

Scale to Measure Public attitude towards Police

Vivekananda S.^{1*} D. Arulkani² Candice Saunders³ Arpitha Y. P.⁴

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Bangalore University, Bangalore

^{2,3,4} Student, Department of Psychology, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Abstract – In the developing society it's also important to understand the most required function the protection and safeguarding and up keeping the law and order of the state and country therefore it's important to understand the public attitude towards police, police generally is considered to be most called, approached and trusted for every social and personal problems of the society and individual. The aim of the present study was to develop a scale to measure this variable. A group of 5 researchers generated 105 items across various dimensions. These items were submitted to subject experts for suggestions and advice, based on which certain items were removed or altered. The final scale consisted of 32 items. The scale was administered to the sample of 520 working class people and postgraduate students, consisting of 260 males and 260 females. The reliability test was done using SPSS V21 software. The Cronbach's alpha was found to be .789, The reliability statistics for public attitude towards police in 2 dimensions i.e., in positive dimension the cronbach's was found to be .854, in negative dimension the cronbach's alpha was found to be .783, The mean was found to be 90. Norms were formulated based on the analysis. Subjects who score more than 90 are interpreted as having positive attitude towards police and subjects who score less than 90 are interpreted as having negative attitude towards police. The researcher individually analysed gender differences, using a t-test. It was found out that there is a significant difference in public attitude towards police between male and female, Female have more positive attitude towards police than the male.

Keywords: Police, Attitude and Public.

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INTRODUCTION

Law requirement is just a part of policing action. Policing has incorporated a variety of exercises in various circumstances, however the transcendent ones are worried about the conservation of request. In certain social orders, in the late eighteenth and mid nineteenth hundreds of years, these created inside the setting of keeping up the class framework and the security of private property. Police powers have turned out to be omnipresent and imperative in present day social orders, however some are included to shifting degrees incorruption, police fierceness and the implementation of tyrant rule.

Elective names for a police compel incorporate constabulary, gendarmerie, police division, police administration, wrongdoing counteractive action, defensive administrations, law requirement office, common gatekeeper or urban watchman. Individuals might be alluded to as cops, troopers, sheriffs, constables, officers, harmony officers or metro/common watchmen. The word police is most all-inclusive and can be seen in numerous non-English talking nations

As police are regularly interfacing with people, slang terms are various. Many slang terms for cops are decades or hundreds of years old with lost historical underpinnings. One of the most established, "cop", has to a great extent lost its slang implications and turn into a typical everyday term utilized both by the general population and cops to allude to their calling.

DEFINITION

Police the official association that is in charge of securing individuals, Property, influencing individuals to comply with the law, getting some answers concerning and fathoming wrongdoing, and Catching individuals who have perpetrated a wrongdoing.

ENGLISH DICTIONARY DEFINITON

The control or guide an open occasion or territory by utilizing individuals from the police or a Comparative power to control the manner by which a conceivably perilous substance is managed With or a perilous action is finished.

CAMBRIDGE ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS.

1. An authority compel whose activity is to keep up open request, manage wrongdoing, and influence individuals to comply with the law, or the individuals from this power.

WORD REFERENCE CAMBRIDGE ACADEMIC CONTENT

To ensure that the principles of an action, association, industry and so forth are complied. ; To control the manner by which a potentially unsafe substances is managed or a risky action is finished.

DEFINITION

Frames of mind are assessments individuals make about articles, thoughts, occasions, or other individuals.

IN PSYCHOLOGY, A demeanor alludes to a lot of feelings, convictions and practices towards a specific item, individual, things, or occasion.

IN PSYCHOLOGY, Attitude is a mental build, a psychological and passionate substance that inheres in, or describes an individual.

It is a person's inclined perspective with respect to an esteem and it is hastened through a responsive articulation toward an individual, spot, thing, or occasion (the disposition object) which thusly impacts the person's idea and activity.

A POLICE drive is an established assortment of people engaged by a state to uphold the law, to secure individuals and property, and to avert wrongdoing and common issue. Their forces incorporate intensity of capture and the legitimized utilization of power. The term is most usually connected with police administrations of a sovereign express that are approved to practice the police intensity of that state inside a characterized legitimate or regional territory of obligation. Police powers are regularly characterized as being independent from military or different associations engaged with the resistance of the state against remote aggressors; in any case, gendarmerie are military units accused of common policing. The police compel is normally an open part administration, subsidized through assessments.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As indicated by Jack R. Greene, et al (1989), Police and network relations have since a long time ago involved the consideration of the police and general society. The ongoing development of network policing rationality accentuates nearer contribution of police and network occupants, yet to date has overlooked the view of the police and the general

population toward one another's job in influencing social control. Fifty Philadelphia cops and 24 network occupants, taking an interest in a network/police instructive program called Project COPE, give data on police and network mentalities toward obligation regarding wrongdoing control, support for and opposition toward police activities, and the nature of police subject communications. Primer discoveries from a when examination of program members propose that relations between these two gatherings might be stressed by cop and organization acknowledgment of open analysis

As per Farhat Ullah, et al (2016), this examination titled "Variables impacting police picture openly" investigates college understudy's discernment with respect to police picture in the light of their own encounters, information and perceptions. The example estimate was resolved with the assistance of Sekaran table (Sekaran, 2003). College understudies of definite year from personnel of sociologies of Kohat University of science and innovation were chosen as respondents of the examination. Absolute populace of the previously mentioned gatherings of respondents was 213, out of whom an example size of 138 was chosen. Information was gathered from the above example assemble through an organized poll by utilizing Likert scale. Test involves both male and female respondents and corresponding distribution was made through stratified irregular inspecting. It is discovered that the greater part of the respondents saw police as degenerate and considered police work force as one-sided. Less utilization of cutting edge innovation was considered as boundary in police execution. The investigation presumes that police picture in the open has been contorted because of their wastefulness, culture of debasement, absence of responsibility, absence of preparing and low pay rates. The investigation proposes that for better picture in general society, the police compel should be improved on present day lines. There ought to be appropriate check and equalization on police faculty while abusing powers. An ever increasing number of motivating forces, better preparing and quality instruction ought to be given to police to improving their picture in the general population. Minority populaces regularly have more negative frames of mind toward the police than their White partners. This examination investigated the contrasts between Black undergrads' Attitudes towards the police in contrast with White understudies. Utilizing an example of 1,108 Students from a conventional leader college and a Historically Black College University, the Study tried to search out contrasts in frames of mind toward the police dependent on race, social work Student status, and college history. Results showed a huge contrast between Blacks Students' frames of mind toward the police when contrasted and their White understudy partners. Results additionally showed a critical

distinction in frames of mind toward the police when looking at University history.

METHODOLOGY

Aim:

To develop a scale to assess the public's attitude towards police.

Operational Definition:

Police the official organization that is responsible for protecting people and Property, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and Catching people who have committed a crime.

An attitude refers to a set of emotions, beliefs and behaviors towards a particular object, person, things, or event.

Procedure:

A batch of 5 students worked together to develop the scale.

Based on the literature review, a set of 105 preliminary items were generated across various dimensions following the general principles of item generation. The prepared items were submitted to an expert panel of five members who were requested to evaluate the suitability of each item. Based on their suggestions and advice, certain items were modified or deleted.

The scale after item analysis consisted of 32 items (16 positively worded items and 16 negatively worded items). Response options were provided on a 5 point stated scale as

1 = strongly disagree

2 =Disagree

3 =Undecided

4 =Agree

5 =strongly agree

The scale was then printed with the response options following each item. Specific instructions were printed on the first page of the booklet, and then administered to a sample of public's in Bangalore city. The data collected were statistically analysed in order to establish the psychometric properties of reliability and norms.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 520 on working class people and students, ranging from ages above 25 years.

Sample technique:

Purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection.

Administration:

The scale is self-administered with instructions. It was presented to the individuals and their responses were scored.

Scoring:

The responses of the subjects were scored as following:

The positive items and namely item numbers

1; 3; 5; 7; 9; 11; 13; 15; 17; 19; 21; 23; 25; 27; 29; 31.

These numbers where scored as strongly disagree - 1; disagree - 2; undecided - 3; agree - 4 and strongly agree - 5

The negative items and namely items numbers

2; 4; 6; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16;18;20; 22; 24; 26; 28; 30; 32.

These numbers where scored as strongly agree - 1; agree - 2;

Undecided - 3; disagree - 4; strongly disagree – 5.

A total score was obtained by summing the scores for all the items.

The data thus obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using the SPSS version 20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The point of the investigation was to evaluate the open frame of mind towards police.

A demeanor alludes to a lot of feelings, convictions and practices towards a specific item, individual, things, or occasion.

Police the official association that is in charge of ensuring individuals and Property, influencing individuals to comply with the law, getting some answers concerning and understanding

wrongdoing, and Catching individuals who have perpetrated a wrongdoing.

A gathering of 5 understudies produced 105 things dependent on the writing survey to build up the scale to quantify open frame of mind towards police. The things were created with reaction alternatives on a five point Likert scale. Those things were submitted for master guidance to a board of five subject specialists and dependent on their recommendations, certain things were evacuated and adjusted. The last scale comprised of 32 things under two measurements. This scale was controlled on an example of 520 regular workers and understudies picked utilizing purposive inspecting technique. The gathered information was investigated utilizing the SPSS V20 programming and the psychometric properties were set up (in particular unwavering quality and standards).

Thing investigation

On the exhortation of the specialists on the created things for open frame of mind towards police dependent on different things were expelled as recommended by the specialists as unseemly

Precedent - Are female police are powerful as male police?

Precedent - Are police effective in diminishing wrongdoing over the time?

Different things where adjusted:

(Police segregate based on sexual orientation) and (Police separate society)

Alternate things which were exhorted as great were held

Model - Police tune in to the worry of the general population.

Model - Police are dependable.

Reliability analysis

Reliability of the present scale was calculated using SPSS software to yield a Cronbach's alpha value.

Table 1

Showing reliability statistics for scale

Mean	Variance	SD	N of Items	Cronbach's alpha
90.5458	210.405	14.50533	32	.789

Table 1 indicates the reliability statistics. This 32-item scale indicates a Cronbach's Alpha value of .789, which indicates high reliability.

Table 2

Showing reliability statistics for public attitude towards police in 2 dimensions.

DIMENSION	CRONBACH'S ALPHA	NO. OF ITEMS
POSITIVE ATTITUDE	.854	16
NEGATIVE ATTITUDE	.783	16

Table 2: indicates reliability statistics. This 32 item scale were divided into 2 dimension, dimension 1 positive attitude in which cronbach's alpha value is .854, which indicates high reliability. Dimension 2 negative attitude in which cronbach's alpha value is .783 which indicates high reliability.

Table 3

Showing the scale statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N		Mean	Std. Deviation	N
item1	3.3509	1.25533	513	item17	2.4932	1.0755	513
item2	3.1033	1.27898	513	item18	2.5322	1.11953	513
item3	3.1481	1.20929	513	item19	2.5088	1.14753	513
item4	3.1111	1.2552	513	item20	2.3938	1.1254	513
item5	3.5673	1.2747	513	item21	2.3294	1.16703	513
item6	3.2339	1.18744	513	item22	2.4016	1.10863	513
item7	3.1462	1.26401	513	item23	2.4425	1.16639	513
item8	3.2144	1.82454	513	item24	2.4854	1.14747	513
item9	3.1696	1.18111	513	item25	2.5127	1.17108	513
item10	3.2982	1.50479	513	item26	2.5887	1.70146	513
item11	3.0526	1.19535	513	item27	2.5244	1.10922	513
item12	3.2904	1.18563	513	item28	2.5789	1.20793	513
item13	3.1384	1.23994	513	item29	2.2671	1.28118	513
item14	2.9649	1.27733	513	item30	2.4639	1.08576	513
item15	3.115	1.18603	513	item31	2.5673	1.19237	513
item16	3.2593	1.17304	513	item32	2.2924	1.22645	513

Table 3 indicates the mean and standard deviation values for each item. Highest mean is seen for item no 5 which is "police do justice to their jobs" and lowest mean for item no 29 which is "police have good control over their emotions".

Highest SD value for item no 8 which is "society is losing confident in the police due to their misbehaviour" indicating greater degree of individual differences and lowest SD value for item no 17 which is "police help in creating unity amongst different communities of the society" indicating lesser individual differences.

Table 4

Showing Item-total statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted		Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
item1	87.1949	0.433	0.777	item17	88.0526	0.055	0.792
item2	87.4425	0.371	0.78	item18	88.0136	0.116	0.79
item3	87.3977	0.473	0.776	item19	88.037	0.208	0.787
item4	87.4347	0.398	0.779	item20	88.152	0.225	0.786
item5	86.9786	0.348	0.781	item21	88.2164	0.245	0.785
item6	87.3119	0.362	0.78	item22	88.1442	0.203	0.787
item7	87.3996	0.416	0.778	item23	88.1033	0.196	0.787
item8	87.3314	0.276	0.786	item24	88.0604	0.235	0.786
item9	87.3762	0.32	0.782	item25	88.0331	0.257	0.785
item10	87.2476	0.351	0.78	item26	87.9571	0.156	0.792
item11	87.4932	0.403	0.779	item27	88.0214	0.3	0.783
item12	87.2554	0.28	0.784	item28	87.9669	0.258	0.785
item13	87.4074	0.288	0.783	item29	88.2788	0.343	0.781
item14	87.5809	0.381	0.779	item30	88.0819	0.194	0.787
item15	87.4308	0.327	0.782	item31	87.9786	0.207	0.787
item16	87.2865	0.258	0.785	item32	88.2534	0.324	0.782

Table 4

Indicates the possible values of mean scores and Alpha values if particular items were to be omitted. The omission of items 17 and 26 increases the reliability of the scale to .792 and 19, 22, 23, 30 and 31 increases the reliability of the scale to .787 respectively, which indicates that these seven items could be deleted in the final version. The omission of item no 3 reduces the alpha value to 0.776, which indicates that this item must be retained to ensure optimum reliability of the scale

Norms

The mean of the scale is seen to be 90. Therefore it may be understood that public with score higher than 90 are interpreted to have positive attitude towards police based on public perception, experience and public with score below 90 are interpreted to have negative attitude towards police.

The validity of the scale could not be established as there were no standardized scales readily available that measured the dimensions measured in this scale. Hence the validity would be tested later due to time constraints. We can conclude this scale has face validity and expert validity.

Individual results

A t-test was conducted by the researcher to find the significance of difference in the public attitude towards police based on their perception and experience between the means scores of female and male.

Table 5

Showing the mean, SD and t-test for gender differences on the scale total score

DIMENSION	GENDER	N	MEAN	SD	t-value	Sig (2 tailed)
Positive attitude	Male	260	53.0423	13.31277	-2.642**	.008
	Female	260	56.7346	18.18318		
Negative attitude	Male	260	38.6923	8.2057	-4.114**	.000
	Female	260	43.6538	17.62773		

** Sig. at 0.01 level

Table 5 shows the mean score of male to be 53.0423 and mean score of female to be 56.7346 in positive attitude dimension, the female have a higher score than male in positive attitude dimension. The mean score of male to be 38.6923 and mean score of female to be 43.6538 in negative attitude dimension, the female have higher score than the male in negative attitude dimension. To examine the significance of difference, a t test was conducted. The t value is -2.642 in positive attitude dimension which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level, hence there is a significant difference among male and female in positive attitude dimension. The t value is -4.114 which is significant at 0.01 level and 0.05 level, hence there is significant difference among male and female in negative attitude dimension. This shows that there is significant difference in positive attitude and negative attitude dimensions in terms of public attitude towards police among male and female.

SUMMARY

- Initially 105 items were generated
- After Item analysis the final scale consisted of 32 items under two dimensions namely positive attitude and negative attitude.
- Reliability of the scale was found using SPSS V20 software and the cronbach's alpha of .789 was obtained.
- Reliability of the Cronbach's Alpha of .854 was obtained in positive attitude dimension. .783 was obtained in negative attitude dimension.
- The mean of the scale was 90. Public with score higher than 90 are interpreted to have positive attitude and public with score below 90 are interpreted to have negative attitude
- The researcher individually conducted a t-test and found that there is significant difference in the attitude towards police

between male and female in positive attitude and negative attitude dimension.

vivekananda.s123@gmail.com

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Corresponding Author

Vivekananda S.*

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology,
Bangalore University, Bangalore