**POLICE**

Historical development of the police **[both Administration and Kenya police to be done by the students]**

The police mission

* Enforcing the law
* Apprehending offenders
* Preventing crime
* Predicting of peace
* Providing services

**Kenya National Police Service Structure and Ranking**

Inspector General National Police Service (Headquarters)

D.I.G – APS Protective & Border Security

D.C.I Criminal Investigation

DIG- KPS Public Safety & Security

Rapid Deployment Unit (R.D.U)

R.C.I.O

Regional /Formative Police Commander (R.P.C)

Border Patrol Unit

(B.P.U)

County Police Commander (C.P.C)

C.C.I.O

S.C.C.I.O

Sub-County Police Commander (S.P.C)

Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit (CIPU/ (SGB

Anti Stock Theft Prevention Unit

(AP – ASTU)

Police Station ((OCS)

Special Units

Police Post/Patrol bases

BPU- Border Patrol Unit

DCI – Is the directorate of Criminal Investigation.

RCCIO – Is the regional directorate of Criminal Investigation.

* 3600 Chief Camps will be turned into modern police posts
* 1520 wards will have police stations

Kiganjo Police College – National Police Service Kiganjo Campus

AP – Training College Embakasi – National Police Service Embakasi

Loresho Training College – NPC Senior Staff Loresho Campus.

Emali (Middle level officer’s train) NPC Emali

Magadi College – NPS Magadi Field for tactical GSU Training

Border Police training School – NPC College/Border Police Training Campus.

39, 680 Kenya Police Service

24,572 Administration Police

**Ranking**

1. Inspector general
2. Deputy inspector general
3. Senior assistant inspector general
4. Assistant inspector general
5. Commissioner
6. Senior superintendent
7. Superintendent of police
8. Assistant superintendent
9. Chief inspector
10. Inspector
11. Senior sergeant
12. Sergeant
13. Corporal
14. Constable

**Operational strategies**

There are 5 core operational strategies

1. Preventive patrol

* This is the dominant operational policing strategy, if is the backbone of police work.
* Routine patrol activities which place uniformed police officers on the street in the midst of the public, consume most of these sources.
* The purpose of patrol is fourfold.

1. To deter crimes
2. To interrupt crimes in progress
3. To position officers for quick response to emergency situations
4. To increase the public’s feelings of safety and security

* Majority of patrol activity is interactive because officers on patrol commonly interact with the public

Types of patrol

* Foot
* Automobile
* Motorcycle
* Mounted (on horseback)
* Bicycle
* Boat
* K-9 (a dog that is trained to assist police) and
* Aerial

1. Routine incident responses

* Police officers on patrol frequently respond to routine incidents, such as minor traffic accidents.
* Officers responding to routine incidents must collect information and typically file a written report.
* One important measure of police success that is strongly linked to citizen satisfaction is response time. the time it takes for police officers to respond to calls for service

1. Emergency responses

* Also referred to as critical incidents, are used for crimes in progress, natural disasters, incidents of terrorism officer request for assistance, and other situations in which human life may be in jeopardy emergency responses take priority over all other police work, and until an emergency situation is secured and some order restored, the officer involved will not turn to other tasks.

1. Criminal investigations

* This is the process of discovering, collecting and preparing, identifying, and presenting and evidence to determine what happened and who is responsible when a crime occurs
* Criminal investigators are often referred to as detectives, and it is up to them to solve most crimes and to produce evidence needed for the successful prosecution of suspects.
* First responders have an important responsibility to secure the crime scene, a duty that can later provide the basis of a successful criminal investigation.

Crime scene- Is the physical area in which a crime is thought to have occurred and in which evidence of the crime is thought to reside

Preliminary investigation is an important part of investigatory process. Preliminary investigation refers to all activities undertaken by a police officer who responds to the scene of crime.

Those activities include

1. Responding to immediate needs and rendering aid to the inured.
2. Noting such facts as the position of the victims or injured subjects, recording spontaneous statements, nothing unusual actions or activities, and notifying headquarters with an assessment of the scene.
3. Determining that crime has been committed.
4. Initiating enforcement action, such as arresting or pursuing the offender or dispatching apprehension information
5. Securing the crime scene and protecting evidence, including limiting access, identifying and isolating witnesses, and protecting all evidence, especially short live evidence [Such as impression in sand or mud]
6. Determining the need for investigative specialists and arranging for their notification.
7. Compiling a through and accurate report of activities

* Preminary investigation begins when the call to respond has been received even before they arrive at the crime scene, officer may observe important events related to the offense, such as fleeing vehicles or the presence of suspicious people nearby.

1. Problem solving

* Also called problem oriented policing.
* This seeks to reduce chronic offending in a community.
* The methodology of police problem solving is known by acronyms such as SARA [scanning analysis, response and assessment] or CAPRA [Clients, acquired/analyzed, partnerships respond assess

1. Support service

* They include such activities as dispatch, training, human resource management, property and evidence control, and record keeping.
* Support services keep police agencies running and help deliver the equipment, money, and resources necessary to support law enforcement officers in the field.

**Managing Police**

* Police management entails administrative activities that control, direct, and coordinate police personnel, resources, and activities in an effort to prevent crime, append criminals, recover stolen property, and perform a variety of regulatory and helping services.

Police organization and structure

Organizational chart of Kenya police

Chain of command

* The chain of command clarifies who reports to who
* Span of control refers to the number of police personnel or the number of units supervised by a particular police officer.

Policing styles

1. The watchman style of policing

* The watchman style of policing is concerned with achieving “order maintenance” through control of illegal and disruptive behavior.
* The watchman style uses discretion liberally
* The style keep order through informal police “intervention” which may include persuasion, threats, or even “roughing up” disruptive people.
* The style has been criticized as one found in lower – or lower-middle-class communities, especially where inter personal relations include affair amount of violence or physical abuse.
* The style places greater emphasis on crime control over crime prevention, a policy that distances cops from the people they serve.

1. The legalistic style of policing

* This style advocates for the enforcement of the law to the letter
* Conversely, legalistic styles routinely avoid community disputes arising from violations of social norms that do not break the law. This is called by some police experts as”laissez-faire policing” in recognition of its hand-off approach to behaviors that are simply bothersome or inconsiderate of community principles.

1. The service style of policing

* The style strive to meet the needs of the community and serve its members, the police see themselves more as helpers than as soldiers in a war on crime..
* The service style encourages police officer to work with social services and other agencies to provide counseling for minor offenders and to assist community groups in preventing crimes and solving problems.
* Prosecutor may support the serve style by agreeing not to prosecute law violators who seek psychiatric help or who voluntarily participate in programs like alcoholics anonymous, family counseling, or drug treatment.

1. Team policing **(1960s & 1970s)**

* A team of police officers are assigned semi permanently to particular neighborhood where it was expected that the officers would become familiar with the inhabitants and with their problems and concerns.
* Patrol officers were given considerable authority in processing complaints, from receipt through resolution.
* Crimes were investigated and solute at the local level with specialists called only if the resources needed to continue an investigation were not available locally.

**Newest**

1. Strategic policing

* It “emphasizes an increased capacity to deal with crimes that are not well controlled by traditional methods”
* It retains the traditional police goal of professional crime fighting but enlarges the enforcement target to include non-traditional kinds of criminals, such as serial offenders, gangs and criminal associations, drug-distribution networks, and sophisticated white-collar and computer criminal.
* To meet its goal, it makes use of innovative enforcement techniques, including intelligence operations, undercover stings electronic surveillance, and sophisticated forensic methods.

1. Problem solving policing/ problem-oriented policing

* Takes the view that many crimes are caused by existing social conditions in the communities.
* To control crime, police officer attempt to uncover and affectively address these underlying social problems.
* It makes use of community through use of community resources, such as counseling centers, welfare programs, and job-training facilities.
* It also attempts to involve citizens in crime prevention through education, negotiation and conflict management for example, police may ask residents to poorly maintained housing areas to clean up litter, install better lighting and provide security devices for their houses and apartments in the belief that clean, well-lighted, secure area are a deterrent to criminal activity.

1. Community policing/community-oriented policing

* It is a philosophy based on forging a partnership between the police and the community, so that they can work together on solving problems of crimes and fear of crime and disorder thereby enhancing the overall quality of life to reduce the fear of crimes and social disorder through problem-solving strategies and police-community partnerships.
* Community policing seeks to actively involve citizens in the task of crime control by creating an effective working partnership between citizens and the police.
* The citizen/public and the police share responsibilities for establishing and maintaining peaceful neighborhood. As resist community members participate more fully than ever before in defining take police role.

Community policing involves at least one of the following four elements

1. Community based crime prevention
2. The reorientation of patrol activities to emphasize the importance of non-emergency services
3. Increased police accountability to the public
4. A decentralization of command including a greater use of civilians at all levels of police decision making process.