STUDY NOTES · BASIC CONCEPT

Homeland Security and Community Policing

International Relations

25 Dec 2016

Homeland Security

1. Homeland Security refers to the protection of a country from internal threats.
2. Its main focus is on counter-terrorism, border security, cyber security, and disaster management.
3. It follows both preventive and responsive security strategies.
4. It involves multiple agencies such as intelligence services, police, border forces, and cyber units.
5. Protection of critical infrastructure like airports, railways, power grids is a key objective.
6. Threat identification and risk assessment form its operational base.
7. Technology, surveillance systems, and data analytics are extensively used.
8. Strong inter-agency coordination is essential for effectiveness.
9. It ensures quick response during emergencies and security crises.
10. In democratic systems, it must balance national security with civil liberties and privacy.

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Community Policing

1. Community Policing is a partnership between police and local communities.
2. Its primary goal is crime prevention rather than punishment.
3. Citizens are treated as stakeholders in public safety.
4. Police act as service providers, not merely law enforcers.
5. Local problems are addressed through local solutions.
6. It helps gather grassroots-level intelligence.
7. It is effective in identifying radicalisation and lone-wolf threats early.
8. It builds trust among minorities and vulnerable groups.
9. Public outreach, dialogue, and social media engagement are key tools.
10. It is considered the soft power of policing in democratic governance.