

# COMMUNITY POLICING (COPS) PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

### COMMUNITY POLICING CONCEPT

- Basic policing mission is to prevent crime and disorder
- Police and community should be equal partners with different roles
- Police to accomplish their functions without intruding into the lives of citizens
- The goal of community policing is to prevent crime and disorder and promote police-community partnership

### WHY PARTNERSHIP

- CRIME IS COMMITTED:
  - By members of the community
  - Against community members
  - Living within the community
  - Assisted by some members of the community

"THE POLICE ARE THE PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE ARE THE POLICE"

### COPS PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

- Clear objectives
- Clearly defined role clarifications
- Clear focus on each crime
- Data based approach
- Tackle the underlying cause/roots of each crime
- **More emphasis on:**
  - Prevention
  - Problem analysis
  - Problem solving
  - Mediation

Facilitations

Conflict resolutions

Respect of cultural diversity

Various COPS programs

Proper planning

Permanent consultation

Voluntarism

Compartmentation

Evaluation

Consultations

### MISTAKES IN COPS IMPLEMENTATION

- Vague interpretation of cops programs
- Lack of proper planning/program
- Poor police-community relationship
- Insufficient budget provisions
- Wrong community expectation
- Undefined community roles
- Political interferences and political favour
- Disregard of other policing methods to compliment cops

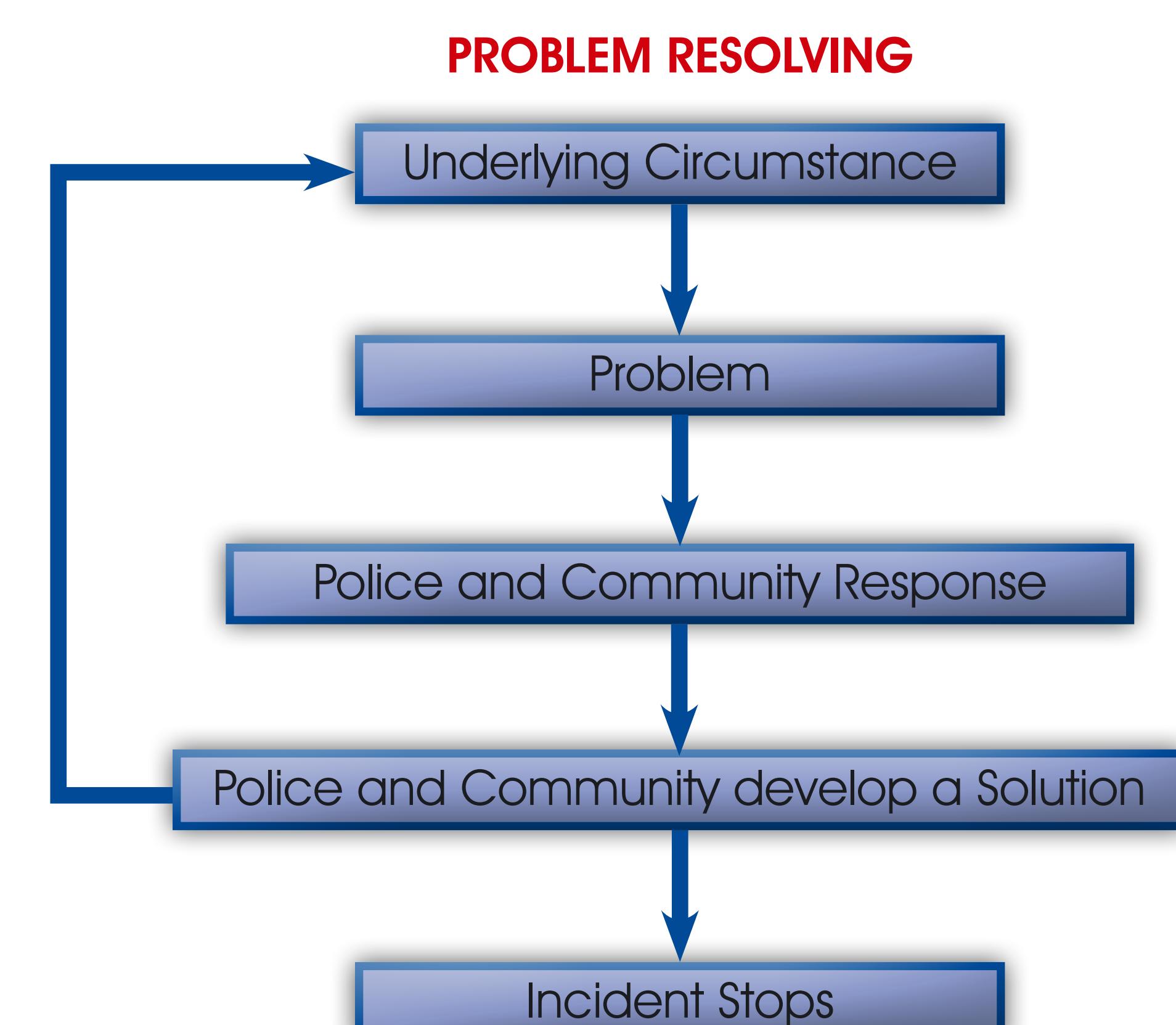
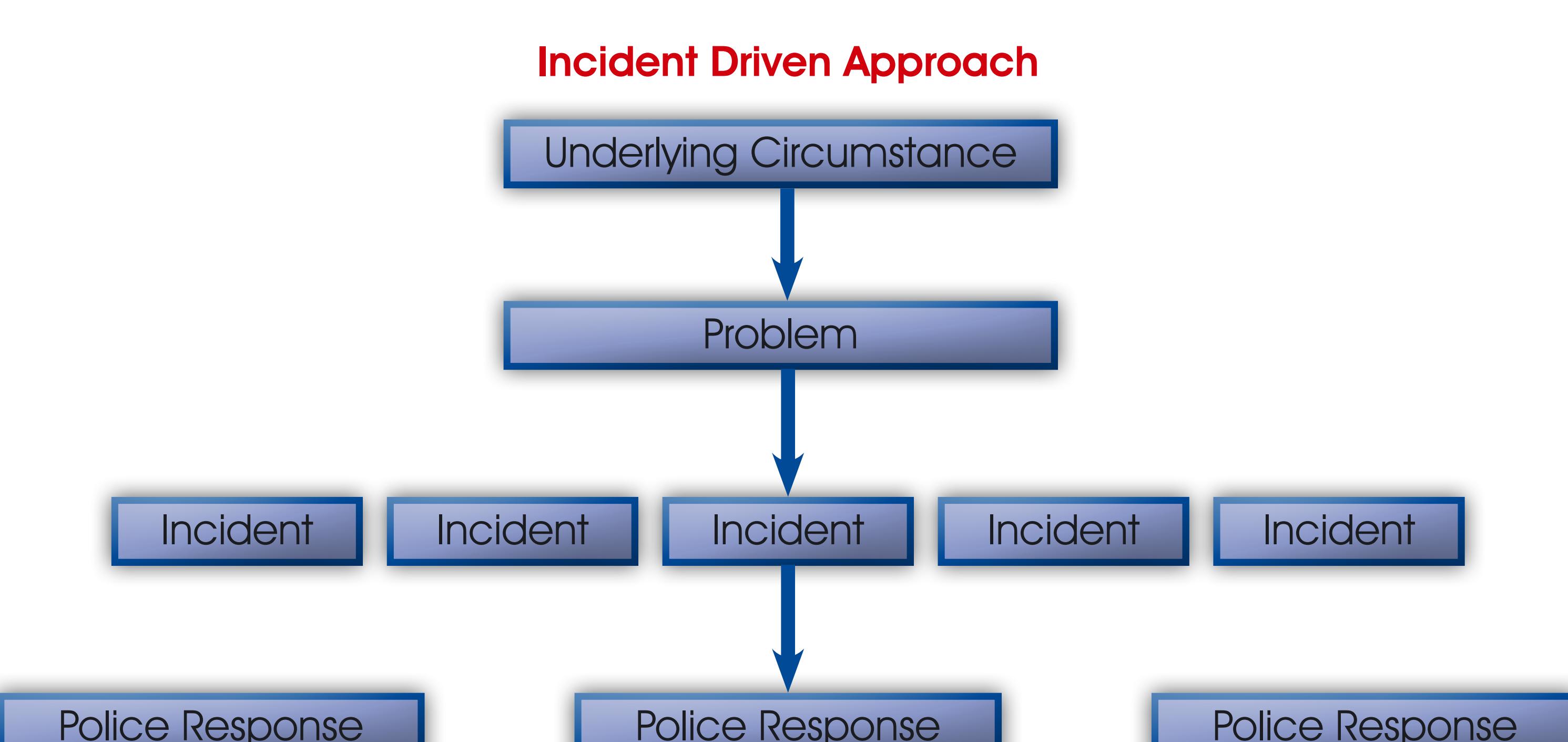
### CHARACTERISTIC OF TRADITIONAL POLICING

- Incident driven model.
- Enforce law and fight crime.
- Reactive by nature (Fire Brigade).
- Authoritative and self reliance.
- Apply law to the letter – stick to the manuals.
- Create heroes and heroines vs prevention of crime
- Centralized and bureaucratic.
- Dealing with problem at hand/Incident driven.
- Strive to resolve the problem at hand.
- Police officers as street lawyers.
- Only concerned about offenders, and ignore the opportunity and the victim.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

- Proactive in nature.
- Problem oriented.
- Engage the public/seek partnership.
- Enforce, educate, and evaluate.
- Concentrates in tackling the underlying causes of crime.
- Requires fundamental institutional change (beyond bicycle and foot patrol or neighborhood police stations).
- Redefined the role of the officer (crime fighter to problem solver).
- Cultural transformation of the entire police agency (recruitment, training, awards system evaluations, promotion etc)
- No single model exists/improve approaches.
- Equally consider the triangle of the problem.
- Flexible and adjustable with the societal changes.

Incident Driven Approach



### CRIME PREVENTION?

Crime Prevention is a pattern of attitudes and behaviors directed at both reducing the threat of crime and enhancing the sense of safety and security to positively influence the quality of life in our society and to develop environment where crime cannot flourish.

As defined by: CRIME PREVENTION COALITION OF AMERICA

### YARDSTICK

The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

(Sir Robert Peel's 9th Principle of Policing)

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