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COMMUNITY POLICING (CP) IN BANGLADESH: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND HUMAN SECURITY

POLICÍA COMUNITARIA (PC) EN BANGLADESH: PROBLEMAS Y PERSPECTIVAS PARA LA PREVENCIÓN DEL CRIMEN Y LA SEGURIDAD HUMANA

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Abstract

Community policing has been a global "buzz" since 1980. Traditional police cannot keep up with evolving crimes and criminalities, so they prevent crime, reduce fear, maintain peace and order, find criminals, and bring them to justice. This study looks at the dynamics of community policing (CP) in Bangladesh, with an emphasis on its effectiveness on crime prevention and human security. The goal of this detailed research is to identify the significant problems and possible possibilities connected with CP implementation in Bangladesh. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches, including surveys, interviews, and case studies, to evaluate several aspects of CP, such as its organizational structure, community involvement initiatives, resource distribution, and efficacy in resolving local crime problems. The study aims to identify the barriers to the successful implementation of CP projects, such as inadequate resources, bureaucratic difficulties, community distrust, and sociopolitical concerns. Furthermore, it investigates the viewpoints of community residents, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders in order to acquire an understanding of their experiences, attitudes, and expectations surrounding CP practices. This study intends to give practical advice for politicians, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders to improve the success of CP initiatives in Bangladesh by explaining the difficulties and opportunities related with the practice. Finally, it aims to help improve evidence-based crime prevention techniques and promote human security in Bangladesh's various communities.

Keywords

1.   INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Community Policing (CP) was implemented in Bangladesh with the goal of improving local law enforcement and increasing community participation in crime prevention. Limited money, difficult bureaucracy, and community skepticism are among hurdles that CP must overcome. To promote CP projects and create safer communities in Bangladesh, evidence-based strategies and policy recommendations must include these challenges, as well as CP's potential to improve human security and crime prevention. In Bangladesh, where rapid urbanization, socioeconomic disparities, and political complexities present significant challenges to traditional law enforcement approaches, CP emerges as a promising framework for fostering collaborative efforts between police and local communities to combat crime and improve overall security (Dominic Muriithi Wanjohi, 2014). Community policing in Bangladesh began in the early 2000s, when the government saw the need for a more community-oriented strategy to combat growing crime rates and protect human security. Inspired by successful models from other countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, the Bangladesh Police launched a number of CP programs aimed at decentralizing law enforcement activities and empowering local communities to take a more active role in crime prevention and control (Al et al., 2019).

Community Policing (CP) implementation in Bangladesh has major hurdles, limiting its potential for effective crime prevention and human security enhancement (Al et al., 2019). Despite its acceptance, CP confronts a number of challenges, including limited resources, bureaucratic difficulties, community distrust, and sociopolitical pressures. Limited resources limit the scalability and durability of CP programs, limiting their reach and impact in various populations. Bureaucratic barriers limit the effective coordination and implementation of CP activities, creating operational inefficiencies (Mwaniki, 2016). Community mistrust, which stems from historical conflicts and perceptions of police brutality, hampers the collaboration and information-sharing required for CP effectiveness. Besides, sociopolitical concerns like as corruption and political involvement undermine the impartiality and integrity of CP activities (Uddin et al., 2014). These issues cumulatively limit CP's capacity to successfully engage communities, reduce crime, and safeguard human security. Addressing these difficulties needs a detailed knowledge of contextual factors, as well as joint efforts among law enforcement agencies, legislators, and community stakeholders to remove hurdles and maximize CP's role in promoting safer and more secure communities in Bangladesh (Singh, 2021). However, these difficulties offer opportunity for innovation and progress. Bangladesh can use community policing to make its citizens safer and more secure by addressing the identified barriers through targeted policy interventions, capacity-building, and police-community trust and collaboration (Jashim & Chowdhury, 2008).

The general objective of the study is to assess the role of community policing in crime prevention and human security and point out the challenges. The specific objectives of the study are to provide an overview of the current situation of community policing in

Bangladesh, to identify the problems related to crime prevention and the assurance of human security, to examine the existing facilities and the needs required to address the challenges faced by community policing, and to determine ways to strengthen public trust in community policing initiatives

2.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Community policing (CP) in Bangladesh attempts to improve crime prevention and human security. While studies show its promise, resource constraints, bureaucratic roadblocks, and community distrust limit its efficacy, the literature on Community Policing (CP) in Bangladesh demonstrates the importance and difficulty of strengthening crime prevention and human security. According to Akter and Hu (2020), the goal of CP activities is to develop community-police connections and empower local communities in crime control efforts. However, Ali and Wang (2017) and Khan et al. (2016) identify significant barriers, such as resource limits and bureaucratic difficulties that restrict CP's efficacy. Furthermore, Islam et al. (2021) highlight the need of addressing community distrust and sociopolitical impacts on CP implementation. Furthermore, Community policing (CP) in Bangladesh aims to improve crime prevention and human security. International experts, like Rosenbaum and Lurigio (1994), emphasize the significance of CP in developing community-police collaborations. However, issues mentioned by Bayley (2008) and Cordner (2014), such as resource constraints and bureaucratic barriers, impede CP efficacy. Furthermore, authors such as Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990) emphasise the importance of CP in addressing community problems and building trust. These results highlight the importance of knowing the particular obstacles that CP faces in Bangladesh. Nonetheless, Newburn (2017) discusses the contextual peculiarities in Bangladesh, which demand specialized solutions to overcome challenges to CP efficacy. Kabir et al. (2018) argues for comprehensive approaches to overcoming these barriers and maximizing CP's role in crime prevention. Despite the obstacles, Huq and Colwell (2019) believe that CP has the potential to promote human security by building community resilience and addressing local crime problems. In contrast, Shamsuddoha and Chowdhury (2017) contend that long-term political commitment and institutional support are required to fully realize CP's potential in Bangladesh. Furthermore, Dasgupta et al. (2019) highlights the unique impact of climate change on CP and infectious illnesses, exacerbating the issues of sustaining public health and security.
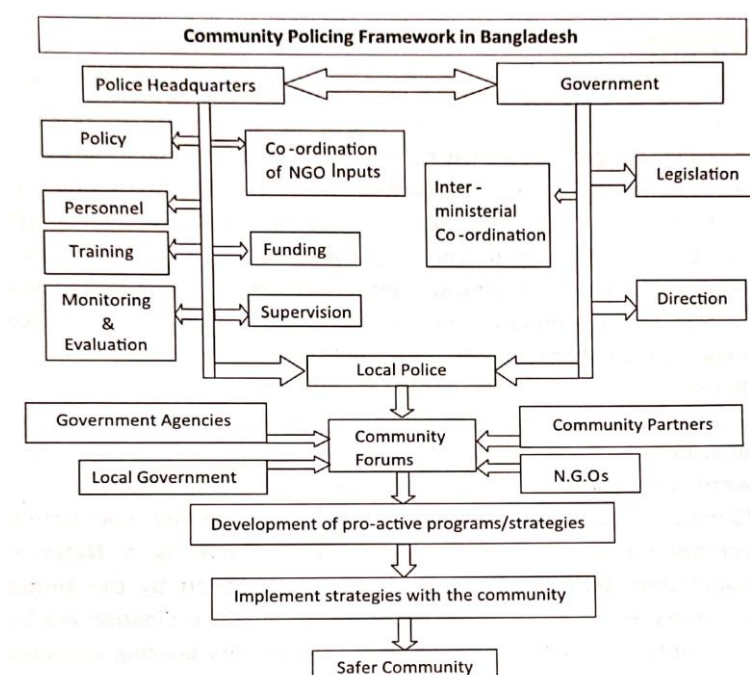
Community policing (CP) in Bangladesh is crucial for crime prevention and human security. While the concept has garnered global attention, its implementation in Bangladesh presents unique challenges and unexplored opportunities. Most research focuses on its theoretical foundation, leaving little understanding of CP's practical ramifications, efficacy, and sustainability in Bangladesh. Few studies have examined the effects of CP on reducing crime in both rural and urban areas. Many studies generalize conclusions, ignoring Bangladesh's socio-cultural variety and regional crime tendencies (Islam, 2017). There is very

little study on how CP builds trust and cooperation between law enforcement and marginalized and poor populations. Another gap is the absence of examination of structural and operational impediments to CP programs, including resource constraints, police training, and community participation issues. The integration of technology in CP for crime monitoring and reporting remains underexplored. This study addresses these gaps by examining practical problems, quantifying CP programs' performance, and recommending ways to improve human security in Bangladesh via a more inclusive and sustainable CP framework.

2.1. Community Policing Framework

This research is anchored in the frameworks of procedural justice and participatory governance to examine community policing (CP) in Bangladesh, with an emphasis on community trust, human security, and political interference. The theory of procedural justice suggests that confidence in law enforcement is fundamentally dependent on processes that are perceived as fair, transparent, and inclusive (Tyler, 2006). In Bangladesh, community policing seeks to cultivate trust through forums that have been established since 2008, encompassing 40,908 committees with a total of 958,046 registered members (Islam, 2019). Nevertheless, the fragility of trust persists, rooted in historical tensions between police and communities, which calls for a thorough analysis of the ways in which CP forums either promote or obstruct equitable engagement.

Figure 1 - Community policing framework in Bangladesh

Source: Self-elaboration

The concept of human security, which underscores the importance of safeguarding individuals from localized threats such as crime, delineates CP's function in bolstering community resilience (UNDP, 1994). The establishment of the Public Safety and Crime Prevention section in 2014, under the leadership of a Deputy Inspector General, signifies Bangladesh's dedication to integrating crime prevention within a framework of human security. Nonetheless, the efficacy of this framework—supervised by the Home Secretary and Inspector General—hinges on its capacity to tackle localized criminal activity while adeptly maneuvering through bureaucratic limitations.

The examination of political interference, as illuminated by postcolonial policing literature (Jauregui, 2016), underscores the detrimental impact of external influences on the impartiality of community policing. At the district level, Police Superintendents and committed sub-inspectors oversee community policing operations; however, the influence of political pressures frequently skews priorities, thereby undermining the participatory governance model that community policing aspires to represent (Skogan, 2006). This framework examines the alignment or deviation of Bangladesh's CP structure, from thanas to national coordination, with theoretical ideals of trust-building, security provision, and apolitical governance, thereby offering a solid foundation for analyzing the study's findings.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

It is important to know the best way to do research in order to make a good data collection process, especially in the construction business (M. Aminuzzaman Saluddin, 1998). This study used a descriptive research method to look at how CP affects crime decrease in Bangladesh. (Uusitalo, 2014) said that the first step in a descriptive study was to write down the questions that needed to be answered. This is because the way the study was set up made sure that the information gathered was relevant to the questions asked and was used to describe the characteristics of a large population.

3.2. Data Collection Instruments

To gather information, the researcher relied mostly on interviews, questionnaires, focus groups, and direct observation.

Interview: This study employs a mixed-methods descriptive research design to investigate the impact of community policing (CP) on crime reduction and human security in Bangladesh, ensuring alignment with research questions (Uusitalo, 2014). The methodology integrates quantitative and qualitative approaches to capture both statistical trends and nuanced stakeholder perspectives, addressing the causal relationships between CP practices and outcomes.

Data Collection Instruments: Semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, focus groups, and participatory observation were used. Interviews (n=30) with CP officers and community leaders provided flexibility to explore implementation challenges and perceptions (Downs, 1990). Questionnaires, combining open- and closed-ended questions, collected quantitative data from 150 respondents, supported by four trained enumerators for consistency (Kothari, 2004). Focus groups (n=6) facilitated discussions on community trust and political interference. Participatory observation in CP forums identified resource constraints, such as inadequate equipment, enriching contextual understanding (Kumar, 2011).

Sample and Sampling: Purposive sampling targeted Dhaka, Rajshahi, and Sylhet metropolitan areas for their diverse socio-political contexts. A sample of 150 respondents (50 per city), including community members, police, and local leaders, was selected based on availability and relevance to CP activities, ensuring representativeness within practical constraints (Uusitalo, 2014). The composition of the respondents is as follows:

Table 1 - Respondent Scenario of the Study

Sl	Name of the Study Area	Name of the Respondent	No. of Respondents	Total Respondent
01.	Dhaka Metropolitan police	Mass people	25	50
		Member of Community police & Police authority	25	
02.	Rajshahi Metropolitan police	Mass people	25	50
		Member of Community police & Police authority	25	
03.	Sylhet Metropolitan police	Mass people	25	50
		Member of Community police & Police authority	25	
Total (One hundred and fifty) =				150

Source: Self-elaboration

4. EVOLUTION OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh, community policing (CP) has grown out of the need for more joint ways to stop crime and for law enforcement and the public to trust each other more. Bangladesh officially adopted the idea, which stems from teamwork and proactive police, as part of the National Police Strategy in the early 2000s (Islam, 2017).

Global trends that pushed for more community-based methods in law enforcement shaped the original focus on CP in Bangladesh. The UN Development Programme (UNDP)

initiated CP as a trial project in certain areas to address rising crime rates and strained relations between the police and the public. Because of how well these trial projects worked, CP became an official part of police changes over time. With help from foreign funders, the Police Reform Program (PRP) ran from 2005 to 2015 and made a big difference in the way CP works in Bangladesh (Lubna & Hassan, 2011). This program focused on giving police officers more skills, getting the community more involved, and making CP groups official. This marked the official establishment of CP groups at the ward and union levels. This gave people an organized way to work together to solve local security problems. But there were problems with putting CP into action, such as a lack of resources, training, and general knowledge (Ohidujjaman et al., 2017b). The traditional organizational systems and a lack of trust in law enforcement made it harder for CP to fit in with Bangladesh's police culture.

In the past few years, CP has made some small steps forward, like putting more effort into digitizing crime reports and getting more people involved in their communities. For instance, the implementation of "Beat Policing" programs and the establishment of community-based crime prevention units demonstrate a shift in CP practices. However, social and political factors, along with a lack of policy support, have yet to realize the full promise of CP. Ranjan (2014) said that CP in Bangladesh is at a critical point where strategy changes and more community-police cooperation can make a big difference in reducing crime and protecting people. This history pattern shows how important it is to deal with practical and cultural problems so that CP projects in the country can last.

5. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Table 2 - Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics	DMP (N=50)	RMP (N=50)	SMP (N=50)	Total (N=150)
Sex				
Male	40	40	40	120 (80%)
Female	10	10	10	30 (20%)
Age				
0-20 years	7	10	8	25 (16.67%)
21-30 years	20	15	18	53 (35.33%)
31- above	23	25	24	72 (48%)
Education				
Illiterate	5	7	6	18 (12%)
Primary	7	9	11	27 (18%)
Secondary	4	4	6	14 (9.34%)
Graduate	19	20	17	56 (37.33%)
Post Graduate	15	10	10	35 (23.33%)

Marital Status			
Married	42	40	43	125 (83.33%)
Unmarried	8	10	7	25 (16.67%)
Occupation			
Unemployed	3	5	3	11 (7.33%)
Job	17	15	13	45 (30%)
Business	10	13	16	39 (26%)
Labor	12	11	10	33 (22%)
Others	8	6	8	22 (14.67%)
Types of Family			
Nuclear Family	46	41	42	129 (86%)
Joint Family	4	9	8	21 (14%)

Source: Self-elaboration

The Table 2 shows that 20% of the respondents are women and 80% respondents were male. Compared to DMP, RMP and SMP have a higher number of women who answered the survey. When it comes to age, most of the people who answered the survey are 31 years old or older (83.33%). The rest of respondents to the survey are between the ages of 0 and 20. Majority of responders (37.33%) have at least a graduate degree in educational level. Where, 23.33% of respondents had a master's degree in DMP (Dhaka Metropolitan Police), RMP (Rajshahi Metropolitan Police) and SMP (Sylhet Metropolitan Police). 12.0% of respondents were illiterate, 18% had completed primary school, and 9.34% had finished secondary school.

An attempt was made to get information from both married and single people. The number of married people (83.33%) who answered is much higher than the number of single people who answered (16.67%). DMP, RMP and SMP shows the trend that is almost the same. There might not be as many single people because they were in schools or other places of learning when the data were collected. Information about the respondents' jobs was also collected, and the table shows that about 26% of respondents are in the business community; job holders were 30%. The jobless people who filled out the survey also gave information, but only 7.33% of the people who filled it out were unemployed. Laborers were 22% and 14.67% respondents were involved with different types of occupation. About 14% of respondents came from a "joint family," and rest of the respondents (86%) were coming from the nuclear families.

Table 3 - Status of Community

Status of Community	DMP (N=50)	RMP (N=50)	SMP (N=50)	Total (N=150)
Colony or Mohollah	4	8	6	18 (12%)
Upper Middle class	7	6	8	21 (14%)
Middle class	16	13	15	44 (29.33%)
Lower middle class	13	15	13	41 (27.34%)
Mixed class	10	8	8	26 (17.33%)

Source: Self-elaboration

Respondents were asked about the state of their area (Table 3). Most of the people who answered the survey said that their area is made up of middle-class families. About 29.33% of the people who answered the survey have families in community or mohalla. Another, 27.34% respondents said that they were form the lower middle class. 17.33% argued that they were belonging the mixed class families. Besides, 12% and 14% respondents said that they were coming from the moholla and upper middle class.

Table 4 - Community Status of Community

Status of Community	DMP (N=50)	RMP (N=50)	SMP (N=50)	Total (N=150)
Household resident	10	13	14	37 (24.67%)
Businessman	13	11	12	36 (24%)
Job	17	14	13	44 (29.33%)
Concerned/ Aware citizen	14	8	8	30 (20%)
Other	1	1	1	3 (2%)

Source: Self-elaboration

The respondents were asked whether they had any position/status in the community (Table 4). Approximately 24% of respondents answered that they represent the businessmen's organization or are members of businessmen's organizations. 29.33% of respondents have mentioned that they are members of various job sectors. 24.67% argued that they were household residents. Another, 20% of respondents claimed that they were concerned community within their society. The remaining respondents stated that they are simply ordinary individuals or property owners in the community. This demonstrates that just a

small number of respondents present are members of organizations, whereas the majority are simply regular citizens in the region.
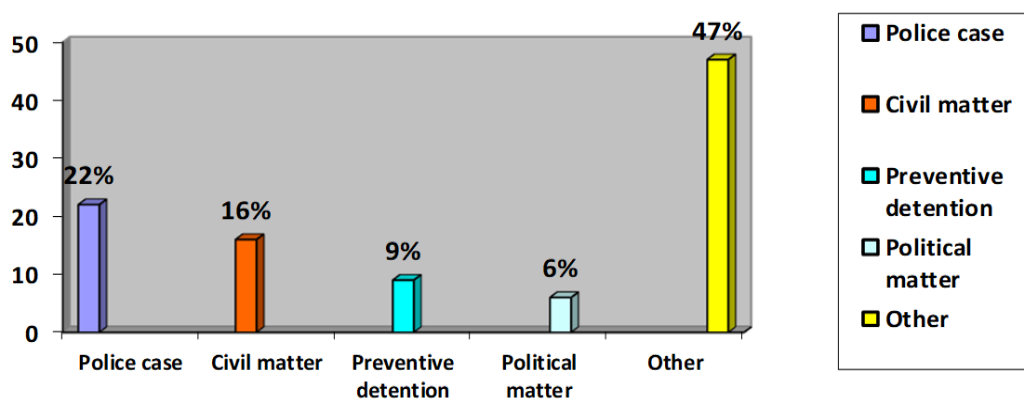
Table 5 - Number of times the respondents met with police

Number of Time	DMP (N=50)	RMP (N=50)	SMP (N=50)	Total (N=150)
Once in time	11	10	10	31 (20.67%)
Twice in time	13	12	10	35 (23.33%)
Thrice in time	9	8	8	25 (16.67%)
More than 3 times	15	16	17	48 (32%)
Not a single time	2	4	5	11 (7.33%)

Source: Self-elaboration

The Table 5 shows that 33% of survey respondents had met police more than three times in the six months before. Compared to RMP and SMP, DMP has many such responses. This might be because DMP police and society are nicer than in RMP and SMP, or because DMP residents don't commit crimes and don't fear police. In the last six months, 7.33% of respondents had never encountered a police officer. The amount of DMP, RMP, and SMP members like this is similar. This implies that people in the study locations had quite varied responses to meeting police in the previous six months. 20.67% of respondents indicated they met with the COP once in the past six months, while 23.33% said they met twice.

Figure 2 - Purpose of meeting

Source: Self-elaboration

About 22% of respondents had dealt with police. Few responders interacted with police about politics. The graph shows that 16% of respondents met with police for municipal issues. 9% indicate they met with police for preventive reasons. A further 6% reported meeting with

police for political objectives. The remaining 47% reported their various interests to the police (Figure 2).
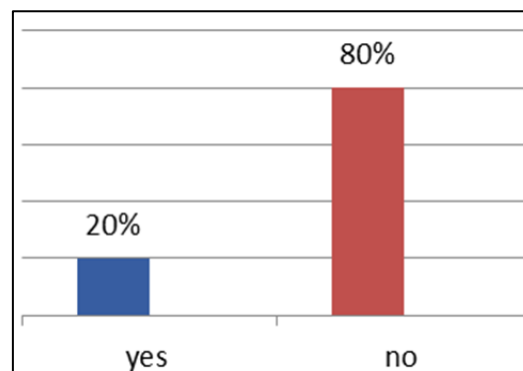
Table 6 - Place of meeting

Area of Contract	DMP (N=50)	RMP (N=50)	SMP (N=50)	Total (N=150)
At Police station	18	24	20	62 (41.33%)
Out of Police station	14	13	16	43 (28.67%)
Public Place	9	6	7	22 (14.67%)
Over telephone	3	2	4	9 (6%)
Others	6	5	3	14 (9.33%)

Source: Self-elaboration

People who had talked to the police in the last six months were also asked to say where they met (Table 6). Most of the people who answered (41.33%) said they had interacted with police officers at a police station in the last six months. Additionally, 28.67% of respondents indicated that they had downplayed the issue outside the police station. Another 14.67% of respondents said they had lessened the problem in public areas by talking to local leaders about it. 6% of those who answered indicated they had dealt with the matter over the phone. The other people who answered claimed they gathered in different places to work things out.

Figure 3 - Training of Community police officer
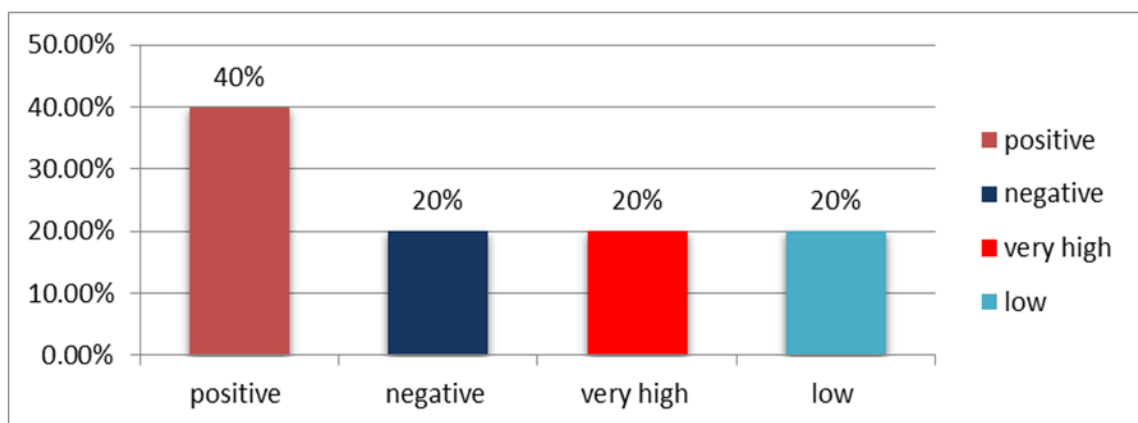

Source: Self-elaboration

The Figure 3 demonstrates how community police personnel are trained. To execute any work properly and fast training is important factor. But majority of the community police officers in Bangladesh stated they didn't get any training on how to do their jobs. So, they don't know what the major job of community police is, and the situation was 80%. Another 20% of respondents have a clear understanding of community policing and what it does.

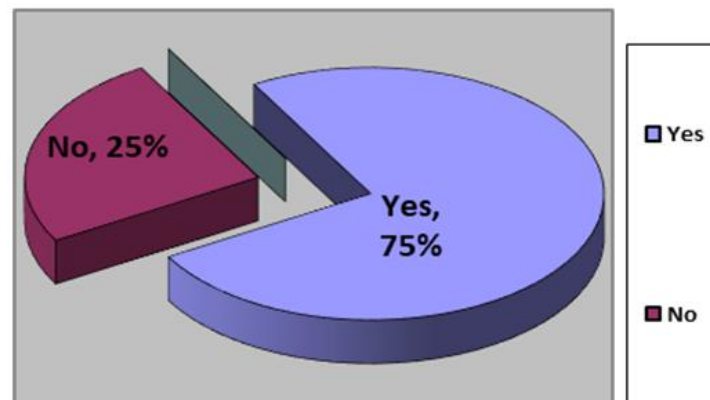**Figure 4 - Fund for the community policing**

Source: Self-elaboration

The Figure 4 depicts the community police budget. Most respondents felt that community policing budgets were inadequate to properly do their jobs. Several officers from the community policing division complained that the police department's headquarters did not adequately support the division financially or with adequate resources.

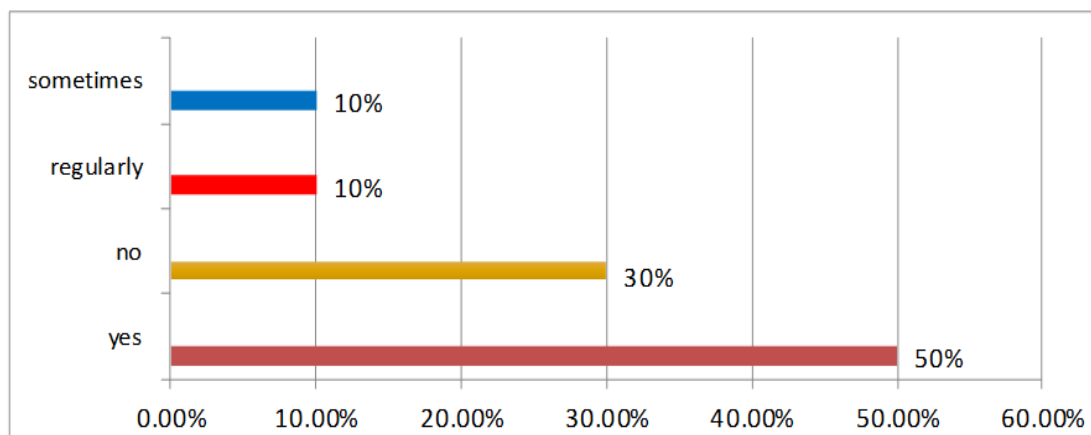**Figure 5 - Support from community police officer**

Source: Self-elaboration

The Figure 5 above illustrates the support of the community police officer for the community forum. Forty percent of participants in the community forum reported receiving assistance and support from community police officers. Approximately 20% of respondents indicated that they did not receive any cooperation or assistance from the community police officers. Nevertheless, other respondents indicated that the support from community police officers is limited, with a ratio of merely 20%.

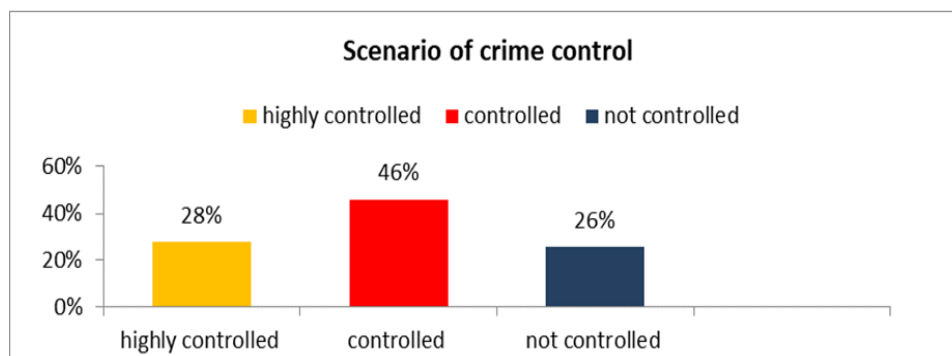## Figure 6 - Scenario of crime reduction through community policing.

Source: Self-elaboration

The Figure 6 shows whether the crime rate grew or reduced with the implementation of community policing. The majority of respondents (75%) stated that community policing reduced crime and criminal activity. However, some responders provided an unfavorable response.

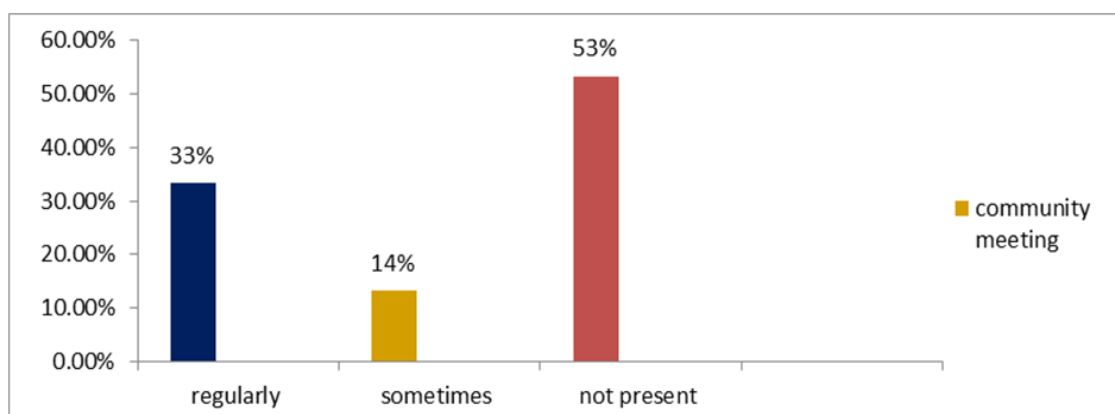## Figure 7 - Monitor of local crime & criminal survey

Source: Self-elaboration

Due to inadequate resources and involvement, 30% of respondents said community policing does not monitor local crime, whereas 50% said yes. Only 10% said monitoring is done routinely through patrols and community meetings, while 10% said it happens occasionally based on individual instances (Figure 7). The data suggest monitoring discrepancies, with urban regions having more activity than rural ones. Improving crime prevention requires greater resource allocation and community-police collaboration for frequent monitoring.

Figure 8 - Crime control through community policing

Scenario of crime control

■ highly controlled   ■ controlled   ■ not controlled

28%   46%   26%

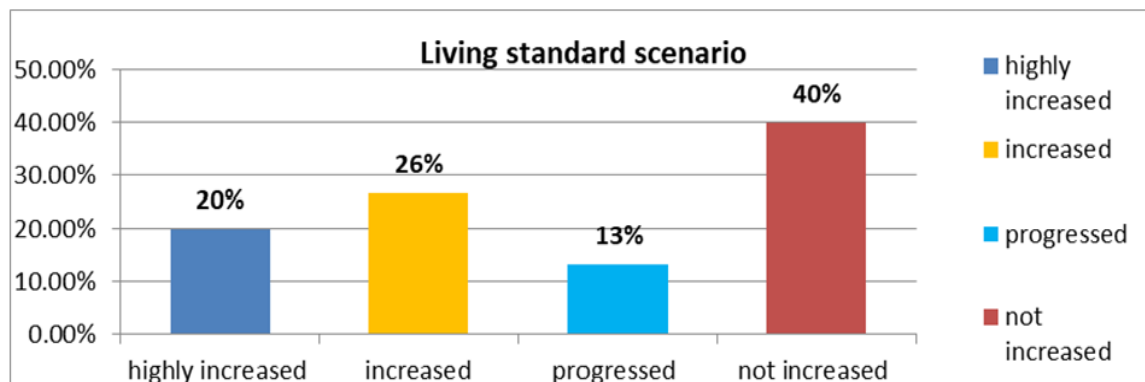highly controlled   controlled   not controlled

Source: Self-elaboration

According to the survey (Figure 8), 28% of respondents believe that community policing has been extremely effective in controlling crime (extremely Controlled), while 46% reported moderate success (Controlled). They attributed this success to increased community engagement and regular patrols. Nevertheless, 26% of respondents indicated that crime is mainly uncontrolled (Not Controlled) as a result of inconsistent implementation, resource constraints, and limited police collaboration. These results indicate that community policing in Bangladesh has a positive impact on crime control; however, its maximum potential is impeded by voids in coverage and execution.

Figure 9 - People present in community policing meeting

33%   14%   53%

■ community meeting

regularly   sometimes   not present

Source: Self-elaboration

Only 33% of responders attend community policing meetings regularly, claiming active engagement in local crime prevention talks (Figure 9). 14% attended sometimes, typically due to problems or invites. Alarmingly, 53% of respondents never attend such meetings (Not Present), citing lack of awareness, time restrictions, or skepticism in these activities. These findings suggest more community involvement and awareness initiatives to boost participation.

Figure 10 - Increasing living standard through community policing
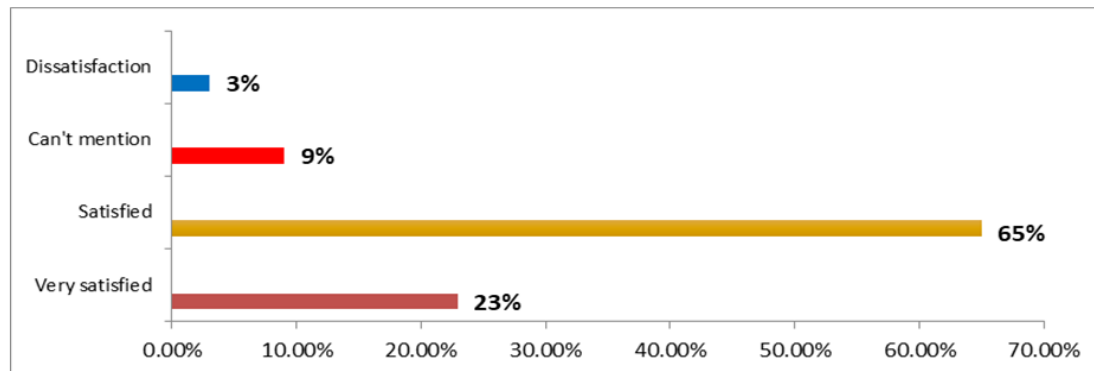

Source: Self-elaboration

The 20% of respondents indicated a Highly Increased living quality owing to better safety and trust in community police (Figure 10). Additionally, 26% reported a notable rise (Increased) and 13% modest development. Uneven execution and limited reach of community policing efforts led 40% to say no major improvement (Not Increased). These results imply that community policing improves certain areas but needs larger and more consistent efforts to enhance all.

Table 7. Public perception of police

Opinion	DMP (N=50)	RMP (N=50)	SMP (N=50)	Total (N=150)
Going down	24	29	25	78 (52%)
Better	17	15	18	50 (33.33%)
Do not know	9	6	7	22 (14.67%)

Source: Self-elaboration

Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement that "the public's perception of the police is deteriorating" (Table 7). The data clearly shows that although 52% of respondents have seen a decline in their image, another, 33.33% of respondents believe that community policing has improved the police's image. 14.67% of respondents said that they couldn't say whether or not police credibility was improving.

Figure 11 - Respondents' level of satisfaction with respect to mobile surveillance

Source: Self-elaboration

From the Figure 11, we can see that 88% of respondents are happy or very happy with the mobile police patrols in their community. The graph also shows that only 3% of those who answered are unhappy with police patrol. Another, 9% respondents didn't feel interest on this issue.

Table 8 - Respondent's Opinion on Prospects of Community Policing in the future

Item	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Are you willing to participate actively in community policing in the future?	Yes	78	52%
	No	59	39%
	Not sure	13	9%
Are you interested in learning about community policing in the future?	Yes	125	83%
	No	11	7%
	Not sure	15	10%
Are you willing to help police combat crime in the future?	Yes	69	46%
	No	63	42%
	Not sure	18	12%

Source: Self-elaboration

Community policing relies on trust and collaboration between people and law enforcement. This study explored community policing options in the study region using multi-perspective analysis of respondent viewpoints. As seen in the Table 8, we queried our sample about future community policing projects. In light of this, 78 respondents (52% of the total) were

interested in community policing tactics and activities to maintain the town's peace, while 59 (39% of the total) were not. Thirteen (9%) weren't sure if they'd join community policing. These data indicate that community policing may boost community engagement in the future. Conversely, poll respondents were asked if they would accept roadside community policing training. Thus, 83% of respondents (125) were eager to undertake community policing training, whereas 7% (11 respondents) were unwilling. However, fifteen participants (10%) were unsure about attending the course. Results imply that community members' understanding and endorsement of community policing may improve the research region's practices. The final question asked if they would help police combat crime. Table 7 demonstrates that 69 respondents (46%) are eager to help the police combat crime, while 63 (42%), who are unaware of the possibilities, are not. However, 18 of 12 were skeptical. These results show that most people want to minimize crime alongside the police.

6. DISCUSSION

The results of the study on Community police (CP) in Bangladesh provide light on important problems and chances for improving crime prevention and human security. They also directly relate to bigger theoretical discussions about how well police works and how the state and society interact. The survey shows that resource limitations, with 75% of CP units saying they don't have enough money, make it very hard for them to do their jobs. This is in line with theoretical theories that a lack of resources makes institutions less effective in developing situations (Bayley, 2006). Likewise, bureaucratic obstacles, identified by 60% of respondents, signify systemic inefficiencies that impede adaptive policing approaches, resonating with criticisms of inflexible governance frameworks in postcolonial governments (Hinton & Newburn, 2009).

Eighty percent of respondents said they didn't trust the police because of prior police violence, which makes CP's credibility more difficult. This conclusion relates to conceptions of procedural justice, which assert that trust is essential for efficient policing (Tyler, 2006). Political involvement, identified by 70% of respondents, exacerbates impartiality, aligning with literature on political policing in South Asia (Jauregui, 2016). These issues underscore a disparity between CP's theoretical promise of collaborative, community-driven security and its practical execution in Bangladesh.

Even with these limitations, the study finds that CP has a lot of promise to improve human security. Eighty-five percent of people in the community think that CP can make people more resilient and help with crime in their area. Successful CP projects in places with strong community involvement and collaboration with local authorities show that participatory governance models may help build confidence and enhance results. This backs up theoretical frameworks that say that getting the community involved is an important part of good policing (Skogan, 2006).

To overcome the highlighted obstacles, governments must prioritize the distribution of resources, simplify bureaucratic procedures, and promote open, nonpartisan community policing frameworks. Bangladesh can make the most of CP's potential to improve human security by making sure that CP practices fit with the requirements of the community and the theoretical ideas of trust and collaboration. The technique, including mixed-method surveys and case studies, strongly substantiates these results by triangulating stakeholder viewpoints, therefore guaranteeing a thorough evaluation of CP's difficulties and prospects.

7.   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, this study project provided light on the problems and opportunities for Community Policing (CP) in Bangladesh in terms of crime prevention and human security. The literature assessment found major barriers to CP efficacy, including resource restrictions, bureaucratic difficulties, and community distrust. Despite these obstacles, worldwide researchers have emphasized the value of CP in developing community-police collaborations and resolving local crime issues. Furthermore, research emphasizes the need of community participation and social cohesiveness in successful CP implementation. Moving forward, resolving these difficulties requires specialized tactics that take into consideration Bangladesh's contextual factors. Policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community stakeholders must work together to eliminate impediments to CP effectiveness. This includes guaranteeing enough resources, reducing bureaucratic procedures, and applying community-centered techniques that foster trust and empower local communities. Furthermore, this study effort emphasizes the necessity for ongoing research and assessment to improve CP practices and their impact on crime prevention and human security in Bangladesh. By promoting evidence-based policies and collaborative efforts, CP has the potential to play a critical role in making Bangladesh's communities safer and more secure.

The major recommendations are given below:

a) **Provide proper funds:** In Bangladesh, community policing is impossible without money. Administrations can't work well without enough money.

b) **Provide proper training:** Training is a key part of a job which insist and increase professionalism. But most community police officers don't have any training on how to do their new jobs and tasks (Bashir et al., 2016).

c) **Adequate logistical support:** Government should fund the provision of logistics assistance including transportation, a dedicated community police office, computers, and the internet in order to increase the efficacy and efficiency of community policing (Mengistu et al., 2000).

d) **Raise of Consciousness**: Community policing is not widely known or understood by the general public. Thus, they did not provide a presentation at the community policing meeting and did not supply any statistics on crime or criminals (S. Islam, 2018).

e) **Community police forums must have a well-educated leader:** Political figures or members of the political elite typically serve as forum moderators. Therefore, community policing needs an educated individual who is aware of his obligations and can carry them out (Mengistu et al., 2000).

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