Community Policing in Bangladesh: A Conceptual Framework

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Abstract

Community policing is a philosophy and management approach that seeks the community engagement in the policing system. The idea of community policing has gained substantiating importance in the recent years as police professionals, community members and policy makers are seeking an alternative model of policing that would be better for public safety and security. Due to the mass population and institutional limitations of police, public security has deteriorated alarmingly in recent years. On the other hand, the traditional way of policing has been ineffective as the nature of crime and criminals has been changing rapidly in the fast changing world. So the traditional form of policing system has not been able to manage crime and criminals efficiently, effectively and unable to maintenance of sustainable peace in our society. In the community a widening gap in mutual understanding, trust and communication between police and citizens have been in existence. Both police and the community members have been feeling to minimize the gap. The community policing is a bottom-up proactive policing system which involves the community with the police to work in partnership and mutual coordination. It is a paradigm shift from the traditional model of policing to the community based model of policing. This paper aims to establish a conceptual framework of community policing from the theoretical perspective and also the Bangladesh viewpoint.

Keywords: Police, Community, Citizen, Bangladesh

Introduction

Policing system is a very old and traditional system. For long, only the police were responsible to enforce the laws and help to combat all kinds of crime in the society. But this system has been reformed with the changes of time. As a part of these changes, the community people are involved with them to

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improve the policing system (Zaman: 2011). Community policing has been hailed by many police organizations around the world as a major paradigm shift from the 'professional' model of policing (Putt: 2010; 14).

It is relatively new concept in Bangladesh, is being explored by not only the Police, but also NGOs and community based organizations, as a way to bring the community and the police together in resolving problems at the community level. (Uddin: 2011). It is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a way to carry out the philosophy) that allows the police and the community to work together in new ways to solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues to improve the quality of life for everyone in that community (SEESAC: 2006: 9). It means the community involvement in the day to day police functioning. It creates trust, confidence, partnership and mutual responsibility among the community members.

According to the article 15(C) of the constitution of Bangladesh it is the fundamental responsibility of the state to ensure the social security and peace. In Bangladesh, Police is the prime state responsible authority or organization for maintaining the security of life and property. Police is mainly responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and to maintain law and order situation of the country. In the criminal justice system, police played an important role to bring the offender into justice i.e. investigation, apprehend the offender, arrest, etc. The traditional way of policing has been failed in doing so.

The present law and order situation demands that the government should recognize community policing system (The Daily Sun 1st January 2011). Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police; the police are only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent upon every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence (Tripura: 2010; 7). Through the community policing, police can convey their performance to the satisfactory level and at the same time can maintain the law and order situation easily and effectively by integrating with the society.

Objective and Methodology

The primary objective of this paper is to establish a conceptual overview of the community policing system. To be more frank this paper will give a brief description about the dimensions, approaches, components, historical background, legal framework and notion of community policing in

Bangladesh. This paper is based on qualitative research and secondary sources of data. Scholarly books, journals and different websites have been accessed for information.

Conceptual Framework

Community and Community Members

Community, as common say, is a group of people residing in a particular geographical location. In wider sense, statutory bodies, organizations, professionals and institutions are, also, included in community (Hoque: 2007:7). Community should be seen as a group of people who live in common residential community and may contain animosity, even hatred. Thus, where a community exists, it is to be strengthened; where it does not exist, it has to be created (Khaleque: 2008). Community means a group of people sharing common characteristics or interests in a Town or City or Village or Neighborhood having ties of language, values, culture, common interests, territory and shared blood.

Community members include the individuals, the groups, and everyone. It includes among others: individuals, formal and informal leaders, visitors and tourists, government servants, NGO members, labors and workers, businessmen, teachers and students, religious leaders, police and everyone else.

Police and Policing

Conceptually, the word 'Police' has been derived from the Greek word 'polis' that is a city. The Latin 'Politeia' which means conditions of a state or government. However, in administrative terminology police is being considered as an executive civil force of a state to which is entrusted the duty of maintenance of public disorder and enforcing regulations for prevention and detection of crime. Succinctly, it may be said that the police came in existence in society with the existence of man. The term "police" according to oxford dictionary mean "a system of regulation for the preservation of order and the enforcement of law". (Sharma: 2004: 101). Policing is a set of rules performed by the police personnel and general people to uphold the rule of law and maintenance social order. As Jones and Newburn note, policing refers to a number of 'organized forms of order-maintenance, peace-keeping, rule or law enforcement, crime investigation and prevention and other forms of investigation and information-brokering' (Jones and Newburn: 1998: 18).

Community Policing

Community policing has been referred to as a "chameleon concept" (Fielding: 2005:460). Community policing has different dimensions and

different definitions (Zaman: 2013). It is, therefore, fairly difficult to define community policing in a single sentence (Raza, 2008). It has been defined under a variety of names-strategic policing, problem-solving policing, neighborhood-oriented policing, community and others-police agencies are developing new concepts to better satisfy the demands and needs of the citizens they serve (Edwin Meese III: 1993: 1). It is both a philosophy and a strategy for the police and community to identify new ways of addressing the issues of crime, disorder and safety (Huda**:** 2011: 7). As a philosophy, it is built on the belief that people deserve and have a right to have a say in policing in exchange for their participation and support (SEESAC: 2006: 9). As a strategy, it is based on policing by consent without coercion, with police seen as part of the community working together in partnership to identify community needs and adjusting policing priorities to address them (Huda**:** 2011: 7).

Community policing can be defined as "community driven policing system". In other words, community policing adheres to the police-people entrepreneurship to find out the effective way to combat crime, maintain law and order, apprehend criminals and keep the tranquility in geo-local commune through identifying the problems and causes of problems with a view to finding out ways of solution (Hoque: 2007: 7). It focuses on collaboration and cooperation between the police and the citizens (Mozena: 01/03/2012). It is a method by which the police force works closely and actively with the community. Through motivation and early intervention, community police help prevent an offence before it aggravates instead of just apprehending lawbreakers after the incident. (The Daily Star, 04/03/ 2010)

Community policing means community driven policing system (Zaman: 2013). Morash et al defined, Community policing is the delivery of police services through a customer-focused approach, utilizing partnerships to maximize community resources in a problem-solving format to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, apprehend those involved in criminal activity, and improve a community's quality of life (Morash and Ford: 2002: 278). The most acceptable definition has been given by the US Department of Justice:

"Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systemic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime" (COPS: 2008) .

Lastly, community policing can be defined as proactive policing with the engagement of local inhabitants for prevention and detection of crime in better and easiest way. Community policing is the sharing of information between police and the citizen. Community policing makes bridge between these two groups. It increases the trust between citizen and police. Community policing creates a sense of partnership among the mass of people.

Historical Background

The notion of policing with the public is a very old concept that has become known as 'community' or 'community based' policing and is also often referred to as 'partnership policing' and 'democratic policing' (SEESAC: 2006: 9). The oldest form of Community Policing is the `kobans` of Japan introduced as back as in 1874 with 35,000 kobans (similar to our police Boxes) spread all over the country. Its success is well known and many countries have adapted it `mutatis mutandis` suiting their special requirements (DMP). Since the inception of the London Metropolitan Police in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel, the history of policing has experienced several new approaches. But perhaps the most creative approach is community policing (Raza, 2008). Community Policing (CP) emerged in the mid-1980s as a new policing strategy (Friedmann: 2013: 291). Though the concept began taking root in the 1970s it drew global attention in 1990s when the US Department of Justice established the office of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in 1994 to render federal assistance for community policing approaches to the states and regional police departments (Raza: 2008).

Characteristics

Community policing can be characterized by the following:

1. It is preventive, proactive, partnership, problem solving and participative policing system 2. It creates personal responsibility to participate in problems solving.
3. It empowers individuals in solving community problems.
4. It is responsive and partnership based policing system.
5. It reduce the workload of police both individuals and unit workload.
6. It fosters mutual accountability mechanism of both police and public.
7. It reduces the distance between public and police.
8. It empowers the general public to raise their voice.
9. It reduces the rate of crime and fear of crime.
10. It creates a strong neighborhood among the citizens.

Differences between Traditional Policing and Community Policing

No.	Basis of comparison	Traditional Policing (TP)	Community Policing (CP)
1.	Root causes of crime	May not be identified easily	May be identified easily
2.	Systems of policing	Controlled policing system	Citizen driven policing system
3.	Activeness	Predominantly reactive policing	Proactive policing
4.	Peoples participation	People's participation are disregarded	People's participation are encourage
5.	Exposure	Inadequate coverage to the community	Adequate coverage to the community
6.	Acknowledgement	Police service is not accredited by public	Police service is accredited
7.	Approach	Top-down & narrow	Friendly and mutually understanding
8.	Mobilization of Resources	Difficulties involves in mobilization of resources	Encourages for mobilization of resource for problem solving
9	Position of 'abiding Citizens'	Excluded in policing	Mobilize law abiding citizen to work with police
10.	Vulnerability	Vulnerable to external influence	Not vulnerable to external influence
11.	Use of power	Situational misuse of power	No misuse of power
12.	Nature of policing	Reactive policing	Proactive policing
13.	Nature of Driven	Police driven policing	Community driven policing
14.	Responsibility	Whole responsibility belongs to police	Share responsibility between police and public
15.	Trust	Mistrust is presence	Trust is presence
16.	Accountability	Police are not accountable to the citizens	Police are accountable to public
17.	Partnership	No partnership in policing	Public are the Partners in policing

Components

The key components of community policing are:

1. Partnership
2. Community Engagement
3. Problem Solving
4. Intelligence Led
5. Decentralization

Partnership

The ethos of community policing is based on the belief that, together, police and public are more effective and more humane co-producers of safety and public order than are the police alone (Skolnick & Bayley:1998:1). Partnership establishes and maintains mutual trust between citizens and the police. It forms meaningful and lasting relationships with community members. It makes positive agreements between the police and the community. It means both people and police have distinct roles and responsibilities. Along with the police, people have the authority to arrest, search and seizure, use force to make arrest, patrol, respond to incidents, etc. Citizens also have a role to report crimes, help to solve the problems and be good witnesses. So that people are the partners with the police in policing activities.

Community Engagement

Community engagement means the willingness of general public to take the responsibility in solving local problems. *The main theme of CP is "police are the public and that the public are the police".* Communities need to have a real voice that can be fed into police priorities and practices where appropriate (Mackenzie and Henry: 2009: 4). Community policing depends on close contact between police and public where police are familiar with and responsive to local communities desires (Fielding: 2005:460) and where the police authority depends on the ability to interact, negotiate and persuade, rather than to coerce (Innes: 2005:157). So, the success of community policing is depends on the extent of community engagement in policing activities.

Problem Solving

Problem solving is a broad term that implies more than simply the elimination and prevention of crimes (USDJ: 1994; 17). Problem solving is based on the assumption that "crime and disorder can be reduced in small geographic areas by carefully studying the characteristics of problems in the area, and then applying the appropriate resources…" and on the assumption that "Individuals make choices based on the opportunities presented by the immediate physical and social characteristics of an area. By manipulating these factors, people will be less inclined to act in an offensive manner". (Eck and Spelman: 1987: xvi–xvii). Community policing utilizes problem solving approaches to tackle crime, anti-social behavior and fear of crime (Lloyd and Foster: 2009: 23)

Intelligence Led

Intelligence led policing means policing based on the intelligence i.e. process data. It requires collection, analysis, process and dissemination of information for the pro active and preventive policing. Intelligence led policing leads to minimize cost and labour and saves time. By collecting the intelligence police can take the preventive action that saves life and property.

Decentralization

Decentralization of responsibility within the police organization means officers on the ground have to be able to respond to public demands and make things happen locally. (Mackenzie and Henry: 2009: 4). It allows the marginal people in day to day policing that create a sense of responsibility to them. They can exercise some sort of authority in dealing with crimes and criminals.

Dimensions

Based on Cordner's (1998) "Four dimensions on community policing", Myhill (2006) analyze the dimensions of community policing in the following ways.

1. Philosophical Dimension

2. Strategic Dimension

3. Tactical Dimension
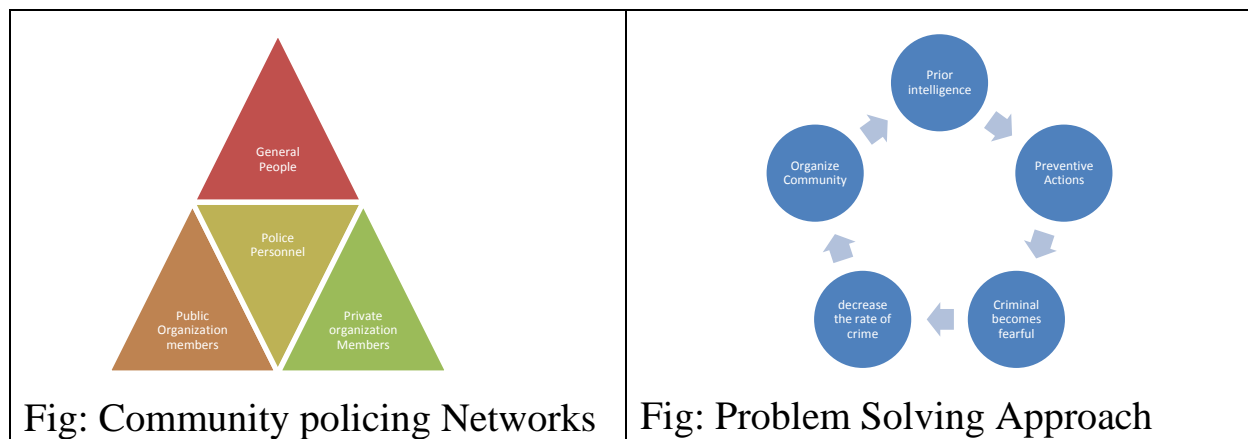
4. Organizational Dimension

No	Dimensions	Description
1.	**Philosophical Dimension**	**Indicating a move away from the professional model of policing**
	Citizen input	Using a number of different methods.
	Broad police function	To include non-enforcement tasks, social service and general assistance.
	Personal service	Tailored policing based on local norms and values and individual needs.
2.	**Strategic Dimension**	**The key operational concepts that translate philosophy into action**
	Reoriented operations	Less motorised patrol and more face-to-face interaction. Less rapid response to low priority calls to save time & resources to devote to community activity.
	Geographic Focus	Shifting unit of patrol from time to place; emphasising permanency of assignment of beat officers to neighbourhoods.
	Prevention emphasis	More proactive work; less reactive crime fighting; looking beyond individual incidents for underlying problems; raising the status of crime prevention" more of a social welfare focus, especially working with youth.

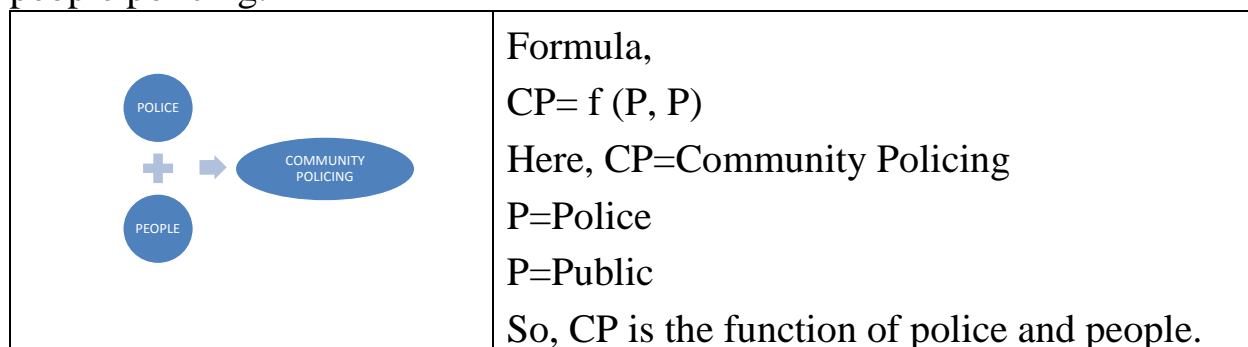| No	Dimensions	Description
3.	**Tactical Dimension**	**Translates philosophies and strategies into concrete programmes**
	Positive interaction	Offset negative contacts (e.g. arrests, stops) with as many positive trust building interactions as possible. Provide quality service and identify problems during routine calls. Use initiatives & take opportunities to interact during routine patrol.
	Partnerships	Actively solicit input and participation from citizens. Engage in community organising if required. Mediate disputes if there are community factions.
	Problem-solving	Maintain traditional enforcement, incident handling and investigation, but focus on underlying problems. Use a model for problem solving and involve all levels of officer. It should be empirical and based on systematically gathered information.
4.	**Organizational Dimension**	**Surrounds community policing and affects its implementation**
	Structure	Decentralization to allow more independence; "flattening" to remove unnecessary layers of bureaucracy; de-specialization to devote more resources to community activity; creating teams to allow joint working; civilianization to cut costs & more effective use of sworn personnel.
	Management	Develop concise „mission statement"; strategic planning to ensure adherence to core values, coaching & mentoring instead of restricting roles; empowerment of employees to take risks; selective discipline with distinction between intentional and unintentional errors.
	Information	Reform officer's performance appraisal to focus on community activity; evaluate programmes on effectiveness and efficiency; assess police agency's overall performance on a wider range of indicators; collect information on wider functions than enforcement & call-handling; provide timely crime analysis for specific geographical areas, inc. use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

(Lloyd and Foster: 2009:19)

Approaches of Community Policing

The community police solve the problems by incorporating the different groups in one platform. Its network involves the four actors to identify the problems and possible solutions. Here police officers organize the rest of the three groups to identify the criminals and eliminate the criminals from the society. So that people think that they are the partners in the police functioning. It creates a sense of security among public and private organization members. It is basically a three way communications.

Fig: Community policing Networks

Fig: Problem Solving Approach

Community Policing: An Integrated Approach

It must be understood that community policing is not a programme of only the police department but the whole community (Raza: 2008) As Moore and Trojanowicz note, "In community policing, community institutions such as families, schools, neighborhood associations, and merchant groups are seen as key partners to the police in the creation of safe, secure communities. The success of the police depends not only on the development of their own skills and capabilities, but also on the creation of competent communities. Community policing acknowledges that police cannot succeed in achieving their basic goals without both the operational assistance and political support of the community (Edwin Meese III, 1993, 2). In changing world, the nature of crime and criminal has been change. So, the nature of policing also has been changed. Now- a-days, the responsibilities of police are not only going out and arrest criminals. Police has to do different types of works: investigation, security of the VIPs, security of the KPIs, Collection of intelligence, cybercrime and financial related crimes, disposal of unlawful assembly, stop terrorism and extremism and so on. In doing such critical, complicated, difficult and challenging work- police cannot do it alone without the help of public. In other words, without the help of public it is neither possible nor desirable for police to stop the crime and criminal activities. So, Community policing is the functional combination of police-people policing.

Formula,

CP= f (P, P)

Here, CP=Community Policing

P=Police

P=Public

So, CP is the function of police and people.

Community policing requires continuous support of all groups of people in the society to solve the local problems. It requires two ways communication of police and community members. For the proper implementation and working of the community policing both groups-police and community members have the responsibility equally. It requires taking some initiatives from both sides:

A) From the side of the police:	b) From the side of the community
1. Change within the organization.	1. Co-operative and helping mentality.
2. Flexible hierarchical organization.	2. Willingness to shoulder the responsibility.
3. Mobilization of resources.	3. Positive approach to police
4. Trust in public.	4. We feeling and sympathy to police
5. Sharing mentality.	5. Trust in Police activities

Implementation Strategy of Community Policing

Announcement

The concept of community policing should be announced widely through miking, national daily newspaper, local newspaper and others possible means and every citizens should be engaged in this process.

Engagement

Citizens should be involved in this process as much as possible. Successful implementation depends on the extent of citizens' involvement in the process. This process also requires the involvement of all level of police officers from lower to upper.

Identifying Community Needs

The community needs should be identified because community needs differ from society to society. Special attention should be given to identify the actual needs of the community.

Organizational Change

Both internal and external change of police organization should be made.

Information

Citizen is treated as 'input' for providing information. Citizen should provide the meaningful information about the crime and criminals.
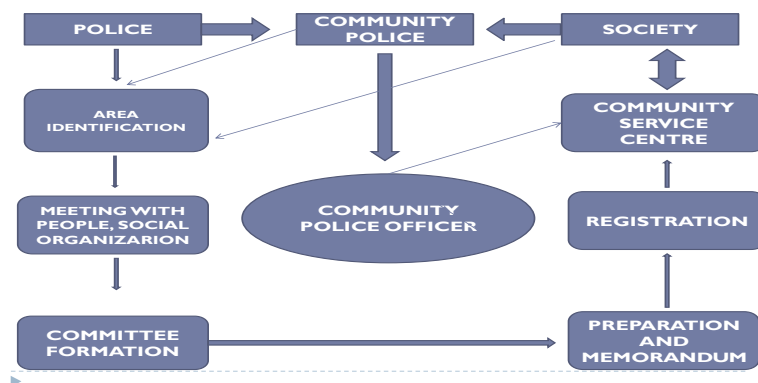
Formation of Committee

The committee of community policing should be formed at the village, ward, union, pourashava, upazilla and zila level in public place and much announcement should be made regarding these.

Public Meeting

Public meeting, seminar, symposium, workshop and yard meeting should be made for the proper implementation of the community policing.

Feedback

Police officer will have to communicate with the citizens, receive advice regularly-will increase their level communication of the citizen and encourage them to participate in the policing. The implementation strategy has been given below:

Community Policing in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Police is the principal law enforcement agency of the Peoples Republic Bangladesh and it is administered under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government. It has been playing pivotal role in maintaining law and order situation and, assuring security of public life and property. In Bangladesh, the formal and organized policing of today have come to this age over and done with lots of reforms and developments. Citizen's quests for better service, better value and better management and various reforms attempt the introduction of community policing. It opens a new initiatives and community partnership that is intended on establishing a clear interface between police and citizenry.

Community policing, a relatively new concept in Bangladesh (Uddin: 2011), is being discussed in our country for the last couple of years in meetings, seminars, and symposiums. Some enthusiastic police officers have their own initiatives on community policing in their areas of command, also. But community policing could not be found on an acceptable structure, for which the views and importance of community policing couldn't be explicitly acceptable to the people (Hoque: 2007: 6). It was introduced in Bangladesh in 1992 in Mymenshing District in the name of "Town Defense Party" by the some keen police officers. Later it started in the name of "Stick and whistle party (Lathi-Bashi Bahiny)" in Natore District to protect the businessman from illegal toll and extortion. The Dhaka Metropolitan Police

(DMP) introduced community police for the first time in the year 1995-1997. Later, community police started its journey in Rangpur district in the year 2000. From 2005, Asia Foundation started a pilot project on community policing at Boghra, Jessore and Madaripur. In the Mid 2007, Rajshahi police range introduced community police almost entire the range and formed community policing forum. During the period of caretaker government (2006-2008) community policing forum (CPF) and Community Policing Committee (CPC) has been formed in different Police Station all over the Bangladesh.

Community policing has been incorporated in the draft Bangladesh Police Ordinance 2007 to bring community policing within the legal framework. Section 56 and 66 provides the discussed about the community policing. The three big international development partners, e.g. UNDP, GIZ, and The Asia Foundation with the cooperation with the Government and Bangladesh Police are implementing community policing programs in Bangladesh (Uddin: 2011).

Bangladesh Police have been trying to implement this philosophy nationwide. The Police Reform Program (PRP), a UNDP funded project, has been providing Bangladesh Police with technical assistance to implement community-policing nationwide. Bangladesh police has been implementing a community policing system, which is very much similar to that of the western style of community policing forum (CPF). Community policing promotes equal partnership between the police and the community, and the Bangladesh Police have identified two tiers of partnerships (Wikipedia).

Legal Framework

There is no bar against Community Policing by any law of the land despite its (Community Policing) not being created by any law or ordinance (Hoque: 2007: 10). There has no specific law regarding the formation and structure of community policing. But there have many laws where it has been said that citizen should help the police in maintaining law and order situation.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC), 1898

Sections 42-45 of Cr.PC are related to police-public working relationship. These sections described about when, how, what circumstances public will work with police and assist the police and Magistrate. Section 42 of the Cr.PC clearly specified that every person is legally bound to assist the Magistrate or judicial officers or Police officer to prevent the escape of offender. Section 43 of the Cr.PC also describes that when a warrant is directed to any other person other than police officer, he is legally bound by

law to execute these warrant. Section 44 discusses about certain offences where public is bound to give information to the Magistrate or Police Officer. Section 45 states that police office or any other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Police Regulations Bengal 1943

Regulation- 32 of the Police Regulations Bengal (PRB), 1943 discusses about the co-operative work of police with the panchayats, members of union boards and village police. It also gives importance on the matter that a police officer should maintain good relationships with members of union of his jurisdiction and seek assistance from them. Regulation 33(a) specified that "No police force can work successfully unless it wins the respect and good-will of the public and secures its co-operation".

Draft Police Ordinance 2007

Section 56 of the draft ordinance (2007) envisages the involvement of the community in policing by constituting citizen policing committee in metropolitan and urban areas for implementing policing strategies and action plans while section 66 provides for involvement of community and civil society in effectively dealing with problems of internal security, public order and for the protection of human rights (The Daily Sun 01st January 2011). Though it is not the legal Act but this is the proposed police ordinance.

National Strategy of Community Policing, 2010

National Strategy of Community Policing for Bangladesh (2010) quoted that "under the community policing philosophy the ultimate goal is the creation of a professional, representative, responsive, and accountable institution that works with the public. Police forces become more than crime fighters." The benefits that flow to police from community policing are significant. They are depicted as *legitimacy, strength, site, systems, and intelligence and information*. This strategic analysis identified some issues for implementation and made recommendations on – Community Policing Forums (CPFs), community policing and existing criminal justice system, resistance, change management, timing, understanding the local context, assessment of ongoing initiatives, communication, planning and supervision (Uddin : 2011).

Objectives of Community Policing in Bangladesh

The objectives of community policing in Bangladesh should be: Establish rule of law, establish a society free of crimes, prevent misuse of narcotic substances, prevent anti-social activities, create people's awareness and

participation in maintaining law and order, assist law enforcement officials in maintaining law and order by providing information on crime and criminals, develop good relations between police administration and people, and perform social services (Zaman, 2013). The major objectives of Community policing are:

1. To establish an effective, lasting and community oriented policing system by engaging people for preventing crime, maintaining law and order, and solving problems existing in the society on the basis of mutual cooperation and partnership.

2. To take realistic initiatives and plans for finding out problems, causes of problems and, also, solving the problems reflecting expectations and opinions of people.

3. To build up a culture and practice to help police and to ensure peoples partnership in police functions.

4. To create mass awareness and social resistance to combat crime, injustice, corruption and misdeeds.

5. To awaken sense of civic rights, duties and responsibilities in people.

6. To reduce distance between police and public; and to make an amicable relationship by creating mutual confidence, understanding and mutual respect between police and public.

7. To create the opportunity for people to understand the line of action and, at the same time, the limitations of police in discharging duties; and to inspire people for helping police spontaneously conceiving the limitations.

8. To empower people for preventing crime, solving social problems and utilizing community resources and peoples intelligence in public welfare.

9. To create the feeling of security by mitigating fear of police and crime; and to make people trust police to be their inmates when they are in peril.

10. To initiate a community oriented modern policing by changing the orthodox mentality of police reflecting it in their activities and behavior.

11. To establish a secure, crime free and peaceful society by the earnest, and joint effort of police and people and to uplift the living standard of people establishing law, peace and tranquility in the society.

12. To establish a good police-public relation by reducing the in between distance and to uphold the principle "the police are public and the public are police''. (Hoque: 2007; 8)

Organizational Setup of Community Policing in Bangladesh

There is a district community-policing cell in every district under the Superintendent of Police (SP). The Additional SP or an ASP looks after the district community-policing cell. Secondly, in the police station level, there is a community policing cell with a full-time community policing officer (CPO), who coordinates the community policing activities in the police station jurisdiction.

The strategic committees are:

1. A National Community Policing Advisory Committee, chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. A National Community Policing Co-ordination Committee headed by the IGP or an additional Inspector General of Police at the Police Headquarters.
3. A Crime Prevention Centre, set up in the police Headquarters having the Detective Inspector General (Crime) at the focal point.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police units and the Range DIGs of the respective police Ranges also have metro or divisional cells of community policing.

The community policing committee is a non-partisan, non-political and non-biased social organization. The committee represent members of all profession, i.e. village workers, farmers, day labor, small entrepreneur, shop keeper, teacher, social workers, freedom fighters etc. The community policing has four tiers committee,

i. Village level.
ii. Union level.
iii. Thana level.
iv. District level.

The structure of the committee is framed flowingly: Each committee will have two parts: one is the Advisory Committee and the other is the Working Committee. The number of members may be 4-10 in the Advisory Committee and 15-20 in the Working Committee. The Working Committee will be constituted by

• One President,
• One or more Vice-presidents,
• One general secretary,
• One joint-general secretary,
• One office secretary;
• One publicity secretary,
• One treasurer and the rest would be members. (Haque; 2007; 12)

Advisory Council/Committee

The Advisory committee will be of 8-10 members. But this number can be increased if the

Working committee considers any person to play an important role in organizing community policing. In that case, it will have to be approved in the Working committee meeting. Respected, aged and magnified persons can be members of the Advisory committee. (Ibid: 17)

Co-ordination Committee

There will be a Union Co-ordination Committee at union level consisting of the representatives from all committees. In the same way, there will be a Thana Co-ordination committee and a District Co-ordination committee at thana and a district level respectively. Members of local social elites and important personalities can also be the members of the co-ordination committee. But in any case, their number should not exceed 30% of the total members of the committee. The officer-in-charge will be the adviser of the union Co-ordination committee; ASP circle and Thana Nirbahi Officer will be the advisers and OC will be the Chief Coordinator of the Thana Coordination committee. Deputy Commissioner will be the chief patron and Police Super will be the chief adviser of community policing of the district. The Additional SP will be the chief coordinator of the District Co-ordination committee. There will be an Advisory committee of the District co-ordination committee. It is desirable to keep the number of the members of the Advisory committee within 8-10 (Ibid: 13).

Analysis

In the context of Bangladesh the term police are basically introduced to enforce the laws of the state. Though the objectives are to maintain law and order situation but in reality police force are used to minimize or restrict the rights of the people or to establish the authority of state. Community policing is a very broader, proactive and an integrated approach to establish a consensus among community and police. Community police can work more effectively comparing to traditional policing system. The traditional policing in Bangladesh are questioned mark and general people have little expectations to police. Community policing is introduced in Bangladesh to strengthen the policing activity. But the objectives and reality has a gap regarding the community policing in Bangladesh. If we want to an effective community policing system we have to analyze the concept of component, dimension and approaches of community policing. The main of components

of community policing are partnership with the community and decentralization. In reality the community policing of Bangladesh don't have partnership with the community and the people who work as community police members has lack of educational background and intelligence. If we analyze the dimensions of community police the dimensions are far reaching in Bangladesh community policing. The philosophy of community policing is to provide service and assist the community but the community policing activity in Bangladesh is very limited and mostly work as a security guard. By considering strategic and tactical dimension community policing in Bangladesh infrastructure is very deprived. The implementation strategies of community policing in Bangladesh is very weak and the higher authority of police department is not interested to initiate any strong strategy to enhance the activity and strengthen the community policing. We have to consider community policing as a part of total policing system. If we can establish a successful strong community policing system it will tremendously contribute to maintain law and order situation and will be able to establish rule of law. By considering the socio economis perspective community policing is an appropriate initiative for us as traditional police has lost their images and have been suffering with various crisis.

Conclusion

It is beyond doubt that public involvement in policing makes the police more effective, efficient, accountable and transparent. It increases the level of quality of police service reportedly. It builds trust among citizens regarding the police activities and strengthens the level of communication between public and police. Lack of trust and approval makes the police service difficult. So, when the general people work jointly with the police it creates a shared responsibility. It is needless to say that community policing creates partnership and effective partnership between public and police can address the crime and criminals effectively. The role of police has been changed over the years and the social problems are getting many dimensions and multiphase. It is very difficult for police to tackle every social problem without the help of public. Nevertheless, our police are doing well in maintaining law and order situation where police public ratio is 1:1400. Moreover, we have limitation of resources, lack of infra structural development, lack of vehicle and other form of transport for the expected level of service. There is wide gap between public and police. Under such circumstance, only the community policing can be effective means of efficient service delivery of police service. We, the general people hope the best services from the police.

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