



**Project Report
on
New Sub Beat System**

(Project No.10/MM:02)

Prepared by
Micro Mission 02 (Community Policing)
National Police Mission
2017-18

Bureau of Police Research and Development
Ministry of Home Affairs
Govt. of India

‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project	New Sub Beat System
Project No	10/MM:02
Project Leader	Sh. B. R. Ravikanthegowda DIGP, Karnataka
Project Team	--
Version No.	1
Approved on	2018

New Sub Beat System

Introduction :

Beat system is key to policing. Every police station limit is divided into beats and a group of Constables/Head constables are given charge of these beats. The beat staff will visit the beats and by contacting village headman or 'important persons' in the village area to collect information mainly about crimes, and to certain extent about forthcoming law and order issues.

In Karnataka police this system is an important part of the policing. Karnataka Police Manual Part-2, Chapter 22 (Beats and Patrols in Rural Section) and chapter 23 (Working of Town and City Stations other than Commissionerates) deal with the beat system.

Prior to 2009, the beat system was just an instrument for collection of information on crimes and criminals. The beat area was so large, collection of information and frequent visit to beats was very difficult. Beat staff was not fixed to a beat. They were frequently changed and fixing of responsibility was not possible. There was no people involvement in the system. Beat staff was contacting influential persons in the beat and collecting information from them only.

In 2009 to improve the system some changes were effected. The changes brought in tried to give scope for public participation, fixed tenure for the beat staff with respect to the beat. But it failed to take off as a community policing initiative and not able to give expected contribution to improve the regular policing.

The study in to the system and experience has shown the following inherent deficiencies in the system.

- i) The old beat structure or organisation was retained in which each beat consists of 5 to 10 villages. This made the beat service, collection of intelligence, information and contact with the people very difficult.
- ii) Each beat was assigned to 4-5 constables and Head constables for a period of one year. Hence it was very difficult to fix the responsibility.
- iii) People selected as beat members were spread over in many villages of the beat, hence the difficulty to establish coordination between beat members. It was very difficult to organise beat meetings in any one of the villages in the beat as the beat members were spread in all the villages.
- iv) Proper supervision was not in place at police station, circle, subdivision and district level. No review was in place to evaluate the working of the system.
- v) Constabulary was not focussed in the scheme of things. Empowerment of constabulary was not at all addressed who are actually at the helm of affairs at beat level.
- vi) The officers and subordinate staff were not trained to communicate with the community.

This project has identified the above problems and tried to resolve to make the beat system an effective tool by involving the people with police, establishing a relationship between them to reduce trust deficit towards police, empowering constabulary to win the respect of the people and to earn the social esteem, improving the regular policing.

Within the pervue of existing government orders and standing orders this project was initiated as a pilot project in one of the police stations of Belagavi district in November-2015. After studying the encouraging results it was extended to all the police stations of the district in January-2016.

2. Overview:

2.1. Project Title:

‘New sub beat system’– An innovative step by Belagavi District police towards people friendly policing, empowering constabulary–A community policing initiative.

2.2. Vision:

In modern democracies policing needs to involve the community which is intended to get the service. Without compromising on the core values of policing, community can be roped in a very well articulated manner resulting in the reduction of trust deficit towards the police. Also it is very much required to empower the constabulary to take responsibility in delivering the service to the people and by doing so they can win trust, respect and earn the social esteem. Finally all this will improve the regular policing.

2.3 Project objective:

The beat system is key to policing. The objective is to achieve the following.

- i) To reduce the trust deficit towards the police.
- ii) People friendly policing and to involve the public in beat system so that concept of community policing can be implemented which is the necessity of the modern day policing.
- iii) To connect the police with the people.

iv) To empower constabulary by giving all policing powers and responsibilities at beat level.

v) To provide an equal opportunity to all the police staff in the police station to play a meaningful role.

vi) To give an avenue to police personnel to earn the respect of the general public.

vii) To improve the regular policing.

This can be achieved by making changes in organisation of beats, involvement of citizens, empowerment of constabulary, maintaining continuous communication between police and public, giving scope to every constable and Head constable to play equal and meaningful role in the beat system.

3. Project:

3.1. Purpose of the project:

‘Trust deficit’ do exists towards the police. Normally the mentality is that the role of police is to monitor and public are monitored. This kind of thinking is distancing the public from the police. The project is intended to use the basic tool of policing i.e., ‘beat system’ to reduce the trust deficit and to allow active participation of the public as co-partners/stakeholders in policing activities.

Ninety percent of the force consists of constabulary. They represent the police department and visible to the public on all occasions. If they win the trust and respect of the people, it will go a long way in improving the image of the police. In this project the thrust is given to empower the constabulary. They are given power and responsibility in their respective beat areas. This will increase their respectability and self esteem.

Overall purpose of this project is to reduce the trust deficit towards police through community policing measures and to empower the constabulary and to improve regular policing.

3.2. Sponsor:

Belagavi district police is the sponsor. No financial support is required to this project. Belagavi district police implemented this project with the available human resources and within the purview of existing laws, standing orders and circulars.

3.3. Financial Benefits:

No investment or financial support is required. Hence financial benefit is not going to picture. The benefits can be measured in terms of:

- i) Reduction in trust deficit towards police.
- ii) Good relations between police and public.
- iii) Improvement in regular policing.
- iv) Empowerment of constabulary.
- v) Overall improvement of service to public.
- vi) Better use of human resources available at police station level.

4 Situational Assessment and problem statement:

People distance themselves from the police. Police mentality is that they are monitors and people are monitored. The constabulary is not empowered to solve the problem at their level. Hence people will look down towards police constabulary and under the impression that they should approach higher ups to resolve even a small problem. This

has increased the trust deficit towards the police. All this has contributed to a situation where police work in isolation, disconnect exists between the police and public, no active participation of the public in policing activities. Public even refuse to share information about crime, criminal, daily happenings which are known to them.

Hence problem statement can be listed as below.

- i) Identify a suitable tool/mechanism which is already well established in policing, so that no fresh mechanism need to be established.
- ii) Identify the areas where actually suitable changes are required in the existing mechanism.
- iii) How to involve the people/citizens in this mechanism and to establish a relationship between them and the police?
- iv) How to empower the constabulary to win the trust and respect of people?
- v) To create a foundation for community policing and to reduce the trust deficit towards the police.
- vi) How to improve regular policing?

5. Critical assumptions and constraints:

Critical assumptions:

Existing beat system is selected as a mechanism to achieve the objective of the project i.e., 'People friendly policing and empowerment of the constabulary' assuming that the beat system is a time tested mechanism.

Constraints:

When new sub beat system was introduced as a pilot project in November 2015 in one of the police station of the district the following constraints were forthcoming/faced.

- i) In new sub beat system, beat is reorganised and beats are divided into sub beats. On the principle of ‘one sub beat (village) – one police’ each sub beat was allotted to a constable or a head constable, it is found that number of sub beats are more compare to actual total strength of constables and Head constables.
- ii) Constables and Head constables were hesitant to take complete responsibility of their sub beats thinking that it will burden them. Some of the police station staff who were actually doing only desk work in the police station were reluctant to accept this system of allotting sub beats to each and everyone in the police station. In the sub beat system, all the work is decentralised sub beat wise. Every one is treated equally. This created dissatisfaction among those who were given importance in the previous system. They even tried to obstruct the implementation of the sub beat system.
- iii) Identifying and impartial selection of suitable and active public as sub beat members across the social groups is a challenge. Care should be taken to see that bad elements should not be enlisted as sub beat members.
- iv) Constabulary were lacking in soft skills like interacting with sub beat members, collection of useful information, roping in cooperation of sub beat members, to instill

confidence in sub beat members, conducting sub beat meetings etc.,

- v) To develop a system of multi level supervision and review at police station level, circle level, sub division level, district, level.
- vi) Imparting training to officers and staff and need of information and training manual.
- vii) Lack of confidence of the sub beat members in police to share the information with sub beat staff.
- viii) Sub beat members were unaware of their responsibilities.

6. Implementation Strategy:

6.1 Implementation Strategy

To make the existing beat system a people friendly and community policing initiative the following strategy is adopted.

- i) **Sub beats:** Unwieldy beats are divided in to smaller and well defined geographical areas and named as sub beats.
- ii) **Community policing initiative:** Selecting citizens minimum 50 (both men and women) across the social groups from each sub beat on the basis of a standard criteria.
- iii) **Communication:** Photos, phone numbers, addresses of each sub beat member is compiled sub beat wise in a pocket size book and given to sub beat staff. Similarly each sub beat member is given with a pocket size book with phone number of sub beat staff and all the officers up to DSP. Sub beat staff and sub beat members together will

form a beat team. Communication is ensured through phone contact, whenever they meet signatures will be exchanged in their respective pocket sized books. Monthly beat team meetings are made compulsory.

iv) **Empowerment:** Sub beat constable or Head constable are entrusted with all the police duties, responsibilities of the sub beat. In true sense sub beat staff is like Sub Inspector to that sub beat. Sub beat staff is the 'beat police chief'. Monthly sub beat meetings will be conducted by the sub beat chief. Even when senior officer participate in the beat meetings the sub beat staff will be seated by the side of the officer and equal respect will be given to them.

v) **Supervision & review:** Multilevel supervision from station level to SP office is designed. Standard formats for measuring deliverables are designed for the review of performance. System of reward for good work and punishment for poor work should be in place.

vi) **Training:** Suitable training is designed to officers and staff about the functioning of sub beat system. A training manual is designed and given to all. A documentary film is made to market the new initiative and shown to all to understand the system and to take active role.

6.2 Deliverables:

Impact study is done and this can be categorised in to two.

- Quantifiable deliverables.
- Non quantifiable and qualitative deliverables.

a) Quantifiable deliverables:

Parameters are taken to measure improvement in regular policing and comparison is made between before implementation of this project (2015) and after implementation of this project (2016).

Regular police duties	Before implementation 2015	After implementation 2016
Serving of beats	9740	29098
No. of public contact meetings	Nil	8112
Service of summons	91.55%	96.76%
Execution of warrants	85.08%	91.03%
Petition enquiry by beat officers	36%	100%
Passport verification by beat officers	40%	100%

NCR Enquiry by beat officers	42%	100%
Character & antecedents verification by beat officers	44%	100%
Rowdy checking. How many times by beat officers (Total - 821 - rowdies in the district)	3641	9262
MOB Checking by beat officers. How many times. (Total No. of MOB-3007 in the district)	5735	10120
Communal Goonda verification by beat officers (Total No. of Communal Goondas-485 in the district)	583	4584
Participation of beat officers in investigation	47%	100%
Participation of beat officers in raids against illegal activities	17%	100%
Reduction in IPC cases	2208	2045
Increased number raids against illegal activities	1504	1714
Reduction in property offences	182	169

- This has shown an excellent improvement in regular policing.
- b) Non quantifiable and qualitative deliverables:**
- These deliverables cannot be quantified but qualitatively can be seen in daily police work.
- i) This system is very effective in bringing police and people close to each other.
 - ii) The principles of community policing is implemented effectively.
 - iii) Trust deficit towards police is reducing, this is demonstrated by the volunteer information flow by the public and their readiness to cooperate with the police at sub beat level.
 - iv) Police are getting quick and accurate information about the happenings in police station limits.
 - v) The constabulary is feeling empowered and people are respecting them. The social esteem of the constabulary has gone up.
 - vi) The job satisfaction level of the constabulary has gone up.

i) **People:** The target of the entire project is to 'reduce the trust deficit towards the police'. The service to the people is the main motto. Hence people are the key stakeholders to this project.

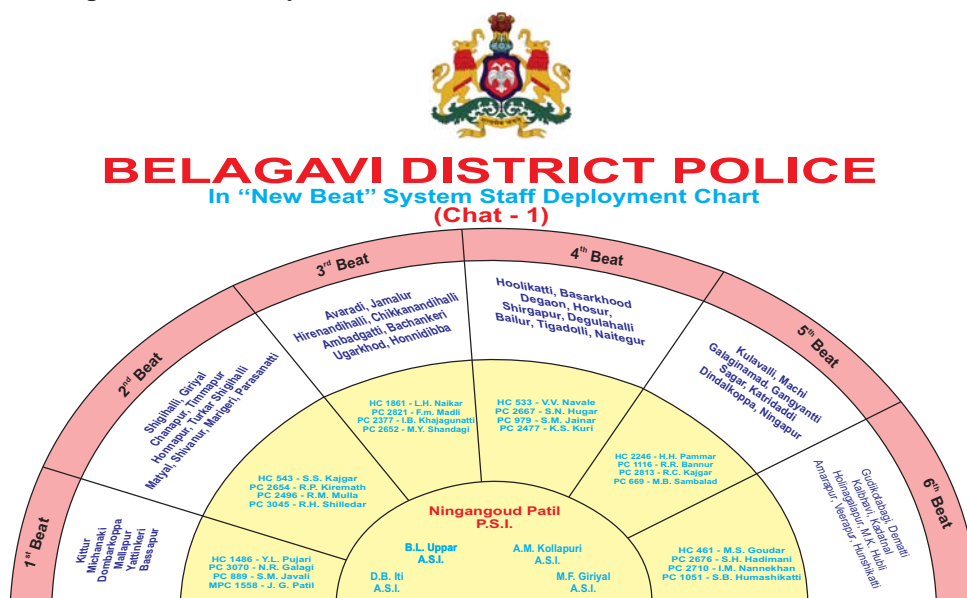
6.4 Related Projects: Government of Karnataka has recognised the impact created by this project i.e., ‘New Sub beat System’ in Belagavi district and made an order to extend this to the entire state in the name of ‘Improved Beat System’.

This project ‘sub beat system’ is taken as pilot project in Kitturu police station of the district. The previous beat system was studied and to make this system a people friendly community policing system and to empower the constabulary the following work plan is adopted.

The previous beats which are very big and unwieldy (Chart No. 1) are divided into sub beats. Each village of the beat is considered as one sub beat. Bigger towns are divided in to two or more sub beats.

For example in the previous system. Beat No. 1 was having 6 villages, this is divided in to 6 sub beats, namely 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, likewise beat no. 2, beat no. 3, beat no. 4, beat no. 5, beat no. 6 are divided in to sub beats. (Chart No. 2)

Chart No. 2 shows how 6 beats are divided
in to 50 sub beats

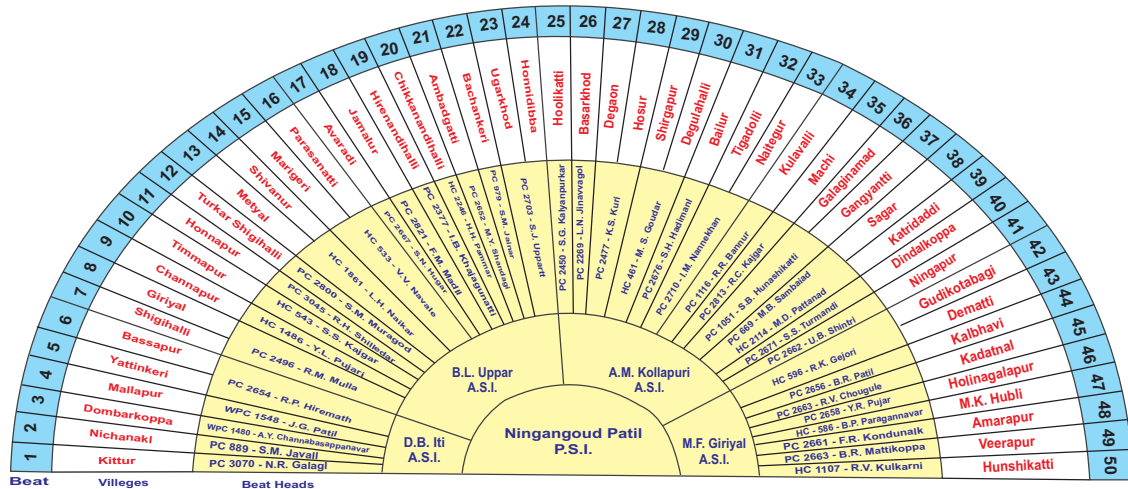


'The Think Tank for Indian Police'
'Promoting Good Practices and Standards'



BELAGAVI DISTRICT POLICE

“Improved Beat” System Staff Deployment Chart (Chat - 2)



ii) Allotment of sub beat to staff:

On the principle of ‘ONE VILLAGE - ONE POLICE MAN/POLICE WOMAN’ each sub beats is given with one constable or one Head constable.

In Kitturu police station total 50 sub beats are created but the actual strength of constabulary (including woman staff) was 40. In this scenario to adjust this difference some of the sub beats (normally two small villages) are clubbed and given to one constable or Head constable. With respect to this allotment a detail chart is prepared (Chart No. 2). Like this one staff is given a sub beat or two sub beats but at no circumstance one sub beat is given with more than one constable or Head constable.

iii) Empowerment – Powers and Responsibilities of sub Beat Staff:

Sub beat staff allotted to each sub beat are designated as ‘sub beat police chief’. All the police

duties with respect to that sub beat are given to them like,

- i) Service of summons.
- ii) Execution of warrants.
- iii) Passport verification.
- iv) Job verification.
- v) Character and antecedents verification.
- vi) Helping in the investigation pertaining to the crimes registered in that sub beat.
- vii) Checking of M.O. criminals.
- viii) Checking of rowdies.
- ix) Checking of communal goondas.
- x) Generating reports with respects to security sections under Cr. PC.
- xi) Conducting meeting of sub beat staff.
- xii) Curbing illegal activities etc.

‘The Think Tank for Indian Police’
‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’

Overall the sub beat staff is completely responsible for all the happenings in the sub beat. Sub beat staff will be like a Sub-Inspector to that village. Sub beat staff is the key link between sub beat and police station. All the police powers with respect to that sub beat and responsibilities are given to the sub beat chief.

iv) **Selection of Sub Beat Members – A People Friendly Community Policing Initiative:**

From each sub beat minimum 50 public (both men and women) from different caste, religion, class and age groups are selected as sub beat members. For this separate criteria is fixed. Members from peace committee, youth organisations, retired government officers, leaders of different/religious, castes, slum dwellers, those who are useful from police point of view are selected as members. In each sub beat, sub beat staff and beat members together will form a beat team.

The photos and phone numbers of each sub beat member is collected and compiled in a pocket sized book, which will be given to that sub beat staff. This will make the communication easier.

Similarly a pocket size book containing the photo and phone number of sub beat staff and phone numbers of officers is given to each sub beat member. In both these books blank sheets are provided to exchange the signatures whenever the sub beat staff and sub beat member meet.

v) **Sub beat visits, meetings and halt:**

Sub beat staff will visit the sub beat whenever there is a necessary like serving of summons, warrants etc. In these visits also they should meet available sub beat members.

A monthly beat service is made compulsory. In this monthly visit sub beat staff should conduct beat team meetings and exchange information. In these meetings not only issues pertaining to policing but also civic issues will also be discussed. Sub beat staff is instructed to find solution at their level or they may approach higher ups to resolve the problem. In these meetings sub beat members are encouraged to speak about the problems and to share information.

Monthly halt of the sub beat staff at a neutral place like schools, village panchayat office is made compulsory.

vi) **Documentation:**

- i) Each sub beat will have a **sub beat information book**, in which all important information like Sub beat map, names, phone numbers and addresses of sub beat members, important persons, list of MO persons, rowdies, communal goondas, Law and order issues, important events, list of wine shops, bar and restaurants, any information useful for policing about the sub beat is collected and documented.
- ii) **Sub beat book**: All visit to sub beat, information collected, work done, sub beat meetings held will be recorded in the own handwriting of sub beat staff.
- iii) **Docket file**: Each sub beat staff is provided with a docket file to file the copies of reports, verifications and all other records pertaining to the sub beat.
- iv) **Sub beat members register**: Addresses and phone numbers of the

sub beat members are compiled station wise and copies will be kept at police station level, circle office, DSP office & SP office.

vii) Supervision:

At the police station level the first level of supervision is given to Assistant Sub Inspectors (Chart:02). For example in Kitturu police station 50 sub beats are divided between 4 ASI's. Their main job is to ensure the sub beat service, sub beat meetings, sub beat visits, documentation and ASI also may visit sub beats randomly and attend meetings to verify the performance of sub beat staff and to interact with sub beat members.

Police Sub Inspector is at the second level supervision. Overall supervision of all the sub beat staff, weekly review is the responsibility of PSI. 50% of the monthly sub beat meetings PSI has to attend.

The third level supervision is at circle level. Circle Inspector will visit the police station and review the performance. Every day CPI office will randomly make a phone call to one sub beat member from each police station and enquire about performance of the sub beat staff and their relationship with the beat members. 20% of the monthly meetings will be attended by CPI.

The fourth level of supervision is from DSP office. During police station visits and crime review DSP will review implementation of sub beat system. Every day DSP office will make a phone call to one of the sub beat members in each of the police station limits and interact with sub beat members. 20% of the monthly sub beat meeting will be attended by DSP.

The fifth level of supervision is at SP office. In monthly crime review police station wise sub beat review will be done. Every day the special branch of the SP office will call sub beat member from each police station and interact with them, get the feedback and record it, submit it to SP for perusal.

CPI, DSP & SP office will make remarks, issue memos on the basis of feedback to PSI and sub beat staff.

viii) Review:

Formats are designed to review performance of each police duty assigned to sub beat police staff. These formats collect the data station wise and overall performance is reviewed.

On the basis of the review suitable instructions will be issued to the concerned.

ix) Training:

Training is needed to give awareness about.

- a) Dividing beats in to sub beats.
- b) Assignment of constabulary to sub beat on the principle of 'One village–One Police'.
- c) Data collection and documentation.
- d) How to select sub beat members across the social groups.
- e) Duties and responsibilities of sub beat staff.
- f) How to conduct beat meetings.
- g) How to win the confidence of beat members.
- h) Soft skill tips.

The first round of training is given to PSI, Circle Inspectors and DSPs.

The second round training is organised at subdivision level to all the staff.

x) Mini Manual:

A mini training manual giving all the details about sub beat system is compiled and given to all constables, head constables and officers so that they can readily refer it.

xi) Documentary film:

A short film documenting the implementation of sub beat system, its impact, how it is helping to bring people and police together as a community policing initiative, empowerment of constabulary and improvement in regular policing and reduction trust deficit towards police, is made and shown to every stake holder including sub beat members. This

helped in marketing the project with decision makers at department and government level.

Model Beat System – state wide implementation – Institutionlisation:

This project has helped in brining police closer to people, empowerment of constabulary, reducing trust deficit towards police and improvement in regular policing. This made the project to be declared as ‘model beat system’. On the lines of the new sub beat system, ‘improvised beat system’ is implemented throughout the state from 01.04.2017 through Govt order No: HD 109 SST 2017 dated 21.03.2017 and standing order no. 1017 dated 24.03.2017.

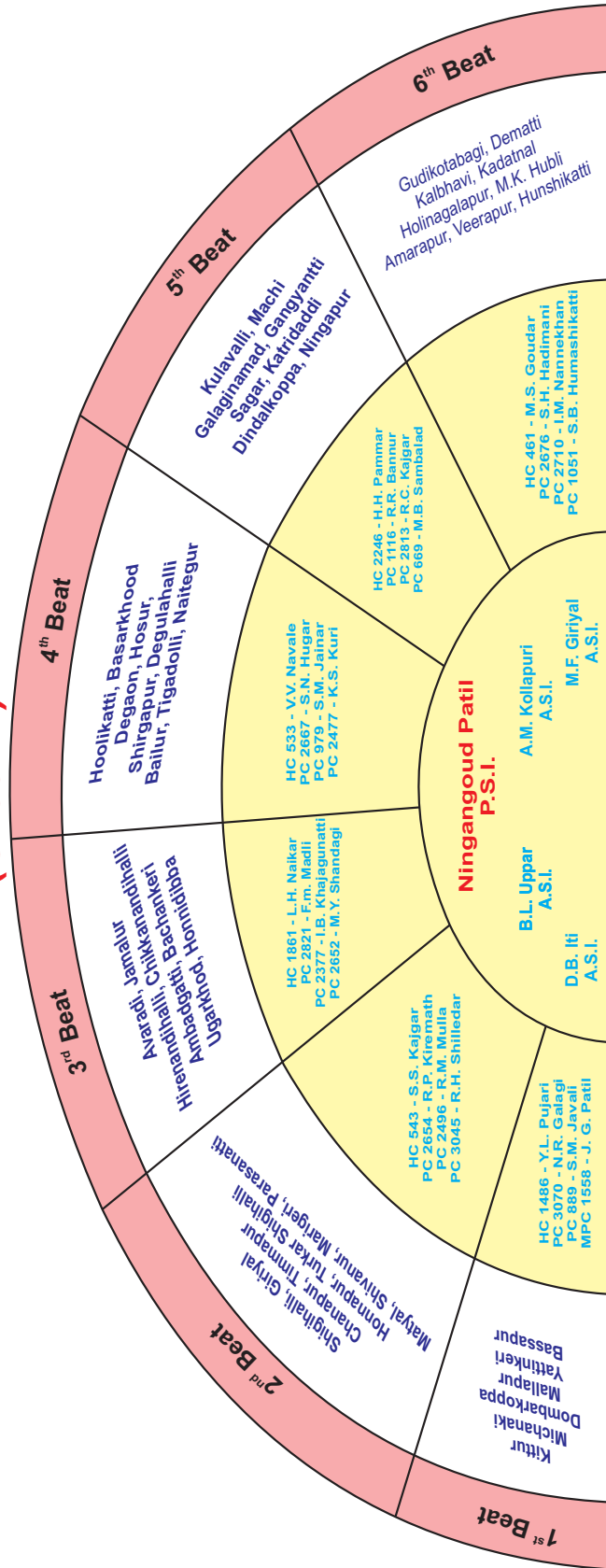
Now ‘new sub beat system’ is institutionlised in the name of ‘Improvised beat system’ and brining police closer to people, reducing the trust deficit towards the Police, empowering the constabulary and the improving regular policing.

(Chart No.1)



BELAGAVI DISTRICT POLICE

In "New Beat" System Staff Deployment Chart
(Chart - 1)

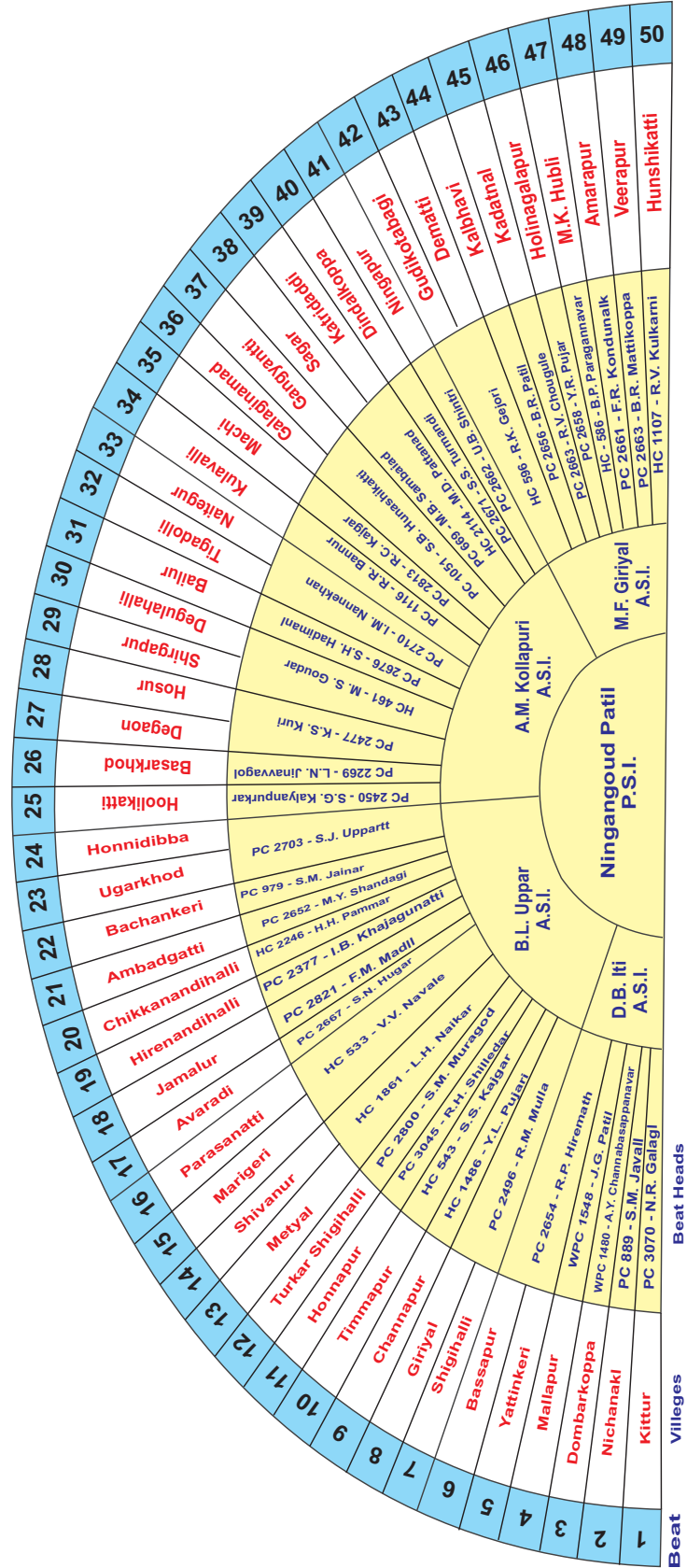


'The Think Tank for Indian Police'
'Promoting Good Practices and Standards'



BELAGAVI DISTRICT POLICE

“Improved Beat” System Staff Deployment Chart
(Chat - 2)



‘The Think Tank for Indian Police’
‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’

Beat system is a key to effective policing. Belagavi district police has introduced an innovative New Sub Beat System as a community policing initiative. In this the main thrust is to take the community into confidence, continuous interaction with the community, empowering subordinate ranks and reducing the 'trust deficit' towards the police.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE PREVIOUS BEAT SYSTEM

Prior to 2009, the best system was just an instrument for collection of information about crimes and criminals. The beat area was so large, collection of information and frequent visit to beats was very difficult.

In 2009, the old beat system was improvised and changes were brought in to make the police people friendly and to seek cooperation of citizens. But it is failed to take off as a community policing initiative and was not able to give the expected results for the following reasons.

- The old beat structure was retained in which each beat consists of 8-10 villages. This made the beat visitations, collection of information and contact with the people very difficult.
- To each beat 4-5 Constables/Head constables were assigned for beat duties. Hence, it was difficult to fix the responsibility.
- Civilian members selected in the beat were spread over in various villages of the beat hence the difficulty to establish coordination between them. Beat members were also not ready to come to beat meetings in any one of the villages in the beat.

- The officers and subordinate staff were not trained to communicate with the community.
- Proper supervision was not in place at police station, circle, subdivision and district levels.
- Importance was not given to empower Constables and Head constables.

NEW SUB BEAT SYSTEM-2016 (A Community Policing Initiative)

Keeping in mind the above limitations and hindrances and to make the Beat System a community policing initiative New Sub Beat System is designed on the basis of following principles.

BEAT: Dividing Police Stations into small, well defined geographical areas as beat.

COMMUNITY: Selecting citizen across the social groups in the beat as beat members.

COMMUNICATION: Continuous communication between beat staff and beat members.

EMPOWERMENT: Entrusting a beat to a particular Constable/Head Constable and giving all the police duties, powers and responsibilities to them. Literally beat staff is the police chief of that beat having power and responsibility.

SUPERVISION: Continuous supervision at different levels.

TRAINING: Training the officers and subordinate staff to interact, communicate and to address the policing and civic problems of the community.

THE INNOVATE: CHANGES INTRODUCED THROUGH NEW SUB BEAT SYSTEM

Within the scope of existing Government orders and departmental circulars the changes are brought in.

BEAT STRUCTURE (ORGANIZATION)

- Beat structure (organization) is changed. Beats are divided into sub beats. In this system every village and town is considered as a sub beat.

BEAT ASSIGNMENT

- On the principle of 'one village—one policeman'. Each Sub beat (a village or an area in towns) is given to a Constable or a Head Constable of the police station.
- All the Police Constables and Head Constables of the police station are assigned to sub beats.

COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVE

- From each sub beat minimum 50 public (both men and women) from different caste, religion, class and age group are selected as beat members. In each sub beat, staff and beat members together will form a beat team.
- The sub beat members and the sub beat staff are provided with pocket size books containing phone numbers and other details. Whenever they meet they will exchange signatures. On day to day basis they will be in touch with each other through phone

contact. The sub beat members are encouraged to report any incident in the sub beat (village). Sub beat members will also help in policing work related to that village (sub beat). This continuous contact will improve the relationship between police and public, reduces the trust deficit.

- **Beat Meetings:** Every month one beat team meeting (Beat staff + members) is compulsorily organized. In these meetings beat members are encouraged to discuss about all issues including civic problems of the beat. Beat staff are advised to give patient hearing and try to solve the problem at their level or by bringing it to the senior level. This will bridge the gap and win the trust of the general public.

Beat members are not just informers, they are the sensors and contact point between the community and the police.

EMPOWERMENT OF THE POLICE

- **All police duties and responsibilities** of each sub beat is given to sub beat Constable or Head Constable. The service of summons, execution of warrants, all type of verifications, enquiries, non cognizable issues, checking of M.O. criminals, rowdies, communal goondas, investigation of the cases registered in the sub beat, collection of information about crimes and criminals, visit to dalit colonies etc., are given to the respective sub beat staff. All the powers and responsibility with respect to sub beat is given to them. The powers and responsibility will go together; this will empower the sub beat staff.

- The sub beat staff will conduct **monthly meetings**. In this meeting the will discuss issues related to policing and to civic problems. The sub beat staff is declared as the police chief to the sub beat. He/she will be the link or bridge between the village (sub beat) and the police station. This will improve the image of the police staff and people start respecting them.
- The sub beat staff will make a compulsory **monthly night halt** in the village.
- Unlike in previous system where few were given more importance, in the present system all the staff of the police station are given an equal opportunity to play a meaningful role.
- All the visits and happening in the sub beat will be compulsorily recorded in sub beat information book.
- **System of reward** to good work is in place.
- All staff and officers are trained in the new sub beat system. They are provided with **mini hand book** containing details about the working of the sub beat system.
- **Four levels of supervision** from police station level to office of Superintendent of Police is in place.
- **Monthly review** is being done and advisories are sent.

IMPACT STUDY

- **The experience of the past one and a half year in Belagavi district shows that sub beat system is very effective in bringing people and police close to each other.**
- **The concept of community policing is implemented effectively.**
- **Police are getting accurate and quick information about the happenings in police station limits.**
- **Public are getting accurate and quick information about the happenings in police station limits.**
- **Public are volunteering in giving information and cooperating with the police.**
- **The power and responsibility given to the lower level staff has made them feel empowered and people are respecting them.**
- **The job satisfaction level and esteem of the Constables and Head Constables has gone up.**

The below statistics demonstrates the positive results achieved through sub beat system.

RESULT OF THE NEW SUB BEAT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

(Statistics for the Entire year)

Police Duties	Before Implementation (2015)	After Implementation (2016)
Serving of beats	9740	29098
No. of public contact meetings	Nil	8112
Service of summons	91.55%	96.76%
Execution of warrants	85.08%	91.03%
Petition enquiry by beat officers	36%	100%
Passport verification by beat officers	40%	100%
NCR Enquiry by beat officers	42%	100%
Character & antecedents verification by beat officers	44%	100%
Rowdy checking. How many times by beat officers (Total - 821 - rowdies in the district)	3641	9262
MOB Checking by beat officers. How many times. (Total No. of MOB-3007 in the district)	5735	10120
Communal Goonda verification by beat officers (Total No. of Communal Goondas-485 in the district)	583	4584
Participation of beat officers in investigation	47%	100%
Participation of beat officers in raids against illegal activities	17%	100%
Reduction in IPC cases.	2208	2045
Increased number raids against illegal activities.	1504	1714
Reduction in property offences.	182	169

**GIVEN EFFECT ALL OVER THE STATE
FROM 01.04.2017**

Honourable Home Minister of Karnataka Dr. G. Parameshwara paid a surprise visit to one of the police stations of the district on 30.11.2016 and reviewed functioning of sub beat system. He was impressed by the results after interacting with the Constables and Head Constables.

Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, DG & IGP and senior officers are impressed by this Community Policing Initiative. New Sub Beat System implemented by Belagavi district police is considered as a model beat system and a effective Community Policing Initiative in the State. Now

Government of Karnataka modified the 2009 beat system on the lines of New Sub Beat System through Government order No. HD 109 SST 2017 dated: 21.03.2017 and further Karnataka police department brought a Standing Order to this effect (S.O. No. 1017 dated: 24.03.2017).

From 01.04.2017, the Beat System is in place as a ‘improvised beat system’ in all the districts of Karnataka.

**Belagavi District Police
Office of the Superintendent of Police,
Belagavi**

Ph: 0831 2405204

e-mail: spbgm.gov.in@ksp