**Police – People Friendlier**

R. Revathi & Prof. Siva Chandran. S
MCA Department, IFET College of Engineering, Gangarampalyam, Villupuram.

**Abstract:** This app is mainly concerned with police department. The basics of police architecture build with four zones namely south, east, north, and west. Each zone has three to four districts and each district has eight to ten stations. This app focused on one district with eight stations. This app acts as a bridge between people and their respective police station in charges directly. People can register and communicate with their respective police station. This app can be used as an emergency alert purpose locked house information, general complaints and accidental complaints etc. Whenever people make their information about locked house, it gives alert to station in charges so that station in charges can monitor the house. It provides information to the people about police station daily safe guard mission. People can inform any complaints or accidental complaints via this app so that it directly reaches their station in charges limit in charges, police in charges can take actions immediately. Through this application the people who are seeing the accident or the crime on the road side can easily make a picture on that scene and can send it the nearest portal so that their preference will give according to situation need such as ambulance, fire station help or police help. This application provides more user friendly to the users.

1. **Indian Police System: An Overview**
   1.1 Police Structure
   Superintendence over the police force in the State is exercised by the State Government. The head of the police force in the State is the Director General of Police (DGP). States are divided territorially into administrative units knows as districts. A group of districts form a range, which is looked after by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP). Some States have zones comprising two or more ranges, under the charge of an officer of the rank of an Inspector General of Police (IGP). A Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)/Superintendent of Police (SP) is the head of the district police administration and is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) and few Deputy Superintendents of Police (DSP). A district may have many Police Stations that are manned by Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Assistant Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. Police Station is the basic unit of police administration through which both crime and non-crime duties are discharged. Police Stations are the places where complaints and First Information Reports (FIRs) are lodged. Police Stations also serve as the window of ‘citizen interface’ for the police. Common people approach Police Stations for assistance. Therefore, public expectations from police stations are more direct, pressing and at times extremely demanding. Operationally, police stations are at the nucleus of all policing activities. All important operational duties – be it duties to the State or services to other government departments or citizens- are executed and coordinated through police stations.

1.2 Role of Indian police
   With time, the role of the police has expanded and is expanding steadily to areas having larger public interface. The major existing roles of police are prevention of criminality, repression of crime, apprehension of offenders, regulation of non-criminal conduct and recovery of stolen property etc. Whereas, the emerging police roles are to protect life and property, to reduce the opportunity to commit crimes, to maintain social order and to protect the individual freedom and privacy etc. The concept of proactive policing is fast catching up the imagination in modern times across the globe. This includes emphasis on community policing and problem solving policing.

1.3. Registering the complaints
   The person who registered the case could also get access to case details and progress at any point, either by going to any police station and requesting an officer to access their case on E-police, or by accessing their case details online via the application using an FIR code number that is issued at the time of registration. Available case details would include the FIR, actions taken, actions pending, other crime details, etc. The victim could lodge a complaint if they see from accessing case details that the case has not been registered properly, or that there has been no progress made on the case since it was last accessed. Finally, senior officers in the police service could also use E-police to monitor case details and progress. All of this affects the transparency of case
handling, and the accountability of police officers. According to e-government ranking released in the survey conducted by Institute of e-Government, Waseda University, Japan, United States of America, Singapore and Canada are top three E-government countries amongst 34 surveyed countries. Within the focus on effectiveness, there was a concern about the non-transparent, even dishonest nature of police work, which had become synonymous with corruption and delay. The intention of the new system - through its automation of previously human processes, and through its state-wide and online accessibility - would make the registration, processing and follow-up of criminal cases more open. Under the existing regime, many police require a bribe before they are willing to register a case, and also require a bribe to be paid before they answer any query about the case, such as its progress, or other information held on file.

1.5. DUTY ALLOCATION

Duty allocation of the working persons will know the duty details after they come to work. Suppose if any emergency occur to that persons unavoidable leave occurs means they can’t able to do anything in the home. But in this application the staff can login to the application by their own username and password and the view the shift allocation and the duty place if they can’t able to do so means in that itself they the update the proper reason suddenly the system administrator can alter the duty and immediately they will update in the website so that delay in the duty process can be avoided.

1.6. DUTY DETAILS TO THE PUBLIC

In this the user can also view the duty details of the police by entering their user name and password this is helpful to the public to know who are in duty and their phone numbers so that the public can easily approach the station in charge in case any emergency here the daily updates is provided.

1.7. EVIDENCE UPLOADED

In this the public can upload any type of images and videos so that it will helpful during the investigation of the case. The criminals easily did not know who upload the photos and the images can’t be changed so that criminals cannot able to escape. Only the higher officials can edit the case details only up to certain constrain.

1.8. PROCESS

A. Ensure data privacy and security, and system reliability. Data is the bedrock of any e-transparency system, and it must be duly cared for. Proper controls must be put in place to ensure the integrity of the data on the system. These will include technological controls such as application controls (helping eliminate errors in data entry); access controls (such as password systems and other authentication mechanisms); and communication controls (such as encryption). However, they must also include ‘softer’ elements such as personnel controls (e.g. separation of duties), and administrative controls (such as data audit, backup and recovery processes). None of this will be effective, though, unless a proper regime of incentives and disincentives in put in place to ensure stakeholders are motivated to uphold data quality.

B. Conduct public awareness campaigns. Most e-transparency applications involve citizens, but citizens will not make use of those applications if they are unaware of them. Therefore, there needs to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Police - People Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1:728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1:665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1:625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1:563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1:416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1:295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1:249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1:228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>1:220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Police to people ratio in some countries

1.4. LOCKED HOUSE INFORMATION

Other important option of the this application is that locked house information here the user can register the information of the house in this site here the details such as address of the house date from when they are living and when they will come to home. Then the station in charge or the system administrator will inform to the nearest portal about the house if this has been given the portal service person will visit that house during the duty time and inform about the safety of the house to the system administrator and they will update in the website about the safety of the house to user. This will provide the people to enjoy the journey in the peaceful way. Higher officer will also visit this application regularly to determine the duty of the department staff.
be a significant investment in raising public awareness. In cases like the one described, this can also act as a lever to encourage greater uptake of the application by government employees

C. Safety: An safety of the house is considered separately and the extra security is provided to the closed house and how the security process is executed is send the public who is using that process.

2. ADVANTAGES
There are several advantages of e-police system for and these are given below:

1) Establishment of police-friend: Since the ratio of police-people of India is 1: 728, that is not sufficient for public security and safety, that means on the perspective of people the police personnel is too much less, that is why the police cannot handle everything always and the general citizen feel insecure always. So the ratio problem may be dec ease if the government follows the e-police system.

2) Public Accessibility: Since e-police system is the world standards that follow the e-technology as well as technology the citizen of the country has the free accessibility, they could make a diary about any criminal as well send any information about any matter by e-mail.

3) Secured Data Communication: Since the whole police system is interconnected as a Wide Area Network (WAN) topology and this not connected to internet anyone can not hack or access illegally.

4) Crime Reduction: It is possible to reduce any types of crime in any section of the country where police personnel could be able to interfere the police administration can and handle this but in normal police system is seemingly impossible.

5) Safety and Security increment: For increment of the country and country citizens' safety and security any kinds of the section our system plays an important role but if the system is the normal police system than that is not absolutely possible.

6) Standardization: In order to making the countries police administration world standard the e-police system must be essential but that is completely quite impossible by follow the normal police system.

3. WORKING WAY

3.1 Public:
   The user first have to do registration on site, this include email verification. After doing registration it’s email verification is automatically done by the system and after verifying it’s email it provide ID and password to user with the help of this the user will permit to enter in the system, that means after entering correct id and password the user will allow to login in the system.

3.2. FIR Approved

   Actually the FIR wants to be approved by the constable and the sub inspector of the station. Constable first have to login in the system, then there are three sections on which constable have to work these are data entry then search engine is there and status update. In data entry section the constable enter any newly added data in the system. Search engine is to search any information about user in the system; with the help of search engine the constable searches any information about FIR then with the help of status update the constable will permit to update the status of recent case in the system.

3.3. Higher Authority

   The last part of the system is higher authority area in this the higher authority first have to login in the system. The higher authority first check out the fir submitted by the user is there any fake information present in it or not. It would check the importance of FIR and an assigned to level of authority according to their importance. Then the image base verification is performed by higher authority and he will also give the progress report on the fir on which the police working is properly done or not is there delay in the work etc. In short the higher authority will give the feedback on the fir i.e. he will give progress report on the FIR on which police work.

4. CONCLUSION

   This paper will definitely help the police system in making the police work more efficient through equipping the police with modern solutions i.e. it aims to ensure solutions and means for the police officers that support their main activity and it will be interesting for audience in the context of law and order situation in our country. The main intent of this paper is to upgrade the developing countries’ police administration to the world standard by using modern information and communication technologies. At last we recommend to developing countries that to take necessary steps for upgrading
the present police system to e-police system by overcoming the issues and challenges. In future we verification and encryption algorithm that will help validate users identity as well as secure document given by user. An image comparison algorithm is written to help cops check an existing person online.

REFERENCES


