Chapter 1 : Community Policing | Essay Example

Keywords: Chinese policing, community policing, problem oriented policing, Chinese theory of policing, policing as self-help, police as a social resource "The value of criminal records for history is not so much that.

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. Get Access Community Policing Essay Sample Poor communication is responsible for the effectiveness of community policing. Immigrants and minorities were the main residence. The research was qualitative and was centered on participant observation. These two working environments helped him observe the communicative obstacles between police and residents. This is only able to occur if there is a good relationship between the police and the community, which must happen through good communication. The theory suggests that this is difficult to achieve in a socially disadvantaged neighborhood. Firstly, without proper communication between the police and the community, frustration occurs. This hinders individuals in the community who are trying to prevent crime. This frustration can result in two different scenarios. The second scenario is an increased anti-crime persona, where the individuals try to take crime reduction into their own hands. This type of activism creates more problems than solutions and is unwanted by the police. The lack of two-way communication monopolizes information and power for the police. To help solve these problems, Schneider interprets the main factors involved in communication difficulties. The greatest challenge of communication between socially disadvantaged neighborhoods and police is the language barrier. Many residents in Mount Pleasant are immigrants and therefore have poor English skills. The police also lack non-English language skills. This inhibits their ability to properly communicate their worries or problems with the police. It also brings about fear, unwillingness and misunderstandings to residents. Thos who want to help are discouraged when they cannot explain themselves to the police. Both the police and the community must make a conjoined effort to learn the opposite parties language in order to prevent crime. Immigrants also lack trust when dealing with governments. To these individuals, the police were feared and distrusted. They resist getting involved in crime prevention programs because of these feelings toward the police. Simple misunderstandings like this inhibit the efficiency of community policing. These problems threaten community-policing programs through lack of communication, difference of primary languages and insufficient understandings of cultures. With a highly concentrated group of disadvantaged minorities living in a community, normal police practices do not work. By pointing out the problems, Schneider enables the system to change its ideas of policing in different environments. He only looks at the weak social interaction between residents in the community and the police. While communication is one of the major problems with community policing, it is not the only one. I want to look on a more macro level, with problems imbedded in ecological, economic, historical, political and social influences. His study consisted of 7 months of ethnographic research during While Schneider blames lack of communication and willingness from the community on racial and cultural differences, I believe poverty and unemployment play a greater role. Community members who are unemployed generally blame their problems on the government and authoritative figures. These feelings of blame then turn into acts of disobedience and even violence against the police. Poverty and unemployment make residents find alternative ways of income. Many of these ways is through illegal activities such as drug dealing and prostitution, lifestyles that aims to repel the police as much as possible. The study in Dominica shows the obvious fact that cultural difference is not always such a great factor in community policing. Even with same race and background, community policing was not working. Another argument that Schneider makes is that immigrants are wary of police because they do not know what to expect from them. They are afraid from their past experiences, where they used to live. However, I believe that this theory works better with people who are familiar with the area. People moving to a new community will actively engage with authority to try and become associated with them. It is the people who have lived in a certain area for years that come to distrust the police, people who have been let down on multiple occasions by the authority and no longer believe them to be any help. In the community of Grand Bay, there is a history of uprising and resistance of the community. It is up to the police to disband these types of uprisings and when

they occur, they must do so with brutal tactics and violence. The people in Grand Bay do not forget these resistances against the police and hold grudges for generations. This way of thinking only furthers the gap between police and community. Social issues such as migration and substance abuse also play a strong role in community policing. The community is primarily skewed towards the young and old. This is because people tend to migrate elsewhere when they are old enough and financially independent. When this happens, young children are left behind with older relatives and little money and guidance. With this type of upbringing the individual usually resorts to drugs and crime. This develops a whole age group that opposes the police and their authority. I believe the opposite, that the migration of certain people out of a community will have the same effects. The people migrating out are usually more educated and obey the law. Lastly, politics creates a relationship between communities and police. Schneider fails to mention anything about this in his theories. If politics have no interest in a certain community, they will not provide effort into fixing its problems. If the community does not show interest in politics, politics will not show interest in the community. The community is given less funding because they are less of a priority than others. The article talks about the troubles of creating justice in Indian reservations. It talks about the problems of communication, the frustration it can cause within the community and the differences of culture. Frustration within the community occurs with the lack of action against crimes. Even serious crimes like rape and murder are unsolved. However, the blame cannot be placed solely on the justice system. They are used to getting no help from the justice systems for years, so they no longer feel obligated to help out the authorities. This shows the communities unwillingness to participate in community crime prevention activities. Because of this, there are many different cases of murder and assault. This is because the members of the community are taking justice into their own hands, and punishing criminals themselves. The police need to show that they are getting results to stop people from doing this. If they prove to the community that they are reliable, the community will help them out. The reserves lack trust when dealing with the police. This is because of the high crime rate on reserves, which the police almost seem unable to help. It is Native women who suffer the most, and are therefore less likely to help the police. This is because they are so scared and helpless. The lives these women live are horrible because their rights are treated like second-class citizens. Because of their brutal living conditions, they will not cooperate with police. There are two classifications of those against community policing. Those who are use to not getting help and no longer wish to receive it, and those who are too frightened by their culture to try and receive help. The community is used to having crime as a part of their culture. This cultural ideology must change in order for community policing to have an effect on crime. There are some aspects of the article that show improvements being implemented into community policing of the Indian reserves. He suggests ways to further the two way communication process between authorities and tribal leaders, to give the Indian community more power over criminals and to develop their culture. These ideas will help bridge the gap of community and police. To halt frustration based on communication, the police and justice system must be the ones to initiate a change, considering they have the most power. This will gain authorities respect in the eyes of the community, because they are listening to what the people need and want. The community will realize that they are able to receive help from the police, and will start helping instead of hindering. The next way to further relationships between community and police is to give the community more power and control of themselves. Instead of having to take crime into their own hands and become a type of vigilante, certain community members gain the power to arrest and convict people. Now they are able to convict people themselves and are able to do police work on their own. This also builds trust within the community because members know and respect the people upholding the law. By having the attorneys visit the reserves, it shows community respect and honor. Also, working together gives the community a chance to give knowledge on what type of actions will work most effectively in their homes. As a reminder, he looks at the ecological, economic, historical, political and social influences that determine different problems with community policing. The reserves where these Natives live are given characteristics such as: These factors all contribute to the relationship between community and police. Ecological and environmental factors keep the reserves more secluded thanaverage towns or cities. When an authority is brought in for an investigation, he is looked at as an outsider.

Introduced in the s (in the United States), community policing is a philosophy and strategy to involve and engage the public to fight crime and improve quality of life in their own community.

In Depth Tutorials and Information THEORIES OF POLICING police Theories of policing, largely comparative in nature, seek to explain why policing systems differ widely in their organization, the powers and authority granted them, the roles and tasks they are entrusted with, the occupational cultures that characterize their work, their interactions with civic society and the state, the quality and effectiveness of their work, the extent of entanglements in the political life of their societies, and their capacity to shape the dominant ideologies of policing that, in turn, define for themselves and for society what constitutes good policing. In addition, as an underlying subtext, theories include a normative element by linking the basic purposes and historical developments of policing to hegemonic notions of social control and social order and ideologies of justice in a society. Do the police provide a service that seeks to benefit all or are the police a repressive force protecting the interests of the few at the expense of the many? The police are crucial elements in systems of social control that protect the valued dominant distributions of material and symbolic goods in a society against challenges by crime, subversion, or riotous disorders through the threat or the exercise of coercive force and the collection and analysis of information. Since all social orders are divided by class, cultures, value systems, and gender and ethnic identities, the impacts of policing are never experienced equally by or imposed equally on all members of society. The work of policing is inherently political and conflict generating. Developments in policing are seen as closely linked to and influenced by the same factors that drive developments in the societies in which they exist. The social ordering functions of policing are similar in any society, but the manner and ways in which these are carried out will reflect contextual societal changes, including fluctuations of criminal activity, disorder, and political instabilities. Some societies have developed patterns of policing that are extensive in their reach and activities and that reflect the original conception, at least in Western societies, that policing is the government of local communities, while other societies have over time arrived at quite restricted notions of what the police should be doing. Answers to the question of why policing varies over time and place fall into three general theoretical perspectives. Each perspective links diverse forms of policing to specific histories, dynamics, and changes in societies but stresses particular causes and processes of change: Modernization The most commonly used framework links changes in policing to changes in societal contexts. The police change because the societies in which they operate change. Police cannot remain aloof from the changing societal contexts within which they work if they wish to remain legitimate. State Creation and Decline Another framework links patterns of policing to the rise and decline of nation-states. As nation-states grew stronger and notions of democratic politics began to take hold, existing forms of informal control withered, were suppressed, and subsequently were replaced by formal systems of control centered in the state. The police became defined as the agency of the state that enjoys the monopoly of legitimate force within a territory in order to impose social control. To have that monopoly legitimated, the state and the police had to engage in work that was effective protecting people and society and needed to represent themselves symbolically as protecting a stable consensus of values and interests in society—that is, as apolitical experts in the provision of social control services. This pattern of creating police systems was most visibly repeated in colonies. Colonizers routinely created and imposed policing systems based on the constabulary model in order to protect their economic interests and political authority against persistent and pervasive local resistance. As a result, the police forces of most former colonies, which most nations of the world are, originated as repressive functionaries of the colonial state and continue to suffer from that history, in terms of public image, effectiveness, and lack of community support. A critical or neo-Marxist variant derives the explanation for what the police do in and for society from underlying conceptions of the nature of social formations and the state and notions of historical progress. As social formations progress through their historical stages, the tasks of policing will reflect the increasingly declining hegemony of dominating classes who use their control of the police to further their own interests and historical progress. The Rise of a New

Global Order Since the prominence and capacity of the state to provide services to its populations has declined in recent years, the responsibility for policing has drifted away from the state toward subnational private, corporate, and communitarian forms of social control and has migrated to supranational levels. The decline of the state reflects domestic developments but more clearly the increasing permeability of international borders and the increasing connectedness of societies through technological improvements in communications, transportation, and industry. The legitimate monopoly of coercive force by the state has given way to a field of action on which a multitude of policing actors pursue the goals of safety and security through resources and strategies that the state can no longer supply. At best, the state and formal policing maintain a market share of the provision of social control, with informal, non-state-based control mechanisms serving as fluctuating and contingent partners in the overall system of control. The emergence of transnational security threatsâ€"mainly transnational terrorismâ€" may have slowed the decline of the state and the state control of policing, since non-state security providers lack the necessary resources to effectively confront this old and new threat. The disappearance of the state and the shrinking domain of state policing may have been overstated. There are three strands of thinking on how globalization has changed policing: Threats have become conceptualized as risk factors associated with categories of people who threaten the security of a society and, ultimately, the global system. The goal of policing, hence, is to accumulate the information necessary to detect and control those categories of people who are seen as posing the greatest risksâ€"that is, those deemed the marginal, dangerous, criminal, and deviant classes. Risk-based security thinking leads to efforts at surveillance, detection, and prevention that will neutralize categories of threats even if no specific acts have been committed. The police, responding to demands to make society and the state be and feel safer, shift their working priorities toward policies that focus on the security of the state and on the collection, analysis, and organizational control of information. The police have become information specialists, a trend that is strengthened by the increasingly technologized form in which information flows within and between societies. The Commodification of Security Interpreting societal changes through a broader lens, some scholars have argued that postmodern society, characterized by a neocapitalist, neoliberal domestic and global system in which states, multinational corporations, nonstate political actors, private security agencies, and civic society groups share the policing field and compete for the authority to define the ideologies, control the resources, and legitimize the strategies that will best protect their interests and normative goals, necessarily alters the status, legitimacy, and power of the formal police. The provision of security is offered by numerous actors and is sold and bought, as are other commodities, in the global and domestic markets on the basis of man-agerialist notions of effectiveness, efficiency, profits, and costs regarding how to best provide the needed security services. The monopoly of security is decentered from the state system, a development supported by ideological justifications for the market as an efficient allocator of valued resources within society. The ongoing expansion of nonstate security providers is furthered by the dominance of the globalized production and market system by multinational corporations. Corporations have personnel and properties and conduct activities in numerous sovereign territories; their security needs are not met by the distribution of formal, sovereign state-based policing, and the cooperation of state police across national borders is not developed enough or sufficient to offer protection against domestic and transnational threats. Cor-porationsâ€"and one can add nongovernmental organizations and even touristsâ€" turn to nonstate security providers or develop their own security methods. The outcome is a system of policing in which nonstate security services and providers have gained an increasingly larger share, with state policing left to the roles of protecting those segments of their populations that cannot afford to buy their own security in the market and repressing risk-defined categories of threats, events, and people. It is the legitimacy of not only the police that is undermined but that of the state itself as nonstate actors devise new models for the provision and governance of security that fit their needs, values, and resources. Security Sector Reforms A theoretical approach that seeks to tie many of the themes that have achieved salience in thinking about the policeâ€" why they do what they do and how progress can be institutionalizedâ€"is security sector reform SSR. SSR arose within the international economic, political, and security advocacy and reform community and points to the fundamental political nature and importance of the policing systems, which include all state security providers as well as

domestic and international nonstate security providers. Security, provided effectively and with a view toward promoting human rights and democratic norms, is seen as an essential precondition for achieving and sustaining democracy, free markets, and progressâ€" values one assumes are desired by all who live within the dominant neoliberal global order with some reluctant but ultimately futile holdouts. SSR takes a holistic view of how security is achieved and the consequences of the methods whereby it is achieved. The activities and status of formal state police, and their organizational and policy linkages to other security agencies and civic society, can only be understood and theorized as part of ongoing responses by societies and states to changing global security threats and conditions that create domestic insecurities. A Critical and Unresolved Issue Theories of the police and policing continually reconceptualize and retheorize changing patterns of policing as the real world and work of policing and social ordering flow into different organizational channels. One issue on which theories differ dramatically is the role of the police themselves in processes of changeâ€"that is, whether the police are objects of historical changes or agents of change in their own right. Following an old maxim that people create their destinies, albeit within the constraints imposed upon them by history, one needs to see the police as being both subjects and objects of history. They participate in their own creation but only within the limits constrained by societal and global contexts. Their capacity and desire to be agents of change within the social networks of other actors equally desirous to promote or delay societal changes means that theories of policing systems will remain as complex and fluid as they are. Policing actors shape their histories, and theories will follow once patterns of change and new forms of social ordering have become noticed and categorized.

Chapter 3 : THEORIES OF POLICING (police)

Of particular interest is the author's theory of 'Police Power as a Social Resource' which, drawing upon Chinese theory and practice, challenges us to think beyond the conventional 'Anglo-American' (police-led) models of community policing which have dominated so much contemporary debate.Â» (Professor Les Johnston, University of.

Abu Samah, Jeffrey L. Re-visiting concept and theories of community policing. A closer look at the implementation efforts on community policing brings this to glare the differences in understanding of what it constitutes. This may not be a minus because societal needs and priorities are not the same, nevertheless, it is pertinent not to forget the true concept of community policing and its theoretical base. The main objective of this paper is to re-visit the concept and theory of community policing so that as implementation efforts are ongoing a certain trend of uniformity can be sustained. Basically, this paper utilized existing literatures on the concept and theory of community policing in seeking and understanding about community policing. The paper identified differences in definition among scholars and also certain principles which are found in almost all models of implementation over time across borders, in which considerable progress have been achieved by adopting them and if followed will offer a coherent approach towards successful community policing. In conclusion, the paper observed that if really community policing is to be advanced, then a proper understanding of what it constitutes in principle most be comprehended by the police, citizens and leadership in general. Community policing, society, development, cooperation 1. Ever since, multitudes of literature have piled up all in an attempt to define, explain and theorize community policing. However, since the advent of community policing, there is actually no universally accepted definition Erhan and Bahadir, Meanwhile, law enforcement has been quietly revolutionized assuming a great source of debate as to the exact nature and scope it possess James, However, there is a consensus among the academia, police institutions and governments as to the viability of moving towards a community oriented policing in an attempt to reduce citizen fear and overall attainment of the quality of life, or safe city in other instances. Human societies are so much distinct and unique to each other. This necessitates the variance in the mode of implementation. It is the intention of this paper to revisit some of the efforts towards conceptualization and theorization of community policing so that as efforts are geared towards implementation, the core of community policing is not for-gotten. In particular, the paper will look specifically at the theoretical bases of community policing that will enlighten both policy makers and practitioners in the field. These definitions have assumed categorical styles in order to avoid the risk of generalization. Among these conceptual definitions are the institutional. According to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Service , crime and social disorder is the focus of community policing. This is achieved through service delivery which includes aspects of regular law enforcement, prevention, problem solving, as well as community engagement and partnership. Community policing model try to strike a balance between reactive responses with proactive-problem solving specifically on the causes of crime and disorder, community policing is essentially about partnership between the police and the citizens. July, In application however, visibility and acting become the operational role of the police officer who tries to ensure that disorder and crime are managed properly. On the part of the community information, support and feedback are required and police should respond to all concerns Manning, At every attempt to define community policing therefore one will be inclined to know from which angle the concept is being approached, this can offer a credible insight as to what actually represents the view point of the author. Nevertheless, having a single definition of community policing remains a fleeting illusion. Tilley in his contribution to community policing observed that the importance of policing has to do with the people and for the community rather than policing of the community, it aspires to improve the quality of life, aiming to solve community problems alongside the community and by the community. Beyond this, it has proven difficult to pin down what specifically is involved in implementing community policing. On this point, there exist broad agreement among scholars and many police officers Tilley, Stipak in his contribution also defined community policing as a management strategy which aims to promote joint responsibility of community members and police for the purpose of safety. In other words, community policing is about police-citizen partnership.

Generally speaking, Skolmick and Bayley concluded that by viewing community policing around the world, it was identified that commonality can be attributed in approach to community policing. These common attributes are: Apart from that, Brown also came up with similar components. The Bureau of Justice Assistance, U. Department of Justice observed that community policing embodies two major components which include community pattnership and problem solving. Problem solving in this context involve diagnosing effective and applicable antidote to glaring community ills. This does not mean taking away the power of the police but rather a relief to some of the most difficult challenges of security the police have been battling with. Community patnership in essence most begin with proper communication which facilitates the building of trust between the people and the police, making the use of force unnecessary and useless In the final analysis on the concept of community policing, Allendar stated that community policing represents a philosophy of full time service, personalized policing in which a particular police officer patrols and work in an area on a permanent basis from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems. One theory used to explain the philosophical bases of community policing is the Normative Sponsorship Theory by Tiedke, et. The theory posits that a significant number of people have goodwill and that cooperation becomes a necessary factor towards building a harmonious community. Simply put, the police cannot achieve any positive transformation without the support of the public. Another theory advanced specifically to explain community policing is by Wilson and Kellings; Broken Windows theory, based on this theory social psychologist and police officers tend to agree that if a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired; all the rest of the windows will soon be broken, the sign of one broken and unrepaired window send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen Oliver, According to Pollard in Braton et. Till today, any discussion on community policing always go hand in hand with the broken windows theory Allender, However, this does not signify that the broken windows theory represents the only framework for understanding community policing. From a radically different dimension, Wong offered a different view point called the Social Resource theory that attempts to address three main prepositions, a what is the role and function of the police? The social resource theory re-conceived the idea of crime and policing from the angle of the people and not that of the state. July, expectation, scarcity of resources and police inefficiency. The police in effect are social resources which are supposed to solve the problems of the people. The ultimate purpose of community policing is to ensure better, responsive and responsible efficient and effective police service. The theory is of the people, for the people and by the people, a theory of democratic governance, empowerment, and a theory of self-help Wong, The social resource theory begins from observing that crime represents illegality but only from the state point of view. However, for the people crime represents one of the experiences of life, the theory represents a radical shift in theorizing community policing because it completely gave people the power in effect and made the police influence a social resource, made visible by the state by choosing within the citizens to address societal ills Wong CHALLENGES Taylor identified five major challenges community policing is facing a insufficient holistic researches, most evaluations are carried out on specific programmes, b general implementation especially by city government, c problem of full implementation by, most of what constitute community police remains in paper, d involvement of politics, protecting community policing from criticism, and e difficulty in determining the intricate relationship between community policing and crime. Even though crime rates seem to be falling other factors may have great influence such as increasing aging population, especially in Europe. It is possible community policing is claiming success for what it is not responsible for. The above challenges identified by Taylor still remain valid today even though the extent to which it can be contested remains a debating issue till date. One challenge facing community policing today is that of conceptualization. There exist in literature various definitions but most important is where we can point out the demarcating line between community policing and community oriented policing, are the two concepts the same or different? In some instances the two concepts seem to be used interchangeably having the same characteristics. Some scholars seem to take the two concepts meaning different things. On one hand community policing mean a police oriented affair having to deal with how officers will adopt new strategies by collaborating with the community in preventing crime and promoting the sense of security, while community oriented policing mean

a community based approach and initiative by the people towards crime control and prevention in an attempt to compliment the effort of the police as well as work in partnership for the betterment of the community. Therefore community policing starts from the police organization and moves toward the community there by seeking partnership in crime control and prevention while community oriented policing starts from the people in the community and moves towards partnership with the police. In a situation where crime and criminality is rampant and the community that is suppose to collaborate to tackle security challenges in collaboration with the police is party to the crime then community oriented policing is out of question or were the police officers are also influenced by their values and affect their decision then there cannot be community policing. In essence therefore community policing most be capable of moving towards the most difficult of security challenges facing human society while tackling the minor criminal elements that could lead to crime. For instance, in the United States, more than 18 billion dollars have been given to local police stations to implement community policing since by the government Wilson, in Ehran and Bahadir, A lot of good achievements have been made so far and more yet to come. Palmiotto further identified certain factors that will have a great influence for the future development of community policing initiative. The first point raised has to do with the acknowledged growing influence by people of the insecurity around them, especially with regards to terrorism, new strategies are being adopted by community members on how to secure their neighbourhood to have peace of mind and good life, and this for Palmiotto is a good stride. There are also a growing number of police officers who are educated; in fact for Palmiotto , the current police force has the highest number of educated personnel than ever in its history, considering this fact transformation will be much easier and sophisticated and In the near future, community policing will eventually lead to a community oriented government were people will take full charge of their communities. The extent to which this will be visible is left for time to tell but for the time being the prospects are good and the people are wiser. Based on the observed trend, we are likely to see the continued growth and expansion of community policing in practice all over the world. The successes recorded by the previous studies and achievements in implementation by various police organizations will be the source of motivation for yet to join police organizations due to the fact that other examples exist and can be learned from. July, It is likely that future efforts will be more precise, structured and organized based on previous research results and experiences obtained. Mistakes recorded by pioneers on implementation will likely be avoided but new once may arise due to the difference in nature and challenges of human societies. It is important to note that despite these successes, we expect to see more critiques of community policing as a viable alternative to current and future challenges of security especially cyber crime and terrorism. The ability of community policing to be flexible will determine its capability of facing the future challenges that will arise, crime and criminals will always device new ways of overcoming security threats to their trade so new and viable alternatives most also be devices in addressing such changes. More researches are needed in this area to confirm the community policing and crime relationship; though people have improved quality of life it will seem a cover to make them feel safe while crime rates still remain the way it is. Furthermore, researches in the present and future will need to focus of the effect of community policing on police as well as the community itself, researches need to focus on officer motivation i. On the community side, more researches are needed in the future to know what makes people to want to participate in community policing or otherwise. It is important to note that different societies have different challenges so the factors that will push people or police to participate in community policing will differ, also the commitment level may differ from one place to another. This indicates that the generalization may be difficult if not impossible to make with respect to the push and pull factors; it is rather a contextual or relative affair. In the end, a possible harmonization will help in having a general understanding of the push and pull factors towards community policing. CONCLUSION Community policing do appear to represent a different mode of operation which encourages openness and flexibility, some of which include the public education, neighbourhood watch, neighbourhood town meetings, store front ministrations, weed and seed, foot patrol and so on. It essentially represent an umbrella concept at least in practice and this have the potential of allowing room for the needed flexibility which will push the people to the centre stage in the not too distant future. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the current tempo is sustained and improved upon; there should also be a

continuous stride towards making the command structure less central and continuous engagement of the whole rank and file in the drive, both senior and junior police officers should participate in different ways to foster greater understanding among them. Greater technological advancements are achieved and will be achieved; the police should be in a position to properly harness this to its advantage. In the end, for greater commitment on the part of officers, motivational strategies need to be improved so as to ensure sustained progress. Exploring the philosophy, FBI law enforcement bulleting, Policing a free society, London, Hartington fine art limited. Freeman ed , Community oriented policing, MIS reports 4. Bureau of Justice Assistance, U. Department of Justice A framework for action, Washington, community policing consortium. Contingency theory approach for effective community policing, journal of arts and social science, No Concept and theory in community policing, The Haward Journal. Policng a plurality of worlds: Policing contingencies, Journal of criminal justice and popular culture, Chicago: Office of community oriented policing service, US department of justice

Chapter 4 : Community and Problem-Oriented Policing - Criminology - Oxford Bibliographies

It approaches the study of Chinese policing from an indigenous perspective, informed by local empirical data. In proposing an innovative theory of community policing entitled Â«Police Power as a Social Resource TheoryÂ», the book seeks to look at crime as a personal problem, and police as a social resource, from the perspective of the people.

At the same time criminology, building on earlier work, focused more attention on the role of communities in crime, and what has become known as situational crime prevention. The convergence of a police neighborhood focus with academic theories emphasizing place as a major determinant of criminality represented a major shift for policing worldwide. From these early roots community and problem-oriented policing rose in police thought and practice and have spread as both the rationale for policing community focus as well as the preferred method of police intervention problem solving. The following series of references is partitioned in five major ways. First, there are references on the intellectual development of community and problem-oriented policing as they evolved and have continued to the present. Second, are references that provide some assessment of community and problem-oriented policing interventions, although it has been demonstrated that many of these efforts lacked scientific rigor. Fourth, references are provided that focus on the institutional, organizational, and police work changes that are often associated with implementing community and problem-oriented policing. Fifth, references are provided that focus on the future of community and problem-oriented policing and international efforts emphasizing the larger social attachments of the police, as well as their role for safety and security in modern society. General Overviews Community and problem-oriented policing have deep historical roots and many intellectual heritages. What has perhaps impacted policing strategies most is the shift in criminological thinking from individuals as the sources of crime problems to considerations of crime as concentrated in different neighborhoods. Early works of the Chicago School of Sociology began to focus on urban dynamics and the patterning of social behaviors in cities. The early work Park, et al. Such an approach guides the work of Shaw and McKay, who examined the linkage between urban communities and delinquency Shaw and McKay Such studies fell into some disregard throughout the s and s but were revitalized in a broader empirical and conceptual way, in Sampson and Groves and Bursik and Grasmick , rekindling ideas about social disorganization and crime. Two works, Cornish and Clarke and Felson , call attention to criminality as stemming from choices made by criminals and ways to influence those choices by increasing guardianship for places and reducing opportunities for crime. The dimensions of effective community control. This work also includes a review of the literature on crime and communities, as well as a discussion of the policy implications of this formulation. Rational choice perspectives on offending. How criminals choose their victims and locations are examined and the importance of this theoretical perspective as an alternative to those that emphasize social or psychological mal-adaptation is emphasized. Motivated offenders consider the availability of suitable targets and the absence of capable guardians in making their choices to commit crimes in particular locations. Suggestions for the study of human behavior in the urban environment. University of Chicago Press. The central focus was to better describe the spatial organization of urban areas combining social, political, cultural, and other data to understand urban social behavior and to map areas of the city to understand differences in urban neighborhoods. Community structure and crime: American Journal of Sociology Analyzing data from the British Crime Survey from and , the results support the hypothesis offered. Juvenile delinquency and urban areas. These studies suggested that crime and delinquency were responses to the social, cultural, and structural characteristics of the communities and the inability of these communities to act collectively in shaping the public behaviors of youth. Crime and the spiral of decay in American neighborhoods. The research supports the idea that social disorder erodes the level of control that neighborhoods can exercise, leading to increases in both fear of crime and its occurrence. Reorienting crime prevention research and policy: From the causes of criminality to the context of crime. US Government Printing Office. The report considers the strengths of each approach, but emphasizes the need for a considered review of the situational approach where existing research has demonstrated its impact as a prevention strategy and as a means for reformulating thought about crime.

Part 2, serving both as a literature review and a comparative context for the study of the PRC's community policing philosophy to follow, outlines in brief the U.S. approach to community policing. Part 3 describes the philosophy of Chinese community policing, past and present, as compared to the Western mode.

History[edit] Robert Peel argued in the s that the police should aim to have a cooperative relationship with the public. Police in Strasbourg , France. Community policing movements have led to a revival of foot patrols. Community policing is often treated as a departure from "traditional policing". However, the ideology behind community policing was first discussed during the birth of modern policing. In the New Study of Police History, historian Charles Reith said that these principles constituted an approach to policing "unique in history and throughout the world, because it derived, not from fear, but almost exclusively from public co-operation with the police, induced by them designedly by behaviour which secures and maintains for them the approval, respect and affection of the public". Police forces moved to using a reactive strategy, focusing on answering emergency calls as quickly as possible and relying on motor patrols at other times to deter crime. Following the realization that the crimes reported to policing agencies were not all that existed through a distrust with the police by the community, then President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed a Blue Ribbon committee to begin studying the issue. This came alongside the development of the Broken Windows theory, which was introduced by James Q. Wilson and George L. The broken windows theory suggests that low-level crime and disorder in the communities create an environment that encourages more crimes, including serious ones. A small symptom of disorder such as a broken window is likely to be ignored by traditional policing, especially if there is no actual crime committed. However, it is an indicator of social disorganization, and therefore requires the attention of the community-oriented officer. Research by Michigan criminal justice academics and practitioners started being published as early as the s. Community meetings were used to decide which areas needed patrolling the most. The style has also been described as " fire brigade policing" in the UK. In those cases, community policing could be seen as a restoration of an earlier ideology, which had been overshadowed by reactive policing after the rise of automobiles and telecommunications. As Jauregui argues, it reflects a "popular desire for justice and order through any means necessary. Many officers working busy shifts only have time to respond to and clear emergency calls. This type of policing does not stop or reduce crime significantly; it is simply a temporary fix to a chronic problem where officers are often called to return to the same issue and individuals. While apprehending criminals is one important goal of community policing, it is not necessarily the most important goal. Community policing is concerned with solving the crimes that the community is concerned about, and solving concerns by working with and gaining support from the community. The most effective solutions include coordinating police, government resources, citizens, and local business to address the problems affecting the community. They use these connections to understand what the community wants out of its police officers and what the community is willing to do to solve its crime problem. The structure of the community policing organization differs in that police assets are refocused with the goals of specific, written rules to give more creative problem-solving techniques to the police officer to provide alternatives to traditional law enforcement. Second, a strong sense of community integration for police officers would seem to be vital to the core community policing focus of proactive law enforcement. Proactive enforcement is usually defined as the predisposition of police officers to be actively committed to crime prevention, community problem-solving, and a more open, dynamic quality-oriented law enforcement-community partnership. The more police officers felt socially isolated from the community they served, the more they withdrew and the more negative they felt towards its citizens. However, there are some structures that are commonly used. One possible way to determine whether or not community policing is effective in an area is for officers and key members of the community to set a specific mission and goals when starting out. Once specific goals are set, participation at every level is essential in obtaining commitment and achieving goals. Street-level officers, supervisors, executives, and the entire community should feel the goals represent what they want their police department to accomplish. Waddington cautioned that "The largely

uncritical acceptance with which this notion has been welcomed is itself a danger. Any proposal, however attractive, should be subjected to careful and skeptical scrutiny. Klockars and Bayley both argued in papers that community policing was unlikely to bring fundamental change to how police officers worked, with Klockars calling it "mainly a rhetorical device". McDowell argued in that community policing was a radical departure from existing ideology, and therefore implementing it would take time.

Chapter 6 : "Community Policing with Chinese Characteristics:" by Kam C. Wong

Different from community policing that relies on the police to fight society's crime in collaboration with community, this Chinese theory of policing emphasizes people in community have to solve their own problems, and police is just a social resource to be used by them on necessary basis.

Chapter 7 : Community policing - Wikipedia

The cement of the Community Policing programs, whether they be DARE, Civilian Academies, School Resource Officers, Horses or dogs--what-have you-- is quality contact!

Chapter 8 : Chinese policing : history and reform / Kam C. Wong | National Library of Australia

â€¢ 'Community Security', 'Community Policing' and 'Police-Community Relations' are concepts with a wide but vague use as they can have a broad range of meanings. Formulating a Theory of Change without defining the key terms reduces its value and.

Chapter 9 : "A General Theory of Community Policing" by Kam C. Wong

This article is an investigation into the philosophy informing the People's Republic of China's (PRC's) community (more appropriately "mass" or "people") policing.