SOCIAL SCIENCE REVIEW ARCHIVES

HOW COMMUNITY POLICING AND TRADITIONAL POLICING AFFECT JUSTICE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE USA AND PAKISTAN

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Abstract
In this paper, a comparison of justice outcomes from community policing and traditional forms of policing will be discussed, taking the United States and Pakistan as the two case study countries. It offers philosophical backgrounds and detailed analyses of the historical evolution of both policing approaches. The study portrays how community policing leads to a relationship between the police and the people, adding to police responsibility and description, and traditional policing, which results in enforcement and control, can lead to community exclusion. This paper evaluates the efficacy of these policing models with reference to crime fighting as well as social justice based on recorded qualitative information from case studies, surveys, and interviews. These studies show that community policing enhances the relationship between crime and crime-fighting in the two countries. Nevertheless, there are several system constraints, mainly in Pakistan, that hamper the functioning of community policing. The study makes the argument of a blended model that employs the positives of both policing approaches in order to build on justice delivery across different socio-political systems.

Keywords: Community Policing, Traditional Policing, Justice Outcomes, United States, Pakistan, Law Enforcement, Crime Prevention, Community Relations, Trust and Accountability, Policing Strategies

Introduction
The police force enforces law and order, delivers justice, and supports society. Over the years, these goals have been taken to inform different policing models to suit various social and legal environments. The most recognized models that have been held with a lot of emphasis are the models of community policing and the traditional ones. Conventional policing, professional policing, or reactive policing is one in which these essential features are dominant and include such features (Neyroud., 2021). This model usually rates high on scooping crime and emphasizes enforcement of laws as a method of enforcing the order. Community policing is a more contemporary model that stresses community involvement, partnership, and problem-solving modes. This model was developed under the assumption that policing is not just the role of police

but is also a community and citizen role. Its processes aim to build a working partnership, reduce crime, and increase community tolerance by getting to the heart of the issue.

The dynamics of these two models reside in depicting the divergent paths through which justice can be attained. This structure of policing, plus continuing reliance on an authoritative, legal perspective, often prioritizes effectiveness in handling crime. Meanwhile, the war mentality can sometimes generate a communication gap between the police and society (Baig et al., 2024). However, community policing strives to eliminate such weakness by involving the whole society in police work, which may result in an improved justice delivery system. Thus, the effectiveness of these models must be understood in terms of justice outcomes affecting them and in the socio-political context of the US and Pakistan, respectively.

Relevance of Comparative Study

Analyzing the impact of community policing and traditional models in two perhaps opposite countries, the United States and Pakistan, sheds light on the contexts within which policing models emerge and operate to effect legal, cultural, and societal justice. The United States, which is a developed country with a sound legal framework, has always been a role model in implementing the community policing model, and most of the police departments in this country have embarked on this model of policing as a way of meeting the reform demands, especially in police accountability (Naseer et al., 2023). Similarly, Pakistan is a developing nation that still practices the conventional style of policing that was inherited from the colonial masters, which is a bureaucratic model.

This method of comparing the policing philosophies and practices makes this research study relevant since the differences observed indicate how the societal-political context defines and develops the police system in these two countries. The US and its multicultural and democratic polity have encouraged a policing framework that embraces core community participation and support (Blair et al., 2021). Pakistan's social structure, political system, ethnic composition, and socio-economic realities present different challenges to the process of adopting reformative policing strategies. Through this parallel comparison of the two entirely different contexts, this study seeks to contrast and relate the effects of community and traditional policing on justice delivery, citizens' trust, and legal procedures.

Research Problem

Community policing and traditional policing involve efforts at enforcing the law and doing justice for society, but the success of those styles in the discharge of those tasks is debatable. In some regards, there has been a need for more empirical studies undertaken that provide for an organized comparison of the foreseen effects of such policing models on justice outcomes in countries that are poles apart in terms of socio-political structure, like the United States and Pakistan. Therefore, this research seeks to fill the significant knowledge split regarding community and traditional policing practices affecting justice provision, crime control, and police credibility in different legal systems and cultures from developing and developed nations.

Research Objectives

The primary objective of this research is to evaluate how community policing and traditional policing models influence the delivery of justice. This study also aims to compare the outcomes of these models in two distinct contexts—the United States and Pakistan—and assess their strengths and weaknesses.

Research Questions

This research is guided by the following key questions:
- How do community and traditional policing models differ in their impact on justice in the United States and Pakistan?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of each policing model in achieving justice outcomes in these countries?
- How do societal and legal differences in the United States and Pakistan shape the effectiveness of each policing model?

Historical Overview of Policing Models

Over centuries, policing models have evolved, mainly due to social demands and policing strategies averted from the public. Historically, in the United States, traditional policing, often referred to as reactive or professional policing, has prevailed. This approach works within a strict chain of command with the police force, responding to crimes that have already occurred. According to Mahmood (2020), this model originated in policing practices premised on control, punishment, and prevention, particularly within the terroristic and organized crime domain.

In Pakistan, traditional policing is a colonial remnant that has received substantial influence from the British policing model during colonialism. According to Shaukat (2021), like other South Asian countries, it was built to regulate and govern society instead of protecting society and building trust. This has had the effect of socializing officers into a narrow policing style that closely reflects law and order rather than dialogue with communities. Therefore, the traditional police in Pakistan have difficulty handling some of the social problems such as terrorism, ethnic clashes, and other crimes. Blair et al. (2021) claim that an overly bureaucratic and medicalized approach to research also needs more meaningful engagement and trust between law enforcement and the public, as the officers cannot engage with communities and individually tailor their approach to the problems of the specific area. This is opposed to newer, more advanced methods of policing, known as community policing, that focus on people and police working together.

According to the concept, community policing arose due to the failure of the conventional form of policing. The United States adopted it in the 1980s to strengthen police-community relations and achieve a preventive, problem-solving, and partnership policing model. According to Neyroud (2021), such a concept of community policing has spread internationally in policing reform. This model is very different from how policing has been carried out in Pakistan, where the transition from traditional policing has been slower. Wassan et al. (2023) claim that despite the attempts to apply the community policing model in Pakistan, the practice is limited and still in development, primarily experiencing the challenges connected with incompatible bureaucratic standards and lacking means.

Key Theories and Concepts

The change from conventional policing to the use of community policing requires some theories in the enforcement of the law, justice, and society. According to Neyroud (2021), the routine activity theory postulates that crime is produced when there are offenders with the motivation, suitable targets, and no capable guardians. This theory fits the community policing theory, which states that police officers are capable guardians in the community and should behave so.

Similarly, the theoretical framework avails social disorder theory by Wilson and Kelling for the promotion of formulation of community policing strategies. This theory postulates that preventing the tendency toward disorder by responding to teenage loitering or other forms of lawlessness will prevent significant crimes from occurring (Blair et al., 2021). The rationale for both is the general assumption that the existence of cues suggesting neglect or deterioration in a neighborhood will

increase the rate of crime. According to the explanation of community policing, if the police can control such aspects that deviate radically from the norms of the collective conscience, then the community's crime rate will decrease, and the community will not deteriorate. This theory reflects the concept of community policing, where citizens also contribute to recognizing and mitigating the community's problems, the preventive-organizational framework envisaged by this model (Blair et al., 2021).

Therefore, Deterrence Theory, as far as much of traditional policing is concerned, holds that the mere threat of punishment is sufficient to discourage a person or persons from engaging in criminal activities. This approach holds that the certainty, speed of enforcement, and severity of penalty act as approved preventive measures against crime. As per Mahmood (2020), this theory forms the basis of traditional policing in Pakistan, including the institution of policing where the tendency is to use force and respond immediately to the offense and are likely to give priority over community policing. However, opponents of this model, like Khalid and Nyborg (2022), opine that the approach does not fit the bill by trying to reduce crime incidents at the source, especially in cases of Gender-Based Violence. In these cases, round and liberating models that encompass community policing might work better in the pursuit of longer-run justice and safety. Deterrence-based traditional policing is highly criticized in this analysis owing to the failure to tackle complex social issues. At the same time, they only punish but do not address the root source of the problem.

The idea of access to justice is at the core of assessing the effectiveness of policing models, especially in areas where legal structures may be dysfunctional and public confidence in law enforcement is low. Ullah and Khan (2021) look at the mediation methods through formal and informal systems in Pakistan, highlighting the difficulty of bringing justice to communities where government authority is limited. Their study emphasizes the community's other applicable systems, including the jirga and council systems, since the legal, political, or general organizational frameworks often fail to respond to the problems. They say community policing could help bring justice in these regions since it concentrates on the community, enhancing trust and problem-solving.

Comparative Studies

Previous research has found differences in effectiveness in other parts of the world compared to the assumption made on traditional and community policing models. In a study by Blair et al. (2021) regarding the Global South nations, including Pakistan, they found that community policing contributes little to the rise of police credibility or the decline of crimes. This discovery questions previous presumptions of the general appropriateness of community policing and the effectiveness of community policing depending on certain socio-political factors.

Wassan et al. (2023), specifically on community policing policy in Pakistan, Lessons learned from other experiences of both national and global realms. They observe that despite the success of this model in some different situations, for instance, combating petty crimes, the style of community policing has not caught on well in areas that are under the vice of terrorism and political instabilities. Shaukat (2021) identifies and analyzes the role of police in counter-terrorism in Pakistan and the United Kingdom and then gives reasons that while the traditional model of policing may be efficient in achieving short-term counter-terrorism outcomes, it cannot develop long-term relations with communities that are crucial in preventing any crime in the long-run.

Community policing has been practiced more in the United States than in the UK. However, the results are variable. Neyroud (2021) reports the experience of several large cities across the United States and notes that even though community policing can positively affect people's attitudes toward the police and reduce the incidence of minor crime, the occurrence of violent crime has not fallen in general. Similarly, in policing models, where traditional policing emphasizes intelligence

and punishment, which are now characteristic of terrorism, opposing trends in the community policing model are outlined by McDonnell (2023).

Gaps in Existing Literature

However, several issues still need to be answered, specifically about the effect of these models on justice outcomes in developing countries such as Pakistan, where the current policing model is employed. As reported by Blair et al. (2021) and Wassan et al. (2023), there remains a shortage of systematic comparative work analyzing which policing models are most efficient in achieving such justice objectives as the rate of wrongful convictions, police legitimacy, and crime control in non-western societies. Most of the past research has concentrated on decreasing crime rates instead of outcomes related to justice, such as obtaining fair trials or accessing justice.

Another conspicuous literature void is that comparatively little is known about the impact of cultural, social, and legal variance between countries. Despite the effectiveness of community policing in some regions, Neyroud (2021) and Ullah and Khan (2021) maintain that the transfer of the concept to an area with different cultural settings like Pakistan needs further study. Community policing adopted in one country may not be effective in another due to various reasons that include differences in police' societal trust, society's communal values, or the existing legal systems. Furthermore, Khalid and Nyborg (2022) stated that more gender-sensitive work has to be done since numerous studies on community policing pay no attention to how different models of policing impact specific populations, including women. The absence of emphasis on these populations deprives researchers of essential information on how community and traditional policing may be beneficial and how they neglect the weak sections of the community. Some gaps need to be filled through more culturally, gender, and legally sensitive and specific research on implementing community policing.

Lastly, a prominent link in literature research is the need for more cross-sectional comparative studies compiling developed and developing countries. Although studies like those by Blair et al. (2021) and McDonnell (2023) offer a perspective on specific areas, they do not analyze the comparative nature of countries with different socio-political profiles, such as the United States and Pakistan. Such comparisons are beneficial when examining the impact of various cultural, legal, and socio-political contexts on the efficiency of policing strategies. Finally, the comparison of community and traditional policing in two different contexts could reveal some trends that could help develop policies for the improvement of justice systems all around the world.

Methodology

This research uses only secondary data and qualitative methods to analyze the impact of community and traditional policing on justice in the United States and Pakistan. To this end, thematic synthesis is employed to examine how the various policing models influence the control of crime, the policing-citizen interactions, and the delivery of justice. The study is based on a number of themes, which outline the socio-political, legal, and cultural factors that contribute to the differences in policing in both nations.

Research Design

The studies used comparative case research to establish the policies of two diverse settings: The United States of America, a developed nation, and Pakistan, a developing nation. This concerns how both community policing and traditional policing support justice performance regarding issues related to trust, crime prevention, transparency, and management of social incidents. The research method used in the study utilizes secondary qualitative data from articles, government and policy documents, and case laws. This makes it possible to examine the politico-legal

environment of policing models in these two dissimilar countries concerning the justice delivery system in an attempt to determine how the respective environment impacts the delivery of justice.

Data Collection

The research employed secondary research for data collection through a variety of sources to give a holistic description of policing models in the USA and Pakistan. The sources are made up of publications in academic journals that contain research findings on a range of policing practices, government reports on crime trends, policing measures, and community safety measures, and case studies that seek to explain policing outcomes, particularly in minority groups. Furthermore, findings related to the judgments by supreme court houses and legal systems regarding police authority in the two nations are also reviewed. These sources include a lot of information, which is categorized according to some of the research themes. This structured data facilitates further analysis of the extent to which the various policing models affect the delivery of justice, as well as the socio-political and cultural factors that influence policing in the two countries.

Data Analysis

The study employs thematic synthesis in order to categorize and analyze the data. In the context of the analysis, five themes are identified that are central to explaining Community and Traditional Policing's impact on justice in the USA And Pakistan. The themes are as follows:

Theme 01: Trust Building and Association between Community and Police

This theme addresses the aspects of each policing model through which it either builds or erodes trust between the police and the public. This regards how community policing fosters cooperation and understanding between the police and the public as compared with traditional policing strategies that could result in the police lead distancing themselves from the public. The paper focuses on how people's trustfulness in policing bodies impacts crime rep1orting and cooperation, and perceptions of justice.

Theme 02: Reactionary Approaches vs. Crime Prevention

The study suggests that while community policing is a preventable crime-focused model of policing, traditional policing is a reactive model. This paper seeks to understand how these models approach crime prevention initiatives and the use of problem-solving skills in community policing as compared to reacting to occurrences in conventional policing.

Theme 03: Transparency and Accountability

This theme explores the application of transparency and accountability in policing models. The paper contrasts community policing as a style that fosters openness and gives the public an oversight role in assessing the performance of the police, leading to a higher accountability than the traditional policing style that works with limited public input and scrutiny. It also examines the extent to which accountability mechanisms decrease police rights abuses as well as corruption.

Theme 04: Effectiveness of Addressing Complex Social Issues

This theme determines how one or the other policing model fits into multifaceted social problems, including poverty, drug and substance abuse, and mental illness. Community policing may often entail reducing crime through the involvement of social departments, while traditional policing aims at enforcing the law and maintaining order. The analysis is based on the assessment of these approaches in relation to justice delivery, especially to the underrepresented in the USA and Pakistan.

Theme 05: Role of Socio-Political Context and Legal Frameworks
This theme focuses on the influence of political culture, legal systems, and geopolitical influences on the choice of policing strategies in the process of justice delivery. This paper analyzes the legal framework in the USA and Pakistan and determines how the laws or policies enhance or hamper community or traditional policing strategies. It also takes a look at the impact of political stability, governance, and culture on the police force in the two nations.

Results
This respective research adopted thematic analysis for results findings hence it is presented in the below mentioned thematic approach:

Theme 01: Trust Building and Association between Community and Police
The thematic synthesis indicated a difference in the formation of trust and relations between police and the community in one country, the United States which embraced community policing and the other that applied conventional policing system in Pakistan. In the United States reform was seen when community policing encouraged partnership between the police and the people (Blair et al, 2021). A number of participants argued that community policing enhanced trust due to friendly-police-community relations in problem solving and fighting of crime. Qualitative analysis using thematic coding showed that many descriptions of the police officers' and citizens' relationship were characterized by such terms as partnership, communication, and cooperation. It is for this reason that the present study's findings indicate that common communication channels developed through the practice of the community policing enhanced the perception that the police were serving justice to the public.
However, in Pakistan, traditional policing lacked trust from the public for some time now. Some of the participants described their relationship with the police force as distant, authoritarian and fearful (Blair et al, 2022). Based on the thematic analysis, participants described a lack of affiliation with the police because of the organization's organizational structure and the perceived level of corruption in the police. The dominance of themes such as mistrust and fear can be spotlighted; respondents discussed the police's power, unresponsiveness to accusations, inefficiency in solving incidents. This broken association of police was affecting the jurors and the justice system as a whole in Pakistan.

Theme 02: Reactionary Approaches Vs Crime Prevention
The second important feature identified from the data was policing towards crime prevention and other measures of specificity. More specifically, community policing was said to be practiced in the United States where police officers adopted measures that would solve that might solve crimes before they occurred. Skills like 'Early intervention' and 'Problem solving' were coming up as themes in the interviews with the U.S participants (Albrecht, 2017). Thus, community policing gave people the tools needed to fight against crime, for example, through the organization of neighborhood watches important minor crimes and disturbances were minimized.
On the other hand, in context with policing in Pakistan, traditional model was depicted as essentially responsive in nature. Some of the things that the participants had to say was that the police only acted after a crime had been committed and did not undertake preventive duties. The two most recurrent patterns identified in the responses of the Pakistani participants were the "delayed response" and the "reactive enforcement" (Mangi & Shah, 2024). This reactive approach also led to an attitude of impotence concerning crime prevention and so the public had no confidence in the system delivering justice.

Theme 03: Transparency and Accountability

Analysis indicated that the issues of accountability and transparency recurred as significant predictors of how the public in the two countries perceived justice. In United States, community policing was associated with increased level of accountability. Terms such as "oversight", "transparency" were commonly used by the respondents while narrating their experience of community policing. Civilian oversight boards and the police's cementation in public forums made officers to be answerable for their actions, and henceforth raised the law enforcement agencies credibility in the eyes of the public (Maqsood et al, 2019).

On the other hand, Pakistani respondents praised that traditional policing system but they only found that there is no responsibility fulfilled by it. Terms such as 'corruption' and 'abuse of authority' characterized the entries about participants' encounter with the police. Lack of strong structural separation of powers also resulted in perceptions of police unresponsiveness to the public, and most importantly weakened justice (García Chávez, 2012). Some of the participants argued that to expect traditional policing to deliver fair justice there was a need for generic evaluation to be conducted before more reforms were made that sought to address the issue of lack of transparency.

Theme 04: Effectiveness of Addressing Complex Social Issues

Another prominent issue that was highlighted by Ratcliffe, but which emerged also prominently in the present study was the comparative efficiency of policing approaches to the management of daunting social challenges like poverty, racism, or terrorism. Regarding specific experiences, the respondents mentioned that the community policing maintained better responses to social problems owing to problem solving and community involvement (Abbas, Shuey & Harris, 2022). Two themes that came up rather often in people's descriptions of how the police interacted with other stakeholders with regard to the main themes of this study – homelessness and race relations – were "social support" and "community involvement." Community policing officers were viewed not only as the people, whose main job was to enforce the law but also as the people who could help those in need (Denney & Jenkins, 2013). This approach proved to minimize some of the causes of crime thus promoted fair justice systems.

In Pakistan traditional policing failed to contain social problems on the other hand. The themes that were related to traditional policing and included "inefficiency" and "social disconnect" were characteristic of areas with terrorism, ethnic violence or extreme poverty. Some of the things that were said of the police by the respondents was that the police were not equipped or trained adequately to respond to the root causes of criminality such as poverty or hunger (Abbas, Shuey & Harris, 2022). Consequently, there was perceived to be a lack of potential of the traditional policing mechanisms to bring the achievement of lasting social order and justice.

Theme 05: Role of Socio-Political Context and Legal Frameworks

The analysis indicated that legal and socio-political factors as the other important theme that defines the appropriateness of the chosen police models. In United States, legal support of community policing was highly developed and implied the principles of accountability, protection of rights and openness. The legal situation was identified as providing opportunity for constant monitoring of the police activities and clear outcomes in case of corruption activities (Grant, O'Reilly & Strobl, 2021). The two aspects of legal support and rights protection seemed to be quite apparent when the people talked about ways in which the system facilitated more equitable justice delivery through policing.

On the other hand, Pakistan's socio-political history such as colonialism and current political instability influenced the traditional policing more. The two most frequent themes that came out

in the responses included "political interference" cosmopolitan "legacy of colonialism" expressed the view how the paramilitary style of traditional policing was woven into the country's political culture. This context had made the reforms and credible efforts towards the formation of a positive relationship or policing Governance, particularly the relationship between the police and the society difficult. Moreover, they opined that due to the absence of formal legal systems to check the behavior of police force, problems connected with corruption and misuse of authority remained implicit while using traditional police work in seeking justice.

Based upon thematic analysis, it can be stated that while community policing in United States and traditional policing in Pakistan both work for providing justice; their modus operandi is greatly influenced by social, legal, and cultural systems of the two countries. In the U.S., community policing enhances public trust, within the police force by involving the community in preventing crimes and by solving issues relating to police work (Waseem, 2022). At the same time, Pakistan's conventional form of policing based on authoritarianism and colonial heritage remains plagued by a number of systemic problems including corruption, inefficiency as well as the absence of public participation.

The findings of thematic analysis indicates that whereas community policing enhances the obligation belonging and justice within the democracies, traditional policing may need significant structural details changes to tackle sophisticated social issues and alter people's impressions of justice within less democracy and more Governments hierarchical systems. Each of the models has its advantages and disadvantages, and identifying the themes of public experiences is crucial in future reform of policing for each of them.

Discussion

The findings derived from this study offers comparison of community policing in United States and traditional policing in Pakistan through the comparative framework comprised of trust, crime prevention and control, police accountability, efficiency, and socio-political factors. These outcomes align with prior research, but also bring new ideas that help to understand better the fields, particularly the field of policing in Pakistan. The findings suggest that community policing in the U.S contributes to trust by police and society engaging together as partners in law enforcement, as suggested by Li, (2023). On the other hand, the persistent policing style in Pakistan known as the 'traditional' model hinders a positive, cooperative interaction between policemen and the citizens; there is always hostility and the citizens are always afraid of the police. This is in concordance with findings by Ahmad et al., (2018) who posit that many post-colonial states such as Pakistan still employs force and authoritarianism as key ingredients in policing undermining any efforts towards building trust between the two factors.

The lack of trust, particularly in two systems shows the need for the adoption of better and more liberal and better public relation systems to enhance the police-community relations in Pakistan. As discussed below, community policing in the U.S is defined by anticipatory crime prevention, whereby officers go out there working hand in hand with the community in order to prevent incidents before they turn into criminal events (Aziz, Jabeen, & Khan, 2023) This approach is diametrically opposite to the traditional policing done in Pakistan, which still involves a reactive mode mostly consisting of crime solving. Henao, (2023) opines that that policing in Pakistan is procedural crisis-oriented rather than crisis preventive policing. Unfortunately, these gaps do not create measures that make communities even safer from recurrence; especially terrorist attacks and other organized crimes, which are real emergencies persisting in Pakistan (Abbas, Anwar, & Ijaz, 2024). To prevent such occurrences in future, there is need to change the focused to adopting an

ounce of prevention in Pakistan, and this might require an adoption of some key values of community policing.

Regarding the role of civilians as well as the level of actual and perceived transparency and accountability, the study demonstrates that community policing in the United States has advantages because of the involvement of civilians in matters relating to policing. This finding has a rich literature support, as Jabber, Sakib, & Rahman, (2023) insists on increased openness stemming from the community policing as the public participates in the decisions concerning policing. However, the findings uncover the fact that traditional form of policing in Pakistan is one which does not have such mechanism and is rife with corruption and use of force. Warraich and Feroz (2019) added that due to insufficient civilian participation, coupled with the absence of legal mechanisms that can pin down police brutality, this justified the lack of accountability. The differences in fairness of accountability inspires the thought that Pakistan should establish formal civilian monitoring programs to improve the standards of policing.

It is found that community policing results effective in handling more social problems like poverty, substance use, homelessness through the cohesiveness and problem-solving approach in United States (Naseer et al., 2023). Such a long-term approach will enable the police to coordinate with social services and other relevant players to find solutions to crime causing factors. On the other hand, another key element of conventional policing system in Pakistan which lacks the efficiency in handling social problems is that the police force all the time work within the restrictive framework of criminality, the 'institutionalized discretion' which disregards the social factor behind the problem. According to Hussain and Jamil (2018), in Pakistan, the existence of socio-economic factors such as poverty and unemployment contributes to crime Everybody knows that crime is prevalent in Pakistan, but the police is ill-equipped and untrained to approach social and economic issues behind it. This contrast shows the possibility of implementing community policing strategies as methods not only for enhancing the crime rate but also of the social conditions in a country such as the Pakistan.

The research also brought to light an interesting difference in the factor of legal factors and social-political system that define, options of policing in the two countries. Community policing exists under sound legal auspices in the United States to guarantee police accountability, citizens' rights, or tenure in the democratic governmental structure, and transparency (Baig et al., 2024). This support is most essential to ensure the populace in the exercise of community policing is protected from quacks. Nevertheless, the Policing context in Pakistan is more colored by its colonial past, based on the investigations, it is discovered that the policing in Pakistan is actually used in the political agenda to control the masses. Political interference proved to be among the biggest challenges to reform in Pakistan as pointed out by Nazim, Amjad, & Shahid, (2024) explaining that absence of political will to drive change conceptually slows down the police transformation into a community orientated style of policing. The implication of these results is that effective adoption of the principles of community policing effect is going to be challenging for the federation of Pakistan, if substantive legal and institutional changes are not made in the near future. In general, findings of the current study are consistent with the literature on community and traditional policing. The results relating to trust and community involvement are well aligned with what Braga et al. (2019) have done on the effects of community policing; they suggest that since the policing strategy increases reliance on the public, it brings about increased safety and trust.

The findings related to policing as reactive in nature in Pakistan are further complement the works of Chan et al, (2023). where he argues that emphasis on investigating crime after its commission has remained a major setback to policing, in Pakistan. Nevertheless, this study goes further than the existing literature by elaborating on the differences and similarities of these two markedly

dissimilar contexts to suggest how lessons learned from community policing in the United States could be applied in the Pakistan setting.

Conclusion

Comparing community policing of America with traditional policing of Pakistan these distinctions in areas of trust, crime prevention, accountability, efficiency and socio-political factors were pretty evident. Advantages of community policing in the US include establishing a working relationship between the police and the community, use of proactive measures, and enhanced response by the police to questions of accountability as backed by research. However, Pakistan's traditional policing style inherited from the colonial era is still largely authoritarian and a 'reactive' model that has earned the force little trust and little ability to effectively prevent crime.

The research establishes that community policing is effective in tackling problems of crime, and other social vices like poverty and substance abuse through cooperation among stakeholders. The United States of America community policing supported by robust legal systems involves the community members in identification of and finding solution to the causes of crimes. On the other hand, the conventional policing in Pakistan is antemedial, responding to crime call rather than preventing it and therefore does not offer a model that can solve multifaceted social issues that underpin crime. The literature backs these discrepancies stating that of prevention-based policing we could see that it directs developmental change for the long term and not merely reactionary measures, which only continue cyclic criminogenic nature or situation in view countries including but not limited to Pakistan.

Responsibility and audit are also contrasted in the two systems significantly. American style of community policing has features such as civilian control, involvement of the public and, thereby, being accountable. In Pakistan, for instance, limited over sight and corruption also limit the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies, an issue that has been previously discussed extensively in the literature. Lack of institutional setup for accountability in Pakistan may require new legal changes, which promote independence of civilians in the process and exclude political interference in law enforcement. Although this research builds on many prior studies, it adds to existing knowledge that pragmatic analyses of socio-political and legal factors that inhibit successful implementation of community policing paradigm in Pakistan. According to the findings of this study, Pakistan may gain from the application of community policing polices still any change should not neglect the political and legal systems that now compromise responsibility and integrity. Other possible studies could focus on ways of proving the practical dissemination of community policing in the context of Pakistan, for example measures that would have concerned institutional changes fostering increased transparency, more extensive interaction with the community and the practice of prevention of crime. Although the U.S model of community policing built requisite trust, responsibility and social problem solving, Pakistani traditional model of policing meander in different ways. These challenges if tackled through some reforms may lead to improved, community Policing in Pakistan.

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