



Evaluation of Factors Affecting Mission and Mission in Public Communication with Law Enforcement Forces in terms of Public Understanding, Support and Trust

Dr. Mehmet ER

Assoc Prof. Kursat Sahin YILDIRIMER

To cite this article: Dr. Mehmet ER, Assoc Prof. Kursat Sahin YILDIRIMER, Science, Volume 5, No. 1-5, 2023, p. 01 – 21. - 0099-0001-2301-0401.

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ISSN: 2667-9515

Barcode: 977266795001

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Abstract



It is impossible to stress enough the necessity of keeping open lines of communication, perhaps more so at this point in time than at any previous point in the course of history. In order for law enforcement officers and police officers to communicate effectively, it is essential that they be able to communicate effectively with each other, their subordinates, superiors, members of the community, victims and their families, other departments and judicial bodies, and the judicial system. It is important to successfully fulfill the "protect and serve" mission . These personnel should also have the necessary people skills to connect effectively with victims and their families. You need good communication skills to investigate crimes, reduce potentially violent situations, build trust with local communities, and write memoranda, reports and grants. All of these need you to communicate effectively. There is a widespread belief that the success of a significant number of most senior officers and professionals working in law enforcement today may be due, at least in part, to their strong communication skills. This idea has gained widespread acceptance in recent years. As a result, the most effective leaders in law enforcement are those who can deal with people from a variety of backgrounds while simultaneously running in variable and often unpredictable situations. They use a variety of communication methods in the workplace, on the streets and in the courts to create an environment defined by mutual respect and understanding for all parties involved. In addition, they use it to develop a trusting relationship with one another and to encourage open communication among themselves: "Police officers cannot serve the public effectively without good communication skills... Police officers can only be successful if they are skilled, both socially and professionally. communication is necessary so they can be comfortable with the public and do their job." You should consider adding questions that start with "what" or "how" as they can help you get more specific information or a more in-depth answer from the respondent. In addition to your body language, it is necessary to pay as much attention to the



non-verbal cues you send as the pitch of your voice, the expression you carry on your face, the eye contact you make, the hand gestures you use, and the amount of physical space between you and the other person. It is important that you do not allow verbal attacks or insults directed at you to hurt or upset you. Law enforcement officers are often exposed to stressful situations, but they need to keep their cool and remain prudent despite the intensity of the situation. On the other hand, this does not mean that under any circumstances they are forbidden to show any signs of emotion. It is essential to always have a sympathetic and empathetic mood.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement and Public Communication, Law Enforcement Mission and Mission, Factors Affecting Law Enforcement Forces, Law Enforcement and Public Understanding, Law Enforcement and Public Support, Law Enforcement and Public Trust*

1. Introduction

In order to be a successful leader in the field of law enforcement, it is necessary to have the ability to put oneself in the shoes of others and to try to understand their experiences. It is also vital to treat everyone with compassion and respect, whether they are police officers, victims, witnesses or members of the community. This is especially true when dealing with community members. It is essential to have a solid awareness of the limits of oral tension reduction procedures. Although verbal communication is often the first stage of a process, it is extremely important to be aware of situations where direct physical action is needed. For example, one should be aware of when urgent action is needed to prevent the situation from worsening, or to prevent someone from being seriously injured or killed. It is important to create a communication plan that is not only effective but consistent with what it says it will do. It doesn't matter what the details of the script are; It is an absolute necessity that predetermined procedures are in force. This includes deciding everything from public notices and internal communications procedure to determining when officers are allowed to speak with the media and whether it is allowed. It also includes deciding whether officers are allowed to speak to the media, assessing whether the police are authorized to engage in any form of communication with the media; government agencies and departments need to conduct a study of the ways in which information is transmitted and the rate at which such exchanges take place.

2. Building a Crisis Team in Advance and a Spokesperson



CURRENT SCIENCE

You should make sure you are prepared for crisis communication by doing things like forming a crisis team and choosing a spokesperson beforehand. This will ensure that you are ready for anything that may come your way . This will ensure that you are prepared for anything that may happen to you in the future. This is extremely important in rapidly evolving situations that require a wide range of individuals and stakeholders to be informed or contacted as soon as practically possible. Law enforcement has a continuing obligation to evaluate applicable policies and procedures , and these documents should be updated as proper. Communicating any changes to the proper parties is essential, another reason such effort and openness helps build trust among the community. The Community will also receive help from the trust created by the transparency and initiative of this organization (internal staff, the public, etc.) . Individuals not only have the ability to attend virtual training sessions, known as webinars, but can also choose to participate in real face-to-face training events. It is necessary to show a consistent and strong interest in the latest information and events happening around the world.

3. Educational Resources Outside of Their Fields

Many professionals working in law enforcement turn to educational resources outside of their field to help them develop and hone their communication and leadership skills. One way this can be achieved is by earning a master's degree. One of these options is to earn a master's degree. One such resource might be a person with a master's degree.

To regain the trust of the general public, the department may decide to take a more proactive approach to meeting media demands and presenting positive stories. This was done to regain the public's trust. In an attempt to restore the trust of the general public, this is done as a precautionary measure (Stateman, 1997). Several different police departments have been actively involved for decades in institutionalizing a more direct and successful form of communication with the public, particularly through the public information departments of such departments. This process continues.

In direct response to the need for more information, many municipal agencies, both medium and large, as well as county departments and federal law enforcement agencies, have set up public information bureaus as an integral part of their overall operations. The function of the public information officer is gradually being filled not only by sworn members of the police force, but also by a growing number of civilians who can communicate effectively and have experience working with the media. This pattern is expected to continue for the foreseeable



CURRENT SCIENCE

future (PIO). As a result of the growing need for public information officers, there has been an increase in the number of professional organizations at the national and state level that supply the opportunity for PIOs to participate in training and career development opportunities. The person who assumes this role is tasked with keeping the public and the media up to date on the agency's operations, activities and activities.

Although public information is an important component of the communication function, only few research studies have explored the nature of PIO activities and the value of the function in terms of communication and public relations for police agencies. This is despite the fact that providing information to the public is one of the primary responsibilities of PIOs. Various professional organizations, such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sher-Association, have set up dedicated public information task forces in response to the increasing rate of law enforcement falling within their jurisdiction. This research examines the role of the Public Information Officer (PIO) from a communications and public relations perspective to gain a deeper understanding of the historical, organizational and theoretical underpinnings of public disclosure in law enforcement. This study is a continuation of an earlier exploration of the PIO's role in public relations (Motschall, 1995).¹ 1992 studies showed that the majority of PIOs found their roles as media relations-oriented, while others conducted public relations.

This work is a continuation of earlier exploratory work on the public relations role of the PIO. This research is a continuation of an earlier exploratory research. Two of these commissions were the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Objectives and the President's Law Enforcement and Justice Administration Commission (1967). Both of these commissions were established in 1967. 1967 was the year both of these commissions were born (1973). Both of these committees made recommendations for ways things could be improved, such as developing more robust community relations programs and promoting more productive links between the news media and law enforcement (Bolger, 1983; Walker, 1985). In addition, in 1979, with the mission of aiding law enforcement agencies to voluntarily maintain high standards in all aspects of law enforcement, including crime control and prevention, service delivery, other agency coordination, and the community, some commissions encouraged law enforcement to maintain high standards in all aspects of law enforcement. was set up to assist. Specific standards about public information have been developed by the Commission to inform the public and the news media with "openness and candor about events affecting the lives of



citizens in the community". The standards focused on the concept of "informing the public and the news media with openness and candor about events affecting the lives of citizens in the community". Widespread media coverage of local and national situations involving questionable police techniques continues to have a negative impact on the public's feeling of law enforcement in general. Although police reform efforts and accreditation authorities have looked to professionalize the police, the broad media attention to these events continues to have a negative impact on the overall image of law enforcement.

4. Police Use of Force and Its Scope

- *The public information section describes the PIO function and outlines the standards for the inclusion of news media in public information policies and directives.*
- *The public information section explains the function of the PIO and outlines standards for people's participation In today's society, the vast majority of law enforcement agencies have established communication and public information programs both to educate the general public on relevant issues and to engage community members.*

These events typically involve only a small number of officers, but because they are widely publicized, they tend to reflect poorly on the entire department . In fact, it is very important for the police force to get the support of the local people in order to create a positive image. This statement was made with reference to the need for the support of both the general public and local government for a police force to operate at full capacity. Stateman (1997) states that "more than any other government agency, a police agency needs the understanding and support of the general public and local government to perform to the best of its capacity." This statement is made with reference to the following characteristics that a police agency must have in order to operate at its full potential.

The problem of dwindling resources or budgetary constraints on institutions is influenced, among other ways, by the support of the community and the positive image of the police force. As a direct and immediate consequence of this, the vast majority of publicly funded police agencies have experienced reductions in the resources allocated to their operations (WF Brown, 1992). Law enforcement agencies are strongly recommended to look at alternative possible sources of funds to support their operations in order to maintain their current level of funding. These new potential sources of income can come from a variety of different places. These



potential avenues of financial support can come from a wide variety of sources, such as private and in-kind donations, grants, or contracts (LP Brown, 1991; WF Brown, 1992). Cheatham and Erickson (1984) saw:

“More than at any moment in their history, police professionals need police professionals to bring their cases directly to the public through effective public presentations” (Cheatham and Erickson; Cheatham and Erickson).

Added steps that can be taken to create positive exposure for departments include developing working relationships with members of the media, organizing special events, pitching for interesting stories, and preparing for press conferences. All these activities can be done in conjunction with each other. There is a positive correlation between effective public relations and the image provided by law enforcement to the public. They think it would be advantageous to reduce the number of complaints received from residents and motivate people to vote in favor of income measures aimed at helping law enforcement agencies (Brake, 1978). According to a reference to the preceding statement, this department "gained vitally needed resources for public safety while simultaneously nurturing community support" (Dwyer & Motschall, 1996, p. 16).

The department has been successful in achieving its goals and aims as its main objective is to run a campaign with the aim of gaining public acceptance and providing a coherent and credible set of strategic communications. These communications have been sent in the form of printed messages, broadcast messages, and public presentations. Whether organizations choose to call these efforts public information, community relations, or public relations, the police literature of the past four decades suggests that public relations all have a common goal or outcome. This is true regardless of the label organizations choose to give them. The need for a moratorium prompted these comprehensive communication initiatives in response to the need. This is the case regardless of the name groups give to their efforts. Moreover, the purpose of public relations is of paramount importance to the overall functioning of a police force. It is one that relies heavily on the support of the general public as a way to carry out its day-to-day operations. In conclusion, the purpose of public relations is of great importance for the overall functioning of a police force. According to Bolger (1983), public relations efforts should not be limited to a supporting role in the company. He argued that this is how it should be. This is a direct quotation from what he said earlier: "There must be a priority for agency management,



and the agency's efforts and attention should be at the forefront" (p. 36). As Bolger states, "influencing the public's respect, trust, and approval of the organization's activities and efforts" is the purpose of public relations (p. 36). Because an organization's public image can influence public trust and ultimately the financial decisions it makes, there is increasing pressure for police to exercise greater control over how their image is projected. This is because an organization's public image can have an impact on the amount of public trust it receives. According to the results of this study, the public information function is a very important tool that law enforcement officers can use to manage their image. This can be conducted by using the public information function to disseminate the information.

Before examining the rise of public information programs in law enforcement and the activities and roles associated with PIOs, it is necessary to understand the assumptions underlying public relations in organizations. This is necessary to examine the rise of public information programs in law enforcement. Doing so is essential to investigate the proliferation of public information programs within law enforcement, as well as the actions and responsibilities associated with PIOs. Grunig (1989) and others (eg, Cutlip, Center, and Broom, 2000) have made the point that public relations in general is communication between a firm and its stakeholders. According to Grunig, public relations, unlike other organizational activities such as marketing or promotion, focuses on "the interdependence of organizations with other systems in both their internal and external environments." As a direct result, public relations focus on communicating with each of the organization's audiences (p. 28). Public relations "encompasses a wide variety of contacts and purposes with multiple publics such as employees, investors, neighbors, special interest groups, governments, and many more," while marketing handles creating and maintaining a market for a product or service (Cutlip et al. 2000). , p.8). According to Hah and Coombs (in press), the practice of public relations requires the use of two-way communication to promote the formation of links that are beneficial to both parties involved.

5. An Example of the Open System Approach

An example of the open systems approach can be seen in public relations activities, particularly the role they play in the formation of relations. On the other hand, publicity and media relations are functions or activities designed to aid the broader public relations program currently being run. When discussing public relations in organizations, some scholars in the field of communication (Heath, 1992; Cutlip et al. 2000; Grunig & Grunig, 1989; Grunig & Grunig, &



Ehling, 1992; Grunig & Grunig) make reference. The assumptions of systems theory (Heath, 1992; Cutlip et al. 2000; Grunig & Grunig, 1989; Grunig & Grunig, & Ehling For example, Grunig (1976, 1989) sought to provide a conceptual framework for a public organizational theory. To achieve this goal, He combined system variables, such as structure and environment, with various behavioral models of public relations professionals, thus making his way towards his goal. He was working to create an organizational public relations theory, and this was a stage in the process he went through. These models were "the values that organizations have or practice when they join, In public relations practice , this can also be interpreted as "the values, goals and behaviors in which businesses are involved" (Grunig, 1989, p. 30). There are four different models, and they can be divided as follows:

1. *Working as a press representative and taking part in public relations activities. There is only one way this paradigm is asymmetrical with respect to the effect of the flow of communication and the direction in which information is sent. In the context of this conversation, public relations are often referred to in the same context as propaganda.*
2. *Details accessible to the general public. Considering this concept, it is possible to think of the flow and effect of communication as moving in one direction only symmetrically. It is also referred to as the journalistic model because it encourages the publication of factual and correct information; however, it does not voluntarily disclose anything that may harm the firm.*
3. *This model suggests that an organization can take part in strategic management by learning from the public without having to change its current activities. This model is asymmetrical in both directions, without having to change the activities the organization is currently involved in. In other words, the model proposes that an organization can take part in strategic management without having to adjust the activities it currently participates in. This is one of the main benefits of the model. Implementation of this strategy leads to beneficial results for the organization; however, the company does not communicate these results to its target audience*
4. *This strategy eases the exchange of information between a company and its people, which ultimately leads to the creation of harmony. It is symmetrical in every possible direction. It promotes bargaining, negotiation and conflict resolution with the goal of bringing about changes in the attitudes and practices of both the organization and the communities it serves. This is done with the aim of creating change. The idea that*



CURRENT SCIENCE

communication can ease mutual understanding forms the conceptual basis of the two-way symmetric paradigm (Grunig, 1989).

The primary purpose of communication is to increase the collective knowledge of individuals and groups about each other and related organizational structures such as companies, publics and societies. The results of Grunig's study showed that there is no single public relations model used by the overwhelming majority of companies. The two-way asymmetric strategy is the most commonly used strategy in businesses, but the public information model is the one most often used in governments. Pfeffer and Salancik (1978) suggested that successful organizations are those that can accommodate external interests.

On the other hand, these models can look quite different depending on the use. During transition periods, it is normal practice for companies to engage in innovative activities to ensure they continue to be successful and relevant in the environments in which they run. As a direct result of this, public relations can be seen as a tool that businesses can use to check and react to changes in the environments in which they operate. An example of such a change introduced in response to environmental conditions is the establishment of a public information role within a variety of different law enforcement agencies. An organizational accommodator, also commonly known as a boundary switch or boundary agent in the organizational literature, is typically a person who aids in the process of change and adjustment. This person is referred to in both of these roles. Typically, it is this individual's responsibility to ease the management of the change and adaptation process. Another example of such a change is the announcement of a new rule requiring members of the police enforcement to equip themselves with body cameras as part of their uniforms. In most cases, those who fill the role of border guard are specialists from the departments responsible for public relations.

It is the responsibility of the border representative to be the organization to its environment and to convey the information to the organization. In addition, the border representative manages the dissemination of information. Public relations and frontier agents work to adapt an organization to its environment using a variety of communication strategies in an effort to adapt the organization to its environment or to adapt the environment to the organization. This can be achieved either by adapting the organization to its environment or by adapting the environment to the organisation. This can be achieved either by adapting the organization to its environment or by adapting the environment to the organisation. Both of these strategies are viable options (Cralle & Vibbert, 1986).



As a direct result of this, the border guard makes it possible for communication to take place either way. Aldrich and Reiss (1971) suggested that the police perform a border bridging function. This is in contrast to the one-way public information paradigm often used to describe police communications . This role is in stark contrast to the fact that the police interact exclusively with the general population in a one-way manner.

5. Police Departments as Service Institutions

Environmental pressures have led to the establishment of public awareness programs and professional standards for law enforcement. Some view these programs and standards as part of a larger organizational shift from a paramilitary orientation to a service work approach. In their discussion of police service orientation , Culbertson , Jeffers , Stone, and Terrell (1993) observed: "Today, police personnel spend more than half of their time unlocking car doors, explaining police work to schoolchildren, introducing drug education programs, patrolling residential streets during the day, operating a booth at a local craft festival to inform citizens on crime-related issues (2000) (p. 13). The service approach emphasizes constructive engagement between the public and the police force to reduce crime with the support of law enforcement. This interaction is intended to be positive. it also encourages members of the community to cooperate with law enforcement to minimize crime. According to Broderick (1977), the police had already adopted a military style in the 1950s. Policing to keep strict control and discipline. This was done to prevent lawlessness. This The action was taken to protect the general public. He also expressed appreciation for the service model, especially when it comes to programs focused on community policing and other similar efforts.

After waiting another twenty-five years, he presented his argument that the military paradigm is no longer applicable in the modern world. Broderick made this observation, noting that the model "constitutes an image of military order"; this is unacceptable neither to a more knowledgeable people nor to young commanders who do not believe that such an order reflects a purpose in itself. Broderick 's observation and explanation was made by Broderick (p. 195). The military model of the 1950s, which preceded the military model of the 1950s, was replaced by the bureaucratic accountability model of the 1960s, which replaced the military model of the 1950s.

Sandler and Mintz (1974), the military paradigm proposes "war and conflict" and sets up barriers that make it difficult for police and citizens to connect with each other (p. 459) (



CURRENT SCIENCE

Broderick , 1977). By the 1970s, the bureaucratic model had become ineffective for a number of reasons, including:

- (a) *He was too rigid to adapt to rapid social change.*
- (b) *It failed to meet the demands of sustained growth.*
- (c) *did not integrate the diversity element ; and*
- (d) *The bureaucracy was not designed to accommodate "new concepts of man, power, and human values" (p. 196).*

It is all too clear that the general population has a feeling that both bureaucratic tactics and military methods have failed (p. 2A). According to Sandler and Mintz (1974), a departure from a purely military paradigm can be observed in the use of symbols by some police forces. This trend can be seen in some police units. The authors argued that the service orientation was compatible with the duties the police were expected to perform and this should be taken into account. The authors also mentioned that this is something that needs to be addressed. For example, the name of the police department in New York City is not a police "force" but rather a police "service" . This is because the agency's focus is on providing services rather than enforcing the law. This is because the main purpose of the organization is to protect and help the community (p. 461).

Other changes to police symbols include a less focus on uniforms, the use of name tags to personalize contacts with residents, and the placement of community safety emblems on police vehicles. These are all examples of how emphasis has been removed from uniforms. According to Sandler and Mintza , "While all of the above can be considered nothing more than euphemism , language is a vital component of transformation as it filters perceptions and alters mental processes", the terms sometimes renamed "chief of operations" and formerly known as "district supervisors". position was renamed to "regional managers" (p. 461).

6. Adapting to New Terms and Making Changes

Such symbolic changes accompany the process of adapting to new conditions and making changes in organizations. According to the government and law enforcement, there seems to have been a shift of emphasis in the last few years from a paramilitary operation to an operation more focused on providing customer service. Over the last four decades, numerous national commissions have been established to explore the link between law enforcement and the



criminal justice system. Some examples of these commissions include the "President's Law Enforcement and Justice Administration Commission" (1967) and the "National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standard and Objectives" (1973). Both of these commissions were established in the United States. These commissions include the President's Law Enforcement and Justice Administration Commission. As a direct result of this, they suggested that attempts not to sanction the police force should be included in a variety of audiences. The reduction of criminal activity and the dissemination of information are two examples of the types of programs that fall into this category. Many departments today operate based on a collaborative approach that encourages agencies to establish liaison roles and involve people in the policy making process. This model emphasizes police-community cooperation (Sandler & Mintz , 1974).

departments now use this model, as it is compatible with the recommendations of advisory commissions and is widely adopted .

7. The Value Given to Police Public Relations

As a natural consequence of the service professional orientation, there has been an increasing emphasis on the value placed on police public relations. This is especially true in light of the fact that increased citizen support for the police is a result of these efforts . Many publications emphasized how vital it was for law enforcement to gain the understanding, support, and trust of the general population. These magazines also highlighted how important it is for law enforcement to gain the support of the general population. In addition to this point, publications emphasize how important it is for law enforcement to engage in public relations activities as they are an important part of the process (Becker, 1970; Dering , 1973; Hayward , 1975; Johnson, Misner , &Brown, 1981; Marx, 1967; Silvestri , 1976). Woods (1980) stated that an effective public relations program will improve community relations, establish a positive relationship between the organization and the press, and help the organization attract the support of those involved in the budgeting process. "An effective public relations program will foster community relations, establish a positive relationship between the organization and the press, and assist the organization's ability to attract the support of those involved. Gilbert (1975), in the International Association of City Management's comprehensive chapter on police public relations" public relations, which is the main accelerator weapon." This was done in



order to increase the general sense of security of the community (Radalet and Carter, 1994, p. 24).

The efforts initiated in the 1950s and 1960s to strengthen the connection of the police with the society they served helped to draw the boundaries of the field. “Using a kind of laboratory method that brings citizens together, it promotes teamwork or an interprofessional approach to police-community relations issues. It is also distinct that it promotes the idea of police-community relations for a wide range of community interests and issues of common interest for police and other criminal justice professionals to discuss. (Radalet and Carter, 1994, pp. 25–26).

These demonstrations and riots took place throughout the decade that was the 1950s. This time frame covered the years from 1969 to 1994 (Radalet and Carter, 1994; Bayley and Mendelsohn , 1969, p. 27). Many police officers and others began to voice their doubts about whether it was "worth the effort".

“Traditional community organizing tools (bloc committees, district councils) they began to question. In fact, "there was even considerable hostility to such investigations by the ardent program developers" (Radalet and Carter, 1994, pp. 27–28)

Programs that were supposed to strengthen ties between the police and the community were successful. The designers didn't want to be informed that their work wasn't reaching a significant number of people, nor did they want to be told that a significant percentage of people's ideas were unaffected by their efforts. Addressing key socioeconomic issues that have a major impact on the way police engage with the community, concerns have a significant impact on the way police interact with the community. There was a significant increase in the number of victims shot to death by law enforcement officials (Radalet and Carter, 1994, p. 28). Despite this, new initiatives were launched between 1967 and 1973 aimed at strengthening ties between the police and the community in a number of different jurisdictions. These programs aimed to improve relations between the police and the community. Despite this, the programs in question did not slow down and did not finish when they should. Although public relations are the primary focus of many of these efforts, the government has provided funding for a select few projects with artistic elements. These were jobs that people thought were more forward-thinking than others.

The National Institute of Police and Community Relations was forced to close its doors in 1969 due to various contributing circumstances; however, not all of these conditions have been



extensively studied. Since then, the vast majority of programs, originally aimed at strengthening relations between the police and the community, have been renamed "community-based crime prevention measures". This change was made to reflect the programs' new focus on crime prevention in the community (Radalet & Carter, 1994, p. 30). This was largely spurred by public concern over "predatory crime, with an acknowledgment of the necessity of police-community cooperation to achieve anything substantial in crime prevention". This was greatly encouraged by public concern over "hoarded crime", with recognition of the necessity of police-community cooperation to achieve anything.

8. Problem Oriented Police (POP)

In 1979, law professor Herman Goldstein published a study on problem-focused policing that is now largely regarded as founding work. Goldstein's thesis *Focused Policing*:

Goldstein suggested that law enforcement take a more preventive approach to crime and seek solutions that address the factors that lead to criminal behavior. He also recommended that these organizations explore potential treatments and cures.

How exactly is the work done to solve the problems within the security organization? In short, the society and the police agency work together to find the problems that fall within the scope of the law enforcement agency and need to be resolved. Piquero and Piquero (2001) created a scheme to examine the problems faced by police agencies and propose answers to these challenges. To make this process more efficient. The process is more effective. This step was done in an effort to make the technique followed more effective. The situation for all new types of policies is quite comparable to that which exists in most departments where there is resistance to change and difficulties in obtaining the necessary resources . In other words, the situation is quite comparable to what exists in most of the episodes.

While the overall crime rate does not appear to have changed much, problem-focused policing has reportedly led to increased job satisfaction levels among law enforcement. This is the case, although there have been reports of increased job satisfaction among law enforcement officials. SARA , an acronym that stands for screening, analysis, reaction and evaluation, is generally considered to be among the most important processes used in POP. This is because it means screening, analysis, response and evaluation. Authors Swanson , Territo , and Taylor (2008) parse these four components as follows:



Screening—“officers are encouraged to group relevant individual events that come to their attention as 'problems' and describe them in more precise and useful terms. Analysis - "officers working on a well-defined problem will then only be able to use traditional police forces such as criminal records and ex-offenders. collects information from a variety of public and private sources, not data from

9. Application

“Officers are encouraged to group individually. The most often raised topic in conversations was the distribution of illegal drugs. It is important to note that there is a lower rate of criminal activity in the areas under investigation. All these factors contributed to a lower overall rate of criminal behavior (White, 2007). , p. 110) On the other hand, there were several disadvantages, the most important of which were "lack of citizen participation in some low-income, high-crime areas."

While there is some evidence to suggest some reductions in criminal activity, fear of criminal activity, restlessness, and calls for help, these gains were mixed or generally inconsistent. Although there is some evidence to suggest some reductions in criminal activity, fear of criminal activity, discomfort and calls for help. So, there have been some subtle changes in the attitudes and actions of the police officers towards the neighborhood and the patrolled part of the city. Community policing may not be effective (Oliver and Meier , 2001) or may be seen as an increase in police monitoring of low-income persons. Both of these outcomes are possible (Websdale , 2001).

Many people, including members of the police force, academics, politicians and community organizations, among other groups, have exaggerated the level of success achieved as a result of adopting the community policing model. This has led to a significant exaggeration of the degree of success achieved. Despite the fact that community policing has a number of admirable goals and in some cases offers solutions to a number of problems plaguing the community, this has emerged. This is despite the fact that community policing offers some answers to some of the challenges plaguing society. In addition, a disproportionate amount of emphasis has been placed on public relations efforts that support community policing projects rather than actually conducting community policing as its founders intended (eg, Goldstein, 1979). This contrasts with the fact that the majority of their focus is on the actual conduct of community policing as they intended. This is because community policing is a relatively new



idea and its inventors (e.g., Goldstein, 1979) intended it to be successful in solving social problems.

10. Conclusion

As a result, the term "community policing" has been given a negative connotation (Manning , 1988; Klockars , 1988). On the other hand, there are some individuals and organizations that have problems with community policing in its current iteration, questioning both the assumptions made for its implementation and the data collected to prove the effectiveness of this type of policing. These individuals and organizations question both the assumptions made for their implementation and the data collected to prove the effectiveness of such efforts. These individuals and organizations question not only the assumptions put forward, but also the evidence obtained showing how successful such initiatives are. The concept of community policing has been subject to several broad criticisms (e.g., Manning , 1984, 1988; Smith, 1987; Weatheritt , 1988) and assessments of the barriers that hinder its effective implementation. Some of these critics are Manning , 1984, 1988; Smith, 1987; Weatheritt , 1988. (Skolnick and Bayley , 1988). More typical is the encounter with one-of-a-kind barricades regarding the key assumptions that underpin the idea of community policing. The idea of community policing has been challenged on the ground that it is based on faulty assumptions about offenders, victims and communities; it has difficulties in terms of definition (Manning , 1984); And we know that he uses a wide variety of tactics . These arguments have been presented with the aim of questioning the legitimacy of the community policing strategy (Ekblom and Heal , 1982). Other problems with community policing include its failure to reduce crime and fear; poorly conceptualized assessment studies; the inability to transfer community policing models from one setting to another; insensitivity to cultural differences between and within developed industrialized states; failure to establish partnerships between the police and the community; poor response time to citizens and crime; negative view of police officers on community policing; emphasis on opportunistic rather than problem-solving policing (Weatheritt , 1983, 1988; Trojanowicz , Steele , and Trojanowicz , 1986; Morgan, 1987; Bayley , 1988; Klockars , 1988; Manning , 1988). While the literature supplies compelling evidence that community policing is a form of public relations strategy, it does not outline strategies that academics, community activists, or well-informed and well-intentioned police officers and managers can use to stop or minimize the public.



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- Liquori Cao, Ph.D., is an associate professor of sociology and criminology at Eastern Michigan University. His research has been published in *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminology*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *American Behavioral Scientist*, and *Policing*. Currently, his research interests are in the areas of social control, criminological theory, community policy, crime prevention, and comparative criminology.
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