

Editorial: Community Policing Model for the Newly Merged Tribal Districts?

This editorial is divided in two parts. The first part dilates upon the potential and need for introducing community policing model in the newly merged tribal districts of Pakistan, and the second part introduces the various articles in the issue.

I.

In May 2018 the Parliament of Pakistan passed the Constitution (25th Amendment) Act. This amendment to the Constitution merged the former tribal agencies as settled districts of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) province. There were seven Tribal Agencies and six Frontier Regions that were merged with the KPk. The merger resulted in the increase of provincial territory to 101,741 sq km and population to 32 million as well as an increase in the responsibility of the provincial government to take care of the welfare of the hitherto neglected tribal people. In other words, the KPk government has taken the responsibility of providing political, economic, and administrative setup as well as welfare services to the former tribal agencies to make them settled districts and bring the tribal community into mainstream population of the country. The task seems to be enormous and therefore, there is a need to do considerable work for its successful execution.

One crucial dimension of this enormous task of settlement of the Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) is to introduce the regular police system there. This dimension relates to judicial and administrative functions of the provincial government, especially as the police is an administrative part of Home Department, but functionally an extension of the judicial branch. Two significant legal steps have so far been taken to introduce the regular police system in the NMDs Tribal Districts. First step was taken by the Parliament when it passed the Extension of the Jurisdiction to FATA Bill 2017, and second step was taken next year by the Supreme Court (SC) of Pakistan giving directions for removing the old Levies system with the regular police system. In light of the directions given by the SC the Provincial Assembly of KPk passed a bill for integrating the Levies and Khasadar force in the police force in September 2019. However, this bill has opened an administrative and training challenge for the KPk Police Force, which will be required to incorporate more than 28000 Levies and Khasadar personnel who have no training in regular policing or education of the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure, let alone the knowledge of community policing.

Now that the government has to introduce the regular police system in the NDMs, we suggest that it is high time to carry out research studies and pilot projects to design the organization model and training manuals for the police force to be adopted for the illiterate or lowly educated forces of Levies and Khasadar. Researchers can focus on certain major areas of policing in the Tribal Districts that need to be studied and addressed: a) relationship between culture, community building projects, and the policing model, b) jurisdictional clarity and liaison between the police on the one hand and border security forces like Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, and Scouts on the other, c) specialized training for the triple roles relating to security, crime, and community services, and d) chalking out new linkages of the police with various levels of judicial system.

II.

Now I would introduce the various articles in this issue.

The first article of the issue is authored by Prit Kaur and is entitled *International Students and Determinants of their Confidence in the Police*. Kaur's analysis shows international students serve as economic drivers and global (international) focal points in the academic institutions of the United States. Due to their rising number and significant economic contribution there is growing concern about their needs, resources, safety and security as transit-status individuals living outside the country of their birth

The second article of the issue is authored by Petter Gottschalk and is entitled *Opportunity Creation by Entrepreneurship: A Case Study of Convenience in White-Collar Crime*. Gottschalk employs the theory of convenience and suggests that white-collar crime is dependent on a financial motive to exploring the possibilities and avoiding threats, an organizational opportunity to committing and concealing financial crime, and a personal willingness for deviant behavior.

The third article is by John A. Winterdyk and is entitled *Global Criminology: A 'New' Perspective for Criminological Inquiry?* He presents a detailed survey of literature to situate Pakistani criminology in the global context. He points to the efforts made by Pakistani scholars in producing criminology literature so far. He writes that these scholars study trends of different crimes not only within Pakistan but also in relation to global data and theory. He argues that efforts made in criminological inquiry in Pakistan are an example of the growing 'new' perspective in global criminology. He further writes, "Global criminology has the potential to not only understand and explain global and transnational crimes, but to ultimately inform effective policy that will reduce crime - be it local, regional, national, or transnational."

The fourth article is written by Shahbaz Ahmad Cheema and is entitled *Corroborating Evidence as a Mechanism to Fill 'Reliability Void' in Pakistan's Criminal Justice System: Judicial Discretion and its Limitations*. He analyzes the relevance and significance of techniques of corroboration in criminal justice system of Pakistan. He further discusses circumstances that necessitate the corroboration and how that necessity is met in the judicial proceedings.

The fifth article is by Imran *et al* and is entitled *Sociology of Crime: Measuring the Relationship between Family Aspect and Women Trafficking in District Peshawar, Pakistan*. They focus on parental and relatives' role in selling their family members in trafficking. They conclude that the "existence of gender inequality causes women trafficking. Whereas, lack of employment opportunities also push them toward trafficking business as it is considered the most lucrative business." They also find out that traffickers after release from the prison usually wish for spending a normal life.

The sixth article is by Saiful Islam *et al* and is entitled *The Parliament of Pakistan and its Role in the War on Terror*. The authors investigate the national political and legal stage of the War on Terror to understand whether the role played by the Parliament was sufficient or not. They conclude that the role was wanting and the Parliament failed to generate consensus based long term policy to coping with the War on Terror.

The last article is by Asif Saleem *et al* and is entitled *Contemporary Digital Age and Dynamics of E-Jihad in the Muslim world: A Case Study of Pakistan*. They focus on how terrorists have been successfully using cyber space to carry out their jihad in Pakistan. They point to the lack of cyber security legal regime in Pakistan.

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