



THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN THE PREVENTION OF FARMERS SUICIDES: A STUDY OF DHARWAD DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Farming has consistently been praised as the essential and prevalent part in the Indian economy. Consistent with this, near 70 percent of the individuals still rely upon farming and united exercises for their vocation. The significant bit of Indian cultivating is subject to characteristic downpour fall. The precipitation in India is capricious. Disappointment of downpours results disappointment of yields, thus the cultivating network falls in the obligation trap and the ranchers who neglect to conquer these issues has made an extraordinary stride of taking their life. In the present paper an exertion is made to talk about the job of



network police in the aversion of suicides among ranchers. In the network policing there is inclusion of natives in wrongdoing aversion process. Different proposals like instructing the ranchers on the estimations of life and properties, about the offices accessible to them, planning a model program for anticipation of rancher's suicides Etc., have been talked about in the present paper.

KEYWORDS: Suicide, Community, Farmers, Agriculture, Policing.

INTRODUCTION

The early history of policing in the United States, going back to the provincial time frame, is vigorously set apart by governmental issues, as already illustrated. From the establishing of this country to the mid twentieth century, police relations with the network were entwined with governmental issues. The relationship was exclusively founded on the overwhelming force inside a network, and it was to this power the police were selected and indebted.

Despite the fact that the Pendleton Act was planned to give alleviation from these political ties, it didn't explain the innate issues of broad defilement at the time. The time of the Wickersham Commission's examination in to the criminal equity framework is maybe the best timespan to demonstrate the change of the connection between the police and the network. Like the Kelling what's more, Moore examination, the political period of policing is firmly identified with the connection between the police and the network, integrated with governmental issues from the establishing of the new country in

1776 as the year progressed 1930. The political relations period is then plainly obvious from the writing. The new method of speculation concentrated on the relationship between the police and the network as far as advertising. The possibility of advertising involved a division of the police and network; despite the fact that the police still remained to some degree under obligation to the network they served. As Richard L. Holcomb (1954, 6), depicted, "the essential standard of good advertising can be summed up in all respects quickly. It adds up to doing a

decent, proficient employment in a considerate way and afterward letting the open think about the activity." The police wanted to coordinate with the general population during this timespan and separated themselves from any connections to the network. The advertising period was set apart by just reacting to the open's requests just to that degree which fulfilled the quick issues and thusly the network. The police separated themselves from people in general and a "us versus them" frame of mind surfaced and denoted the police for a long time to come. This time of relationship existed between the years 1930 and 1960. The development from open connection to police-network relations has an undeniably more unmistakable movement than the past development from political relations. This movement is obvious in Radelet (1973, 2) exchange of the National Institute of Police and Network Relation Conference, first held in 1955 at Michigan State College. This five-day gathering gave the driving force to police divisions the country over to start empowering and cultivating a feeling of police and network organization (Radelet 1973, 13). The overwhelming technique for doing this organization was for the most part through the improvement of extraordinary units inside police office regularly known as "network asset" or "network relations" divisions. The other key segment to this way of thinking was building up some comprehension between the police and the network. The police needed to comprehend the different sociological parts of the gatherings they managed every day, and the network needed to comprehend what assignments cops needed to perform and how they did these obligations. The in general suspicion, at that point, was to accommodate a unique unit and make an understanding between the police and the network (Cohn and Viano 1976; Johnson, Misner, and Brown 1981; Radelet 1973; Watson 1966). An enormous extent of the police-network relations programs were led to no end more than advertising purposes and sometimes political purposes. One essential strategy for conveying police-network relations administrations was the idea of "group policing " actualized in different networks the country over in the mid 1970s (Greene 1987; Radelt 1973). In spite of the fact that touted as one of the most conspicuous policing-network relations programs, it fizzled (Greene 1987). The reason of group policing was to make the group of cops some portion of the network and thus make the network they policed increasingly significant to them on an individual level. As indicated by Lawrence Sharman (1975), group policing neglected to give the best possible help. Jack R. Greene's (1987, 3) summation of why group policing fizzled is maybe most well-suited: it "required a reconsidering of the social and formal association of policing on a monstrous scale," something that did not fit with the atmosphere of the occasions. It has been noticed that network policing comprises of two complimentary center segments network organization and critical thinking. Network organization is the methods for knowing the network. Critical thinking is the device for tending to the conditions that undermine the welfare of the network. It has likewise been noted that network policing is "majority rules system in real life." The two explanations do fit splendidly in to the chronicled and main impetus in the building up of police offices in the United States. We see from the soonest of our Founding Fathers that they approached the legislature to guarantee local serenity, accommodate the normal safeguards, advance general welfare, and secure the gift of freedom to ourselves and our family, as expressed in the Constitution. The aim of those ground-breaking explanations is woven through the studies and commission reports managing policing throughout the last 200 years. The most remarkable report was likely the Presidents Commission Office Forms on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, which was built up by President Johnson and issued in "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" (1967). In that report, the commission began that the job of the police isn't just the concealment of wrongdoing, yet an a lot more extensive job including administration to natives and more noteworthy contribution in the general arranging and working of the network. Furthermore, the commission report

required an expansion in preparing and the advancement of abilities to handle circumstances that are frequently not criminal in nature but rather are critical to keeping up open request and a positive relationship among government and resident. As we find in these announcements, the idea of network policing is one that has been with the law authorization network since its establishing. In any case, it has not generally been advanced in numerous organizations' key plans. These standards ought to be strung through all offices in our statements of purpose, values, objectives, goals, and day by day exercises. Network policing isn't only a program yet a way of thinking that has roots with the expressions of the Establishing Fathers and has importance, maybe more today [then] ever previously. As we have pledged to maintain the U. S. Constitution and our state constitution, we have committed to a grave pledge to acknowledge and advance the network policing reasoning (James T. Plousis 1999).

COMMUNITY POLICING: THE INDIAN SCENE

The Indian police basically speaks to the State police on the 'concentrated' method of policing as against the Western 'municipalised' method of policing, truly and generally in numerous portions of the nation, it portion not seem, by all accounts, to be so. There are enduring instances of genuine network policing in the 'Panchayats of Manipur' ' PanchaFayda' of Nagaland, 'Kebong' of Arunachal Pradesh and 'Town Defense Courts' with the solid help of all inescapable 'Youthful Mizo Association' in Mizoram. Subsequently, the recommended need to resuscitate the Panchayat or Municipal sort of police in India isn't unessential. Despite the fact that not deliberately considered or observationally tried, as done in the West, variations of network commitment for law authorization have been all the more as of late tested in India, both by methods for formal enactment and through individual developments by keen cops in different States, despite the issues of distinguishing 'network' or nearby neighborhoods which share similar qualities and discernments about the correct sort of request or on the other hand dependability. Formal projects, for example, the 'Companions of Police' in Tamil Nadu, 'Mohalla Committees' in Maharashtra including the 'Khopade' design in area Bhivandi, Neighborhood Watch' in Delhi, 'Individuals Oriented Policing' in Punjab have been early activities propelled toward this path. Recently Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa have acquainted progressively eager projects with effectively include the network in wrongdoing aversion and request the executives. Those will be talked about in more detail. In spite of starting excitement what's more, gigantic open help, a large number of the previous trials fizzled to endure, presumably for need of institutional help or person responsibility. Among formal enactments endeavored in the past in this heading, the most conspicuous and the longest enduring is by all accounts the Karnatak Village Defense Parties Act, 1964, which interface between the police and the provincial network. Its execution has been uneven, halfway because of certain innate shortcomings in its constitution and mostly for need of conviction of the area police specialists, who are in charge of its supervision. Anyway the reality that the association is as yet energetic and purposive in certain zone of the State discusses its guarantee and potential as a suitable network policing Program. However another critical element of police network relationship is noticeable in certain regulated administration arranged plans which began with police activity in metropolitan urban areas of Delhi and Bangalore searching out, with assistance of deliberate affiliations, casualties of social treachery or different types of abuse to give crisis alleviation just as organize long haul recovery. The best know among these are 'PRAYAS' a NGO working for disregarded adolescents in Delhi and Women and Child Help Lines in Bangalore. A few NGOs have additionally been begun by individual cops which have been building spans with the network all the more adequately which have been the more typical method of network association.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present investigation was attempted with the goal to ponder the network policing projects to give the fundamental assistance to the ranchers in the security of the life and property of the (ranchers' suicides) exploited people's families.

METHODOLOGY

This examination depends for the most part on essential information. 75 examples were gathered from ranchers' suicides in Dharwad locale of North Karnataka. Organized polls were utilized to get data from the respondents. The information gathered from all the taluks of Dharwad District in regards to the ranchers' suicide/Farmers endeavoring to suicide were investigated and translated by utilizing the factual devices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Having visited to the all out 75 rancher's suicide families, who are ended it all when I gathered the data while they have comprehended about network policing. It has been discovered that just 23 ranchers' suicide families have comprehended about network policing yet staying 52 ranchers suicide families have not comprehended about network policing. For what reason did the semi-medium scale rancher's families mindful about network policing significantly more? Those semi-medium families were progressively instructed and having a place with white collar class families, because of this they have better/additionally comprehension with respect to network policing, on examination with those of different classifications of Farm Families under study,. If there should arise an occurrence of Marginal scale (0-2.5acrs) ranch families, out of 12 respondents none knew about the network policing. If there should arise an occurrence of Small scale (2.5-5 sections of land) ranch families, out of 3 respondents just 8 knew about the network policing and the rest 27 were unconscious of the network policing. This demonstrates still numerous the little scale cultivating families are uninformed of this the network policing. If there should arise an occurrence of Semi-medium scale (5-10 sections of land) ranch families, out of 20 respondents 10 knew and the rest 10 were uninformed of the network policing. This demonstrate ranchers in this classification appear to have more mindfulness towards network policing, the potential reasons would be as examined previously. If there should be an occurrence of Medium scale (10-20 sections of land) ranch families, out of 6 respondents 4 knew about the network policing and the rest 2 were uninformed of the network policing. This unmistakably demonstrates these medium ranch families have a nearly more prominent mindfulness towards network policing. If there should be an occurrence of Large scale (20+ sections of land) ranch families, out of 2 respondents 1 knew and the other 1 was ignorant of the network policing, this demonstrates these medium ranch families have a more noteworthy mindfulness towards network policing than any different classifications being studied. On watching the table 2, out of 23 ranch families, about 39 percent (9 cases) knew and have gotten solutions for the issues in connection to child/little girl through network policing. About 22 percent (5 Cases) of Small (2.5-5 sections of land) ranch families and about 18 percent (4 Cases) of Semi-medium (5-10 sections of land) ranch families had the option to turn out with the answer for the issues in connection to child/little girl through network policing. So also, out of 23 ranch families, 65 percent (15 cases), were mindful of network policing and at first were dependent with an awful propensities like medications and liquor, however were effective in taking care of their issues subsequent to getting the cures from the network policing. In this respect, 30 percent (7 cases)

semi-medium scale ranchers have discovered arrangement by network policing, which structures the bigger offer out the recipients of this network policing.

CONCLUSION

The answer for the rancher's situation ought to be coordinated towards empowering the ranchers to support themselves and continue individually. Transitory through money related alleviation would not be the arrangement. The endeavors ought to be focused at improving the whole structure of the little ranchers where in the help isn't given on a dry spell to dry season premise, rather they are educated to over come their challenges through their very own aptitudes and abilities. The Government and its different offices need to think of ace dynamic arrangements and the country needs to understand that rancher suicide are not minor issues occurring in remote of a couple of states, it is an impression of the whole nation.

SUGGESTIONS

- As the network policing includes the investment of the open in the wrongdoing aversion process, the network pioneers should fill in as companion and manual for the cultivating network and make mindfulness in them about the estimations of life.
- Arrange gatherings, talks with specialists of the Division of Agriculture to comprehend the issues confronted by the cultivating network and advance the procedure to discover the arrangements.
- Educate the peripheral and little scale ranchers about the offices accessible to them in the rural office and additionally in some money related establishments.
- Office of the network police ought to be built up at each of the towns and the grievances with respect to cultivating issues ought to be recorded and endeavors ought to be made by the volunteers of network police to visit and comprehend those issues.
- Develop and assess model program for ranchers suicide anticipation involving aversion, mediation, and emergencies reaction so as to give replicable, proof based results that different networks and specialist organizations can use with adjustments.
- To create and execute an open mindfulness crusade to lessen the disgrace of suicide, and increment consciousness of hazard factors, including psychological sickness, and elevate linkage to human administrations.
- Develop and actualize a suicide aversion model including network policing.