents would be possible for law enforcement agencies in Gujarat if they adopt a collaborative strategy that is supported by extensive training, resource allocation, and legislative changes. Community policing tactics that are continuously innovated, informed by empirical data, and customized to the specific demands of the local community would be of great assistance to Gujarat in achieving long-term gains in public safety and community relations.

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