



Implementing Community Policing Model for Crime Reduction: Lessons for Pakistan

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Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter 2023)

Pages: 178 – 189

ISSN (Print): 2789-441X

ISSN (Online): 2789-4428

Key Words

Community-Oriented Policing,
Crime Controlling Model, Law
Enforcement Neighborhood-
Oriented Policing, Police
Department, Paramilitary Troops

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Abstract: In recent years, the Pakistani crime rate appears to have risen considerably. In the meantime, police forces in Pakistan are incapable of successfully combating crime, upholding the law, ensuring the protection of the populace, and combating the spread of militancy. Due to the severity of the deteriorating law and order situation, the government is compelled to invest excess revenue in crime-fighting groups. Thus, there is an urgent need to deploy a new crime-control strategy known as community policing, which on the one hand, minimizes these growing crimes, increases employment prospects, and on the other hand, strengthens the community's relationship with the police. This study also investigates the efficacy of community policing in reducing crime in various countries. In addition, the necessity and challenges of building a community policing system in Pakistan are discussed. In addition, the study highlighted the obstacles to implementing community policing in Pakistan, such as police corruption and misuse of power, the presence of mistrust between the community and police, a severe lack of facilities and infrastructure, and insufficient police department transparency and openness. Community policing is the most effective strategy for controlling crime and fostering healthy connections between the community and the police in Pakistan, according to the overall findings of the study.

Introduction

In the midst of their struggles to make the shift from authoritarian to democratic methods of policing, countries from the developing world have been looking for examples of successful models to imitate. Approximately twenty-five years ago, a number of progressive police departments began experimenting with a new method of policing that was centred on the improvement of relations between police officers and the communities that they serve. This new method was known as “community policing”. Community policing is a strategy adopted in

several countries as a means to strengthen the accountability of the police force to the general populace (Davis et al., 2003). It is the newest kind of policing and is of considerable interest to legislative leaders and policymakers throughout all levels of government, along with police managers and administrators. In an effort to prevent and minimize crime, it requires a considerable level of positive involvement between the police and community members. Community policing is thus a policing philosophy grounded on the assumption that if the residents

and the police in the community collaborate in innovative ways to combat and prevent crime, then the community's crime-related problems will be rectified, terror will be lowered, dwellers will feel safer, and the physical conditions and quality of life will improve (Amadi, 2014).

In Pakistan, crime rates appear to have risen significantly over the previous few years, which has sparked questions regarding how, when, and why this increase will be stopped. Because of the gravity of the degrading law-and-order situation, the government is obligated to invest additional resources in strengthening institutions to combat crime. On the other hand, the economy has been challenged with an enormous energy crisis, massive unemployment, and high inflation, leaving the bulk of the population concerned about how to satisfy basic demands (Salahuddin, 2014). In the meantime, police forces in Pakistan are unable to combat crime effectively, respect the law, provide civilians with essential protection, and counter increasing militancy. Furthermore, Pakistan's population is estimated to be approximately 180 million, and the unified federal and provincial law enforcement forces (including paramilitary and allied intelligence institutions) have a total strength of nearly 575,000 personnel. Thus, there is one police officer for every 304 individuals. Considering the nature of the problem in Pakistan, notably the increased terrorist involvement and insurgency in FATA and parts of Baluchistan Province, as well as rising crime rates throughout the nation, the figures are not as reassuring as they seem. Furthermore, the U.N. standards presuppose a professional, well-resourced, and trustworthy police force, which Pakistan does not have.

Furthermore, the ratio increases by removing paramilitary troops with a particular emphasis (such as maritime and airport security) and administrative staff in different ministries and intelligence organizations (Abbas, 2011). As a result, the police infrastructure as a whole is disorganized. Numerous reports have been

undertaken to enhance policing capabilities. However, their recommendations were either overly broad or the administrations at the moment lacked the necessary will to implement the recommended changes.

Thus, there is an urgent need to deploy a new crime-controlling strategy known as community policing, which on the one hand, minimizes these rising crimes, promotes employment prospects, and on the other hand, strengthens the community's relationship with the police. As a result, the following research paper, which is based on secondary research, has been developed whose data has been collected from various resources such as articles, books, and newspapers to present the concept and the rationale behind community policing. This study will also examine the efficiency of the community policing approach in reducing crime in different countries. Moreover, it will also discuss the importance and challenges of implementing a community policing approach in Pakistan.

Research Objectives

- i. To evaluate the core idea and concept behind Community based Policing.
- ii. To examine the effectiveness of community policing models in reducing the crime ratio introduced in different countries.
- iii. To explore the significance and challenges of implementing the community policing model in Pakistan.

Literature Review

Concept of Community Policing Approach

There are multiple definitions of community policing, but they all share three characteristics: police-community relationships, problem-solving methodology, organizational decentralization, and Community Policing Consortium (Oliver, 2000). Oliver's (2000) definition appears to be the most conclusive:

"A methodical 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; and (iii) a concerted effort to address the underlying causes of crime rather than merely treating its symptoms."

Community policing appears to be a collection of tactics that the police and the community utilize to collaborate on a local level. Consequently, it creates a logic that community policing is a notion at the micro-level. It is a definite endeavour to enhance communal righteousness and social control through the mobilization of social resources within a distinct population group. John Alderson has been an articulate supporter of community policing for many years. Alderson argues that a social compact among police and citizens is the foundation for community policing (Islam, 2019). In reality, community policing entails stopping crime, lowering the terror of crime, and bolstering neighbourhood trust. As per John Alderson:

"The community police organization serves as the foundation for the sustainable development of effective policing. The trunk and branches reflect well-known police tasks such as emergency patrols, management of public order, and criminal investigation. If the public perceives that the police care about and respect their own group and culture, they are encouraged to assist the police in achieving their objectives. They will do so if they are provided with adequate knowledge and trust. The simple formula of community policing must become ingrained in police culture and their general awareness."

When police departments take the responsibility of preventing crime thoroughly adequate to initiate breaking with traditions, four aspects repeatedly reoccur consultation,

adaptation, mobilization, and problem-solving. These four elements are crucial to the delivery of quality policing. The term 'community policing' is more common than 'problem-oriented policing'. According to Bayley (1996):

"Problem-oriented policing, on the other hand, highlights the programmatic implications of policing for enhancing crime prevention; it focuses on the concrete tasks that police must conduct. Since community policing and problem-oriented policing cannot be separated in practice, I prefer to use the more evocative term "community policing" but insist that problem-solving be regarded as part of community policing."

In conclusion, although the concept of "community policing" has numerous advantages, it will only be accorded a limited amount of weight. Appropriately understood, this strategy rests on the willingness of the police to relinquish a portion of their authority (Wright, 2012). In general, it depends not only on the public's ability to engage in the formation of justice within their communities but also on police and public efforts to build common ideals. Indeed, this is required to overcome the 'disciplinary' parts of the police and community interaction. In this case, the extent of public participation will rely on the degree to which social, political, and economic settings have evolved to make it conceivable. However, society may need to hold a portion of the punitive section in order to address specific types of crime and conflicts across cultures and communities.

Community policing, no matter how well-implemented it may be in terms of crime prevention and negotiation efforts, is not sufficient to constitute policing practice. What is necessary is a deeper comprehension of the relationship between the various modalities of policing practice and the actual working conditions. For the goal of ensuring excellent policing, a more strategic approach to the difficulties posed by diversity is required than a dogmatic acceptance of community policing (Wright, 2012).

As a result, only the community's citizens' steadfast and determined effort and active participation may result in significant development and favourable improvements (Haque, [2014](#)). In this ideology of policing in action, the goal is to improve public trust in the police by democratic means. 'Police' is regarded as an integrated community component under this policing system, performing a critical role in establishing community security and stability. In truth, this ideology is founded on the notion that law-abiding community members are entitled to input in exchange for their involvement and support. It is envisioned that solutions to current community complications will necessitate empowering both citizens and the police to discover inventive novel approaches to addressing neighbourhood issues that go further than a restricted focus on specific crimes. Community policing's organizational model, on the other hand, necessitates that all department workers, whether civilian or sworn, find methods to put the idea into effect (Skogan et al., [2019](#)).

The Rise of Community Policing

In the early 1900s, the professional form of policing in the United States, sometimes known as the traditional model, was established. In particular, it was the paradigm for American policing from 1920 until 1970. The link between the police and the community residents was distant under the professional model of policing, partly because the officers chose to segregate themselves from the local residents they were sworn to protect and serve. In another sense, the police separated themselves from members of society, so reducing their connection with civilians. The concept of maintaining separation between the police and community residents arose from police officials who believed that if police officers were separated from community residents, they would engage with civilians professionally (Kappeler et al., [2012](#)).

Due to these difficulties and disillusionment with the previous police tactics, community

policing was implemented to replace the professional approach of policing. Discontent with the professional model was fueled by evidence that it was an ineffective police method for dealing with the civil unrest that afflicted the country in the 1960s, as well as evidence that critical elements of the model, such as rapid response, specialization of investigative work, and the deterrence effects of both noticeable patrols and apprehending accused persons, were ineffective in reducing criminality (Skogan, [2008](#)).

Nevertheless, during the 1980s, community policing evolved from community-police cooperation into a revolutionary policing strategy (Kappeler, [2014](#)). By the early 1980s, a variety of new labels relating to police-community relations had emerged: Neighborhood-Oriented Policing, Community-Oriented Policing, and Community Policing. Eventually, the most basic concept won out, and community policing was formed (Arua et al., 2021). The U.S. Congress enacted the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act in 1994, which assisted in recruiting 100,000 new law enforcement officers and apportioned an estimated \$11 billion to American law enforcement.

Another significant aspect of the 1994 Crime Act was to nurture conflict resolution and communication with community members by police officers or to motivate and expedite progressions to community policing by police agencies across the country.

The Crime Act not only provided funding for the appointment of 100,000 police officers to improve the presence of police in communities, but it also attempted to promote community policing across the country. The Community Oriented Policing Services office (COPS) stated in its 2000 report to the United States Congress: "That is precisely what has happened, with over 87% of the nation now served by agencies that exercise community policing" (Cheng T., [2020](#)).

Worldwide Community Policing–Oriented Models

How authentic is community policing on a global scale? After establishing what community policing looks like when pursued seriously, we can start to answer this issue. Our capacity to characterize the progress of nations toward community policing is, of course, constrained by our comparative knowledge of policing. The following research cannot examine all of the world's nations or even the free world. However, for a limited but diverse number of countries that have expressed genuine interest in community policing, the study may provide concise reports on the progress made to integrate into policing. These reports are not designed to be exhaustive summaries of all pertinent activities in each country. They are generalized evaluations.

United States: Some agencies in the United States established community policing strategies in the 1970s and 1980s, while others only recently adopted the trend. In recent years, the New York Police Department (NYPD) has been one of the famous leading agencies to adopt community policing, mainly to counteract a rising crime rate and a growing separation between officers and citizens. Ever since adopting a community policing program, the city's primary felony crime rate has decreased by 5.3% between 2013 and 2015, and the Department's improved processes have yielded a multitude of success stories. Officers in New York City have successfully employed a community policing strategy to connect with and relate to civilians on a personal level. In January, a gang member opened fire on a group of youngsters, but police were only able to obtain a hazy surveillance image of the perpetrator. A local person with a tainted relationship with law enforcement came forward with knowledge regarding the shooter's identity because a local officer had once spared him from arrest, and he trusted the officer with the information. Authorities had a suspect in custody within days due in large part to the information

provided by a local resident. On the west coast, the University of California Berkeley Police Department has produced comparable results. 2015 witnessed a decline of 12% in violent crimes and 24% in property crimes on campus, despite both of these statistics increasing nationally and locally. Margo Bennett, chief of the UCPD, attributed this accomplishment to several factors, including "a new beat-rotation system to boost our community policing efforts" and "directed patrols to address community concerns and problem areas based on crime analysis." Unfortunately, meaningful, quantitative, long-term research that demonstrates how much more successful community policing is compared to traditional tactics is still lacking. For the time being, community policing proponents rely on the numerous endorsements of uniformed officers from around the nation who have observed a difference in their own areas after adopting a community-focused program (Hartnett et al., 2019).

India: Northeast India has been one of the most troubled regions in South Asia due to protracted secessionist and separatist movements of varying colours, as well as developments such as excessive resource extraction, while fundamental needs remain unmet. The region is affected by geopolitical dynamics, and the crime–insurgency nexus mandates counterinsurgency operations that result in stability. In recent times, however, there has been a considerable drop in insurgencies, and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) has minimized its impact on the healing process. The current climate is excellent for establishing and reviving community policing tactics not only for internal unrest but also for border control. Assam's state government initiated Project Prahari in 1996, which has benefited the state's rural and conflict-prone communities.

Similarly, the Prayaas 2011 effort of the Tripura Police has proven beneficial in suppressing insurgency in the state. A distinctive

Prayaas Beat Committee is a crucial component of its multifaceted strategy. Community Relations activities in Nagaland had been prepared at various levels since 2010, but they were only officially launched in 2016. Initially, the model was intended to create jobs. However, the Nagaland police realized that it was crucial to utilize the communities' command and confidence in their internal affairs to acquire information, especially regarding insurgency-related offences. The adoption of the community policing approach in Nagaland is advancing despite obstacles such as poor infrastructure and administrative obstacles. As a result, the red corridor tends to disappear gradually; incidences of violence reduced from 2,258 in 2009 to 509 in 2021, and according to the Public Information Bureau, 'Most LWE-affected areas' decreased from 35 in 2018 to 30 in 2021. This is evidenced by the decrease from 90 districts covered by Security Related Expenses in April 2018 to 70 districts in July 2021. These programs are helpful for acquiring the confidence and trust of the various communities. Accelerating the flow of information will enable the forces and the public to respond swiftly in the event of future events or surprise assaults.

In some Naxal-infested regions, including Chandauli, Ranchi, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, and Karimnagar, the combination of community-oriented policing with other COIN operations has had positive results. Other practical projects, such as MeeKosam in Andhra Pradesh and Project Varadhi in Vishakhapatnam, offer victim support in addition to intelligence gathering and negotiations. Bastariya Battalion recruits tribal youth in Chhattisgarh and acts as a model for youth participation in Maoist-affected regions. It has been demonstrated that community-oriented services are vital to dissuade extremist movements and eliminate a sense of alienation among communities (Observer Research Foundation, 2022).

Dubai: According to the chief of the Dubai Police Crime Prevention Department, the community policing initiative 'Policeman in Your Neighborhood' contributed to a 15% decrease in crime reports filed in Dubai neighbourhoods over the past year. The initiative, which was initiated in 2013 by the Department of Crime Prevention, has handled 1,400 cases over the past two years. The initiative adopts a prevention strategy that confronts problems head-on, improves services, provides infrastructure reports to appropriate authorities, and conducts events, after-school activities, and seminars to boost young people's understanding. According to Captain Hammoud Muhammad Al Muqbali, head of the Community Police Department at the Crime Prevention Department, the project has attracted over 800 volunteers from Dubai Police and the general public. Teams from Policeman in Your Neighborhood have participated in fifteen events and addressed several humanitarian concerns throughout the years. For instance, volunteers participating in the Policeman in your neighbourhood project took up the case of a 14-year-old girl who approached the police for aid with domestic troubles she was suffering. The competent authorities settled her matter with sensitivity and care and invited the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children to follow up with her family. The Initiative team also reunited a five-year-old Asian boy with his family after getting lost in a Dubai neighbourhood. In addition, the Department provided 480 construction workers in Al Barsha and Al Khawaneej with cold drinks and refreshments to counteract the effects of the heat. The Police Officer in Your Neighborhood functions as a liaison between the police and the general public by resolving security problems, reducing the crime rate, following up on community reports, and supporting citizens in residential areas. By establishing a reliable method for receiving complaints and resolving issues amicably, the team effectively promoted security awareness among Dubai's people and fostered excellent community relations (Gulf News, 2023).

Canada: The majority of police forces in Canada have implemented the community police model in various methods. Community policing may take the shape of a dedicated unit for a minority, such as the Chinese Community Policing Centre in Vancouver. Others persist as little towns scattered throughout rural or remote areas. Several First Nations and Inuit communities police themselves under the Indigenous Policing initiative of the Department of Public Safety. Some provinces engage in more community policing than others. The Somali population in Canada is one of the most significant outside of Somalia. Statistics Canada says that approximately 4,300 Somali immigrants came to Canada in the past five years. Rexdale is home to many Somali Canadians, notably the Somali Liaison Unit of Toronto Police Services (TPS). The team was established in 2013 as a result of TPS' Project Traveller, which resulted in the arrest of 44 individuals in contentious narcotics raids along Dixon Rd. According to research conducted by a Trent University graduate student, community pushback condemned how police treated Somali people, with some deeming their actions harsh and stigmatizing. It illustrates how Somali teenagers in Rexdale may feel police bias and unfair monitoring depending on their race, socioeconomic background, age, or refugee status. Since June, the police team has walked, talked, and prayed with the Dixon and Queens plate communities in an effort to increase locals' perception of their willingness to assist. After Project Traveller primarily targeted the Dixon community and the Dixon City Bloods gang, the unit commander of 23 Division, Superintendent Ron Taverner, added personnel to the team. Statistics indicate that their efforts to reduce criminal calls to their workplace complexes were successful (Toronto Star Newspaper, 2013).

Significance of Implementing Community Policing Models in Pakistan

Despite 624,390 police officers, law and order in Pakistan are tumultuous. According to the

National Crime Data, crimes against persons and property are rising, which raises the necessity of modifying the primary purpose. Due to their highly stigmatized status and lack of public respect, the Pakistani police must concentrate on establishing their legitimacy by fostering close relationships (Imam, 2022). Cooperation, as opposed to pressure, is the sole means of restoring the imbalanced power alliance and enhancing public-police confidence. The Pakistani police have been cut off from the person, which has led to a decline in citizen involvement, depriving it of credibility and partnership. Without a two-way strategy and a friendly flow of interactions, the dissemination of information between two poles will worsen if no action is taken. In light of this, the police must prioritize community policing in addition to a clearly defined organizational approach. To maintain their legitimacy, the police must abandon their old methods of policing and engage with the public in order to build a strong and trustworthy association (Saeed, 2014).

Following in the footsteps of Japan and Bangladesh's community policing concept, Pakistan launched community-strengthening efforts. In 2002, multiple community centres in Rahim Yar Khan focusing on citizen involvement with police were established by establishing committees to strengthen the strategy. Consequently, the district had a 50% decrease in crime. Moreover, Community Policing Centers (CPCs) in Capital Police Islamabad and afterwards in Sindh were formed. Community policing centres were relocated to Madadgar, where 15 remain active. The establishment of 37 Community Policing Forums (CPFes) in various districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa further indicates C.P. initiatives in the province (Daily Times, 2020).

The revised version of the Police Order from 2002 attempted to reform laws requiring police officers to answer to elected officials. This model was intended to be a service-oriented, public-

friendly organization that would aid the public without coercion. This resulted in the establishment of the Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission, which includes the district, provincial, and national representatives.

This body's distinct hierarchical structure was developed in order to be accountable to public bodies and organizations. Citizens have consequently been given substantial involvement in policy issues, with the formation of the Citizen Police Liaison Committee serving as the focal point in order to increase the level of confidence and trustworthiness between these two groups. Its primary objective is to meet the needs of the people through a people-friendly approach (Police Order, 2002).

Apart from these, additional programs are implemented across Pakistan (Imam, 2022):

- a) Citizen Police Liaison Committee Sindh
- b) Citizen Police Liaison Committee Faisalabad
- c) Community Policing Institutions and Centers in Karachi and Islamabad
- d) Citizen Police Coordination Committee Islamabad
- e) Community Policing Initiatives in Traffic Department
- f) Community Policing Initiatives in District Sheikhupura
- g) Union Council of District Khanewal
- h) Awami Tohaffaz Committees Lahore

However, all of these community policing programs that have been launched in different parts of Pakistan require improvements, and the police force in Pakistan requires appropriate education and training in order to successfully execute community policing throughout Pakistan in order to curb crimes. According to the research carried out by the Institute for Development and Economic Alternatives (IDEAS), LUMS, and Princeton University indicated that community policing did not lead to the hoped-for decreases in crime. As per the findings of the study, significant obstacles to the complete implementation of community policing include inadequate resources, chronic understaffing, frequent

transfers, and legal standards that were inherited from legislation enacted during the colonial era (The Express Tribune, 2021). According to Muhammad Bilal Saeed, Research and Development Manager at the Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI), in his interview with The Express Tribune (2016) stated that no community policing effort in Pakistan has met all criteria and the police force has been directed by its superiors to remove itself from the populace since fear and pressure cannot be exercised if the gap is closed. He further stated that "under our system of policing, the public interacts with the police either as complainants or as victims, whereas community policing seeks proactive issue resolution."

Along with committing other horrible crimes, criminals have been robbing people of their vehicles, mobile phones, and other belongings and killing their victims on the spot. This has caused widespread dread and concern among the general public. The people are placed in a permanent state of anxiety and unease due to the situation. Meanwhile, In our setting, community policing has the potential to be effective; nevertheless, for it to reach its full potential, it must be included in larger-scale changes in the criminal justice system that target these persistent roadblocks. In order to regain control of the situation and bring law and order back to all of the cities, the federal and provincial governments should coordinate their efforts and develop an efficient community policing system.

Challenges of Implementing Community Policing In Pakistan

a) Corruption and Criminality among Police Officers

Community policing, according to studies by Nyaura & Ngugi (2014), is a joint effort between security agents and the community to identify and resolve community problems such as insecurity. Their study addressed the obstacles local private security guards face in their efforts to enhance community policing. Their survey

concluded that terrible working conditions, low pay, lack of public recognition, inadequate working facilities, and inadequate communication channels were among the most significant issues private guards face. These difficulties are comparable to those faced by the police, who are tasked with protecting the general populace yet living in poor conditions. Moreover, officers who confront difficulties may resort to corruption in an attempt to provide for their families. According to Transparency International Pakistan's National Corruption Perception Survey 2021, the police are the most corrupt organization in the country. The survey found that the three most important reasons for corruption are a lack of accountability 51.9%, the greed of influential individuals 29.3%, and poor wages 18.8% (The News International, 2023). Consequently, this impacts the central concept of community policing: crime prevention. The police may be compelled to collaborate with criminals to commit crimes.

b) The Presence of Mistrust Between Community & Police

The police-community partnership has long been strained, primarily due to the police force's function as the visible government agent tasked with carrying out previous policies of control and oppression, which fueled suspicion and contempt. It has been difficult for police to operate in a sometimes hostile community plagued by crime, alcoholism, and the increasing prevalence of illicit narcotics. Following violent disruptions, efforts by police and community leaders to restore relations have sometimes failed. This has occurred when one region is seen to be more preferred by the police than the other. Surveys of residents in the Sheikhpura and Nankana districts of Punjab, Pakistan, revealed that only one-fourth of respondents had faith in the police. This positioned the police department at the bottom of all services, including courts. While general trust was low among research participants, those who had been victims of crime

were more inclined to trust the police (60% reported trusting the police) than those who had never been victims (40% (J-Pal, 2020)). The ongoing mistrust clearly indicates that community policing has not been completely implemented at the grassroots level.

c) Acute Shortage of Facilities & Infrastructure

Limited resources frequently hindered the police's participation in crime prevention operations. For a very long time, the police have lacked the resources necessary to enhance community policing. The police stations are characterized by dilapidated architecture, including a lack of upgraded facilities. Due to the absence of facilities, the public may lack confidence in law enforcement. In addition, the government has not done enough to upgrade police infrastructure, such as police cells and station facilities. According to a study titled Good Administration Standards for Police Stations 2016 submitted to the Supreme Court of Pakistan by federal and provincial ombudsmen, police stations are severely under-resourced and understaffed. In addition, the shortage of essential utilities such as fuel, stationery, and food hinders police efficiency. Moreover, according to a 2016 analysis by the International Crises Group, inadequate financial resources are one of the primary obstacles to the police's ability to act professionally (The News International, 2020). Enhanced facilities and resources will increase community members' trust, which will, in turn, increase their engagement.

d) Insufficient Transparency & Openness of Police Department

Consequently, a community policing strategy is hindered by a police culture that fosters an aura of secrecy. Transparency in the police department can foster trust and strengthen interactions with the community. Some believe that efficient police cannot exist without such faith. Therefore, more transparency and openness ought to be the guiding principle of community policing.

Similarly, there are exceptions among local residents, but a lack of confidence between law enforcement and private security may be the only hurdle to forming productive collaborations. According to reports, the degree of trust between the two organizations is relatively low despite the fact that collaborations, overlapping missions, and the necessity to work together have been extensively discussed. Misinformation and misunderstanding are also crucial contributors to a lack of trust. Neither law enforcement nor private security frequently lacks an accurate understanding of the other's functions or capabilities. This can be detrimental in terms of criminal activity and disorder. According to a study conducted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on university students' perceptions of the police department and police personnel, the police department is viewed as one of the most corrupt departments, with a long-standing lack of transparency and openness that requires correction. In addition, the data yielded several additional conclusions, such as the fact that a lack of checks and balances on police employees leads to corruption, corrupt practices impact police performance, and recruiters are discriminatory in the recruitment process for police personnel (Sajid et al., 2015).

Recommendations

- Community policing techniques must be clarified and conveyed to the stakeholders, and the implementers of each strategy must be made aware of how to apply them successfully to combat crime.
- All members of the public should be made aware of community policing practices in order to facilitate information sharing while also protecting those who share information.
- The importance of record keeping in any endeavour lies in informing stakeholders of the number of participants and their backgrounds. This factor is valuable when there is a need to revise or increase the participation rate of the participants.

- It is recommended that the federal government bolster the implementation of communal policing as a panacea for combating crime by investing local funds to raise public awareness and enhance the capabilities of the key stakeholders.
- The people's receptivity to community policing is excellent. However, the implementation has a flaw that can be eliminated entirely by the public and police, creating reliance and exchanging expertise through capacity-building forums. Using the system of the provincial administration, the national government should provide budgets to facilitate the same at the local level.
- In order to build a long-term community partnership to combat crime, additional financing, police-community forums, additional police positions, and accessible police positions are required in community policing partnerships.
- As a strategy of community policing deployed to combat crime, there is a need for improved detection tactics, the employment of additional police officers, improved instruments, the utilization of technology and detecting equipment, as well as proactive arrests.

Conclusion

In Pakistan, the crime rate appears to have increased dramatically in recent years. In the meanwhile, police forces in Pakistan are unable to effectively combat crime, uphold the law, provide basic safety to people, and combat the rise of militancy. Due to the severity of the deteriorating law and order situation, the government is forced to invest additional funds in bolstering organizations that combat crime. Thus, there is an urgent need to implement a new crime-controlling method known as community policing, which on the one hand, reduces these escalating crimes, boosts employment opportunities, and on the other hand, develops the relationship between the community and the

police. As a result, the following research paper, based on secondary sources such as articles, books, and newspapers, has been compiled to demonstrate the concept and reasoning of community policing. This study also examines the effectiveness of community policing in lowering crime in various nations. In addition, it discusses the significance and difficulties of establishing a community policing method in Pakistan. In addition, the study highlighted the challenges of implementing community policing in Pakistan, including criminality among police officers, the presence of mistrust between the community and police, acute shortage of facilities & infrastructure, and insufficient transparency & openness of the police department. According to the findings of the study as a whole, community policing is the best technique that should be used in Pakistan in order to control crimes and develop positive relationships between the community and the police. In the end, the following study provided recommendations in order to fully incorporate community policing in Pakistan with the letter and Spirit.

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