

Edited (Tracked)

Introduction

~~Four decades ago, About forty years back, the American sociologist Egon Bittner (1974: 17), the esteemed American sociologist observed that noted that the police service was one of the remained one of the 'best known but least understood' most famous yet least understood of all of public institutions. The numerous studies and accounts that have plethora of research studies that have come out during this emerged in the intervening period interim could imply might mean that the quality of police service is today even better known, is more well-known, albeit not well although perhaps still less well understood. Political, policy Policy, political and popular cultural understandings of the police are often understanding about them typically revolves around centred around their crime fighting- and other allied aspects role (Rowe, 2014). Media coverage of the IN this regard, media coverage is known to play a key police is assumed to play a significant role in this aspect. Fictional and documentary Documentary images and fictional caricatures of police work police tend to centre on- are typically narrowed to crime fighting fighting crime, portraying them police the 'thin blue line' between to be crossing the difficult line between chaos and social order and chaos (Rowe, 2014). Familiarity, however, should not be confused with understanding. Several studies and researches have been conducted since the 1960s to understand and define the role of the police (Reiner, 2010).~~

~~Attempts to define policing There have been many attempts to define policing have focused upon a range of and they have delved into myriad different aspects the of their diverse roles diverse roles that the service performs: First, To begin with, a traditional 'common sense' definition of approach police work — that is a primarily mainly concerns with matter of law-enforcement matters (Rowe, 2014). Other Then there are other perspectives that seek to reflect the look to broaden the scope of their wider activities performed by the police are developed. One To that end, one approach has historically been to define the police service explain policing in terms of~~

its resource to the legitimate the context of its legitimate application use of force, and the power of the police service overcoupled with its authority over ordinary common citizens-people (Bitnner, 1974; Klockars 1985). Another approach to Attempts were also made to understanding policing focuses on the routinebased on their routine functions-performed by the officers, for example-instance, the maintenance-order of law (Cain 1979; Punch 1979; Reiner 2000; Newburn 2008). A-Yet another final perspective is an institutional-one thatinstitutional perspective pertains-relates to their role of the police service in terms of-encompassing bigger the broader functions effacets of the criminal justice system-mechanism (Rowe, 2014). Others, have tried to understand police by exploring the concepts such as “the police” and “policing”, or upon the role “crime fighters” or “peace keepers” (Griever, 2009).

Edited (Clean)

Introduction

About forty years back, Egon Bittner (1974: 17), the esteemed American sociologist noted that police service remained one of the 'most famous yet least understood of all public institutions. The plethora of research studies that have come out during this interim could imply that the quality of police service is more well-known, albeit not well understood. Policy, political and popular understanding about them typically revolves around crime fighting- and other allied aspects (Rowe, 2014). IN this regard, media coverage is known to play a key role. Documentary and fictional caricatures of police are typically narrowed to fighting crime, portraying them to be crossing the difficult line between chaos and social order (Rowe, 2014). Several studies have been conducted since the 1960s to understand and define the role of the police (Reiner, 2010).

There have been many attempts to define policing and they have delved into myriad aspects of their diverse roles: To begin with, a 'common sense' approach—that mainly concerns with law-enforcement matters (Rowe, 2014). Then there are other perspectives that look to broaden the scope of their activities. To that end, one approach has historically been to explain policing in the context of its legitimate application of force, coupled with its authority over common people (Bitnner, 1974; Klockars 1985). Attempts were also made to understand policing based on their routine functions, for instance, the maintenance of law (Cain 1979; Punch 1979; Reiner 2000; Newburn 2008). Yet another institutional perspective pertains to their role encompassing bigger facets of the criminal justice mechanism (Rowe, 2014). Others, have tried to understand police by exploring the concepts such as “the police” and “policing”, or upon the role “crime fighters” or “peace keepers” (Griever, 2009).

Original Draft

Four decades ago, the American sociologist Egon Bittner (1974: 17) observed that the police service was one of the 'best known but least understood' of public institutions. The numerous studies and accounts that have emerged in the intervening period might mean that the police service is today even better known, although perhaps still less well understood. Political, policy and popular cultural understandings of the police are often centred around their crime fighting-role (Rowe, 2014). Media coverage of the police is assumed to play a significant role in this aspect. Fictional and documentary images of police work tend to centre on crime-fighting, portraying the police the 'thin blue line' between social order and chaos (Rowe, 2014). Familiarity, however, should not be confused with understanding. Several studies and researches have been conducted since 1960s to understand and define the role of the police (Reiner, 2010).

Attempts to define policing have focused upon a range of different aspects the diverse roles that the service performs: First, a traditional 'common sense' definition of police work – that is a primarily a matter of law-enforcement (Rowe, 2014). Other perspectives that seek to reflect the wider activities performed by the police are developed. One approach has been to define the police service in terms of its resource to the legitimate use of force, and the power of the police service over ordinary citizens (Bittner, 1974; Klockars 1985). Another approach to understanding policing focuses on the routine functions performed by the officers, for example the maintenance order (Cain 1979; Punch 1979; Reiner 2000; Newburn 2008). A final perspective is an institutional one that relates to the role of the police service in terms of the broader functions of the criminal justice system (Rowe, 2014). Others, have tried to understand police by exploring the concepts such as "the police" and "policing", or upon the role "crime fighters" or "peace keepers" (Griever, 2009).