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RESEARCH PAPER

Evaluating the Community and Conventional Policing Structure: A Case of Sindh

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes community and conventional policing strategies in Sindh, Pakistan, focusing on their effectiveness in crime prevention and community engagement. Traditional policing has been criticized for its lack of adaptability, leading to the rise of community policing, which emphasizes public participation and trust-building between law enforcement and the public. However, despite its advantages, such as improved crime prevention and better police-community relations, community policing in Sindh faces challenges like limited resources, institutional resistance, and persistent mistrust within communities. Through a qualitative approach, including new artiles of law enforcement officials and community members, the study finds that community policing is more effective than conventional methods. Yet, its implementation remains hindered by various barriers. The research suggests increasing resources for community initiatives, addressing institutional resistance, and fostering sustained community-police partnerships to maximize the potential of community policing.

| **Keywords:** | Community Policing, Comparative Analysis, Conventional Policing, Crime |

Introduction

Community policing has garnered significant attention globally for its potential to enhance relationships between law enforcement and communities, deter criminal activity, and improve safety in residential areas. This approach is particularly relevant in Sindh, Pakistan, where complex socio-political dynamics and diverse urban populations present unique challenges to maintaining public order (Wassan et al., 2023). Community policing, characterized by a collaborative and proactive approach, focuses on problem-solving, protecting vulnerable groups, and combating crime, terrorism, and extremism. Its core objectives emphasize improving public safety, fostering community involvement, and building trust between law enforcement and the public (Rehman, 2020).

The importance of maintaining strong police-community relations reflects the foundational principle that the police are an integral part of the community. As noted by Karman Adil (2021), the police are members of the public entrusted with full-time responsibilities to safeguard community welfare. In Sindh, law enforcement agencies face challenges in maintaining public safety and responding to criminal activity, with success often depending on institutional structures, community engagement strategies, and resource allocation (Rashid, Jan, & Ahmed, 2021).

Despite global interest in community policing, there is a notable gap in empirical research examining its effectiveness in Sindh's unique socio-political context, particularly in comparison to conventional policing strategies. Additionally, existing literature overlooks the challenges in implementing community policing programs in regions with complex and

diverse urban environments. This study aims to address these gaps by providing a comparative analysis of community and conventional policing strategies in Sindh, with a focus on public participation, crime prevention, and resource distribution. It further investigates how institutional resistance and community mistrust impact the success of community policing.

This research contributes to the literature by offering a comprehensive analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of community policing relative to conventional methods in Sindh. It provides empirical insights into the factors that influence the success or failure of community policing initiatives, particularly in urban areas with socio-political complexities. Furthermore, the study offers practical recommendations for law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and community stakeholders to enhance public safety, foster community trust, and improve crime prevention strategies. By addressing the research gap regarding the effectiveness of policing strategies in Sindh, this study also offers valuable guidance for strategic planning, policy formulation, and capacity-building efforts to improve law and order in the region.

Literature Review

Athar Rashid et al. (2021) highlight several indicators of governance failure in Pakistan, including widespread corruption, lack of accountability, inter-departmental conflicts, constitutional crises, and deteriorating law and order, particularly within the police force. The authors argue that political instability, driven by partisan interests, has significantly hindered the nation's economic development. Effective governance cannot be achieved without political turmoil, an unreformed police force, and power-driven politicians. Pakistan's current policing structure, established by the British in 1861, was designed to manage a vastly different set of social, administrative, and political conditions than those in the country today. Experts, both domestic and international, have identified the colonial-era police system as ill-suited for modern-day Pakistan. Regardless of the governing party, comprehensive police reforms are essential to the national framework.

The study emphasizes the growing public demand for law enforcement reforms as the inadequacies of the current system become increasingly evident. Achieving meaningful police reform, however, requires sustained collaboration among key stakeholders. The authors argue that change and good governance can only be realized through robust public support, progressive and consistent political leadership, and an engaged citizenry demanding higher standards of police performance. Without these elements, the prospects for significant reform remain limited (Rashid, Jan, & Ahmed, 2021).

Wassan et al. (2023) researched and concluded that Pakistan's crime rate seems to have increased significantly in the last few years. As things stand, Pakistani police forces are unable to effectively enforce the law, prevent crime, protect the public, and stop militancy from spreading. The government is forced to invest surplus funds in organizations that combat crime because of the seriousness of the situation regarding law and order. As a result, it is imperative to implement community policing, a novel approach to crime prevention that, while improving employment opportunities and reducing the number of crimes committed, also improves community relations with the police. The effectiveness of community policing in lowering crime rates across national borders is also examined in this study. The need for and difficulties in developing a community policing system in Pakistan are also covered. The report also outlined the challenges facing Pakistan in implementing community policing, including police corruption and power abuse, community mistrust of the police, a severe lack of facilities and infrastructure, and a lack of transparency and openness within the police department. The study's overall results indicate that the best approach to reducing crime and promoting positive relationships between the community and the police in Pakistan is community policing(Wassan, Bhatti, Ahmed, Oad, & Detho, 2023).

Imam (2022) conducted a study to comprehend community policing as a novel strategy to promote police-community interaction to reduce crime and enforce law and order. It highlights significant shortcomings in law enforcement and offers tactics to support community policing policies and programs to prevent crime. The study profiles official initiatives to consider the practice's mission, design, features, and functions to comprehend community policing. It highlights the significance of citizen-police affiliation in supporting law enforcement officials in improving their ability to identify, recognize, and acknowledge common community issues through positive non-enforcement. Most importantly, proactive engagement and community-oriented programs have been discussed as ways to rebuild trust and communication between law enforcement and the community. To guarantee improvements in policing, this article has also looked at government-introduced legal frameworks and suggestions to strengthen community-police engagement (Imam, 2022).

Gondal et al. (2023) researched an approach to law enforcement called "community policing" aimed at lowering crime rates and strengthening ties between the police and the community. This article looks at Pakistan's experience with community policing and its shortcomings. Although community policing has been implemented locally in Pakistan, several obstacles, such as insufficient funding, training, and community involvement, limit its efficacy. This article recommends increasing community involvement in policing initiatives, giving police officers continuous training, and funding for community policing programs top priority to get around these restrictions. The essay also examines various community policing models, such as the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) model, the Broken Windows model, the Problem-Oriented Policing model, and the principles of Robert C. Trojanowicz, which can be used as a model for successful community policing in Pakistan. According to the article's conclusion, improving community policing in Pakistan necessitates giving police officers the right tools and training, encouraging community involvement in decision-making processes, and fostering trust, transparency, and accountability in police-public relations. Pakistan can make its communities safer and more secure by implementing efficient community policing techniques(Gondal, Ahmad, Raza, Bagum, & Husnain, 2023).

Tahir et al. (2019) researched and concluded that globally, both developed and developing nations have embraced the concept of community-oriented policing (COP). The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to support COP initiatives has also gained traction in many developed nations. Still, very little information on using ICTs in COP in developing nations, especially in South Asia, is scarce. This piece examines the ongoing ICT-driven COP programs, highlighting a few chosen projects from South Asia and developed nations. The case study in the paper is COP in the Pakistani province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). We highlight some significant problems and difficulties that are likely to be encountered, even though valuable insights can be obtained by studying the experiences of developed nations. While studying the experiences of developed nations can yield insightful knowledge, we also highlight some significant problems and difficulties that South Asia's implementation of ICT-based COP is likely to encounter. Additionally, we give a summary of some fantastic opportunities that result from utilizing ICTs to support COP initiatives to strengthen community-police relations based on trust, thereby enhancing regional human security(Maqsood, Madani, Nawab, Ullah, & Nyborg, 2019).

Madsen et al. (2022) conducted research and concluded that much research has been done on the policing methods and attitudes of those involved in community work. Still, much less has been written about how the community has reacted to community policing. This article examines how locals in a Danish neighbourhood officially classified as a ghetto responds to a particular community policing initiative based on ten months of fieldwork there. Although community policing initiatives may have good intentions, not every part of the community may support them. We contend that the ability of the police to integrate their initiatives into the social processes that make up the community's social dynamics will

determine whether they are accepted or rejected and that the police can more effectively engage with distrusting community groups if they have a reflexive awareness of the social relations between them and the community(Madsen & Kammersgaard, 2022).

Kearns et al. (2020) carried out research and concluded counterterrorism actionable intelligence has received more attention lately. Community policing, which builds on the process-based regulation model, is generally considered promising by academics and police chiefs alike. However, it's unclear how much police officers agree. Officers have the authority to apply community policing techniques, so it's critical to comprehend the differences in officer-level assistance. This project investigates officers' perspectives on the effectiveness of community policing in combating terrorism and more common crimes using data gathered from 741 officers in three departments. In general, police believe that community policing is a suitable response to both routine crimes and acts of terrorism. The findings imply that department-level policy is not the primary factor influencing support. Instead, opinions on community policing in counterterrorism are influenced by an officer's personal experience with the practice and their general support for it. The results further highlight the significance of cross-departmental comparative research (Kearns, 2020).

Peyton et al. (2019) Tunio and Nabi (2021) concluded long-standing tensions between the police and the public continue to impede the development of cooperative relationships, which are essential for the police to perform their duties and to provide public safety, even in the face of decades of declining crime rates some time police manuplate policies in favor of elits specifically in Sindh province. As a result, policymakers persist in endorsing community-oriented policing (COP) and its focus on constructive, non-coercive interactions with the public as a successful tactic for augmenting public confidence and police credibility. However, previous research designs have not taken advantage of the random assignment of police-public contact to determine the causal relationship between these interactions and attitudes toward the police at the individual level. Therefore, the question remains: Do interactions between people in uniform and non-enforcement genuinely significantly improve people's attitudes toward the police? Here, we present the results of a randomized field experiment that was carried out in New Haven, Connecticut, to address this issue and determine the effects of positive, non-enforcement contact between the police and the public individually. Results show that the public's perceptions of police, including their legitimacy and cooperation, can be significantly improved by a single positive interaction with a uniformed police officer. These effects were not restricted to people predisposed to trust and cooperate with the police before the intervention; they continued for up to 21 days. This study indicates that police departments would benefit from a greater focus on tactics that encourage positive police-public interactions and shows that positive non enforcement contact can improve public attitudes toward police(Peyton, Sierra-Arévalo, & Rand, 2019).

Tobón et al. (2021) suggested that community policing emphasizes strengthened police relationships with the community and extensive neighbourhood-level interventions to enhance social order and control, one of the most lauded policy reforms to combat crime and improve police legitimacy. Research from affluent nations indicates community policing raises police credibility and trust while occasionally lowering crime. However, there is almost no systematic evidence from developing nations. In addition, findings of a coordinated field study on community policing in six developing nations: Brazil, Colombia, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Uganda. The study concludes that, in contrast to earlier findings, community policing had no positive effect on public confidence in law enforcement or the crime rate (Tunio F.H., 2024; Tobón, 2021).

Despite the growing interest in community policing to enhance collaboration between local communities and law enforcement, there remains a significant gap in research regarding its application and effectiveness in Pakistan's Sindh province. Current studies provide limited insight into how community policing strategies are implemented

and the specific challenges they face in this region. Furthermore, the operational effectiveness of community policing compared to conventional law enforcement approaches remains underexplored. This study aims to address these gaps by identifying key challenges, evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of both community and conventional policing, and proposing strategies for improvement. Through this comparative analysis, the research seeks to contribute valuable insights for enhancing law and order in Sindh and informing policy recommendations. Additionally, the study aims to clarify the concept and practical application of community policing in this context.

Material and Methods

This qualitative study aims to conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis in Sindh, Pakistan, between community policing initiatives and traditional law enforcement departments. It seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of community policing strategies implemented by law enforcement organizations, assess the impact of these tactics on crime prevention, public safety, and community satisfaction, and provide valuable insights for law enforcement, policymakers, and community stakeholders interested in enhancing community safety in Sindh.
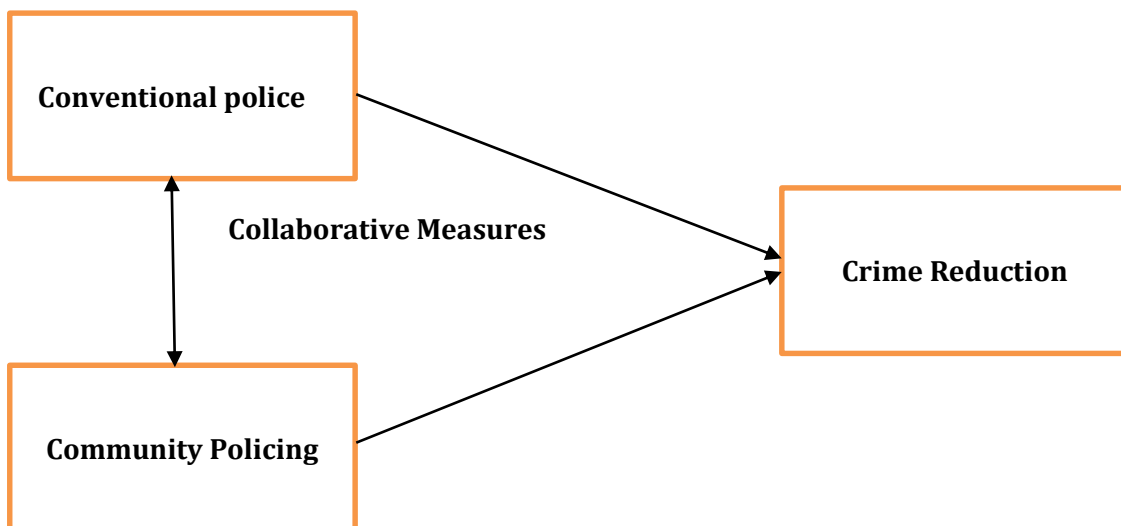

Fig 1 Conceptual Framework

Conventional Policing in Sindh

Pakistan was formed in 1947 following more than 200 years of British control. It has borders with Afghanistan, Iran, India, and China. Its 650 miles of coastline encircles the Indian Ocean. With an estimated 17 million citizens, it is the sixth most populated country in the world and the second largest country with a majority of Muslims, after Indonesia. Pakistan is rich in natural resources and human capital. Still, progress has been impeded by several factors, chief among them being military control throughout the country's history. About 67% of the population resides in rural areas in this largely rural country. Over 40% of people live in poverty, and the huge defence budget that results from terrorism and other external threats diverts cash from social sectors. Pakistan nevertheless maintains its position as a key influence in the Muslim world, with the seventh-largest army and potent nuclear weapons. It remained a non-NATO ally in the wake of the 9/11 attacks and joined the Commonwealth and other regional alliances that fostered strategic and commercial cooperation. The police force in Pakistan was a leftover from British control, and it was difficult to distinguish between colonial and independent law enforcement because it kept most of its organizational structure when the country gained independence. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Quaid-e-Azam, highlighted the significance of upholding fairness and integrity in public life and politics. (Tehzeeb-ul-Hassan, 2011)

Police Structure and Function

Over the past few decades, many commissions and committees in Pakistan have examined law & order, police effectiveness in the justice system of Pakistan and have offered reform recommendations as constitutional of Pakistan (Shakoor et al. (2024). Despite these efforts, there has been a rise in crime, the public still has a negative image of the police, and victims, complainants, and petitioners are still waiting for justice. Nevertheless, the police are still required to maintain order despite their image issues. Observing this, governments have started looking into ways to improve law enforcement. An officer of the law is tasked with patrolling, investigating, preventing crime, securing persons and property, and controlling traffic. Police effectiveness is determined by how safe, capable, and trustworthy the public feels. The criminal law highlights the need for efficient police-community collaboration by strongly emphasizing the community's role in upholding public order. Police are entrusted with registering crimes, preparing charge sheets, and assisting in trials. (Tehzeeb-ul-Hassan, 2011) In the same vein, according to police act 2002

Duties and Responsibilities of Sindh Police

These following duties are according to the ***"Police Act 2002."***

Attitude and responsibilities of police towards the public.

It shall be the duty of every police officer to –

(a) behave with the members of the public with due decorum and courtesy;

(b) promote amity;

(c) guide and assist members of the public, particularly the poor, disabled or physically weak and children who are either lost or find themselves helpless on the streets or other public places; and

(d) aid individuals who are in danger of physical harm, particularly women and children."

Duties of police

Subject to law, it shall be the duty of every police officer to –

(a) protect the life, property and liberty of citizens;

(b) preserve and promote public peace;

(c) ensure that the rights and privileges, under the law, of a person taken in custody are protected; (d) prevent the commission of offences and public nuisance;

(e) collect and communicate intelligence affecting public peace and crime in general;

(f) keep order and prevent obstruction on public roads and in the public streets and thoroughfares at fairs and all other places of public resort and in the neighbourhood of and at the places of public worship;

(g) regulate and control traffic on public roads and streets;

(h) take charge of all unclaimed property and to prepare its inventory;

(i) detect and bring offenders to justice;

(j) apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend and for whose apprehension sufficient grounds exist;

(k) ensure that the information about the arrest of a person is promptly communicated to a person of his choice;

(l) enter and inspect without a warrant on reliable information any public place, shop or gaming house where alcoholic drinks or narcotics are sold, or weapons are illegally stored and other public places of resort of loose and disorderly characters;

(m) obey and promptly execute all lawful orders;

(n) perform other duties and exercise powers as are conferred by this order, the Code or any other law for the time being in force;

(o) aid and cooperate with other agencies for the prevention of destruction of public property by violence, fire, or natural calamities;

(p) assist in preventing members of the public from exploitation by any person or organized groups;

(q) take charge of lunatics at large to prevent them from causing harm to themselves or other members of the public and their property and

(r) prevent harassment of women and children in public places.

Police officer shall make every effort to –

(a) afford relief to people in distress situations, particularly in respect of women and children;

(b) assist victims of road accidents;

(c) assist accident victims or their heirs or their dependants, where applicable, with such information and documents as would facilitate their compensation claims; and

(d) cause awareness among the victims of road accidents of their rights and privileges.

It shall be the duty of a police officer to lay information before a competent court and to apply for a summons, warrant, search warrant or such other legal process as may, by law, be issued against any person suspected of committing an offence."

Community Policing in Sindh Pakistan

Although "community policing" has many definitions, they all have a few things in common, including community policing consortium, organizational decentralization, problem-solving techniques, and police-community relations. However, Oliver's definition is "*A systematic approach to policing based on developing and fostering a sense of community within a geographical neighbourhood to enhance the quality of life. It accomplishes this through the decentralization of the police and the implementation of a synthesis of three key components:*

(i)   The redistribution of traditional police resources.

(ii)   *The interaction of police and all community members to reduce crime and the fear of crime through Indigenous proactive programs.*

(iii)   *A concerted effort to address the underlying causes of crime rather than merely treating its symptoms" (Oliver, 2000).*

Community policing is a set of strategies used by the police and the community to work together locally. As a result, it establishes the logic that community policing is an idea at the local level. The goal is to mobilize social resources within a specific population group to improve social control and communal righteousness. John Alderson has long been an outspoken advocate for community policing. According to Alderson, the cornerstone of community policing is a social compact between the police and the public(Islam, 2019).

A proactive approach to law enforcement known as "community policing" strongly emphasizes cooperation and partnership between police forces and the communities they serve. Proactive engagement with locals, businesses, and organizations is a priority in addressing the underlying causes of crime and disorder. Community policing enables local communities to actively participate in public safety and crime prevention by promoting trust and communication. This model encourages a more individualized and responsive approach to policing by emphasizing problem-solving techniques catered to each neighbourhood's unique needs and priorities. Additionally, community policing pushes officers to form close relationships with locals, which helps them better understand issues in the community and forge stronger bonds based on respect and understanding. By prioritizing community engagement and collaboration, community policing establishes safer and more cohesive neighbourhoods where citizens feel equipped and encouraged to tackle criminal activities and social issues effectively (Skogan, 2008).

To what degree is the global implementation of community policing authentic? Once we clearly understand what constitutes effective community policing, we can start addressing this issue. Our comparative knowledge of policing limits our ability to describe how other countries are moving toward community policing. The ensuing research cannot examine all nations or those in the free world. For a limited but diverse set of countries that have demonstrated a genuine interest in community policing, the study may provide concise overviews of the procedures followed to integrate into policing. These reports are not intended to be exhaustive summaries of all pertinent actions occurring in all countries. The scope of these evaluations is wide.

The Rise of Community Policing

In the early 1900s, the United States adopted the professional model of policing, which was characterized by a cold relationship between police officers and members of the community. This was the model used until around 1970. Police disassociated themselves from the communities they served with this strategy, arguing that it would promote more formal exchanges between the two groups. However, the professional model fell out of favor by the 1960s because it could not stop crime and end civil unrest. The inadequacies of the conventional approach were recognized, and community policing emerged as a substitute in response to this unhappiness. In the 1980s, community policing evolved into a groundbreaking strategy from a straightforward cooperative effort between law enforcement and the community. Many phrases surfaced, such as Neighbourhood-Oriented Policing and Community-Oriented Policing, but Community-Oriented Policing emerged as the winner. Community policing was further encouraged by the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which funded the hiring of 100,000 additional law enforcement officers and strongly emphasized conflict resolution and communication with the community. Because of this, many law enforcement agencies across the country switched to using community policing techniques, as stated in the Community Oriented Policing

Services office's report to Congress in 2000. These agencies now serve over 87% of the nation (Wassan, Bhatti, Ahmed, Oad, & Detho, 2023).

Community Policing Model Implementation in Sindh

Pakistan has a sizable police force (624,390 officers) but still has trouble keeping the peace. Police priorities need to change because of an increase in crimes against people and property. Pakistani police must prioritize cooperation over coercion and focus on establishing public trust. The purpose of community policing initiatives, implemented nationwide in Pakistan since 2002, is to engage the public in efforts to deter crime. These initiatives are based on programs from Japan and Bangladesh. However, barriers like a lack of resources, a staffing shortage, and colonial-era legislation keep community policing from reaching its full potential. Muhammad Bilal Saeed of the Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives highlights the need for better public-police relations and proactive problem-solving. The rise in crimes like robberies and killings emphasizes the necessity of efficient community policing to restore law and order. To realize its full potential, community policing must be integrated into more comprehensive criminal justice reforms and coordinated efforts between the federal and provincial governments to address persistent issues and ensure public safety.

Challenges in Implementation

Numerous obstacles hinder the effective implementation of community policing in Pakistan. Nyaura & Ngugi (2014) noted significant challenges faced by private security guards and local police officers. These difficulties included poor working conditions, low pay, inadequate facilities, communication gaps, and a lack of recognition. Low pay, greed, and a lack of accountability are primary causes of police corruption, according to a Transparency International survey (The News International, 2023).

In addition, there is a long-standing mistrust between communities and law enforcement, which is made worse by past injustice, criminal activity, and drug addiction problems. Surveys conducted in Punjab revealed shockingly low trust in the police despite efforts to mend fences. Police participation in community policing is further hampered by the severe lack of resources, eroding public trust due to outdated facilities and crumbling infrastructure (The News International, 2020).

Moreover, a police department culture of secrecy erodes transparency and public confidence, hindering joint ventures with private security firms and successful crime prevention. The lack of trust worsens by miscommunication and misunderstandings between private security and law enforcement. To realize the fundamental principles of community policing in Pakistan, addressing these issues requires improving working conditions, fostering transparency, and promoting stakeholder understanding.

Community Policing Functioning and Duties

Implementing community policing fosters stronger relationships between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve, leading to increased trust and cooperation. By actively engaging with residents, officers become more familiar with the specific needs and concerns of the community. This hands-on approach allows law enforcement to effectively tailor their strategies to address local issues.

One significant advantage of community policing is its ability to enhance public safety. When community members feel comfortable interacting with law enforcement, they are more likely to report crimes, share valuable information, and cooperate with investigations. This collaboration leads to quicker resolution of cases and a more proactive approach to preventing future incidents.

Furthermore, community policing helps to humanize law enforcement officers in the eyes of residents. By participating in community events, educational programs, and outreach initiatives, officers become more than just enforcers of the law; they become trusted allies and resources for the community. This shift in perception fosters a sense of mutual respect and understanding, ultimately creating a safer and more cohesive environment for all involved.

In the ever-evolving landscape of 2023, the concept of community policing has emerged as a cornerstone in the pursuit of enhancing public safety and fostering mutual trust between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. As societies grapple with complex challenges such as increased urbanization, technological advancements, and sociopolitical changes, the role of community policing becomes increasingly significant. This blog delves into the multifaceted importance of community policing, exploring its impact, challenges, and pathways to successful implementation.

Results and Discussion

Comparative Analysis of Community and Conventional Policing

Some police managers attracted to conventional policing also apply other strategies, such as community policing, "broken windows" policing, intelligence-led policing, and CompStat. Conventional policing is a method for analyzing and solving crime problems. Community policing, on the other hand, represents a broader organizational philosophy. Community policing includes problem-solving, as addressed in problem-oriented policing, but it also includes the development of external partnerships with community members and groups. Additionally, community policing addresses organizational changes that should take place in a police agency (such as decentralized decision-making, fixed geographic accountability, agency-wide training, and personnel evaluations) designed to support collaborative problem-solving, community partnerships, and a general proactive orientation to crime and social disorder issues. Community policing is, therefore, more focused on police-public interaction than conventional (problem-oriented) policing and represents a broader organizational philosophy that incorporates the principles of problem-oriented policing within it. When done well, community policing provides a strong overarching philosophy in which to engage in POP, but community policing that fails to incorporate the principles of POP within it is unlikely to have a substantial impact on reducing crime.

Problem-oriented (Conventional) policing identifies partners needing help dealing with specific problems. In an ideal case, community policing does this as well. If the problem is assaults around bus stops, a necessary partner will be the local transit authority. If the problem is shoplifting, then the cooperation of local businesses is needed. Community members often identify problems. Specific public members (including offenders) can have important insights that are useful for problem analysis. Community members can help implement solutions (for example, fitting deadbolts or not giving money to beggars). And the success of a problem-solving effort might be defined in terms of community reaction. However, the community can rarely help with the specialized technical work involved in problem analysis, solution development, and evaluation. In addition to partnering around specific problems, community policing also seeks partnerships among the community at large (and government organizations) to increase trust and general cooperation with them. In this sense, it goes beyond the partnerships described under problem-oriented policing. Agencies that adopt the broader general philosophy of community policing should be careful not to let these partnerships with a different purpose (building trust and cooperation) dilute the more focused problem-solving partnerships and efforts that the community policing philosophy also encourages.

It is also important to understand the difference between problem-oriented policing and broken-windows policing. Under the former, specific solutions to various problems confronting the police emerge from careful and detailed analysis of the contributory causes of each. By contrast, "broken windows" advocates the same general solution - policing incivilities and maintaining order whenever crime shows signs of becoming out of hand. This approach is based on two principles, the first of which is that small offenses add up to destroy community life. For example, littering one piece of paper is nothing terrible, but the neighbourhood becomes a dump if everybody does it. The second principle of broken windows is that small offenses encourage larger ones. For example, abandoned and boarded-up properties often become the scene for drug dealing and can spawn more serious crimes. This important insight has led some cities to pay much more attention to policing against small offenses.

All policing requires discretion, and broken windows policing requires some very important decisions to be made by officers on the street. (This is why it should not be confused with "zero tolerance," which is a political slogan that is impossible for the police to deliver because it would soon result in clogged courts and an alienated population.) One has to figure out which small offenses multiply into more crimes and which do not. For example, New York City subway system managers learned that young men jumping turnstiles to travel free often committed robberies within the system. Controlling minor crimes has helped reduce the number of major ones. However, the subway managers also learned that those painting graffiti did not normally commit more serious crimes. Although their efforts to control graffiti were very effective, they did not reduce robbery.

Problem-oriented policing also addresses these less serious offences, even if there is no expectation that they will lead to worse problems. Vandalism in a public park might not increase the chances of robbery, but it does destroy public facilities, so it is a problem that needs to be addressed. Citizens in a neighborhood may be very concerned about speeding, traffic congestion, or noise. As long as these meet the criteria for a problem, they are addressable by POP, even if there is no expectation that the neighborhood will deteriorate should these go unaddressed.

Crime analysts are central in intelligence-led policing, emphasizing the need for sound information to guide policing operations. However, intelligence-led policing is primarily a methodology for producing sound, useable intelligence. It does not guide police through designing and implementing a crime reduction initiative in the way the SARA model intends to do. Nor does it give a central role to crime analysts at every stage in such an initiative. This is why problem-oriented policing has much more to offer crime analysts and expects much more of them.

Partnerships between Law Enforcement and the Community.

The relationship between police and the community is extremely important. To have a trusting relationship between the two gives our communities a sense of security. The police deal with problems that most of us are unaware of daily. Their job is to serve and protect our communities. In doing that, the police face problems and struggles. Having the community's support helps make our streets safe. Many are unwilling to help, and some may have a negative outlook on the police. The goal is to reduce crime and improve quality of life.

The scanning process is when officers discuss specific problems in groups rather than as specific incidents. For instance, a robbery used to be considered a single incident. When officers are in the scanning process, the robbery is considered part of a pattern, which may be related to another problem. As the officers dissect the problem, they can analyze it and develop solutions. The response process may involve working with citizens, business owners, and public and private agencies to prepare a program to help correct the problem. Once the response to the problem has been established, the police will assess its

effectiveness. At this time, they may need to collect more information or even reevaluate the problem. New technology helps our law enforcement to reduce crime by creating data that will assist in analyzing certain crimes. This data can help law enforcement address the problems and create a solution. The federal government has made remarkable contributions to community policing strategies nationwide.

Policies lead to equal treatment under the law Establishing clear expectations for law enforcement to be competent to practice fair and equitable treatment, including facilitating dialogue between law enforcement and community members to increase understanding of the impact of historical racist practices and current conflicts Community members regularly informing law enforcement, through presentations, workshops, or forums, on community perceptions of law enforcement and public safety issues Educating community members on the role and function of law enforcement in the community Clarifying expectations of law enforcement and the role of the community in crime prevention Educating community members on the best practices for reporting emergency and nonemergency activities Recognizing community members for effective engagement and community leadership Recognizing law enforcement officials for efforts to engage underrepresented communities, improve community engagement and empowerment, and reform law enforcement practices

Proactively Solving Community Problems

One of the largest positive effects of community policing is the success of shared problem-solving. The success of shared problem-solving is the biggest consequence of organizational transformation and community partnerships. Working together, police and community members can start to prevent issues rather than reacting to crime and disorder once it's happened. One of the most common approaches to shared problem-solving in community policing is the "SARA Model." SARA stands for scanning, analysis, response, and assessment, and it involves identifying and analyzing recurring issues in the community. From there, community members are consulted to determine the root causes of the issues and work together to find long-term solutions to address them. Evidence suggests that shared problem-solving based on the SARA Model can significantly reduce crime over traditional response models. A 2010 analysis by Anaheim police found an extreme reduction in truancy when using a community policing approach to solve the root of truancy issues among parents in the community.

Organizational Changes

Considering the causes of crime and the distrust of police in many neighborhoods, it's important to realize that transformation needs to begin in the legal system before it can begin in the community. Law enforcement officers must clearly understand neighborhood concerns, which can only be earned through direct contact with those in the neighborhood.

An initial way to go about this transformation was by growing police involvement in the community through non-legal proceedings. Have you ever seen those commercials where a police officer plays a game of pick-up basketball with some kids in the neighborhood? That's a level of community involvement. However, amidst the budget cuts that many police forces face, it's becoming increasingly difficult to allow officers to spend time on the job doing activities that are not paramount to the immediate safety of the community. Therefore, many law enforcement agencies are leveraging a more community-led public safety approach, where civilians are hired in key support roles like dispatch, forensics and administrative tasks to grow involvement without straining the officer's time. This has multiple benefits, including freeing up more officers from desk tasks, allowing them to become more involved in the community, and bringing more community members into daily contact with law enforcement.

Building Trust between Police and Community Members

Create positive contacts during your daily interactions with the community. "We need to recognize that these are the opportunities for us to build trust," Lehman says. Dr Lori Fridell's research shows that police officers taking just 120 seconds—two minutes—following a call or in contact with a community member can make a huge difference in trust. Lehman explains, "We can make huge change on-scene without having to go into a classroom or do anything else if we just spend 120 seconds."

Taking the time is a good start. The question then becomes: How can you prove that you and your agency care about the community? "When we truly ask a question and then utilize active listening to show we care about the answer, people care," Lehman explains. "People start recognizing that we are a part of a community." Look for insight into their point of view, their perception, and their view of law enforcement and incidents that occur within the community. Don't follow questions up by becoming defensive. Lehman explains further, "When we ask questions, we should ask open-ended questions," emphasizing that law enforcement should speak from a desire to understand truly. Then, you can respond accordingly, addressing concerns, and because you demonstrated an open mind, they will be more likely to reciprocate. While this won't always work, even one successful contact can make a difference.

As police officers gain experience, it's easy to become increasingly cynical. A healthier approach is skepticism. The difference? "Me searching them is skepticism. Me saying that they have a weapon—that's cynicism," Lehman says. He differentiates between cynicism, which harms our relationships with the community, and skepticism: "We want to make sure that when it comes to it, we know the difference between skepticism and cynicism because skepticism keeps us alive. Cynicism is that negative environment that we get into." Cynicism operates at the expense of our community relationships. While you can't ever compromise your safety or the safety of your community, there is a healthier mindset for law enforcement officers. "gives us a chance to delete the universal statement and just give people a chance, without jeopardizing safety," Lehman says.

Addressing the Root Causes of Crime:

Community policing goes beyond the surface level of crime to address its root causes. By engaging with community members, law enforcement can gain valuable insights into underlying issues such as poverty, lack of educational opportunities, and social injustice contributing to criminal behavior. Addressing these core issues can lead to long-term crime reduction and healthier communities. Pakistan's traditional police system, which dates back to British colonial control, is characterized by a top-down strategy that emphasizes law enforcement and the use of reactive tactics to keep the peace. It is frequently centralized, with higher authority issuing decisions and plans. According to this approach, police serve as law enforcement officials and community members' partners. Because of this conventional method, there is a perception of a gulf between the police and the communities they serve, which undermines mutual respect and cooperation.

However, Pakistani community policing heavily emphasizes the importance of police officers and community members cooperating as a team. The bottom-up approach addresses the root causes of crime and disorder through proactive participation. Community policing encourages police officers to work closely with residents, businesses, and organizations to identify and resolve problems. This technique builds more cohesive and safer communities by encouraging mutual respect and trust.

In contrast to traditional policing, which is primarily focused on law enforcement and reactive measures, community policing places a greater emphasis on proactive engagement and prevention. Conventional policing emphasizes official authority and

protocols more than community policing, which focuses more on informal encounters and problem-solving. Additionally, while traditional policing could be more hierarchical and centralized, community policing encourages decentralization and local decision-making.

Pakistan faces several challenges in implementing community policing, including insufficient infrastructure, training, and resources. However, community policing can improve relations between the police and the community, boost public safety, and deal with the underlying causes of disturbance and crime. Through collaboration and partnerships, community policing can lead to more effective and responsive policing that meets the needs of local communities.

Table 1
Conventional Policing VS Community Policing

Conventional Policing	Community Policing
• Law enforcement • Crime Controlling • Responding to criminals • Courts • Punishments	• Building Relations to Prevent Crime • Community Engagement with Police • Proactively Solving Community Problems • Community Youth • Addressing underlying issues • Involves community consultation

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study provides a comparative analysis of community policing and conventional law enforcement practices in Sindh, highlighting the distinct benefits of community policing in fostering public safety and improving quality of life. The findings underscore that community policing emphasizes building positive relationships between law enforcement and local communities, focusing on collaboration to address the root causes of crime proactively. This approach involves responding to incidents and promotes education, awareness, and early identification of potential threats, thereby creating safer and more cohesive neighborhoods through a multi-dimensional strategy. Key elements of community policing include community partnership, problem-solving, and accountability, which collectively enhance public trust and cooperation.

In contrast, conventional policing operates within a traditional law enforcement framework, responsible for maintaining law and order, traffic control, and handling specialized units for different crimes. While conventional policing plays a crucial role in upholding societal order, community policing offers a more proactive, preventative approach that is particularly effective in reducing crime rates and fostering a sense of trust between the police and the public.

Internationally, countries like Canada, the USA, Japan, and the UK have successfully adopted community policing strategies to reduce crime and strengthen community relationships. This study reveals that community policing holds significant potential for Sindh, where its implementation remains limited. The comparison with more developed regions indicates a strong need for expanding and improving community policing models in Sindh, particularly to bridge the existing gaps in trust and accountability between law enforcement and community members.

While this study provides valuable insights, more in-depth research on the application of community policing in Sindh remains needed. Such research could offer further guidance on effectively integrating community policing into the province's law enforcement practices, contributing to enhanced public safety and improved relations between the police and the communities they serve.

Recommendations

- To enhance the effectiveness of community policing in Sindh, this study recommends the following actions:
- Increased resource allocation for community policing initiatives, including training, personnel, and infrastructure development.
- Policy reforms that promote the integration of community policing principles into the conventional law enforcement system to address institutional resistance.
- Community outreach programs to build trust and encourage greater participation in public safety efforts.
- Collaboration with international partners to adopt best practices and tailor them to the local context in Sindh.
- These steps may help maximize the benefits of community policing and create a safer, more trusting environment between law enforcement and the public.

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