

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## GLOBAL COMMUNITY POLICING CONCLAVE 2010

A Special Meeting of the International Police  
Executive Symposium – IPES

Held in KOCHI, KERALA, INDIA

3<sup>RD</sup> and 4<sup>TH</sup> November, 2010

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The two-day Global Community Policing Conclave, was principally organised by the Kerala Police, who ceremoniously and generously greeted delegates at the airport, and then welcomed them with a wonderful reception dinner on 2/11/2010. The Conclave was held in association with a special meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) and was inaugurated with a moving Lighting of the Lamp ceremony by Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram and representatives from around the globe on 03.11.2010 at Kochi City.

The Conclave brought together 113 delegates from 42 countries around the world to discuss community policing initiatives. Police researchers and practitioners facilitated cross cultural, interdisciplinary and international perspectives among the delegates. It was a two day interface on specific issues relevant to the public-private participation in community policing and the Conclave delegates engaged in stimulating dialogue for issues that police are facing in different sectors of the globe in contributing to better policing at local levels of the community.

The Director General of Police, Kerala, Shri. Jacob Punnoose IPS addressed the Conclave during the Opening Ceremony with a presentation on community policing in Kerala. He was extremely proud of the Community Policing Project of Kerala, the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP), which he referred to as a shining light within India of the contribution of community and police to the betterment of the people of Kerala. He spoke of the aim to have people friendly policing leading to greater respect for the law. In its first three years it has been introduced in 20 and extending to 120 more of the 450 police stations throughout Kerala by the end of 2010. It cuts across all political differences. He acknowledged considerable media support and strong training efforts that led to its success. It does not involve crime investigation and attempts to avoid all individual disputes. Goals are not set by police and each local committee comprises up to 25 well chosen citizens. This provides extensive information that assists police to carry out their proper roles.

This theme was also carried through by Shri. K. Jayakumar IAS (Addl Chief Secretary, (Home), Kerala) who gave the Introduction of the Conference. He spoke of the meeting of the experiences and aspirations of the community and police that set new benchmarks for policing in Kerala. In fact community policing has transformed policing in Kerala. The common thread is extending the creative side of policing that has as its goal the concern for people's welfare and a renewed trust in the police force.

Shri. Dilip K. Das IPS (Rtd), (President of Ipes, USA) was delighted and honoured in God's own country for IPES delegates to be hosted by the Kerala government and the Kerala police. He spoke of the last two decades of IPES as an instrument for improving the quality of life. It was a matrix organisation

where each year it chose a different topic to be discussed and this year it was community policing. They were meetings where police experts, researchers and academics met formally and informally to discuss topics that then became the subjects of publications such as *Police Practice and Research*. These provided a vision and challenge for police throughout the world.

It was left to Shri. Dinesh Mani, MLA who spoke of the above mentioned JSP community policing program that revolutionised policing in Kerala. The success of it depended on both community and police support that led to a responsible commitment in the prevention of crime. The hope is that this project will be extended to all of Kerala and he hopes that the extensive discussions occurring over the next two days would also stimulate even better practice in Kerala.

The address by the Guest of Honour, Prof K.V. Thomas, (Hon. Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Government of India) highlighted the successful implementation of the JPS program. He also emphasised the 100% literacy levels reached by Kerala that assisted communication between the community and police. Initially there was suspicion as the police were seen as instruments of oppression of the people but this was gradually changing over the state of Kerala to a friendly police. It was one of the rare occasions when politicization was minimal and he heralded the theme of the Conclave.

The Presidential Address was given during this extended Opening Ceremony by Shri. Kodyeri Balakrishnan (Hon. Minister for Home, Vigilance and Tourism, Government of Kerala). He saw this Conclave as a glorious chapter in the history of Kerala. He was happy with the movement of systems of policing that were moving from confrontation to cooperation where fears were less and JPS was a significant step in that direction.

He saw at least three major areas where community and the police could trust each other even further: conduct on the roads and highways; the safety of women and strengthened discipline and trust within school age children. He also welcomed the visitation from delegates from around the world who would bring 100 years of history of community policing to this Conclave that would add to the inexperienced nations facing policing practice and issues.

The inaugural address was given by Shri. P. Chidambaram (Hon. Union Home Minister, Government of India). He reminded delegates that best practices of policing need to ultimately be a service to the community. Law and Order can still mean that human rights are neglected. The downtrodden can still be victims of the law. Therefore the legalistic nature of law cannot ignore the spirit of the law. He spoke for India and the Indian people that divisions between law and order and the community would be lessened; where respect replaced fear; where trust replaced victimhood and communication replaced secrecy. He saw

the community as being resourceful in gathering information and intelligence so that crime can be better confronted.

The Home Minister also emphasised that there needed to be a greater number of men and women in policing (end of March, 2010 there were 400,000 vacancies in police work); that superior technology needs to be utilised by the police to confront criminals who were already technology literate; that police analyse the data intelligently and make sense of this intelligence so that police keep pace with the times. In this the police need the community as much as the community needs the police.

The Home Minister also stated that the community starts with the neighbourhood but needs to go beyond those limits to be effective. This means crossing religious barriers and state barriers so that better practices in community policing are determined by what happens in India and not just Cochin. There needs to be better dialogue with Muslim communities, gay communities, different political persuasions and sex workers. A burgeoning pluralistic society needs to explore expanding definitions of community policing.

He recognised the fine example of JPS in Kerala but reminded delegates that there was also a well developed system in ASSAM and in New Delhi there was a well developed neighbourhood watch program.

He also alerted delegates to the trivialisation of community policing programs that were more a political practice than a help to the community – e.g unmanned police help booths; armed extremist political cadres not seen as criminals and sexist attitudes to policing amongst police. Private militia should not exist to take over responsible policing.

On the other hand it is programs like JPS that have been able to go beyond the objectives of community policing and instill new attitudes of trust and respect in the community towards policing. This philosophy of social justice should permeate policing methods from the top to the bottom, and here in Kerala there is a fine example of the benefits of that approach.

This Opening Ceremony was then followed by the official photographs of the Conclave delegates and the official party. The colourful Kerala welcome to delegates continued with local bands, dancers and an elephant.

Session one of the Conclave was chaired by Dr. Abraham Kurien IPS (Retd.) who was a former Director General of Police in Kerala. In introducing the distinguished presenters for the theme of "Historical (local) Development of COP", he emphasised that there needed to be conceptual clarity about community policing and the community problems with policing leading to adequate strategies to address the above issues. An emphasis on crime prevention can energise a community and this was the basis of programs like Neighborhood Watch. However, no longer was there homogeneity in community gatherings as diverse groups came together more often now with a lack of cohesion and there was an unwillingness still on the part of some to associate with police. Once the community problems were partly addressed the community could be energised towards providing some strategies to prevent crime. Police and community can work together with a common goal of crime prevention.

The Keynote speaker was Dr. Richard H. Ward from the University of New Haven, USA on "Community Policing: Its relevance Today". He began by saying that when he joined the NYPD as a city police officer there was no community policing. It was always felt that communities provided the best intelligence but it is only in the last forty years that community policing has been taken seriously in USA. However, there are over 200 differing styles of this community policing throughout the various States. There needs to be better preparation of police to do their job well and to develop more healthy relationships with the community. While we are now a global community with changing technology the challenge of new crimes in drugs, immigration and organised crime require different strategies in community policing. The crucial goal of the community in assisting policing and the core business of police is to combat and prevent crime.

David W Purdy, Senior Police Advisor, Department of State, USA addressed the conclave on "Implementing COP – Theory and Practice". Mr. Purdy has had 40 years training police units in law enforcement and 8 years in the International Police Environment. Community Policing is an answer if you design, implement and support community policing if it is specifically tailored for individual communities. It can create partnerships with stakeholders in the community for problem solving and dealing with better services for the well being of the community. No one size fits all. Community policing is still not the panacea of all ills and is not community spying.

Police are generally liked for their “on the beat” approach. This basic approach is returning more and more to police forces who alienated themselves from the community moving away from the streets. Too often there is a token approach to community policing which is not shared department wide and agency wide. Special units set up for this will not achieve the goals of community policing. It needs to be adopted by police management, and built in as a policy taught at the police academy and carried into police work on all levels.

It is a fact that for some time people have felt isolated and stopped reporting criminal activity in the community. This is not what either party wants. Now is the time to reinforce the interrelationship of the community with police and vice versa.

Mr Purdy also talked of three “spirits” in relation to issues for this total approach to policing.

The first “spirit” are the police: the public may not like police and this should not be a matter of shame but a “wake up call” to police not to react to the community as though it is not interested in safety and education for justice. There are barriers and these include political pressure, costs, denial that people might like police, fear of the unknown, lack of training and poor supervision. Police need to learn problem solving skills that also involve the community and empower them to better serve the community.

The motto should simply be “Deeds Speak”.

The second “spirit” are elected political officials who need to be partners of the community and the police for real progress to be made.

The third “spirit” is the community that can listen to what is happening and build on feedback. They need to be involved and regularly updated.

This does require public education and community outreach. It may even be possible to extend this model to other public services such as water use etc. He also mentioned that technology advances are not all positive and care needs to be taken that police use it to enhance community values that serve for the safety and betterment of the community.

Nicholas Parker is a management consultant in Community Safety and Criminal Justice Sectors in the United Kingdom. A brief historical perspective was the basis of his address to the Conclave. He spoke of the beginnings of the police force in 1829 where Robert Peel as Home Secretary in the United Kingdom stated “the police are the public and that the public are the police”. It was left to John Alderson, the Devon and Cornwall Chief Constable, who in the period from 1973 to 1982 cautioned that the police service was drifting away from the public

and trust needed to be rebuilt to restore community confidence in the police. It was a model based on local officers patrolling local areas on foot that could identify issues, analyse them and solve them in partnership with the community. "Try and do it" was his approach. It promoted innovative methods and providential use of discretion. It was proactive policing with visible patrols that led to effective detection and greater safety for the community and at the same time acted to prevent crime happening. The challenge was and still is resources.

In the 1980's race riots at Brixton signalled another breakdown in community relationships with police also saw a growth in technology. A further call to consult the community to preserve safety was largely unheeded. The era of Thatcher and increased managerialism, which emphasised quick quantifiable outputs and meant hit squads came in from the outside to police areas, and this in turn led to community policing being considered as "too slow".

The 2000's has seen another move towards involving community police support officers. It was observed that it was neighbourhood policing addressing community concerns rather than community policing. Politics owned, inspected and evaluated what was sustainable and budget reduction costs of 25% also led to lesser resources. This new move towards austerity may in fact support greater roles for the community but the change in political management and the effects of the global financial crisis are lessening police resources "on the ground". The future is uncertain for community policing. Maybe there are lessons here that can be of help to Kerala.

Dr. Habil Emil W. Plywaczewski (Full Professor and Director: Chair of the Criminal Law; Head: Division of the Penal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok, Poland) addressed the Conclave on "Process and Progress of Community Policing in Poland". He stated that there was a significant shift in the 1990's from an incident oriented police model to the beginnings of community policing. This was sparked by the unique political situation of Poland. Public safety issues meant police forces took more interest in social events, homelessness and unemployment issues in the community. There was more police and public cooperation but the initiative had to be taken by the police. Police management was still not convinced and there was a certain lack of interest in police officers to be engaged in this social development. The problem of financial resources to help in the prevention of crime is still an issue. Crime detection is still considered the core business of the police force despite all the efforts to assist in the development of community policing.

Dr Arie Van Sluis, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, the Netherlands addressed the conclave on "Community Policing in the Netherlands – A constantly changing phenomenon". Dr Van Sluis indicated that in 1977 the introduction of a community policing model took 28

years to mature as police moved from an incident model to a more community embracing model. This evolution was marked by successive stages of COP initially fighting for existence in the 70'ties; COP regarded as the new orthodoxy in the 80'ties; competing perspectives on policing in the 90'ties; COP as area bound in 1993 to a new realism of pragmatism in policy in 2005. The aim was to reduce the distance that was perceived between the citizen and police with a preventative framework rather than solely an active response. It meant for greater cooperation across the agencies and was encouraged at the local level by citizen input. It was also assisted by the presence in the community of community officers who were not social workers but generalist police engaged in giving effective information on criminal investigation and order maintenance and thence providing safer communities. The Dutch people have always held an aversion to centralised state power and this balance between COP and the police is a good example. While COP plays an important role there is still little citizen participation.

He spoke of the future COP as being flexible and adaptive to modern life, and he noted that recently a new course on community policing had started at the Police Academy. He warned that the new political stance "wants to centralise police and this was a new threat to COP".

Dr. Michael Berlin, Assistant Professor of Coppin State University in Baltimore, Maryland, USA, presented a paper on the "Development, Decline and Transformation of Community Policing in United States from 1980 – 2010". He had served in the police, studied practical law and had become an academic so he was well qualified to make the following remarks.

The innovative Baltimore Police highlighted the local control of policing in the USA and understood that to make the city safe there needed to be a balance between service and enforcement. In understanding the development of community policing we need to see the police force of the 1980'ties to the present essentially engaged in crime control and analysis. From 1993, however, there has been a gradual strategic oriented policing method (COMPSTAT) that has led to more intelligence gathering from the community. The debate is do we implement COMPSTAT or do we implement community policing? "My opinion is that we realize the best of both".

In the 1980'ties crime exploded and there was political pressure leading to more control and more alienation of the police from the community. There is still no common definition of community policing and the key remains as to whether leadership endorses this model.

Mahatma Gandhi stood for less control and more service to the community from public officers and this model was endorsed in a video presentation to the Conclave. It was a delicate balance as there was a difficulty in evaluating the model and a further difficulty in relating this to any crime reduction. "COMPSTAT does not have records yet to show it works in reducing crime". However, there is a move now to a gentler, kinder police force showing less brutality than was evident in the law enforcement during the racial riots of the 70'ties and 80'ties. It is also evident that while management attempted this transition to a gentler police force it was resisted by many in the rank and file police who saw it as a weak response to crime escalation.

Statistics are also not assisting the argument for COMPSTAT as a method to reduce crime. While there has been a reduction in homicidal cases of almost 75% in New York Subways since 1975 is it due to the policy of "zero tolerance"? An arrest still holds more importance in the eyes of citizens than community policing.

Added to this is the present climate of citizen complaints and the pressure of police leadership to solve crime. There is also the political pressure to produce results because of the financial investment of the state. Dr. Berlin concludes that the wisest use of scarce resources uses the best of COMPSTAT and the best of community policing. This presumes that academics and researchers work alongside police forces in "intelligence driven decision making".

In the Question and Answer after the address Nicholas Parker again referred to the crisis of decreasing funds in policing that will challenge the community policing prospects. While no political person will objectively shelve the notion of community policing it may not sustain its influence without increased funding. He also stated that intelligence led policing had not proved to be very effective in the reduction of crime and it could also be seen as a retreat from community policing.

As yet there had been no mention of women in the various presentations and it led to a question on the reduction or otherwise of domestic crime as a result of community policing. The response suggested it became the work of specialist teams (Domestic Violence Units and Family Units). Greater attention to violence against women and children was still largely a political, academic and legal issue despite the success of police in increasing the number of offenders brought to the courts. The value of community policing in these areas was difficult to evaluate.

Even in India the more powerful tended to take more places in the composition of community policing and it was asked as to whether this mitigated against social justice decisions. The response was that it is difficult to know what community means and there should be a maxim of "maximum concern for the majority". There needed to be a focus in community policing on the common interests of the people as the police themselves cannot create a community.

Is intelligence driven decision making getting too much emphasis on the cognitive skills? The response was that we need to combine behaviour and cognitive skills. For community policing to be more successful we need to look at feelings, attitudes and emotional intelligence along with the cognitive skills.

Technology was seen as "a cure and a curse". Social networking has certainly become a significant influence too in the world and police need access to these developments in technology.

How do police solve non-policing problems? The police can be part of outreach programs but the primary focus will still be to solve crime.

During the luncheon break many delegates attended the documentary film on police partnership in Kerala entitled "The Perfect Harmony".

Session 2 had the theme of "Comparative COP theory and Practice 1: Varieties of Communities". The Chair was Tomita Murray, Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Interior, Afghanistan. She began her address "The Elephant, the Mouse and the Ant chase an Afghan phantom COP" with a short history on police in Afghanistan. The initial military model still generally prevailed because of the continuous insurgency and the US involvement along with NATO forces. Huge financial investment from USA and the European Union meant a military presence was still uppermost in the Afghan mindset. Counter insurgency still outweighed civilian policing and criminal investigation still outweighed community policing. A very small amount of monies were devoted to civilian policing and even less to community policing. However there was to be a conference in Kabul at the end of the month on community policing and this was seen as a significant breakthrough.

She outlined some of the unique features of Afghanistan. Kabul was developed for 250,000 citizens but had at least 3.8 million but there were only a little over 500 thefts last year. The emphasis was on the security of the nation and the control of terrorism. Initially the Americans looked after the training of the 70,00 police and they were principally trained for counter insurgency.

The good news was that from 2005 grass roots interests in civil society wanted police serving people. There was now a neighbourhood watch program in Kabul and 86 units of policewomen tackling family violence. There was greater exposure and cooperation with NGO's. As recently as June 2010, the Minister of the Interior made a priority of community policing to improve the quality of policing in Afghanistan. He emphasised greater training and education, leadership development, promoting quality of life and fighting corruption, better working conditions and better supervision.

Tonita emphasised that the police were poorly paid and poorly fed and generally lived in awful conditions with poor supervision and few social benefits. Accountability structures were reinforced through reward and punishment techniques. She saw some hope for the future in the introduction of the concepts of COP.

Brigadier General Burhani Rahimullah, Director of Strategy, General Directorate of Strategy and Policy, Ministry of the Interior, Afghanistan addressed the Conclave on the topic : "The Afghan Police National Strategy and Plan". He stated that while there was still an emphasis on counter insurgency the policy (National Police Plan - ANP) moved towards better police delivery and increased

trust of people in the police and the government operations. The priority was to gain the confidence of the public and to place civilian police in positions of trust. His strategic priorities were in training and education, leadership development and fighting corruption. The issues included balancing counter insurgency with an emphasis on community policing: recruiting and retaining quality police as the attrition rate was very high. This would entail a more secure and more lawful society. The five pillars of the ANP were civilian police; Afghan National Civil Order police; Afghan Border police, Anti-Crime police and Community Protection police.

The next presentation: "Police e mardumi: Indigenous District level Civilian Policing in Afghanistan" was given by Mustaq Rahim, Assistant Country Director, and Ahmed Zaki, UNDP Afghanistan Project coordinator, Democratic Policing in Afghanistan.

Mustaq stressed that the ANP was the primary civilian police organisation in Afghanistan. In a brief historical perspective he showed how the civilian approach to policing was transferred to a military operational force in the 70'ties and 80'ties. In the 90'ties internal civilian conflict and the fall of Kabul plus the time of Taliban rule kept the police as a military service. In 2003 the overthrow of the Taliban led to a building of the police force with the help of the international community. Financial aid came from many nations and the ANP was built with the help of the UNDP.

The present situation is that the police force is a mixture of professional and Jihadi commanders. There is still a military focus as the majority are drawn from those who fought through the war. The country is still in a conflict situation and the majority of police patrolmen are illiterate. The good thing is that the government is wanting a civilian police force that is not the army with a restoration to the traditional ANP. As yet the people are not comfortable approaching police and this trust in police will be well earned.

Ahmed presented the various phases in the 2009 pilot on Democratic Policing. It was initially a base line research and study of best practice with a pilot program covering 12 districts of a peaceful region of Kabul. A 119 crisis response call centre was activated to promote communication between the police and the public. Bimonthly meetings linked a less suspicious public with police chiefs on issues and solutions for the community. Legal education for the public followed to assist people to approach government bodies with less fear. Police were trained but the biggest challenge was that they were not well trained and as mentioned above the majority were illiterate. Their experience was in a military context so that legal and community issues were not well covered. In the next phase police were trained to work with the community and information desks were set up to help the public. Both computer files and hard paper copies were

maintained. The capacity development was to structure successfully a police and public interface. There was also attention to women participating in this event.

There were several conclusions: firstly, building relationships between the police and the public did work –e.g. local knowledge about roadside bombs; secondly, community leadership without political bias did help with security planning; thirdly, when local leaders were listened to there was success; fourthly, police were educated into awareness of civilian structures and fifthly, public awareness allowed for civil organisations to be more involved in security policies and planning.

As a final comment Ahmad said that Kerala had moved from 20 to 43 and last year had reached 100 Community Policing police stations. In Afghanistan they have begun with 60 police stations in 2010.

Abdul Basir Yosufi, Policy Advisor and Team Leader, Ministerial Police Unit, Ministry of Interior, Afghanistan, presented a paper entitled “Rule of Law and the Afghan Police”. While the Rule of Law (ROL) was only partly accepted into the Afghan community as 80% of disputes were settled through informal institutions, it was gradually being introduced as security increased throughout the country. The continuous cycle of insurgency and counterinsurgency did not permit lawmakers and civilians into a defined military process. The issues of drugs and corruption also mitigated against the ROL introduction. Even more corruption has come from the inflow of foreign aid. To illustrate the difficulties in Afghanistan of civilian and police being in partnership to develop the ROL only 34% of the Judges had a university background. There was also a lack of resources for Afghan justice system reforms.

Dr Doel Mukerjee, Consultant, Democratic Policing, UNDP Afghanistan concluded the session with the pertinent suggestion that it would take years before there was a secure enough footing in Afghanistan for the community policing project to take off. The climate of counter insurgency still promoted a military approach to resolve the issues and problems of the community.

It was also clear to Tomita Murray in answer to a question for people to put a case against the government as the judges rarely ruled against the government. This was the climate of fear that suggested that community policing in Afghanistan still had a long way to go.

It was also pointed out during question time that even in Kerala the ROL existed close to the larger communities. The indigenous people had their own ROL.

Session 3 had as its theme: Comparative COP Theory and Practice II: Convergences between East and West. The Chair was Ashwani Kumar IPS, Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, India and he began by quoting Kipling: "East is east and west is west and the twain shall never meet". He posed the question that clear definitions were lacking about community policing. He stated that two issues were the relationship between community and policing, and the preparation and education of the community and police to be part of community policing. While there were some advances in the training of police where was the training for the community?

Dr. Dilip K. Das IPS (Rtd), Founding President, International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) addressed the Conclave on the topic: "Was it Community Policing". Dr. Dilip spoke of his personal experience in the ASSAM police. He began as a policeman gradually moving through to the position of Chief of Police under a militaristic framework modelled on the Irish Constabulary. It was the police of the rulers. He said that while he saw the Village Defence Party as a contribution to better relationships with police it was not community policing. The Village Defence Party had no women; it was a non paid position and made up of ordinary civilians. But it still existed under the orders of the police.

He stated that his task was to try to dilute the military style of his police group and he did that by introducing himself into family residences. "I knew the families of the police who worked for me". This humanising spirit and approach was in contrast to the imperial model of policing which was purely centralised. His style also led to a greater interrelationship with other government agencies such as education and health. Police, however, were still perceived by the community as instruments of coercion.

Dr. Dilip referred to his interest in academia that sponsored his personal approach to policing as interpreters of the law. Referring to Goldsten's notions he said that police need to be thinkers and discerning persons who modulate policing policies. He was further influenced by Davis who saw police as part of discretionary justice and just not externally driven by management. Elliott's phrase that also influenced his police practice was "Love the people you work for" and part of the task of police was to "order the wasteland".

As he progressed to the USA and further studies he realised that what he had been part of was not community policing. In fact community policing needed a complete overhaul so there was an interaction within the community with police who shared similar attitudes, behaviour and thoughts. How to bring this all together still remained a question no matter where police worked in the world.

General Sami Nabhan, Head of the Service and Operations Section, Internal Security Forces, Lebanon, presented a paper on the gradual transition towards an understanding of Community Policing in Lebanon. The advent of the assassination of the Prime Minister and the increasing terrorism threats in 2005 – 2006 led to a rethinking of policies that formally saw police as part of internal security forces guarding selected authority figures. The priority in 2009-2013 was to protect life and freedom of the citizens of Lebanon. It also meant that all crime needed to be combated with the help of the community. This was underlined by further education for police that defined their role as professionals in the field of safety for the citizens of Lebanon.

General Mounir Chaaban, Head of the Training Section, Internal Security Forces, Lebanon, underlined the need to establish good relationships between citizens and police. Community policing went against the traditional notions of the police seeing the public as potential antagonists. Efficiency of the police force was still measured by the detection and solving of crimes. It was and remains highly centralised.

It was after 22 officers travelled to USA and the introduction of American training for officers back in Lebanon in 2010 that perceptions about the worth of community policing became salient. It was to be hoped that by the end of 2011 1000 police would have been trained in community policing policies. The challenges remained to move from a crime focused approach to a partnership with the community where there was respect for the dignity of citizens along with the business of making the community a safe and secure environment. It is not a quick fix or a temporary event. It requires long term strategies of education and formation for it to be implemented in Lebanon.

Ms. Muji Diah Setiani, Assistant Superintendent of Police from Jakarta, Indonesia, addressed the Conclave with the topic: "Community Policing – POLMAS Implementation in Indonesia". POLMAS was a word that combined police with the community. She also stated that the context was a country of 300 million people across 17,000 islands with a huge variety of cultures and languages. The aim of POLMAS continued to be creating a peaceful environment so that citizens can live safely. It required collaboration between the police and the community in addressing crime and social disorder.

It is now 30 years since the police were seen as solely a military arm of the Indonesian rulers and since 2005 there has been an emphasis upon community interaction with the police. With the assistance from Japan the Community Policing Development Program was implemented in 2006. This was the socialisation phase. In 2007 the development phase continued with the increase in Community Police Officers and there was progressive evaluation of the 2006 program. In 2008 the improvement phase allowed for more community

members to actively participate and 2009 saw the consolidation and strengthening stage.

The conclusions of an evaluation of Community Police Officers indicated a change of perception by the community towards the police. This encouraged trust building. Each of the police was effective through their spirit of service in the community and their cooperation with regional government. It also led to management changes for the better where there was a stronger relationship with the community. While it was still in its infancy there were strong hopes for the retention of Community Police Officers.

Aleksander Kostovski, international Rule of Law Officer, Macedonia presented a paper on "Community Policing in Macedonia". Community Advisory Groups (CAG) were developed between 2001 – 2006 in Macedonia. It was conceived to ensure needs and concerns of the communities were heard at police levels. It related to local crime, safety and the role of law through forums set up in the community. It comprised police officers, local leaders, religious leaders, educated public servants, representatives of civil society (NGO's), women's groups, youth and volunteers, representatives of local housing sectors, business representatives, political representatives and international monitors. The CAG used a problem oriented approach to specific community problems such as schools, vandalism, drugs and alcohol abuse, possession of arms, traffic culture and multi cultural issues.

Most police officers attended the training days and the concept spread from crisis areas to other regional areas. He underlined that this approach as a relationship between the police and the community was based on human rights. There was an improved role of CAG in crime prevention, and if it was introduced globally there needed to be implementation considering local contexts.

There was some discussion during question time of the prevalence of western models of community policing largely from USA and England. The latest sessions do reveal there are other models to follow. Often after a war or conflict colonialization occurred requiring quick results. The commitment to COP remained while the donor resources remained. This meant local laws were often neglected and the danger was that contamination occurred leading to a lack of trust of local communities in the victorious country policies. A side argument was that donor fatigue operated in countries now where the victorious government implanted policies to get votes "back home". This also led to a rejection of local laws because they were rarely understood.

It was also pointed out that there is no need of donor assistance when the communities are taken into the confidence of the police as it became self sufficient because of its success.

Many delegates also attended the detailed exposition of the Jnamaithri Suraksha Project of Kerala later in the evening, and then most delegates proceeded to the magnificent Kerala Theme Dinner and Cultural Program at the Amphi Theatre at the Le Meridian Hotel.

Day 2 began with the theme: Theory and Practice of COP with the Chair being Jyoti Swaroop Pandey IPS, Director General of Police, Uttarakhand, India. (1)

This session focused on various models of community action and community related policing in India and abroad. Today there are issues dealing with terrorism and ethnic conflicts and the question remains as to whether police are abdicating their responsibilities as more and more emphasis is placed on community policing.

Sankar Barua IPS, Director General of Police, Assam, India addressed the Conclave on "Aswas – An Assam Police Project to counter Anti-Surgency". He explained Aswas as an initiative of the Assam Police to assist the community and to ensure that the children of those affected by insurgency, whether victims or terrorists, were taken care of by representatives of the community. He paid tribute to Dilip Das who stated that the first rule in community policing was to talk and listen to the voice of the people. Through Aswas 850 children have been assisted in their education through to the age of 18. While over 20 years more than 880 police have died in the region and 2031 suspected terrorists have died, it is the task of other police officers to deliver this program after a short 5 days sensitization training period. The success of the program is measured by the reduction in insurgency and the evident wish of those who were in the program to desist from violence.

Dr. Prateep Philip IPS, IGP was from the neighbouring region of Tamil Nadu addressed the Conclave on "Friends of the Police: attitudes and COP" along with his colleagues Dr. Jaishanker and Captain Shibu Isaac. Dr Philip said that the concept of community policing was based on a positive relationship between the public and the police. It had essential principles underlying its structure of bridge building, empowerment, service commitment and transparency. Begun in 1993 the movement became known as the Friends of Police (FOP). "Go to the people, learn from the people and live among the people". Initially it began as a counter terrorist activity along the coast but through the quiet revolution it caused in Tamil Nadu it has since become a blueprint for other places in India and beyond.

It is a unique approach with police and volunteers being trained at the same time. A headquarters for the training of these combined police and citizen volunteers (now beyond 100,000) led to the establishment of the first COP Academy. Every citizen can join and become a "policeman" assisting the safety of all citizens. They are involved in some night patrols, traffic maintenance, and law and order procedures. Above all it sows the seeds of friendship in the minds of people and the police.

His colleague from Tamil Nadu, Dr. Jaishankar presented a report of the study in 2009 of FOP in the city of Thirunelveli. 77% of police interviewed saw FOP as very helpful in crime prevention while almost the same number of citizen volunteers interviewed in the program saw FOP as very useful in crime prevention. Close to 50% of the public interviewed were very supportive of FOP. While it was a small sample it still carried an overwhelming message of being a successful bridge between the public and the police. While there needed to be better training and more resources the public perception and that of the police supported the program.

Another colleague, Captain Shibu Isaac saw the role of security firms as important allies for COP. 7 million security guards are employed in India and each year there is a 25% increase in numbers of security personnel. It is a transformation process that is leading to greater safety of the community because of better intelligence and support from the citizens to assist police in the delivery of law and order programs and crime prevention.

A most interesting address came from Dr. Stephen B. Perrott, Professor of Psychology, Mount Saint Vincent University, Canada on the topic: "Predatory Leadership as a Foil to Community Policing Partnership: A West African Case Study". He discussed a failed project of COP in Gambia. While there were multiple reasons for the failure major emphasis had to be placed at the hands of corrupt government officials. It was a restorative justice model that was initially welcomed by the people as being helpful. It revolved around human rights respect, equality of gender and general principles of democracy. However, the 2004 program gradually lost momentum until it was abandoned in 2010 largely due to the corrupt leadership practices of the President in Gambia which was transferred to government practices including police officials. The loss of transparency between the group and police signalled its failure. Unless there is real support from local leadership in the community and the police these models will not work according to Dr. Perrot.

In addition it was devised from western perspectives and was a one off program with little sustainable energy. Government officials played the "Project Game" and promised what they were not able to deliver on the ground. In addition police were seen as "regime protectors" and community people in the program gradually lost faith that anything could change while the regime continued. While it did not spell the end of the values of community policing it did serve as a reminder that it does require leadership support from the highest levels in promises and action. Community policing needs to be apolitical yet in areas where there are dictatorships "apolitical" can also mean being seditious..

General Xuan Trung and Nguyen Van Canh, Deputy Directors of the People's Police Academy, Viet Nam presented a joint paper on "Community Policing Experience in Viet Nam". Since 1945 the People's Police Force has existed to bring stability to the community. In recent years there has been an emphasis through the training of police officers to cooperate more with people "who are the millions of eyes in the community". Social protection and security needed the combination of the community with the police. Volunteer groups have begun but it faces a challenging social environment that is still perceiving the police with fear. Through schools and community programs this is changing the awareness that community policing needs to be amongst the everyday work of police in Vietnam.

During the Question time issues were raised that the ASWAS program did not dovetail with centrally sponsored programs like SSA. The National Corporation for Child Development and partners like UNICEF (for specific programs and camps) had helped. The government data is still insufficient to prove that community policing does in fact lead to less crime. Figures are there to show that burglaries and robberies are down but it could also be explained by broader police presence in the community and more intensive patrolling of danger areas.

The Private Security Agencies Act of 2005 (central government legislation) required all security firms to be licensed but this has still not happened in Kerala. While this is happening gradually throughout India and encouraged everywhere it will only be helpful when a national government prescribed training program brings greater uniformity to the policies and operations of security firms. As yet there is no mention of training in the Act of 2005.

Mahesh Nalla from Michigan State University published a paper in 1996 which outlined that private security guards could be very effective partners in community policing. There is a strong endorsement for security guards throughout India. Security guards then provide a sufficiently large group of people to support police in their endeavours to bring greater safety to the community.

It was also made very clear to delegates from the Chief of Staff (Nigeria) that corruption in one government (Gambia) did not extend to all countries of Africa. In addition the same corruption found in Gambia might also exist in Canada. Likewise injustice to women was a world wide phenomenon that is not a mere African event. It must not be forgotten that a colonial history has an impact on politics and the type of local government administration. In fact the origin of policing in most African countries was set up by colonialists.

The next session had the theme: Unique Models under COP. And was chaired by Allison D. Henry – Plotts, Coordinator for Outreach and Partnerships, USA.

Meeran Chadha Borwanker, IPS, Commissioner of Police, Pune presented a paper: "Mahila Dakshata Samities – Community Oriented Policing in Maha"ashtra". Pune is an area of India with a population of 5.5 million. The police along with non government agencies identified a major issue as violence against women. Since 1985 this program, apolitical in nature, exists where police select "one active woman" and a respected social worker to liaise in preventing violence against women in the community. It meets monthly and addresses issues too of harassment and bullying against women in the community. Female community participation remains high and there is action taken in about 86% of the cases presented. It is now run by a committee. It is largely supported by the community and committee members report a friendly and open relationship with the police. In only 2.2% of people are unhappy with the outcomes although 26% of women suggested more could be achieved. A detailed review is required, but the training workshops and the delivery of the program are so worthwhile that they can be replicated in other States.

Dr Duncan Chappell, Lawyer and Criminologist, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, Australia presented a paper on "Mental Patients and COP". He stated that the principles of community policing can do a lot to raise the profile of vulnerable people within the community including those suffering from mental health issues. A quarter of the population will at some times have some form of emotional disturbance. The human rights of these people need to be protected. 7% of incidents in USA and 10% of incidents in Australia between 2006 and 2008 were involving offenders who had a mental illness. In Victoria alone 42 of 48 fatalities from police taking action involved a history of mental health issues amongst the victims- a staggering percentage. There is also a disproportion of prisoners with mental health issues.

Mental Health crisis intervention laws have started to work well in USA especially in Memphis. This policy has been adopted in some states in Australia, Queensland and New South Wales. But there is a lot missing to protect the rights of those with any disability in the community and in particular mental health clients.

In the neighbouring country of Papua New Guinea mental health sufferers are associated with sorcery or superstitious practices. Very little in the way of financial resources are spent by governments in developing countries on mental

health. For example Australia spends 10% of its GDP on mental health; China 2.35%; Indonesia 1% and Papua New Guinea .26%. In some countries mental health clients are seen as dissidents and families look after them. In general it is seen as a law and order issue and not a health issue.

It must not be forgotten that police officers have little training in this field and they too may have some mental health stress issues. The training of police staff who have empathy with mentally ill clients may mean better allocation of these police personnel resources and less violent outcomes. Less prejudice, less stigma and greater sensitivity in police practices can lead to better understanding in the community and greater respect for police officers in the difficult carry out of their duties..

Jim Webster, Commander, Metropolitan Police, UK presented a paper on "Community Policing in London". He spoke of the 120 years history of community policing with its different phases from the time of the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel in 1829. The ideal police officer was one who knew his community where the police are the public and the public are the police.

Now London has a population of 8 million people speaking 300 languages with an annual tourist population of over 14 million people. The Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) now has 4000 Police Community Support Officers whose main task is to communicate with the local community. Each ward has a sergeant in charge along with three constables and up to four community support officers. The police are members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen to achieve safety in the community. Safer neighbourhoods was and still is the goal. The community generally set priorities. The motto for the police was "We asked, you said and we did".

Of course, Peel's vision was not always practiced but there has been a movement in the last 10 years to rejuvenate better engagements between the police and the public. This was seen as a cycle: alienation of the police from society increased the need for a community focus which in turn registered a fall in detection rates. This then led to an enforcement focus leading again to alienation of police from society. And so the cycle continued.

Recently there has been a better balance with an increased belief in the community policing model. Positive outcomes include fairer treatment for all citizens irrespective of their background, more effective crime prevention, more engagement with the local community and the alleviation of local grievances.

The way ahead looks uncertain especially if the proposed 20% budget cuts eventuate. But some positive signs also exist – directly elected police commissioners; better neighbourhood management techniques; increased

volunteers; and increased entrepreneurial staff formerly used to working in a hierarchical model but now more exposed to a community model of policing.

Question time was led by Major General O. D. Reddy, Commander South African Police Service who said we do not have to reinvent the wheel. While most police forces began with a policy statement that had a community involvement arm different practices over time meant that this model was lost when enforcement of law and order was paramount and reappeared when the preventative safety models ensued. Ironically it has been the community giving effective knowledge in the batter against terrorism that has raised the profile of COP. It is interesting that just as the UK police are undergoing a transformation so too in other parts of the world as we have heard today the model of community policing is high on the agenda.

It was also mentioned that in Maharashtra the successful engagement with women had led to an increase in the reporting of crime. While there was a mismatch of the modern girl and the traditional views of men about women 30% of positions in the police force were reserved for women. However it was also noted that when women reported crime they often came with another member of the community and this did show there was not yet complete confidence in the model. Security for women, especially those who chose to work in prostitution, was still a deficit in police practices.

The next session was chaired by Dr. Daniel Mabrey, Assistant Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice, University of New Haven, USA with the theme: "Critique of COP – Voices from the Field".

Dr. Amos Oyesoji Aremu, Department of Guidance and Counselling, University of Ibadan, Nigeria addressed the Conclave on "The Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Community Policing in Democratic Nigeria: Agenda Setting for National Development". He began with a short demographic lesson on Nigeria. It had 150 million people with 350 languages. Police grew up as a largely paramilitary force bearing arms in the spirit of the British Colonial Rule. This led to some frustration amongst police and deep suspicion amongst the community. Bribery and corruption issues amongst the forces heightened the perception of police as protectors of the more powerful elements in the community.

There was deep suspicion of police especially when relations soured during the British Colonial rule. Corruption, bribery and violence was ripe at the time of the development of community policing in Nigeria in 1990. It is based on collaborative responsibility and the best aspects of emotional intelligence skills. Emotional intelligence relies on the ability to deal effectively with one's own emotional life and with other's emotions. This depends on the individual's

interpersonal skills which include values such as fairness, integrity, civility, responsiveness, appropriate use of force and adequate competency skills. It also involves using emotions in problem solving. Police need to be trained in emotional intelligence as they go about their daily challenges. This will have an impact on the reduction of stress and has outcomes such as less harassment of citizens and less extra judicial killings within the communities. This method had now spread to 3 states in Nigeria. It does also mean more effective communication skills developed by police officers in their line of duty so that they can motivate local people to participate in team development. This is a dydactic relationship facilitating community based policing.

Dr. Setihomamaru Dintwe, Lecturer in Forensic Investigations, University of South Africa, presented a paper on "Survival of Community Policing in a Re-Militarized Police Approach: A paradoxical case of South Africa".

The context for community policing was a background of atrocities and discrimination in a nation where police were used as a tool for apartheid and before that an entirely military police force through colonialism. The Miner's Strike of 1913 led to police being assigned powers that related to national defence. A reform was urgently needed to heal the wounds and in 1994 a cooperative relationship between the police and the community led to the redevelopment of community policing. This was introduced by the African National Congress through the Ready to Govern Document and the National peace Accord.

The paradox is that in 2009 to instil more discipline into the police and to react more vigorously to crime the police force was again remilitarized. Civilian police are only lightly armed. Crime has actually increased and community policing in this hostile environment was not developing well. For COP to be effective it has to overcome the political climate that still sees community policing as a failed colonial import. Threats to it include the authoritarian behaviour of police subculture and police management style. The problem oriented approach relies on community involvement but this neighbourhood support is still in its infancy. The future success of COP relies on a change in the quality of life of police and a cooperative approach with the community where the police need to be the catalysts of change.

Dr Mahesh Nalla from the Michigan State University, USA addressed delegates on the "Organisational, Environmental and Cultural Influence on Community Activities in Turkey and USA". A comparison of community policing in Turkey and the USA has been carried out through Michigan State University from the individual, organisational and environmental perspectives. USA police tend to prioritise local need while the Turkish police tend to prioritise the concerns of the State. COP has had a long tradition in the USA but the Turkish involvement with

COP was really only emphasised as Turkey wanted to enter the EU. USA is a decentralised system and Turkey is a centralised system. In the USA officers on the street exercised a lot of individual autonomy but in Turkey it is more a collective, group response. In both countries the ultimate aim is to maintain order, enforce the law and to protect citizens and prevent crime. Turkey seemed to perform better than the USA on crime and law and order, although statistical evidence is questionable. Overt support for COP existed in the USA and police there also do a lot more in the community that does not always come under the label of community policing, but this was still not the case in Turkey. Overall COP is dependent on three variables: democratic/individual organizational factors, organizational culture, and environmental factors. In Turkey police still have a favourable inclination towards community policing.

Professor Caroline Taylor, Foundation Chair in Social Justice and professor, Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia addressed the conclave on "Policing into the Silence: the Role of Community Policing as a tool to ensure Capability and Capacity for Women Victimised through Sexual Violence". While crimes against women are global, discrimination and inequality are in all sectors of government responses to these crimes whether they are in third world or first world countries. In Australia the health costs for victims is more than \$700 million per year. Trust does not always exist amongst women to report to police forces. In spite of specialised units reporting of incidents is still very low. There is no other crime across the globe that has such a low reporting figure. Over 70% of women make the decision not to report to police. Women victims of sexual crime and male victims of sexual crime do not trust the police, courts of law or even their own family members. COP has a social leadership role here.

It is not enough to give women human rights if there are still barriers to the processes that are designed to protect women. Violence against women is essentially a male problem. It is also police who need to stand up to support women in the process to achieve satisfaction in their reporting of the serious crime of sexual assault and abuse. Real men do not violate women. Community policing can be a vehicle to address violence against women.

Mr. Kjell Elefalk from the Swedish Police Service completed the session by stating that community policing depends on trust, perception of justice and fairness of processes to achieve that justice. In police handling of these processes "deeds speak". Trust and willingness to report crime are directly proportional. It is also easier to lose trust and credibility than to build it.

Mr. Homese Tharakan IPS(Retd), Former Director General of Police, Kerala, India introduced the final session devoted to the theme "Community Policing: Opportunities and future Prospects".

He began by stating that some work needed to be done so that the media reported truthfully on police matters. Aggressive political activism to provoke police often leads to violent demonstrations where there is retaliatory action taken against the police. The community needs the confidence to know that the police are impartial and apolitical. There may even be a sector of police in Kerala who do not support this type of conference with its emphasis on community policing. Laws need to empower police to act fairly and apolitically.

Radha Vinod Raju IPS, Former Director General, National Investigation Agency, India addressed the conclave on "Community Policing as a tool in combating terrorism". He stated that it was even more vital to bond with people in terror prone states, such as Kashmir and Jammu. While there are nomadic tribes which have their own laws and responses to laws amongst the 30 million people in Kerala, but policing of laws is much more difficult to control in the border country of Kashmir where there are 10 million people. The last 20 years have seen difficulties on the Pakistan/India border where the terrain is most difficult and efforts to develop community policing have met with suspicion amongst the locals. Small communities are between two and eight hours away from police stations. Terrorists forced the local communities into sabotaging security operations and there were efforts to drive out the local Hindu population. There were frequent killings in the 1990 'ties.

Eventually the police and local communities formed Village Defence Communities (VDC). There was training for men and women and they were equipped with firearms and some had radios. The VDC formed a barrier to terrorism in line with police, the army and paramilitary groups. The movement has grown and now there are more than 550 VDC's in vulnerable areas near the border. This has led to better understandings between COP style operatives who become "the eyes and ears of the security forces" and the police.

Hermanprit Sing IPS, Inspector General of Police, West Bengal in India presented a paper on "Community Policing: Operational Challenges and need to focus resources". He said that various models of COP existed there over the last 50 years but the major challenge was left wing extremism where often women and children were caught between the coercion by the militant extremists and distrust of the police. The whole aim was to hound out terrorists and rehabilitate people through better education and the like.

There were also operational challenges such as reducing resources where outreach initiatives were taken up to the detriment of core policing. Further risk aversion amongst police officers was a further challenge. It is the end result of over emphasis on outreach programmes that are not consistent with the end of policing which continued to be "to serve and protect". There were some dangers in policemen trained in the social worker mould. A roadmap of reform was needed to instil confidence in the local community. Police once again needed to act fairly and impartially; to listen to the community and have over the counter services that were adequate. As Robert Peele suggested the best policing services were those that served the citizen the quickest.

Mr. Ashok Dohare IPS, Addl. Director general of Police, Madhya Pradesh, India spoke to the conclave on the topic of "Community Policing in Madhya Pradesh". Public service had been an integral part of policing based on the british policing model, for six decades since independence in 1947. Since 1956 (Village and City Security Committee Act) the police began to build Raksha Samitis (security committees) in the local villages which were made up from volunteers without convictions and had some legal sanctions. Their aim was to protect people, preserve public order, and provide assistance in crisis situations. They are under the control of leading citizens including the superintendent of police. They receive training, and it includes a punishment and reward system for successful completion or otherwise of duties undertaken, and some carry firearms to give a sense of a secure community.

They have now gone on to open social justice and empowerment centres, a women's desk in each police station, the provision of counselling centres and support for children. There are also de-addiction centres and traffic education centres. But still the victim of crime is seen as their first respondent. It is reported that robberies on the grand scale have practically been eliminated, there are fewer communal clashes and there has been a robust and successful plan against foreign terrorists. The security committees formed represented some of the best hopes for the concept of community policing in India.

Dr. Arvind Verma IPS, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA then addressed the conclave on "A Critique of Community Policing". He posed the question on the difference between community policing and traditional policing since the latter is also supposed to serve the community. It is also difficult for police to establish links with the community in IPS as there is no fixed tenure. They shift every three years. There needs to be long term engagement with the community.

Dr Verma described community policing in terms of where the citizen empowers the police and vice versa. Police leadership needs to shift its mindset. There needs to be stronger evaluation of community policing methods. Every police officer must be prepared to hear criticism especially from human rights activists.

Dialogue needs to be respectful. Dr Verma is excited about the progress in the last 35 years of the development of community policing especially in Kerala.

Ms. Tejdeep Kaur Menon, Addl. Director General of Police, Andhra Pradesh concluded the session suggesting strongly that community policing should supplement traditional police training and not supplant it. There is some romance at the moment for the concept of community policing. Be prepared that when dialogue happens with the police hard questions will be asked. "Once you go to the public you must be prepared to open up the dragon". It can become a very effective tool to build relationships with the police.

### CLOSING CEREMONY

Dr. Dilip Das reported on the collaboration, cooperation and compromises that were reached between the host, Kerala Police, and IPES. There was wonderful support from participating countries and he particularly thanked Manoj Abraham for his honesty, courtesy and friendly behaviour. He also invited delegates to the next IPES meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 2011.

The conclave closing Presidential Address was given by Shri. Kodyeri Balakrishnan and he asserted that the better functioning of police needed the people. "If there is fear in the public then we need to transform that". Respect needs to grow out of trust; trust needs to come from belief; and belief needs to come from action. The Kerala project was an attempt to assist police and the community to come together. But it does need resources and adequate finance. It has been an outstanding achievement for the Kerala police to host delegates from 42 countries for this conclave.

Shri. V.S. Achuthanandan, Hon. Chief Minister of Kerala in his Inaugural Address for the Closing Ceremony congratulated the participants for the Conclave as achieving a milestone for Kerala Police. He made several points:

- There was still a large degree of distance between police and citizens. Citizens were still scared. Police needed to avoid the third degree method in maintaining order to avoid highhandedness and arrogance and allow for greater humanising of police.
- Police modernization needed to reform not just the buildings (infrastructure) but the mindset of police leaders.
- Need better technology better resourced to support criminal investigation.
- Ultimately helps police if the public work along with the police. This is not a new idea but it does need emphasis to ensure that police and people

- work together to solve the issues of the community and improve the quality of life of the people.
- Community policing even more important in rural communities

The Conclave concluded with the distribution of awards to all participants who expressed their thanks to the organising committee, IPES, and Kerala Police for a finely run couple of days in which there was a lively exchange of opinions on Community Policing. The outcome from the Conclave was a renewed energy around community policing. The challenges faced were shared by different countries throughout the world. Community policing has the capacity and the capability to engage communities and police in reducing crime and creating partnerships of responsibility and trust.

All appreciated the wonderful hospitality of the Kerala Police and the generosity of the State of Kerala. Since the Conclave Manoj Abraham has deservedly won the award for the man of the decade. His efforts to make sure all participants were looked after, treated respectfully and given safe passage was a highlight of the Conclave.

## **NOTES**

- (1) I am indebted to my colleague, Duncan Chappell from Australia, who took notes from the speech of Sankar Barua.

**The following list of Conclave presenters and their topics does not include those involved in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It does not include chairs and discussants.**

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**2<sup>nd</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2010**

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