

COMPARE AND CONTRAST POLICING STRATEGIES

Student's Name

Grade Course

Tutor's Name

Date

Proactive policing

Our agency is concerned with policing services that is almost similar to the community policing. The primary policing offered by the organization is a proactive policing. The primary objective of the proactive policing is to deter any criminal activity among the youth by showing an intensive police presence within the region and also protecting the country from an internal threat. The proactive policing enforcement practiced in the organization is primarily based on the Peelian Principles that were used to establish the first modern police department in the city of London. The primary mission of the police is to create order and prevent crime. The duties of our agency depend on the public approval and diminish the use of physical force and increase the impartial service to the law. The idea behind the heavy presence of our officers is to prevent crime from taking place (Cordner, 2014). When criminals note the heavy presence of our officers, they are distracted from carrying on with their intentions. Our department recognizes the idea that the police cannot effectively manage crime and other related issues alone. The police need to partner various private agencies who share a mutual responsibility for resolving issues before they become chronic and run out of hands. The individual officers have sole responsibility to function as the general-purpose practitioners who create the bridge between the state and the citizens to achieve the desired results. The officers in the organizations are encouraged to spend considerable effort and time in maintain and developing personal relationships with the schools, business, community, and the citizens (Cordner, 2014).

The history of the policing offered by the agency has a short history since its inception, but the work of the officers has had a great impact on the reduction in criminal activity within the district. It is a common idea in the law enforcement circles that the line officer wields a great amount of discretion in law enforcement. When a crime takes place, there are often arguments

that more police officers need to be deployed and other arguments about the need for more police training and equipment. However, there are other approaches that are non-monetary that can be used to reduce the severance of crime in a particular district or locality (Cordner, 2014). The methods include the perception of alienation of the law enforcing officers from the citizens. The patrols made by the police spawns police indifference and reduce morale, apathy, and inactivity. Our agency has come with the strategy of reducing alienation that is relevant as the contemporary policing movement emphasizes the proactive law enforcement strategies (Cordner, 2014).

An effective policing requires that the officers work closely with the locals in the design and implementation of various proactive crime control and prevention measures and strategies (Cordner, 2014). To accomplish the initiatives, the organization has made its officers feel closely integrated with the locals in the district. The effect typically means that the officers perceive themselves as sharing some important information related to the community beliefs and values and having confidence in community support. As the perception of community alienation reduces within our officers, the community sense of confidence and mastery of decision-making increases. The level of motivation for proactive enforcement also increases within the officers and the community members. As a police officer, a strong sense of mastery is imperative concerning proactive law enforcement (Svensson & Saharso, 2014). A proactive enforcement is defined as the predisposition of a law enforcing officer to be actively involved in investigating and preventing crime from taking place. Since the officer's work is always unsupervised, most of the police have discretion or personal issues regarding their proactive character in the streets. It often seems logical that when there is perceived community alienation among the officers, there exist a weaker bond with the community and also there is a low motivation and mastery of law

enforcement behavior. Our organization has worked together with the community for the past two years in reducing the gap between the officers and the community members. The result has been positive in achieving a coherent policy that has seen a reduction in criminal activity. The organization only needs the financial support from your office so that the program can be expanded to the larger district and later across the nation. The elements of the proactive policing provided by the organization are more similar to the practice of community policing. The differences are in the context of operations (Svensson & Saharso, 2014). The proactive policing are more advanced since it offers more services of protecting the state for internal threats. The common goal of the two types of policing is related with problem-solving. The two policing agencies prevent and counter crime through the gathering of information from the public and also maintain order within their jurisdictions. The proactive policing in our organization are beyond crime fighting and focuses on livability. The officer in the department understands that "crook-catching" is a mere part of the job. The real job lies in the reforming and preventing the emergence of other criminal acts. Community policing in contrast is only concerned with crime prevention and limits the work within the stipulated mandate. The proactive policing strategy is a new policing method that has been modernized by the organization (Tyler, Jackson & Mentovich, 2015).

Comparison and contrast of proactive policing and community policing

The proactive policing offered by the organization are closely related to the community policing. The community policing goal is often "problem-solving." A community policing strategies emphasizes on the proactive enforcement that states that the level of street crime can be reduced by community involvement and integration of the police and the citizens (Miller, Hess & Orthmann, 2013). The idea of community policing is more similar to the one used by the

organization that insists on integration and reduction of the barrier between the officers and the community. A community policing department and the officers must always commit time to develop a cordial relationship with the community to counter and prevent crime, maintain law and order, and reduce the fear of crime (Miller, Hess & Orthmann, 2013). The proactive policing also functions in a similar manner by creating the required bond.

The primary difference exists in the manner of handling the culprits when they are apprehended. Our organization is mandated with the task of apprehending the suspects and hand them to the relevant investigating authorities for further interrogation. With the community policing, the suspects are taken to a rigorous and intensive interrogation and the community policing are allowed to lock the suspect pending further investigation (Svensson & Saharso, 2014). Another difference is that the community policing are financed by some state corporations making them have an advantage over the proactive policing. The proactive policing offered by the organization are yet to receive funding to enable smooth operations and expansion in the vast district. The proactive policing also integrates high policing that is a form of high-tech intelligence that serves to protect the state from an internal threat (Tyler, Jackson & Mentovich, 2015). The integration of the intelligence and community intelligence confers the agency with an upper hand in contrast to the community poling that is only localized in a specified activity. The proactive policing works to protect the state and the citizens in an attempt of gathering enough intelligence information from the community. The community policing, on the other hand, is primarily localized with crime prevention within the community and not the state (Tyler, Jackson & Mentovich, 2015). The current trend in criminal activity is also spread to the cyber, and our organization is putting the necessary steps in trying to fight cyber crime through censorship and other technological mechanisms. The censorship enables the use of the internet by only adults

and not children or minors (Walker & Katz, 2012). The organization has decided to expand its work in the cyberspace that has not been utilized by community policing. All the information that gets into the district is sieved and ensured that they do not have any risk or threat to the citizens. In the other hand, community policing does not make use of the internet to fight crime. The proactive policing provided by the organization provides a problem-oriented policing as opposed to merely responding to the demands of the police services that are provided by the community policing. The organization collects data regarding crime and maps the notorious areas and put more policing efforts. The activity is more pronounced and defined than the role played by the community policing activities. The community policing is not soft to crime and is mandated with making arrests before investigations (Walker & Katz, 2012). The organizational policing format cannot make an arrest before completing the investigation. For minor offenses, our proactive organization offers counseling services for the people to reform.

Most studies have shown that most criminal activities can be controlled at the community level. The organization needs your financial support in the attempt of reducing the levels of crime within the district. With your support, the organization will have the capability of expanding its services even to other states and eventually the method of proactive policing will be a global factor to reckon. With your support, we will have the ability to train and employ more skilled officers to deal with the crime of all aspects locally. The officers need to get training on how to reduce the alienation gap with the citizens and be friendlier. The officers also need various pieces of equipment for counter-surveillance and to make their work easy.

References

Cordner, G. (2014). Community Policing. *The Oxford Handbook of Police and Policing*, 148.

Miller, L., Hess, K., & Orthmann, C. (2013). *Community Policing: Partnerships for Problem solving*. Boston, TN: Cengage Learning.

Svensson, J. S., & Saharso, S. (2014). Proactive policing and equal treatment of ethnic-minority youths. *Policing and society*, 1-16.

Tyler, T. R., Jackson, J., & Mentovich, A. (2015). On the consequences of being a target of suspicion: Potential pitfalls of proactive policing. *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*.

Walker, S., & Katz, C. M. (2012). *Police in America*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.