International Journal of Advanced Educational Research
ISSN: 2455-6157
Impact Factor: RJIF 5.12
www.educationjournal.org
Volume 2; Issue 5; September 2017; Page No. 267-274

Computer training for police officers in Punjab: A study of Punjab police academy, Phillaur

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Abstract
Police is responsible for maintaining law and order in the society, in other words we can say that law and order administration is identified with the police administration. Police is one of the most ubiquitous organizations of the present society which is responsible for maintaining law and order and providing a peaceful society.
However, there are various challenges facing by police officers in Punjab state such as cyber crime, white collar crime, domestic violence, traffic problem and human trafficking etc. The practice of Communication and Information Technology (CIT) and cyber crime are new critical challenges to police personnel. These challenges deal with computer or internet/online services. The present study has been focused on training of police officers in Punjab. The main objective of the study is to evaluate the availability and facilities for computer training in the Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur. This study based on the primary as well as the secondary data.

Keywords: police, officer, training, personnel and computer

Introduction

In this present world, it is almost impossible to imagine that a person can live without a computer. Computers hospitals, telecommunications, offices, transport, malls and homes are everywhere. It helps us to collect data, stay organized, and entertain, count, and inform. It can help a manager or administrator to save their valuable time. Computer is also useful in police administration it can help to communicate, online FRI's, collect digital information and evidences, photos, audio and video conferencing, store and protect biological data such as figure prints, DNA etc.

Police Administration is complex, sensitive and challenging field of public administration. We find the mention of police, in one way or the other in all the periods of the history. The police administration is responsible to maintain law and order in the society or you can say that law and order administration is identified with the police administration [1]. Kautilya has discussed origin of police under the elements of the State named "Saptang Doctrine". Police administration was under the 5th ang: named the danda or the army with army (force), (Officer-Senapati) [2]. The law and order administration is also identified with the police administration [3]. Police is one of the most ubiquitous organizations of the society. The police person, therefore, happen to be the most visible representatives of the government [4].

However, there are various challenges facing by police officers such as cyber crime, white collar crime, domestic violence, traffic problem and human trafficking etc. The practice of Communication and Information Technology (CIT) and cyber crime are new critical challenges to police personnel. These challenges deal with computer or internet/online services.

The computer is a great discovery of modern technology. It is an electronic machine that has the ability to keep a lot of data in its memory. It has become very comfortable and primary in the lives of people today. This can accomplish more than one task in less time. Spending less time, alone, many humans are capable of doing equal work. It is very easy to use, so any buddy who literate can work on it too. It can accomplish more than one task in less time. Spending less time, alone, many humans are capable of doing equal work. It is very trustworthy that we can keep with us and can experiment anywhere and anytime. With this we can also create new data with changes in our old data. It is a new technology used in offices, banks, educational institutes and administration etc. Through a computer machine, we can bill, make purchases, video chat, email, messaging etc from any corner of the world.

Computer training has been described as a conscious effort to improve and increase knowledge, skill and aptitude about the computer operating and handling on an individual in a desired direction. It helps to inspire their capacity to shouldering greater responsibility [5]. Police officers also get computer training for improve their knowledge, skill and working capability. This type of police training is helpful to control the cyber crime in the society.

The objective of training can vary, depending upon a large number of factors. The objectives depends on the nature of the organization where training has to be provided, the skills desired and the current skill levels. It is difficult to draw generalizations of the objectives of training; still they can be stated as under: To increase the knowledge of police officers in doing their duties, To systematically impart new skills to the human resources so that they learn quickly, To bring about change in the attitudes of the police officers towards colleagues and the society, To improve overall performance of the police organization, To make the police officers handle materials, weapons, machines and equipment effectively in police work and to learn about new technologies, To prepare

police officers for higher jobs by developing advanced skills in them.

Research methodology of the study

The present study has been focused on computer training to the police officers in Punjab. The main objective of the study is to evaluate the availability and facilities for computer training in the Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur. This study based on the primary as well as the secondary data.

This study has been conducted with the sample of 200 respondents. These respondents are selected by simple method from the Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur which is a main training centre for police personnel in Punjab state. The detail of the respondents as following:

Table 1: Detail of the Respondents: Sample Size.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Percentage
Gender	Male	122	61.0
	Female	078	39.0
Rank	Other Rank Trainees	062	31.0
	Non-Gazetted Rank Trainees	138	69.0
Academic Qualification	Below Post Graduation Trainees	103	51.5
	Above Graduation Trainees	097	48.5
	Total	200	100.0

***Source*:** Computed from primary data.

As per table 1, the total sample of 200 police trainees has been drawn for this study. This sample has been drawn from the pool of trainees undergoing training. The simple quota sampling technique was applied to collect the data. The total sample included male respondents 122 (61.0 per cent) and female respondents 78 (39.0 per cent), Rank wise, the proportion of the Other Rank respondents (trainees) was 62 (31.0 per cent) and Non-Gazetted respondents(trainees) 138 (61.0 per cent) and academic qualification wise, the sample was below than post-graduation respondents 103 (51.5 per cent) followed by above graduation respondents 97 (48.5 per cent). The responses of the respondents calculated with the value of the per cent as follow:

Assumptions and Delimitations for Analyzing the Primary Data Proportion of Responses

Table 2: Value of the Percentages of Respondents.

Sr. No.	Percentage	Values
1.	00-09.99	Insignificant Proportion of Respondents
2.	10-19.99	Small Proportion of Respondents
3.	20-29.99	Marginal Proportion of Respondents
4.	30-39.99	Noticeable Proportion of Respondents
5.	40-49.99	Highly Noticeable Proportion of Respondents
6.	50-59.99	Majority of Respondents
7.	60-69.99	Fair Majority of Respondents
8.	70-79.99	High Majority of Respondents
9.	80-89.99	Significant Majority of Respondents
10.	90-99.99	Highly Significant Majority of Respondents
11.	100	Cent Per Cent Majority

***Source*:** The Assumptions considered while analyzing the primary data given in the Table.

Table 3: Assumptions of Chi-Square Test for this Study

0.000 to 0.001	Highly Significant
Above 0.002 up to 0.050	Significant

***Source*:** The assumptions considered while analyzing the primary data given in the table.

The Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur is providing training infrastructural support and facilities to all the trainees. While undergoing training, the trainees are made to stay within the campus of the Academy, thus, they get chance to avail the training facilities and use infrastructure of the campus. In this study an effort has been made to assess the satisfaction level of the police trainees towards facilities and infrastructure for computer training provided by the PPA, Phillaur. This study assessed the computer training imparted by the Academy as following:

Table 4: The computer training is imparted during the training course.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	102 (83.6)	12 (9.8)	08 (6.6)	0.016
	Female	75 (96.2)	03 (3.8)	00 (0.0)	
Rank	O.R's	43 (69.4)	11 (17.7)	08 (12.9)	0.000
	N.G.O's	134 (97.1)	04 (2.9)	00 (0.0)	

Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	91 (88.3)	09 (8.7)	03 (2.9)	0.588
	> Graduation	86 (88.7)	06 (6.2)	05 (5.2)	
Total (per cent)		177 (88.5)	15 (7.5)	08 (4.0)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data presented in Table 4 assessed the statement that the computer training is imparted during the training course, the overall responses reflected that the significant majority of the respondents (88.5 per cent) were in agreement that the computer training imparted to them during training course.

Analyzing the responses on the basis of gender variable, it was found that highly significant majority of the female respondents (96.2 per cent) were in agreement as compared to the significance majority of the male respondents (83.6 per cent) with the poser that the computer training imparted to them.

Considering the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (97.1 per cent) agreed in comparison to the fair majority of the OR respondents (69.4 per cent) that the computer training imparted to them.

Evaluating the data in relation to the academic qualification variable, it was established that the significant majority of the respondents (above 88 per cent) in both sub categories of academic qualification variable supported the poser.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between rank variable and the statement, whereas significant association was found between the gender variable and the statement. However, no significant association was found between academic qualification variables and the statement.

Table 5: The present computer training is really useful for police working.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	**Male**	87 (71.3)	28 (23.0)	07 (5.7)	.000
	Female	74 (94.9)	01 (1.3)	3 (3.8)	
Rank	O.R's	36 (58.1)	22 (35.5)	04 (6.5)	.000
	N.G.O's	125 (90.6)	07 (5.1)	06 (4.3)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	86 (83.5)	12 (11.7)	05 (4.9)	.488
	> Graduation	75 (77.3)	17 (17.5)	05 (5.2)	
Total (per cent)		161 (80.5)	29 (14.5)	10 (5.0)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** computed from primary data. figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data as presented in Table 5 assessed the statement that whether the present computer training is really useful for police working. The overall responses reflected that the significant majority of the respondents (80.5 per cent) agreed with the statement.

In relation to gender variable, it was expressed that highly significant majority of the female respondents (94.9 per cent) agreed as comparison to the high majority of male respondents (71.3 per cent) with the statement whereas the marginal proportion of the male respondents (23.0 per cent) remains undecided about the poser.

Analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was expressed that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (90.6 per cent) agreed as compared to the majority of the OR respondents (58.1 per cent) with the poser that the present computer training is useful for police working. However the noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (35.5 per cent) remains undecided about the statement.

Examining the data on the basis of academic qualification variable, it was opined that the significant majority of the below post graduation respondents (83.5 per cent) agreed as compared to the high majority of the above graduate respondents (77.3 per cent) that the present computer training is useful for police working. But the small proportion of the respondents in both sub categories of the variable remains undecided about the statement.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between gender and rank variables and the statement, whereas no significant association was found between academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 6: The present computer training is providing practical knowledge to the trainees.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	78 (63.9)	26 (21.3)	18 (14.8)	0.001
	Female	68 (87.2)	03 (3.8)	07 (9.0)	
Rank	O.R's	29 (46.8)	24 (38.7)	09 (14.5)	0.000
	N.G.O's	117 (84.8)	05 (3.6)	16 (11.6)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	77 (74.8)	14B (13.6)	12 (11.7)	0.847
	> Graduation	69 (71.1)	15 (15.5)	13 (13.4)	
Total (per cent)		146 (73.0)	29 (14.5)	25 (12.5)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data as presented in Table 6 assessed the statement that the present computer training is providing practical knowledge to the trainees. The overall responses ascertained that the high majority of the respondents (73.0 per cent) agreed with the point of view that the present computer training provided practical knowledge. However the small proportion of the

respondents neither agreed nor decided their answer about the issue.

In relation to the gender variable, it was inferred that the significant majority of the female respondents (87.2 per cent) agreed in comparison to the fair majority of the male respondents (63.9 per cent). However, the marginal proportion of the male respondents did not decide their answer about the statement.

In the context of rank variable, it was found that the significant majority of the NGO respondents (84.8 per cent) were in agreement as against the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (46.8 per cent) with the poser. However, the noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (38.7 per cent) were remain undecided about this view.

Assessing the data on the basis of academic qualification variable, it was found that the high majority of the respondents (74.8 per cent and 71.1 per cent) in this variable were in agreement with the poser that they got practical knowledge of the computer during their training.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between the gender and rank variables and the statement, whereas no significant association was found between academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 7: There is proper computer lab for trainees in the academy.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	88 (72.1)	23 (18.9)	11 (9.0)	.000
	Female	76 (97.4)	02 (2.6)	00 (0.0)	
Rank	O.R's	29 (46.8)	23 (37.1)	10 (16.1)	.000
	N.G.O's	135 (97.8)	02 (1.4)	01 (0.7)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	84M (81.6)	12 (11.7)	07 (6.8)	.678
	> Graduation	80 (82.5)	13 (13.4)	04 (4.1)	
Total (per cent)		164 (82.0)	25 (12.5)	11 (5.5)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data presented in Table 7 assessed the aspect whether there is proper computer lab for trainees in the academy. The overall responses reflected that the significant majority of the respondents (82.0 per cent) were in agreement that the academy has proper computer lab for training. But the small proportion of the respondents remains undecided about the poser.

While assessing the data on the basis of gender, it was found that the highly significant majority of the female respondents (97.4 per cent) and the high majority of the male respondents (72.1 per cent) agreed with the poser whereas the small proportion of the male respondents (18.9 per cent) remained undecided signifying that the academy has proper computer lab for computer training.

Evaluating the responses on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (97.8 per cent) agreed as against the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (46.8 per cent) with the statement. But the noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (37.1 per cent) remain undecided about the statement and they were not able to decided their response about the issue.

On the basis of academic qualification variable, it was found that the significant majority of the below post graduate respondents (81.6 per cent) and above graduate respondents (82.5 per cent) supported to the poser.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between the gender and rank variables and the statement whereas no significant association was found between the academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 8: The computer lab has installed computers in working order.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	87 (71.3)	25 (20.5)	10 (8.2)	0.000
	Female	75 (96.2)	02 (2.6)	01 (1.3)	
Rank	O.R's	27 (43.5)	25 (40.3)	10 (16.1)	0.000
	N.G.O's	135 (97.8)	02 (1.4)	01 (0.7)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	84 (81.6)	13 (12.6)	06 (5.8)	0.918
	> Graduation	78 (80.4)	14 (14.4)	05 (5.2)	
Total (per cent)		162 (81.0)	27 (13.5)	11 (5.5)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

On analyzing the data as presented in Table 8 in relation to the view point that the computer lab has installed computers in working order. The overall responses indicated that the significant majority of the respondents (81.0 per cent) agreed with the statement, however, the small proportion of the respondents were remain undecided about the poser that the computer lab has computers in working order or not.

On the basis of gender variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the female respondents (96.2 per cent) were in agreement in comparison to the high majority of the male respondents (71.3 per cent) with the poser that the lab has computers in working order. However the marginal proportion of the male respondents was remain undecided about the statement.

On assessing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was ascertained that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (97.8 per cent) in favour as compared to the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (43.5 per

cent) with the statement whereas the same proportion of the OR respondents (40.3 per cent) remain undecided about the poser.

Categorizing the data on the basis of academic qualification, it was found that the significant majority of the respondents (above 80 per cent) in both sub categories of this variable agreed that the lab has computers in working order.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between gender and rank variables and the statement. However, there was no significant association found between academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 9: The internet service is available in the computer lab for the trainees.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	86 (70.5)	27 (22.1)	09 (7.4)	0.000
	Female	76 (97.4)	00 (0.0)	02 (2.6)	
Rank	O.R's	28 (45.2)	26 (41.9)	08 (12.9)	0.000
	N.G.O's	134 (97.1)	01 (0.7)	03 (2.2)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	85 (82.5)	13 (12.6)	05 (4.9)	0.842
	> Graduation	77 (79.4)	14 (14.4)	06 (6.2)	
Total (per cent)		162 (81.0)	27 (13.5)	11 (5.5)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The analyzed data in Table 9 examines the issue that the internet service is available in the computer lab for the trainees. The overall responses revealed that the significant majority of the respondents (81.0 per cent) agreed that the computer lab has internet facility.

Considering the data on the basis of gender variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the female respondents (97.4 per cent) were in agreement as compared to the high majority of the male respondents (70.5 per cent) with the statement. However the marginal proportion of the male respondents was not deciding their answer about this issue.

On analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was ascertained that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (97.1 per cent) were in agreement with the issue as against the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (45.2 per cent) that the computer lab has internet facility for them. Whereas the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (41.9 per cent) were remain undecided about the statement.

On the basis of academic qualification variable, it was found that the significant majority of the below than post graduation respondents (82.5 per cent) agreed with the poser as compared to the high majority of the above graduate respondents (79.4 per cent) that the computer lab has internet facility.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between the gender and rank variables and the statement. But there was no significant association found between the academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 10: Trainees used internet in the computer lab.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	81 (66.4)	24 (19.7)	17 (13.9)	.000
	Female	72 (92.3)	01 (1.3)	05 (6.4)	
Rank	O.R's	25 (40.3)	24 (38.7)	13 (21.0)	.000
	N.G.O's	128 (92.8)	01 (0.7)	09 (6.5)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	79 (76.7)	13 (12.6)	11 (10.7)	.988
	> Graduation	74 (76.3)	12 (12.4)	11 (11.3)	
Total (per cent)		153 (76.5)	25 (12.5)	22 (11.0)	200 100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data highlighted in Table 10 has assessed the aspect whether trainees used internet in the computer lab, the overall responses revealed that the high majority of the respondents (76.5 per cent) were in agreement that they used internet in the computer lab. However the small proportion of the respondents did not agree with the poser and the same proportion of the respondents remain undecided about the poser.

Classifying the data on the basis of gender variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the female (92.3 per cent) and the fair majority of the male respondents (66.4 per cent) agreed with the statement. However the small proportion of the male respondents was not in agreement with the statement and the same proportion of the same respondents was remain undecided about this issue.

Examining the data in relation to the variable rank, it was found that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (92.8 per cent) agreed as compared to the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (40.3 per cent) with the poser. On the other hand, the noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (38.7 per cent) was remain undecided about the statement and the marginal proportion of these respondents (21.0 per cent) did not agree that they were used internet in the computer lab during their training.

While examining the data in relation to the academic qualification variable, it was found that the high majority of the respondents in both sub categories of this variable (above 76 per cent) agreed with the issue that they were used internet in the computer lab whereas the small proportion of the respondents in both sub categories of the variable neither agreed nor decided their response about the statement.

Statistically, highly significant association was found between

the gender and rank variables and the statement. But the significant association was not found between the academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 11: The working hours of computer lab are suitable for the trainees.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	64 (52.5)	35 (28.7)	23 (18.9)	0.000
	Female	65 (83.3)	05 (6.4)	08 (10.3)	
Rank	O.R's	29 (46.8)	29 (46.8)	04 (6.5)	0.000
	N.G.O's	100 (72.5)	11 (8.0)	27 (19.6)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	69 (67.0)	20 (19.4)	14 (13.6)	0.691
	> Graduation	60 (61.9)	20 (20.6)	17 (17.5)	
Total (per cent)		129 (64.5)	40 (20.0)	31 (15.5)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data highlighted in Table 11 examines the poser that the working time of computer lab is suitable for the trainees. The overall responses revealed that the fair majority of the respondents (64.5 per cent) were satisfied with the working hours of the computer lab. But the marginal proportion of the respondents was not decided their answer about the issue. And the small proportion of the respondents did not agreed with the statement.

On the basis of gender variable, it was ascertained that the significant majority of the female respondents (83.3 per cent) agreed with the statement as compared to the majority of the male respondents (52.5 per cent) that the working time of the computer lab was suitable for them. But the marginal proportion of the male respondents (28.7 per cent) was not decided their answer.

Analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the high majority of the NGO respondents (72.5 per cent) supported to the issue as compared to the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (46.8 per cent). However, absolutely the highly noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (46.8 per cent) was not decided about the statement.

While assessing the data in relation to the academic qualification, it was found that the fair majority of the respondents (above 61 per cent) in this variable were satisfied with the timing of the computer lab whereas the marginal proportion of the respondents (20.6 per cent) remained undecided

Statistically, highly significant association was found between gender and rank variables and the statement, whereas no significant association was found between academic qualification variable and the statement.

Table 12: The modern methods of training are used in the Academy.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	52 (42.6)	14 (11.5)	56 (45.9)	0.163
	Female	44 (56.4)	07 (9.0)	27 (34.6)	
Rank	O.R's	40 (64.5)	05 (8.1)	17 (27.4)	0.007
	N.G.O's	56 (40.6)	16 (11.6)	66 (47.8)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	48 (46.6)	15 (14.6)	40 (38.8)	0.150
	> Graduation	48 (49.5)	06 (6.2)	43 (44.3)	
Total (per cent)		96 (48.0)	21 (10.5)	83 (41.5)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** computed from primary data. figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

The data presented in Table 12 assessed the aspect whether the modern methods of training are used in the academy. The overall responses revealed that the highly noticeable proportion of the respondents (48.0 per cent) agreed that the modern methods used by the academy for training, however the same proportion of the respondents (41.5 per cent) were not supported to the poser and they were not agreed that the modern methods of the training not used during their training.

Examining the responses on the basis of gender variable, it was found that the majority of the female respondents (56.4 per cent) agreed with the issue as against the highly noticeable proportion of the male respondents (42.6 per cent). However, the highly noticeable proportion of the male respondents (45.9 per cent) as against the noticeable proportion of the female respondents (34.6 per cent) did not agree that the modern methods used by the academy during their training.

In relation to the rank variable, it was found that the fair majority of the OR respondents (64.5 per cent) were in agreement as compared to the highly noticeable proportion of the NGO respondents (40.6 per cent) that the modern methods used by the academy. However, the highly noticeable proportion of the NGO respondents (47.8 per cent) did not agree as compared to the marginal proportion of the OR respondents (27.4 per cent) with the poser.

Analyzing the data in relation to the academic qualification variable, it was established that the highly noticeable proportion of the respondents (above 46 per cent) irrespective of the academic qualification variable agreed with the statement. However, the same proportion of the respondents above graduation (44.3 per cent) were not in agreement as compared to the noticeable proportion of the respondents below than post-graduation (38.8 per cent) with the issue that

the modern methods used by the academy for training.
Statistically, significant association was found between rank variable and the statement, however, no significant association was found between gender and academic qualification variables and the statement.

Table 13: The modern electronic training tools are used in training program.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	67 (57.9)	13 (10.7)	42 (34.4)	0.419
	Female	48 (61.5)	10 (12.8)	20 (25.6)	
Rank	O.R's	41 (66.1)	08 (12.9)	13 (21.0)	0.120
	N.G.O's	74 (53.6)	15 (10.9)	49 (35.5)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	62 (60.2)	12 (11.7)	29 (28.2)	0.661
	> Graduation	53(54.6)	11 (11.3)	33 (34.0)	
Total (per cent)		115 (57.5)	23 (11.5)	62 (31.0)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

On analyzing the data as presented in Table 13 in relation to the issue that the modern electronic training tools are used in training program, irrespective of any variable it was found that the majority of the respondents (57.5 per cent) agreed that the modern electronic training tools used during their training, however, the noticeable proportion of the respondents (31.0 per cent) did not find it and not agreed with the statement.
On examining the data on the basis of gender variable, it was found that the fair majority of the female respondents (61.5 per cent) were in agreement as compared to the majority of the male respondents (57.9 per cent) with the statement, whereas the noticeable proportion of the male respondents (34.4 per cent) and the marginal proportion of the female respondents (25.6 per cent) were not in favour that the modern electronic training tools used during their training.
On assessing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the fair majority of the OR respondents (66.1 per cent) and the majority of the NGO respondents (53.6 per cent) agreed with the poser. However, the noticeable proportion of the NGO respondents (35.5 per cent) disagreed as compare to the marginal proportion of the OR respondents (21.0 per cent) with the statement that the modern electronic training tools used by the academy.
Analyzing the data on the basis of academic qualification variable, it was found that the fair majority of the respondents below than post-graduation (60.2 per cent) agreed with the statement as compared to the majority of the respondents above graduation (54.6 per cent). But the noticeable proportion of the respondents above graduation (34.0 per cent) and the marginal proportion of the respondents below than post-graduation (28.2 per cent) were not agreed with the issue.
Statistically, no significant association was found between the variables and the statement.

Table 14: The smart* board used during training.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	68 (55.7)	09 (7.4)	45 (36.9)	.148
	Female	54 (69.2)	05 (6.4)	19 (24.4)	
Rank	O.R's	37 (59.7)	04 (6.5)	21 (33.9)	.922
	N.G.O's	85 (61.6)	10 (7.2)	43 (31.2)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	65 (63.1)	07 (6.8)	31 (30.1)	.816
	> Graduation	57 (58.8)	07 (7.2)	33 (34.0)	
Total (per cent)		122 (61.0)	14 (7.0)	64 (32.0)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.*Digital

The data highlighted in Table 14 has assessed the aspect whether the smart board used during training, the overall responses revealed that the fair majority of the respondents (61.0 per cent) agreed with the statement. However, the noticeable proportion of the respondents (32.0 per cent) did not agree that the smart board used during their training.
Assessing the responses on the basis of gender variable, it was found that the fair majority of the female respondents (69.2 per cent) agreed as against the majority of the male respondents (55.7 per cent) with the statement whereas the noticeable proportion of the male respondents (36.9 per cent) and the marginal proportion of the female respondents (24.4 per cent) were not in agreement with the poser.
Examining the responses on the basis of rank variable, it was inferred that the fair majority of the NGO respondents (61.6 per cent) agreed to the poser as compared to the majority of the OR respondents (59.7 per cent). But the noticeable proportion of the OR respondents (33.9 per cent) and the NGO respondents (31.2 per cent) did not support to the statement that the smart boards not used during their training.
In relation to academic qualification variable, it was established that the fair majority of the below than post graduate respondents (63.1 per cent) and the majority of the above graduate respondents (58.8 per cent) agreed with the statement. However the noticeable proportion of the respondents (above 30 per cent) in both sub categories of the variable did not agree with the issue.
Statistically, no significant association was found between all the variables and the statement.

Table 15: The computer training is useful for every police officer.

Variable	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	P
Gender	Male	109 (89.3)	11 (9.0)	02 (1.6)	.012
	Female	78 (100.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)	
Rank	O.R's	51(82.3)	10 (16.1)	01 (1.6)	.000
	N.G.O's	136 (98.6)	01 (0.7)	01 (0.7)	
Academic Qualification	< Post Graduation	96 (93.2)	06 (5.8)	01 (1.0)	.978
	> Graduation	91 (93.8)	05 (5.2)	01 (1.0)	
Total (per cent)		187 (93.5)	11 (5.5)	02 (1.0)	200 (100.0)

***Source*:** Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages. p<0.050, n=200.

On analyzing the data as presented in Table 15 in relation to the statement that the computer training is useful for every police officer, the overall responses indicated that the highly significant majority of the respondents (93.5 per cent) agreed with the statement that the computer training useful for them.

In relation to gender variable, it was found that the cent per cent of the female respondents and the significant majority of the male respondents (89.3 percent) agreed with the statement.

Similarly, analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the NGO respondents (98.6 per cent) were in agreement as compared to the significant majority of the OR respondents (82.3 per cent) with the statement.

Analyzing the data on the basis of academic qualification variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents in both sub categories (above 93 per cent) agreed with the statement

Statistically, highly significant association was found between the rank variable and the statement whereas the significant association was found between the gender variable and the statement. However, no significant association was found between academic qualification variable and the statement.

Major Findings

1. The significant majority of the respondents were in agreement with the issue that the computer training imparted to the police officers during training course.
2. The significant majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that the present computer training is really useful for police working.
3. The high majority of the respondents agreed that the present computer training provided practical knowledge to them.
4. The significant majority of the respondents were in agreement that the academy has proper computer lab for training.
5. The significant majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that the computer lab has installed computer in working order.
6. The significant majority of the respondents in favour to the statement that the computer lab has internet facility for trainees.
7. The high majority of the respondents were in agreement that they used internet service in the computer lab.
8. The fair majority of the respondents were satisfied with the working hours of the computer lab.
9. The highly noticeable proportion of the respondents agreed with the statement and the same proportion of the respondents were not supported to the poser that the modern methods used by the academy for training.
10. The majority of the respondents opined that the modern electronic training tools are used during their training.
11. The fair majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that the smart board used in the academy during training.
12. The highly significant majority of the respondents were in agreement with the poser that the computer training useful for every police officer.

The police is the protector of citizens and their rights and observe rule and peace. The police officers have to follow different types of duties. They should be very strong, healthy, clever, honest, alert, hardworking, truthful and healthy police officer. It will possible only through effective training. There is need of advanced computer system for their training along with new electronic equipments which are used in online services. The study, data collection and evaluation of a criminal case should fully based on computer based. So every police person should get training of computer based forensic science with basic knowledge of computer. There is need to update police officers who are working in form a long time. Apart from this, he also has to take care of his family and family, but he gets a lot of work which is really unfair. There should fix hours for their duties. They should be given proper wage and allowance so that they can fulfill their responsibilities properly and do not leave honesty.

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