THE ROLE OF POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION: INTERNATIONAL TRENDS

ГЭМТ ХЭРГЭЭС УРЬДЧИЛАН СЭРГИЙЛЭХЭД ЦАГДААГИЙН БАЙГУУЛЛАГЫН ҮҮРЭГ: ОЛОН УЛСЫН ЧИГ ХАНДЛАГА

BATTULGA G.
Senior Lecturer, Major of Court Decision Executive Institute of Law Enforcement University
Г.БАТТУЛГА
ХСИС-ийн Шүүхийн шийдвэр гүйцэтгэлийн сургуулийн Аюулгүй байдлын тэнхимийн ахлах багш, хошууч

Abstract: It used to be thought that law enforcement organization is solely responsible for crime prevention however in the modern world it depends on the efforts of individuals, citizens, NGOs, and state which meets the principle of western countries-Prevent from crimes together!

Tried to express how to organize and implement that operation against crime of police organization, province administration, how these organizations work with citizen and public and how they are achieved success and their experiences and specific facts.

Товч утга: Гэмт хэргээс урьдчилан сэргийлэх нь зөвхөн хууль хяналтын байгууллагын хэрэгжүүлдэг ажил гэсэн уламжлалт үзэл нэгэнт ард хоцорчээ. Гэмт хэргээс урьдчилан сэргийлэх нь иргэд, олон нийт, төр, төрийн бус байгууллагын тусламж дэмжлэг, хувь хүний идэвх зүтгэлээс хамаарах болсон нь барууны гэгдэх орнуудын "бүх нийтээр гэмт хэргээс урьдчилан сэргийлэе" гэсэн бодлого, зарчимтай нийцэж байна.

Иймд цагдаагийн байгууллага, орон нутгийн засаг захиргаа, гэмт хэрэгээс урьдчилан сэргийлэх ажлыг хэрхэн оновчтой зохион байгуулж, хэрэгжүүлж буйд, иргэд олон нийттэй хэрхэн хамтран ажиллаж амжилтанд хүрч байгаа талаарагдны зарим орны арга туршлага, бодит жишээ

Foreword

Crime prevention has been a long discussed topic in the criminological field. As well as, 'crime prevention' can be conceived in different ways in societies. In fact, crime prevention refers to "efforts to prevent crime or criminal offending in the first instance - before the act has been committed". Welsh and Farrington state that crime prevention often takes place or is initiated outside of the formal justice system. In this respect, not only the police, courts and corrections but also communities and citizens have to actively engage with crime prevention in a society.

The role of the state in preventing crimes: "not only are governments the caretakers of the criminal justice system, but they are also responsible for a broad range of policy areas that can make a direct contribution to preventing crime and criminality, such as education and schools, child and family welfare, health care, affordable housing, community development, recreation programs, and urban planning and design". Similarly, many other scholars in this field argue that greater attention needs to be paid to the role of informal social control in crime prevention. Thus, crime prevention

is the responsibility of all the citizens in a society and their awareness of the issue should be raised.

Taking into consideration the abovementioned views, this paper argues that both Mongolian and international experiences demonstrate there is a need to move beyond criminal justice reactive approaches to implement crime prevention policies and strategies. Therefore, I refer to specific examples of the criminal justice system which still dominate in the current government's crime prevention policy and which simply cannot contribute to the prevention of crime and criminality. However, to implement and sustain crime prevention, governments must see it as consisting of a dialogue between central and local levels. Hence, I discuss that which level of the government crime prevention approaches greatly support informal social control and preventing crimes.

Reflecting on society's defenses against crime, criminologists and researchers have identified two main systems of control, "informal social control"(private actors - citizens, community groups, businesses, etc) and "formal social control"(state, police, criminal justice system), and also in terms of strategies: **proactive** (crime prevention) and **reactive**(criminal justice system). Whereas the criminal justice system is state-imposed, "top-down approach" to social problem solving, crime prevention is a "bottom-up approach" which is underpinned by the assumption that private citizens are key actors in preventing crimes. In other words, formal social control aims to define, punish and deter crime and is exerted mainly through the law and the criminal justice system, whilst informal social control attempts to induce conformity through people's routine supervision of each other's behaviour, social norms and values within local social environment.

Can current criminal justice system prevent of crime and criminality?

As it is hard to cover reactive and proactive strategies of preventing all types of crimes and the current issues in criminal justice system in this paper. However, crime in Mongolia has increased last few years and the issue of overcrowded prison population which recently has become the hot topic in Mongolia.
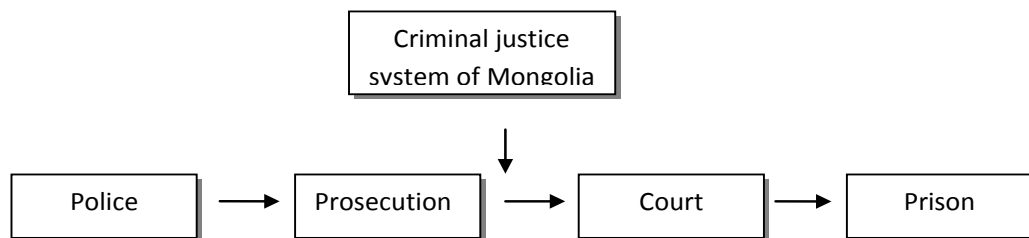

Figure.1. Operation model of the criminal justice system in Mongolia

Crime in Ulaanbaatar, and throughout Mongolia, has sharply increased in recent years. Mongolia's National Police Agency's statistics shows that overall incidence of crime in 2014 had increased by 7.7 percent for all of Mongolia and 11.2 percent for Ulaanbaatar over 2013. The National Police Agency reported the following countrywide statistics among the major crime categories for 2014:

- Intended Murders: 211, a 3.4 percent increase
- Grave Crimes: a 21.9 percent increase
- Intentional Infliction of Severe Bodily Injury: 8,132 cases, a 7.5 percent in-

crease
- Rape: 344cases, a 12.8 percent decrease nationwide, while Ulaanbaatar recorded 152 rapes in the city, a 12.8 percent increase over 2013.
- Vehicle Theft: a 84.4 percent increase
- Pickpocketing: a 37.6 percent increase
- Robberies: a 10.6 percent increase
- Economic   Crimes: an   82.1   percent   increase

In my opinion, law enforcement cannot prevent crimes and criminal justice system has been failing. It seems current criminal justice system has been doing little to prevent of the offences and has not paid enough attention to the roots or causes of crimes.

Furthermore, the number of offenders who were charged imprisonment consequence of offending crimes. According to Caritas Czech Republic (2014), there were 6772 prisoners served sentences in the prisons of Mongolia and 3399 (50.2%) of the prisoners reoffended. In this case, how can we reduce fear of crime and bring safety to society?

But rather than pour more funds into prison expansion, the government should rethink its 'tough-on-crime' agenda and instead direct more money towards crime prevention. Thus, the government alone is not responsible and cannot effectively prevent crime and guarantee public safety. Instead, "the public- as residents, property owners, parents, community group members, business people, manufacturers, employers and individual citizens – [should] become firmly implicated in the tasks". Therefore, the policy makers, politicians, local administrations and the government have to be accountable for whether the initiatives are successful or whether they fail.

At the local level, municipal and district administration (governor) generally have little control over criminal law and legislation. However, they do have jurisdiction over local policing and can play a tremendous role in preventing crime and helping to empower citizenry to do so through policies that promote community and problem oriented policing. Thus, the municipal and district administration and a local police department must also work closely to support and build capacity in local communities so they can spearhead crime prevention initiatives.
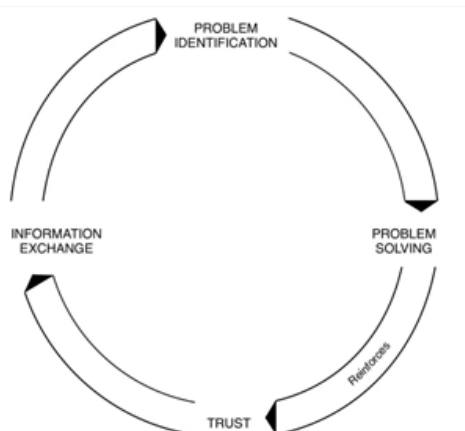
Community and Problem-Oriented Policing

Community and Problem-Oriented Policing approaches to the delivery of policing services be incorporated into modern policing model. These new manners required some attempt by police to reconnect with communities they served through greater consultation, cooperation, coordination and communication. Furthermore, problem-oriented policing is concerned with directing police attention to the cause of crime problems, while community policing emphasizes a strong partnership between the police and the public.

Ultimately, community policing entails an active partnership between the police and the community to identify and solve local crime and disorder problems.

Community policing is not a technique, a tactic, a program, or a single unit with a police department; rather it is a philosophy as to how police are to deliver their services to the public, within the broader context of how best to address crime and disorder problems.

Key Elements of Community Policing

1. Community based partnership- effective partnerships with communities and other key stakeholders, including government agencies

2. Problem oriented- an analytical process to find causes of the problem, identifying causes, and then applying the most appropriate problem-solving strategy (outside the criminal justice system)

3. Organizational restructuring- a transformation of the traditional police organizational structure and culture.

We have to study good practices of other countries aimed at further strengthening of new approaches to the delivery of police service and the modern policing model.

Following case studies will show some of the principal characteristics of problem-oriented policing and solving/addressing root causes of local crimes or problems in other countries.

Case Study 1. Partnership–Based Community Policing in Wisconsin, USA

West 6th Street in Racine, Wisconsin, was considered one of the worst place in town. Drug trafficking, gang activity, violent crime, litter and derelict properties were real problem of this low income area. Many residents were also losing trust in the ability of police to control crime and already strained relationship that included rock-throwing confrontations between lawless people and police officers.

In response, a joint police-community action group was formed to organize area residents and to direct policing, crime control, and other neighborhood priorities. Through these partnerships, a variety of collaborative problem-solving approaches were initiated that involved crack down on gangs, drug trafficking, litter and other local problems. The partnership evolved into the 6th Street Association, o formal organization made up of police, local residents, churches, and businesses that became one of the strongest neighborhood advocacy organization in the city.

These partnership-based initiatives, along with more intensive policing, helped contribute to a decrease in property crime, and calls for service.

Case Study 2. Applying Problem Orienting Model S.A.R.A to Crime and Disorder Problems

In 1988, the Sunshine Village Shopping Centre was built in Delta, British Columbia, Canada. Soon thereafter, Delta police started receiving many complaints regarding vandalism, litter, graffiti, thefts, and other delinquent behavior in and around mall. As a result, the mall began to lose revenue. A security guard service was implemented but the problems continued to grow. Initially, Police Service implemented two ordinary approaches: a surveillance (CCTV) operation, and increased police patrols of the mall and immediate vicinity. Both strategies were largely unsuccessful and unsustainable.

Constable Mike Sheard, of the Delta Police, was assigned to tackle the problem.

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[1] Bureau of Justice Assistance. Understanding Community Policing. (Monograph) 1994. Washington, DC, US

He began by analyzing crime statistics and police reports, attending meeting with mall administrators, the arcade owners, and community groups.He discovered that the problems began to come out 9 month after arcade opened. He reviewed the research on arcade designs that can either lead or minimize problems. He then contacted the original architect of the mall and official in the municipal government's planning department. Together they undertook a study of arcade crime with help of criminologists at a local university. The arcade owners agreed to make change to their arcades design (**S**canand **A**nalyze). The recommended intervention to address the crime and disorder problems in and around the shopping arcade (**R**espond). Upon implementation of the recommendations, police calls for service to the mall were reduced initially by 151 percent from 1990 to 1991. This rate remained consistent for the 6 years following the implementation of the strategies. Constable Sheard worked with city planers to begin drafting new municipal by-law for video arcades in future development (**A**ssessment).[2]

Case study 3. Decentralized Community Policing in Japan.

Japan is an industrialized country with a low crime rate. Many cultural factors are credited with this low crime rate, including the concept of honor, responsibility to the community, and informal social control. The country's unique system of community policing may also be a factor. The Japanese policing system featured a highly decentralized network of community police stations.

This decentralized style of policing is largely carried out by the *Koban* system, which are small neighborhood-based police stations, located in strategic spots, which is meant to increase their visibility and accessibility to the public and to promote cooperation between citizens and the police. All graduates national police academy must serve several years in these mini-police stations. Emphasis is placed on integrating the police officer into the community and establishing strong ties with community members. In this context, they are expected to work in conjunction with citizens groups to address local issues, keep constituents informed of local crime problems and other issues, organize event for young people, and serve as a contact between citizens and local government agencies.

Police officers are also required to visit each family and business in the neighborhood they serve at least twice a year, to provide and solicit information on their security and safety needs.[3]

In summary, it is now necessary to implement more efficient, cost effective, evidence based and rational crime prevention strategies in Mongolia. Striking a balance between prevention and punishment is an urgent issue. In this sense, local authorities or municipal governments need to play a main role in crime prevention to create safe environment for communities and they should be funded for their deeds.

The relevance of police to local crime prevention has been augmented by the ideology of community and problem-oriented policing, unarguably the most widely recognized policing model to emerge in recent times.

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[2] Centre for Problem-Oriented Policing, http:/www.popcentre.org/2008/a

[3] United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, Some promising examples, Trends and Urban crime prevention, Trends: UNCJIN Crime and Justice Letter, 2 (3), 1995, http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/newslatter/