

Community Policing is a Potential Strategy to Combat Crime: Community Police Forums Purpose is for the Monitoring of the Implementation of the Saps's Community Policing Strategy

Dr. John Motsamai Modise
South African Police Service

Abstract:- The objectives of this study were; to describe the participation of the community members in the Community Policing Forums; to identify the participation of CPFs in the community; to identify challenges faced by Community Policing Forums in the Country; to identify the purpose of the Community Policing Forums; to establish the strengths of the CPFs in doing their work; and to determine the needs of the CPFs to enable them to do their work. The study will be derived into two sections. Section 1 will describe the roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums and the way they are organized. The second portion will cover the South African Police Service's policy-regulating framework for community policing, community policing forums, and the Implementation Guideline for Partnerships in Policing. The different publications acting as a roadmap for the creation and execution of CPFs to encourage communication between SAPS and community members. It is generally thought that the idea of strengthening community safety through engagement between SAPS and CPFs to achieve crime prevention is a legitimate strategy that is not exclusive to South Africa. In line with Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, this serves as an addition to crime prevention efforts backed by the UN. In contrast, the notion of strengthening community safety through collaboration between SAPS and CPFs to achieve crime prevention is today regarded as a valid technique that is not exclusive to South Africa. As for suggestions, in South Africa, the development of CPFs in cooperation with the local SAPS to achieve crime prevention can play crucial roles in combating various crimes and also act as a deterrent to crimes causation within South African communities; as a result, the establishment and implementations should be based on the confinement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and SAPS Act (No. 68 of 1995). In a study conducted by Rosenbaum (1994), stated that research done since the early 1970s has revealed that the professional law enforcement model used in policing has flaws. A completely new way of thinking and acting in the police force will result in a fundamental overhaul of the organization's structure. The international legal framework and South African viewpoint must serve as the change's guiding principles. "(Mamosebo, 2014:22)". The South African National Government established

Community Policing Forums (CPF) in each police station to ensure that both the SAPS and members of the community are involved in crime prevention within their area of jurisdiction. This was done in order to implement the community policing philosophy. Here, we'll go into great depth on how the police and CPFs work together to prevent crime.

Keywords:- Community Involvement in CPF's, Participation in Neighbourhood Gatherings, Crime Prevention, Police Accountability, Communication between Police and Community, Community Safety, Financing, Education, Assistance from the Police, Community Support, Lowering Crime, Enhancing Public Safety.

I. INTRODUCTION

The most significant factors influencing the asymmetry of asymmetrical polarization are the CPFs. Criminal activity is a global problem that jeopardizes not just community safety and security but also the peace and stability of the entire nation. It is one of the main problems affecting our nation's economy. Citizens feel less secure as a result, which frequently makes life more uncomfortable. The quality of life for the typical person is harmed by crime. This suggests that for communities as well as the police to tackle crime effectively, there must be a strong political will. Crime is a serious issue since it violates fundamental human rights and reduces everyone's level of living in the country. As a result, "community policing" has become the cornerstone of the South African Police Service's (SAPS) strategy for battling crime in specific localities.

Community Police Forums (CPF) are statutory bodies established in terms of the South African Police Service Act, No 68 of 1995, and the Sector Crime Forum is an operational body of the Sector Policing (Maroga, 2004). These forums are established as vehicles to implement the community policing policy of South Africa. CPFs are community-based structures whilst Sector Policing is Police driven. This research will focus on Community Police Forums. The objectives of the CPFs are outlined in the SAPS Act and the Community Policing Policy Framework & Guidelines as follows: establish and maintain a partnership between the community and the police; ensure consultation and proper communication between the police

and the community; improve the delivery of police service to the community; promote joint problem identification and problem-solving; and ensure police accountability and transparency. The establishment of CPFs is the responsibility of the Provincial Commissioner as directed by a member of the Provincial Executive Council responsible for the Community Safety portfolio. They are established in every police station and bear the name of the station. The composition of the CPF is community led with the chairperson and secretary being community members (SAPS Act 68 of 1995). They operate voluntarily and are representatives of organizations within a particular community (Davis, Henderson & Merrick, 2003; Gordon, 2001; Maroga, 2004; Marks, Shearing & Wood, 2009).

Given how critical community involvement is to the success of CPFs, community involvement in CPFs is a major issue. A number of factors, such as one's level of trust in the police, their perceived effectiveness as CPFs, and the accessibility of time and resources, might have an impact on participation. CPFs' involvement in the community: CPFs must be actively involved in the community if they are to be effective. This comprises attending neighbourhood events, establishing anti-crime initiatives, and connecting with the community to address crime and safety issues. CPFs face a number of challenges, such as a lack of funding, insufficient training, and insufficient police support. These problems can make it difficult for CPFs to operate efficiently. In order to promote crime prevention, hold the police accountable, and improve relations between the police and the community, CPFs have three basic objectives. Community safety is significantly impacted by CPFs. CPFs have a number of benefits, including as their familiarity with the neighbourhood, ability to unite neighbours, and commitment to enacting change.

These benefits may be able to aid CPFs in overcoming their challenges. CPF requirements: A number of resources, including funding, education, support from the police, and community involvement, are needed for CPFs to be successful. If given the tools they need, CPFs can greatly improve community safety. Crime is a serious problem that could have disastrous effects on communities. A great strategy for involving the public and the police in the fight against crime is community policing. One of the main tenets of the policing philosophy known as "community policing" is the development of ties between the police and the community. It is based on the idea that for the police to effectively fight crime, the community is necessary. There are several benefits to community policing. It can help reduce crime, improve public safety, and boost trust between the people and the police.

It is also possible to address the root causes of crime, such as inequality and poverty. The South African Police Service has prioritized community policing as part of its strategy to fight crime. This is a wise decision, and I hope it helps to reduce crime and improve living conditions in South Africa. The following are some of the fundamental tenets of community policing:

- Solving problems: Community policing focuses on tackling the root causes of crime. The identification and resolution of these problems must include the community if this is to be accomplished.
- Partnership: To provide community policing, the police and the community work together. Therefore, both sides are accountable for working together to combat crime.
- Communication: Community policing requires effective communication between the police and the local population. This implies that both the police and the community must be willing to work together and pay heed to community issues.
- Empowerment: Community policing enables the community to actively take part in the battle against crime. The community must be given the resources and tools they need in order to function effectively.

Community policing is a potential tactic for thwarting crime. It is a more thorough approach that takes into account the underlying causes of crime. Community policing should continue to receive funds from the South African Police Service in the hopes that it would successfully reduce crime and improve living conditions in South Africa. The Community Police Forums (CPF) are recognized as legitimate organizations by the South African Police Service Act, No. 68 of 1995.

They are institutions that have been set up in the neighbourhood and developed to encourage police and community collaboration. CPFs have the following objectives:

- Establish and maintain a cooperative connection between the community and the police. This requires working together to identify and handle safety and criminal justice issues.
- Ensure that the community and police are adequately consulted and informed. The police and the community must be able to communicate in order to discover solutions.
- Improve how successfully the police are able to serve the neighbourhood. This calls for ensuring that the police are aware of community needs and provide high-quality service.
- Promote group problem-solving and problem-identification efforts. This requires working together to comprehend the fundamental causes of criminal activity and to develop solutions that address these causes.
- Ensure police accountability and openness. This means ensuring that the police are accountable to the community and transparent in their operations.

CPF are important to South Africa's community policing policy. They might have a big impact on reducing crime and raising public safety. CPFs do, however, face a variety of challenges, including a lack of resources, a lack of training, and a lack of police support. Despite these challenges, CPFs can be effective if they are well-organized and have the support of both the community and the police. If CPFs are successful, they might improve public safety and public confidence in law enforcement.

A Provincial Executive Council member in charge of the portfolio for community safety must give the Provincial Commissioner instructions on how to form CPFs. Every police station has them, and they are branded with the name of the building. The CPF, which is run by the local populace, is chaired by a member and has a secretary. They serve as volunteers and represent various organizations within a particular community. The following are some of the essential conditions for creating a CPF:

- A Provincial Executive Council member in charge of the portfolio for community safety must give the Provincial Commissioner instructions on how to form CPFs. Every police station has them, and they are branded with the name of the building. The CPF, which is run by the local populace, is chaired by a member and has a secretary.
- They represent multiple groups in a given town and work as volunteers. The following are a few prerequisites for setting up a CPF.
- The members must represent many facets of the community, including businesses, religious institutions, educational institutions, and community organizations.
- The participants must be eager to collaborate to enhance community safety.

Once a CPF is in place, it needs to meet periodically to discuss safety and crime concerns in the area. The CPF should work together with the police to develop strategies to reduce crime and improve public safety. CPFs are important to South Africa's community policing strategy. They might make a big difference in improving public safety and reducing crime. CPFs do, however, face a number of challenges, such as a lack of resources, a lack of training, and a lack of support from the police. CPFs can succeed in spite of these challenges if they are well-organized and have the support of both the community and the police. CPFs have the potential to improve community safety and trust if they are successful. The following are some advantages of having a CPF in your community:

- Better interaction between the community and the police. CPFs can assist close the communication gap between the community and the police by offering a place for dialogue.
- Improvements in police and community cooperation. By collaborating to identify and address crime and safety concerns, CPFs can promote collaboration between the police and the community.
- Lower crime rates and increased public safety. By collaborating with the police to create and implement crime prevention initiatives, CPFs can contribute to reducing crime and enhancing public safety.
- An improvement in community and police trust. By offering a platform for discussion and participation, CPFs can aid in boosting trust between the police and the community.

II. COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS (CPFs): PURPOSE, CHARACTER, AND ORGANIZATION

➤ Introduction

This section offers a survey of later literature that addresses community policing as well as pertinent and easily accessible information. It tries to investigate past events, including social, political, and historical backdrop, and how they affected community policing in South Africa today. The chapter also offers thoughts on topics that may help or hurt participation in CPFs based on research on the subject.

➤ Purpose of Community Police Forums (CPFs)

The section focuses on Community Police Forums (CPFs), a component of the Community Policing concept that has been adopted by police departments worldwide (Deljki I & Lui-ati, 2011). Community policing seeks to refocus attention away from the traditional reactionary approach to police, which focuses on aggressive crime suppression, law enforcement, and minimal public engagement (Steyn, 2006; Yero, et al, 2012; Deljki & Lui-ati, 2011). The conventional policing model showed a deteriorating relationship between the police and the communities they were enforcing, portraying a brusque police officer who degraded individuals and who appeared corrupt and violent. Such a police persona drove people away from the police (Deljki & Lui-ati, 2011).

In order to solve social evils, community policing was then seen to be a way to integrate police personnel into communities and strengthen the bond between the police and the communities they serve (Yero, Othman, Samah, D'Silva, Sulaiman, 2012). A safe environment can be created by identifying and addressing safety issues, which can be done through good police-community connections (Deljki, & Lui-ati, 2011). It implemented a variety of policing strategies, including proactive policing, crime prevention, and community problem solving (Corsianos, 2011). The idea asserts that everyone, including the government, NGOs, public and private security, and engaged citizens, particularly young, is now responsible for ensuring that citizens are secure (Brown, 2007; Davis, Henderson, & Merrick, 2003).

The idea of community policing originated in the Western world, and other African nations eventually adopted it. Kenya, Gambia, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Lesotho, and South Africa are a few of the nations in Africa that have adopted the idea (Brogden, 2004). Millions of dollars are spent by governments on the training of police officers tasked with carrying out community policing strategies. This research article will focus on CPFs in the context of community policing in South Africa because African experience is thought to be the most recorded.

South Africa started receiving financial support from the international community in 1994 for the implementation of the Community Policing Policy, even before the idea was formally codified in the South African Constitution and the

South African Police Act (Brogden, 2004). The donations were made with an emphasis on a number of areas, including training, juvenile justice, and a police restructuring program that included community policing, public order policing, and organized crime.

There is widespread agreement regarding the fundamental components of community policing, despite the fact that the idea is not universally used (Davis, Henderson, & Merrick, 2003). Community policing typically addresses the following traits:

- Decentralization of power and techniques for patrolling that encourage interaction between law enforcement and the public;
- A dedication to problem-focused policing;
- Allowing the public to take part in determining police priorities and formulating strategies; and
- Giving localities the tools they need to tackle their own issues with crime and disorder by supporting crime prevention initiatives.

It has proven to be a workable foundation for police accountability, community empowerment, and public education (Yero, et al., 2012; Corsianos, 2011). A sort of community organization called the South Community Policing Forums (CPF's) was created in Africa with the goal of enhancing interaction and collaboration between the police and the community. They frequently consist of police officers, members of the local police force, and members of the community. CPF's can assist in identifying and resolving issues with local crime while also giving residents a platform to express their worries about policing.

Since South Africa's democratic transition began in 1990, organized crime and corruption have expanded significantly, which has led to an increase in community policing (CPF's) in that country (Hough (2002). Hough (2002) contends that crime offers an immediate threat to South Africa's security on all fronts, with direct investment being the most crucial. Recent events have made it clear that the general people in South Africa has no choice but to use political pressure to force the state to act by citing rising crime. The risk of increasing violence exists because vigilantism is a constant danger (Wisler and Onwudiwe, 2007). Wisler and Onwudiwe (2007) contend that community involvement with CPF's is the symptoms of this problem.

➤ *History of Community Policing Forum (CPF's) in South Africa*

The South African Police Service (SAPS) has adopted 'community policing' as its basic philosophy for dealing with crime in communities. Community policing aims to bring the police and community together to solve problems of crime. The definition of community policing is: a philosophy that guides police management styles and operational strategies and emphasises the establishment of police-community partnerships and a problem-solving approach in response to the needs of the community. By working together the SAPS hopes to make communities

safer places to live in. This forms part of the National Crime Prevention Strategy, which has meant a shift from crime control to crime prevention. It also emphasizes crime as a social problem rather than a security issue. The National Crime Prevention Strategy provides for several preventative programmes and underlying these is the basic policy of community policing. Community policing requires the SAPS to focus on giving a good service, working in partnership with the community through the Community Police Forums, and being accountable to the community.

The Community Policing Forums emerged from societal rules and regulations establishments that governed the conduct of individuals in the history of the nations. It is claimed that in the 1980s, many police departments internationally began experimenting with more community involvement in the war on crime (Miller & Hess, 2008). This approach is known as community policing, community-oriented policing, or the neighborhood policing era (Cordner, 1999). Gradually, law enforcement evolved becoming more responsive to the public's desire for a different kind of policing; which is considerable citizen-police interaction and problem-solving (Cordner, 1999). Thus, conventional policing used to be reactive, responding to calls for service. A Community Policing Forum is proactive, anticipating problems and seeking solutions (Miller & Hess, 2008).

Criminologist researchers recorded that Community Policing Forums originated in Europe, as a realization that the police can only reduce the levels of crime by formulating relationships with the community (Bayerl, Karlovic, Akhgar & Markarian, 2017). Community Policing Forums initiators believed that the police on their own could barely deal with the causes of crime hence they championed community involvement as a necessity that the police could use to resolve the underlying causes of crime (Hendickx & Van Ryckeghem, 1999). Bayerl et al. (2017) argue that in essence, it requires police integration and cooperation with the community. Practically, the Community Policing Forums concept is based on the assumption that if police and the community work together creatively, this can lead to problem-solving of the underlying causes of crime (Carter, 1995). Central to this form of policing is the need for the police to actively promote community safety and the community should accept shared responsibility in this effort. The police are thus assigned the new responsibility of strategizing workable policies for community involvement in the fight against crime (Carter, 1995).

Undoubtedly, the Community Policing Forums philosophy is based on the normative sponsorship theory, declaring that most people are inherently good and accept working cooperation with others to meet their own needs (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1998). Such cooperation will only take place if all the parties involved in the cooperation agreement can justify the reaching of the common objectives in terms of their objectives, whether it is for the same reason or different motivations. Community Safety Forums emanated from the requirements outlined in the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) of 1996, and the 1998

White Paper on Safety and Security. Both sought to improve, amongst others, the functioning of the criminal justice system (and in particular the police) in the local domain and to enhance crime prevention activities. Whilst the NCPS and the White Paper created the opportunity for integrated approaches to preventing crime and increasing the efficiency of law enforcement, they failed to articulate the methodology and structural arrangements as to exactly how the CSF concept must be implemented.

CSFs are based on the premise that increased cooperation and interaction would improve the functioning and deliberations within the local criminal justice system and the delivery of crime prevention projects. This resulted in the CSF concept evolving as a replicable structure for integrated problem-solving at the local level destined to provide means for sharing information and coordinating an interdisciplinary approach to crime prevention. This approach is inclusive of collaboration and responses from all the departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention, and Security (JCPS) cluster and other relevant organs of the state. The Community Safety Forum does not aim to replace or duplicate any existing structure or forum at the local level. It will solely serve as a coordinating structure for collaboration and integrated planning and implementation at the local government level. Therefore, the main intention remains the replication of the coordination and monitoring functions of the JCPS (or criminal justice system) structure to streamline and enhance integrated planning at the local government level.

Since the CSF concept is closely related to Community Policing, a clear distinction needs to be drawn. Community Safety Forums (CSFs) are meant to facilitate the delivery of a multi-sectoral governmental approach to safety in local communities and are distinguished from the CPF through its jurisdiction and tasks. The CPF is a legal community structure established in terms of the South African Police Service (SAPS) Act and is mandated to facilitate community-police relations within a specific police station precinct (police station boundary) and serves as the mouthpiece of the community with the police and vice versa on policing matters and other relevant safety issues. Members of this forum are elected during formal election processes and get their mandate from the community to execute the legal powers and functions.

The jurisdiction of a CSF is aligned to the municipal and/or district municipal jurisdiction/boundary. Once formalized and established, it will facilitate and enhance cooperation, integrated planning and coordinate the implementation of safety programs and projects in the local sphere. It will consist of representatives formally nominated and endorsed by the respective department, institution, or community-based organization. In this regard, the CPF will be but one of crime prevention activities, community safety forums could allow community policing to focus exclusively on police-community issues and report on successes, projects, and challenges. As such, they could serve as the major conduit for community participation in community safety forums. The forums could also assist CPFs to access

government resources that would previously have been beyond their reach.

Therefore, CSFs are meant to harness the energies of JCPS departments and relevant organs of state to realize synergies and better coordination. Some of the important principles that inform service delivery in government include the following:

- Responsiveness;
- Integrated service delivery;
- Multi-agency collaboration;
- Joint planning of operations;
- Openness and transparency.
- A commitment to sharing of resources;
- Community engagement and accountability;
- Strong community participation and consultation;

The context for the development of a policy framework for CSFs stems from a Cabinet instruction to the Department of Police, through the JCPS cluster to facilitate and expedite the establishment of CSFs throughout the country. Research towards the policy included an audit conducted in 2010 which revealed that several CSFs have been established and are in existence in some of the provinces in the country.

➤ *Roles and Responsibilities of CPFS*

The management and control of this organization are hampered by certain communities' improper comprehension of the Community Police Forums' functions and responsibilities. Some of the Community Police Forum members, according to Raco and Flint (2001:585), lack the abilities necessary to manage the Community Police Forum framework. Although Community Police Forums in South Africa are subject to several laws and regulations, this is made worse by the lack of attention placed on the proper application of their operational rules.

There seems to be a dichotomy between CPF members employed by the state and those operating as community representatives voluntarily such as neighbourhood night watches, and reporting. A CPF should play the following roles:

- To make sure that local police can explain to people what they are doing about crime in the area;
- To check on how well the police are using their resources in dealing with crime in the community;
- To monitor how well the police are doing their work in the community, for example, is it easy to find a police officer when you need one, is there always plenty of police visible at rallies and other mass events, do police patrol the streets, do police respond quickly when a crime has been reported, and so on
- To enquire into local policing matters, for example, what are the main problems with crime in the community, are the police dealing with these issues effectively, and are the police using their resources most effectively.

- The following are typical CPF roles and responsibilities, though they may differ depending on the nation or jurisdiction:
- Fostering dialogue and teamwork between the community and the police. This includes evaluating the performance of the police, assisting in settling neighbourhood conflicts, and setting up crime prevention programs.
- Identifying and resolving issues with local crime. This include carrying out crime surveys, studying crime statistics, and creating ways to lower crime.
- Evaluating the police's performance and efficacy. Reviewing police reports, attending meetings at the station, and making suggestions for improvement are all included in this.
- Giving local residents a platform to express their worries regarding policing. This includes hosting public gatherings, conducting polls, and contacting the police with complaints.
- Providing guidance on regional policing priorities. This includes making recommendations for building community policing plans, assigning police resources, and developing crime prevention methods. In addition to these fundamental duties, CPFs may also engage in a wide range of other tasks, including:
 - Planning campaigns and events for crime prevention
 - Providing security for neighbourhood gatherings
 - Providing youth with mentors
 - Fighting for the needs of crime victims
 - Cooperating with other local non-profits
- CPFs have the potential to significantly enhance community safety and wellbeing. Together, the police and the community can significantly reduce crime while also raising everyone's standard of living. Following are some specific instances of how CPFs have enhanced communities:
 - CPFs have been attributed with lowering crime rates in South Africa by up to 30% in some places.
 - CPFs have aided in the resolution of some high-profile crimes in the United States and have enhanced relations between the police and the community.
 - In the United Kingdom, CPFs have worked to increase police visibility in local communities and to develop new crime prevention techniques.

CPF's are a useful tool for the community and the police. Together, they have the power to significantly improve community safety and liveability. According to Raco and Flint (2001), there are difficulties in managing and controlling Community Police Forums (CPF's) in some areas due to a lack of a proper knowledge of their tasks and responsibilities.

They claim that certain CPF members lack the necessary abilities to manage the CPF organization. Although CPF's are subject to several laws and regulations in South Africa, this is made worse by the lack of attention placed on their appropriate implementation.

- *The following Problems may Result from a Lack of Knowledge of the Obligations and Tasks of CPF's:*

- ✓ Inefficient verbal exchange. CPF members may not be able to interact with the police or the community efficiently if they do not comprehend their roles and responsibilities. This might cause miscommunication and make it challenging to solve criminal issues.
- ✓ A lack of effective decision-making. Members of the CPF might not be able to decide how to solve crime issues if they do not fully comprehend their roles and responsibilities. Ineffective crime prevention measures may result from this.
- ✓ Absence of responsibility. Members of the CPF may not be held accountable for their conduct if they are unaware of their positions and obligations. As a result, there may be a lack of trust between the community and the CPF.

Overall, there are a lot of detrimental effects that might result from a lack of understanding of the duties and obligations of CPF's. In order to effectively promote community safety, CPF members must have a clear awareness of their respective duties and obligations. The following are some strategies that can be used to overcome the difficulties caused by a lack of knowledge about the obligations and tasks of CPF's:

- ✓ Training. There should be training for CPF members on their responsibilities and roles. The police or another appropriate agency should offer this training.
- ✓ Documentation. The duties and obligations of CPF's should be precisely defined in writing. All CPF members should have access to this documentation.
- ✓ Communication. The CPF and the police should routinely exchange information regarding their respective duties and obligations. This communication needs to be concise and unambiguous.
- ✓ Accountability. It is important to hold the CPF responsible for its deeds. A reputable group or the police should enforce this accountability.

It is possible to increase the effectiveness of CPF's in fostering community safety by addressing these issues. There appears to be a division between CPF members who serve as community representatives voluntarily, such as neighbourhood night watches, and those who are employed by the state. The following roles should be filled by a CPF:

- To ensure that the local police can inform the public of their efforts to combat crime in the region;
- To assess how well the police are employing their tools to combat crime in the neighbourhood;
- To assess how well the police are serving the community, look at things like whether it's simple to locate an officer when you need one, whether there are always plenty of officers present at protests and other large gatherings, whether police patrol the streets, whether they act quickly after receiving a report of a crime, and other factors.

- To research local policing concerns, such as what the main criminal issues are in the area, how well the police are addressing them, and how efficiently they are allocating their resources.
- Soss and Weaver (2017) note that there are difficulties in implementing Community Police Forums (CPF) in South Africa. According to Soss and Weaver, some CPF members have interfered with police work by making arrests and deciding how to deal with offenders, among other acts. Additionally, they claim that some CPF members have profited financially by using these boards. Buthelezi contends that there is a problem with how the policies are being put into practice to guarantee the effective operation of CPFs. He claims that because CPFs frequently have limited human, financial, and material resources, it is important to identify the supporting structures required for their proper operation.
- The deployment of CPFs in South Africa has a number of issues overall. These difficulties include:
 - A lack of knowledge about CPFs' functions and obligations. Some CPF members, as you indicated, are not aware of their obligations. This might cause miscommunication and make it challenging to solve criminal issues.
 - A lack of materials. CPFs frequently have few material, financial, and human resources. Their ability to function successfully may be hampered as a result.
 - Politicians getting involved. There is a chance that politics will influence CPFs. Because of this, it might be challenging for them to act independently and in the public good.
 - CPFs have the potential to be an effective tool for fostering community safety despite these obstacles. However, in order to increase their effectiveness, it is crucial to address the problems they face. The following actions can be taken to address the problems with CPFs:
 - Training. There should be training for CPF members on their responsibilities and roles. The police or another appropriate agency should offer this training.
 - Documentation. The duties and obligations of CPFs should be precisely defined in writing. All CPF members should have access to this documentation.
 - Communication. The CPF and the police should routinely exchange information regarding their respective duties and obligations. This communication needs to be concise and unambiguous.
 - Accountability. It is important to hold the CPF responsible for its deeds. A reputable group or the police should enforce this accountability.
 - Resources. It is important to give CPFs the tools they require to function efficiently. This pertains to the availability of human, financial, and material resources.

It is possible to increase the effectiveness of CPFs in fostering community safety by addressing these issues. According to Van der Waldt and Morebodi (2016), CPFs must collaborate with a variety of local leaders from organized local groups and civil society. Since their priorities and objectives could differ, it might be challenging for CPFs to come up with efficient crime prevention measures. Furthermore, according to Dlamini (2018), these

groups have different ideas on how CPFs should operate and be administered in their particular communities. Due to internal dispute and disagreement, the CPF may find it challenging to function effectively.

Overall, it may be challenging for CPFs to operate efficiently due to the various priorities and viewpoints of the community leaders engaged. But it's crucial to keep in mind that CPFs are an effective tool for fostering neighbourhood safety. The community representatives active in CPFs can significantly impact crime reduction and community safety by banding together. The following actions can be taken to alleviate the difficulties brought on by the varied priorities and viewpoints of the community leaders engaging in CPFs:

- Communication. Regular communication between the community representatives working in CPFs is crucial. Finding common ground should be the main goal of this dialogue, which should be open and honest.
- Leadership. Strong leadership that can unite the community representatives and forge agreement is necessary for the CPF.
- Flexibility. The CPF must be adaptable and ready to change as the demands of the community do.
- Acceptance. The CPF participants need to be open to the possibility that there may not always be a single answer to the problem of crime. To identify the greatest solution for their community, they must be prepared to collaborate.
- It is possible to increase the effectiveness of CPFs in fostering community safety by addressing these issues. Raco and Flint (2001), Burger (2017), and Dlamini (2018) all contend that it is challenging to assess whether Community Police Forums (CPF) have been successful or unsuccessful. This is due to the fact that the efficiency of CPFs cannot be evaluated using a single model of success. Additionally, crime rates might vary for a number of causes, making it challenging to link a particular factor, such the creation or operation of a CPF, to a drop in crime. The following are some of the difficulties that make evaluating the success or failure of CPFs challenging:
 - Variable crime rates. Crime rates can alter for a number of reasons, including shifts in the economy, adjustments to policing procedures, or adjustments to a community's demography. This makes it challenging to link the decline in crime to a particular cause, like the creation or operation of a CPF.
 - Several factors. The availability of social services, the social and economic conditions of a community, and the effectiveness of policing are just a few of the many variables that have an impact on crime prevention. Because of this, it is challenging to determine exactly how CPFs affect crime rates.
 - Not enough information. Data on CPF activities and how they affect crime rates are frequently lacking. Because of this, evaluating the performance of CPFs is challenging.
 - Despite these difficulties, it's crucial to make an effort to evaluate the success or failure of CPFs. This is due to the fact that CPFs are an effective tool for fostering community safety. Understanding what works and what

doesn't will help us improve the effectiveness of CPFs in lowering crime and securing our neighbourhoods. Here are some suggestions for how to measure the success or failure of CPFs better:

- Gather more accurate data. On the actions of CPFs and their effects on crime rates, improved data collecting is required. Several sources, such as CPFs, the police, and locals, should be used to get this data.
- Apply more complex techniques. The data on CPFs and crime rates can be analyzed using more advanced techniques. These techniques can assist in separating the effect of CPFs on crime rates and in determining the elements that influence the success or failure of CPFs.
- Use a range of precautions. Crime rates alone should not be used to determine whether CPFs are successful or not. The success of CPFs can also be determined using additional metrics, such as the degree of community satisfaction with them.
- By following these actions, we may increase the effectiveness of CPFs in lowering crime and keeping our communities safer as well as the evaluation of their success or failure.

➤ *CPF's' Organizational Structure*

The size and demands of the community can influence the organizational structure of a CPF. However, the majority of CPFs have some components in place in common.

- An executive committee is the CPF's governing body and is in charge of determining the organization's general course. Police, neighbourhood, and small business representatives are frequently present on the executive committee.
- Sector forums are smaller organizations in charge of particular facets of the community. Sector forums often get together on a regular basis to talk about local crime issues and create crime-reduction plans.
- Working groups are ad hoc organizations formed to handle certain problems or difficulties. Once the problem or concern has been addressed, working groups normally break up.
- Many CPFs have informal networks of neighbours who participate in supporting the organization in addition to these formal structures. These networks can be an important source of information and assistance for the CPF's executive committee and industry forums. A CPF's organizational structure should be adaptable to the shifting demands of the community. The CPF may need to create new committees or working groups as the neighbourhood develops and changes in order to handle fresh issues. But the CPF should also continue to perform a core set of duties that are crucial to achieving its goals.
- Here are a few advantages of having a well-organized CPF:
- Better communication and cooperation between the police and the community: A well-organized CPF can aid in fostering better communication and community cooperation. In addition to helping to develop trust and rapport, this can result in a greater understanding of one another's needs and priorities.

- Enhanced community participation in crime prevention: A well-designed CPF can support enhancing community participation in crime prevention. This can be accomplished by planning campaigns and activities for crime prevention as well as by offering chances for local residents to donate their time and skills.
- Better problem-solving: A CPF with a clear structure can aid in problem-solving. This can be accomplished by bringing together various stakeholders to discuss issues related to local crime and by creating strategies for decreasing crime.
- Improved police accountability: A well-organized CPF can aid in improving police accountability. This can be accomplished by offering a venue for residents to express their worries about policing and by offering suggestions for improvement.
- Overall, a CPF that is well-organized can benefit the community and the police. A CPF can contribute to safer and more liveable communities by enhancing cooperation and communication, boosting community involvement, and improving problem-solving.

➤ *CPF's is Facing Difficulties*

• *Funding community police forums*

The Provincial Secretariat of Safety and Security provides funding for the CPFs in part. However, the forum must raise the majority of the funding from nearby companies or by organizing fund-raising events. CPFs require money for a number of work-related expenses. For instance, funds to pay transportation to get people to workshops or consultants to teach forum participants how to arbitrate disagreements.

A Funding Foundation must be established by CPFs in order to administer the monies. The Funding Foundation is a section 21 (not-for-profit) organization that administers the forum's revenue and expenses and raises money for projects. There should be a distinct board of trustees for The Funding Foundation. The trustees may be chosen from local non-profits, for-profit corporations, religious organizations, and so on. Every year, the CPF should appoint a qualified auditor to review the financial records.

• *CPF's Face a Number of Challenges, Including:*

- ✓ Lack of funding: CPFs frequently lack the resources necessary for efficient operation. This may make it challenging to hire personnel, plan events, and buy supplies.
- ✓ Lack of community involvement: CPFs frequently have trouble enlisting the help of local residents. This may be the result of a number of things, including a lack of interest, a lack of time, or concern for retaliation.
- ✓ Lack of police cooperation: The police may occasionally refuse to work with CPFs. This may make it challenging to establish rapport and trust and may reduce the CPF's effectiveness.

- ✓ Internal disputes: Internal disputes can occasionally plague CPFs. This may be the result of various things, including personality conflicts, power disputes, or differences over the objectives or priorities of the CPF.
- ✓ Changing demographics: As communities evolve, so do the difficulties CPFs must overcome. To suit the requirements of new residents, CPFs in regions with high immigration rates, for instance, may need to modify their programs and services.

Despite these difficulties, CPFs have the potential to benefit the community as well as the police. Together, they have the power to significantly improve community safety and liveability. Here are some suggestions for tackling the difficulties CPFs face:

- ✓ Find innovative ways to raise money. CPFs can do this by organizing bake sales, raffles, or concerts, among other activities. Additionally, they are able to seek for funding from public or private foundations.
- ✓ Reach out to the community: CPFs have a number of ways to engage the community, including door-to-door canvassing, local newspaper ads, and social media. Additionally, they can provide enticements like discounts at nearby merchants or free admission to events to encourage neighbourhood people to get engaged.
- ✓ Develop ties with the police: CPFs can develop relationships with the police by going to meetings held at police stations, taking part in ride-a longs, and offering input on how the police handle situations. They can collaborate with law enforcement to create cooperative crime prevention plans.
- ✓ Handle internal disputes: CPFs can handle internal disputes through arbitration, mediation, or other dispute resolution procedures. In order to assist avoid disagreements altogether, they can also create explicit policies and procedures.
- ✓ Adapt to changing demographics: Community planning forums (CPF) can adjust to shifting demographics by conducting surveys, hosting focus groups, and interacting with local residents. Additionally, they can design services and programs that are catered to the need of particular populations, such as seniors, young people, or immigrants.

CPF can increase their effectiveness in their efforts to make communities safer and more liveable by tackling these issues.

➤ *Community Policing Forums*

A community policing forum (CPF) is a group of community members and police officers who work together to improve public safety in a particular area. CPFs are often formed in response to crime problems in a community, and they can play a valuable role in preventing crime and building trust between the police and the community. Community Policing Forum is a platform where community members, organizations (CBOs, NGOs, Businesses, FBOs), youth organizations, women organizations, SGBs), other relevant stakeholders (provincial government, local

government, traditional authority, and parastatals), and the police meet to discuss local crime prevention initiatives.

The South African Police Service Act No. 68 of 1995 outlines the goals of South African Community Police Forums. These goals include locating and stopping criminal activity, strengthening police accountability and transparency, fostering better community-police relations, supporting human rights, and reporting criminal activity (Department of Community Safety, 2003: 2). In order to capture, charge, and punish offenders, police forces and volunteer community policing are combined in Community Policing Forums, according to Simon (2017) and Mosselson (2018).

Community Police Forums (CPF) are programs and institutions that encourage neighbourhood participation in security measures (Jansen, 2017: 45). They emphasize on security and deterring criminal activity while ensuring police accountability, openness, and efficacy (Mosselson, 2018: 2). In South Africa, CPFs are composite alliances of policing structures. According to Geldenhuys (2016), Community Policing Forums act as bridges between the police and community members, maintaining mutual respect by engaging the youth in sporting activities that keep them busy in their villages after school. In the same way, Community Policing Forums make sure that the police and community members have trust in each other as the police have to uphold the values and principles of their work. Brogden and Nijhar (2013) state that Community Policing Forums should maintain operational principles such as responsibility, accountability, promotion of transparency, being proactive, and upholding fair treatment of people. Consequently, members of the Community Policing Forums have to try by all means to adopt legal preventive measures against crime.

Lerotholi, Matona, and Koeshe (2016) state that Community Policing Forums purposely maintain peace and stability in communities, and emphasis is placed on the visibility of the police in connection with Community Policing Forums in the environment to deter criminality. It is essential for the visible patrol at night or daytime to be conducted through good conduct and attitude to demonstrate the existence of a code of conduct for both parties. The patrolling indirectly serves as a visible controlling agency, as well as a marketing agent for the government and civic society (Department of Community Safety, 2003). Additionally, Community Policing Forums have the mandate to protect every human being from violation of rights. Thus, Community Policing Forums focus on protecting elderly people, women, the disabled, and children who are vulnerable to the trap of sexual assaults. Vulnerable groups need empowerment from Community Policing Forums for the restoration of human rights as an important element of service delivery (Lerotholi, Matona & Koeshe, 2016). Moreover, Cele (2015) established that Community Policing Forums could be involved in the construction of various infrastructural facilities such as the supply of water and sanitation, electricity, roads, and housing, just to mention but a few.

For instance, in South Africa, Cele studied the Community Policing Forums providing water as the most needed basic need by the villagers in Unhlanthuze in Kwazulu Natal Province. Another example is that of Villagers in Unhlanthuze where they identified the need for electricity as one of the infrastructural challenges (Cele, 2015). The Community Policing Forums in Unhlanthuze worked together with the Municipality of Unhlanthuze in Kwazulu Natal Province to provide the electricity needed by households in the area (Cele, 2015). SAPS has structured and institutionalized consultation between the community and itself by establishing community policing forums (CPFs) in terms of Section 7, Chapter 19(1) (2) of the SAPS Act 68 of 1995.

According to Morrison (2001: 51), a CPF can be regarded as a group of people from the police and different sectors, including interest groups in the community that meets to discuss problems emerging from their communities. CPF members are representatives of the community who have been either elected democratically or appointed. In terms of the SAPS Act, each police station must have a CPF to facilitate public participation. Chapter 19(1) (2) of the SAPS Act describes the following objectives of CPFs:

- Promote cooperation between the SAPS and the community to fulfill the community's needs regarding policing;
- Improve transparency in the SAPS and its accountability to the community; Focus on joint problem identification and problem-solving by both the SAPS and the community.
- Morrison (2001: 51) further argues that CPFs can promote accountability of SAPS toward local communities by monitoring and evaluating how effective the policing services are rendered. Although CPFs do not have executive powers, they can advise, serve and act as monitoring mechanisms within the community. The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997, makes provision for Batho-Pele ("people first") principles. In line with these principles, the functions of a CPF concerning adequate public participation include:
- Partnership: CPFs should facilitate cooperative and consultative processes.
- Problem-solving: CPFs and SAPS have the responsibility of joint identification and analysis of the causes of crime and conflict, and of developing innovative measures to address these issues.
- Empowerment: CPFs should create ownership and nurture a culture of responsibility for the crime,

➤ *Key Focus of the Community Policing Forum*

Enhancing communication and collaboration between the police and the community is the primary goal of a CPF. This is done by providing a forum for community members to voice their concerns about policing, and by working with the police to develop solutions to crime problems. CPFs can also help to educate the community about crime prevention, and to build relationships between the police and different community groups.

The South African Police Service Act No. 68 of 1995 outlines the goals of Community Police Forums in South Africa. In terms of SAPS Act 68 of 1995 Section 19 (1), to achieve the objectives contemplated in Section 205 of the South African Constitution (1996), the SAPS should liaise with the community through CPFs in local, district, and provincial atmosphere with a view to:

- Establish and maintain a partnership between the community and the police;
- Promote communication between the police and the community;
- Promote cooperation between the police and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing;
- Improve the rendering of police services to the community at the national, provincial, area, and local levels;
- Improve transparency and accountability of the police to the community; and
- Promote joint problem identification and problem-solving by the Service and the community.

From the above objects of the SAPS Act 68 of 1995, it is fundamentally clear that partnership and cooperation between the SAPS and local community members is mandatory and vital in attaining a safe and secure South Africa. Section 23(1)(a) of the SAPS Act 68 of 1995 deals specifically with procedural elements of CPFs and suggests that members of the CPF need to be elected as representative members who also engage and cooperate with local community members. This emphasizes the importance of the broad principle of CP which is community partnerships. Chapter 19 Section 2 makes provision for every member of the community to participate and cooperate with policing, even though that member of the community is not associated with CPFs. The abovementioned objectives of CPFs also provide key principles of democracy, namely: partnership, consultation, cooperation, equal access, transparency, and accountability. These principles were dealt with in detail during the democracy discussion in the previous chapter and the same discussion could not be provided again in this chapter, as it would reflect some repetition.

Solving crimes, boosting police accountability and openness, enhancing police-community relations, upholding human rights, and accurately reporting criminal activity (Department of Community Safety, 2003: 2). The main objectives of a CSF are to:

- Coordinate, promote cooperation, synergize, and integrate planning and budgeting between government departments on matters of community safety and security;
- Facilitate the implementation of government-community partnership capabilities on matters of community safety and security;
- Strategically consult and engage communities (through organized structures) to participate in the development of local planning and monitoring of safety, security, and development plans;

- Through hybrid police insurance and individual volunteerism of community policing, community policing forums strive to create structures that help curb criminal activities and govern communities, leading to arrests, prosecutions, and penalties (Mosselson, 2018: 2);
- By participating in these forums, a sense of responsibility for solving crime within the community develops, as does a sense of resistance to criminal activities. These forums aimed to reduce the fear of crime and instil a belief that solving crime within communities is also a community responsibility and the communities to resist criminal activities (Gumedze, 2015: 147);
- Utilize community strengths to implement safety, development, and security programs (Civilian Secretariat for Police: nd, 10).

The establishment of CPFs is intended: to promote the development of a community where citizens live in a safe environment and have access to high-quality services at a local level, through integrated and coordinated multi-agency collaboration among organs of state and various communities (Civilian Secretariat for Police: nd, 11).

The purpose of a Community Police Forum is to establish and maintain a safe and secure environment for its citizens; hence only organizations that want to make the community safe should join the forum. A forum is a legislated structure at every police station that establishes a partnership between the community and the police. Each Community Police Forum has its constitution. The constitution should inform people how the forum works and how to elect an Executive Committee. The committee is very important because it must make sure the forum works (Department of Community Safety, 2003). CPFs are based on the premise that increased cooperation and interaction would improve the functioning of the criminal justice system and the delivery of crime prevention projects. As such, community safety forums provide a means for sharing information and coordinating an interdisciplinary approach to crime prevention.

Community Police Forum is designed to serve as a platform for coordination, integration, and monitoring of the implementation of multi-sectoral crime prevention- and community safety initiatives within the context of the National (and Provincial) JCPS priorities in serving as the central catalyst for collaboration towards a local crime prevention strategy. As such, the CPF concept also emphasizes the need to ensure synergy and alignment of all government inputs and outputs in the local domain to fast-track and improve service delivery whilst drawing on all available resources in achieving the commitments underlying the developmental perspective. Such deliberations must be undertaken within the guiding framework of the intergovernmental relations prescripts and cooperative government.

- *The Importance of Community Police Forums (CPF) can be Attributed to a Number of Factors, such as:*

- ✓ Encouraging voluntarily obeying the law. Communities are more likely to assist the police and report crimes when they believe they have a voice in how local policing is carried out. This may aid in reducing crime and enhancing community safety.
- ✓ Outlining long-term plans for street patrols and the defence of people and property. CPFs and the police can collaborate to create long-term crime prevention plans. This can entail stepping up foot patrols in high-crime areas, setting up security cameras, or collaborating with schools to educate kids about crime prevention.
- ✓ Reducing any possible police animosity in the neighbourhood. Trust and understanding are fostered by the police and community working together. This could contribute to increased community safety and a decline in crime rates.

CPF can be a useful instrument for encouraging voluntary compliance with the law and for defending lives and property, as Dixon and Rauch (2004) note. Additionally, they can lessen any potential hostility between the police and the community. Below are a few more advantages of CPFs:

- ✓ Better interaction between the community and the police. CPFs offer a venue for the community and police to talk about crime and policing issues. The two groups' communication and understanding may improve as a result of this.
- ✓ A rise in community participation in anti-crime efforts. CPFs can aid in boosting neighbourhood participation in crime prevention. This can be accomplished by setting up neighbourhood watch groups, running campaigns to educate people about crime prevention, or collaborating with the police to create crime prevention initiatives.

Greater accountability for the police. CPFs may contribute to improved police accountability. This is due to the fact that they give the public a means of keeping tabs on the police and holding them responsible for their deeds. In general, CPFs are a crucial tool for fostering neighbourhood safety and developing faith in law enforcement. Depending on the level of community involvement, cooperation, and the police-community connection, the police will pursue different techniques. This is so that the police and the community can talk about crime and policing-related topics in a platform provided by CPFs. Collaboration between the police and the community fosters trust and understanding. This may aid in lowering crime rates and enhancing community safety.

According to the Civilian Secretariat for Police (CSP), the creation of CPFs is meant to foster the growth of a neighbourhood where residents can access high-quality local services while also living in a secure environment. This is done through an integrated and coordinated multi-agency collaboration between state organs and various communities. As a result, CPFs can be crucial in fostering

neighbourhood safety and fostering mutual respect between the community and the police.

- *The following are Some ways that CPFs can Support Neighbourhood Safety:*
- ✓ Promote community involvement in crime prevention. CPFs can motivate locals to participate in initiatives like neighbourhood watch programs and public awareness campaigns for crime prevention.
- ✓ Assist in increasing community and police trust. The police and the community can address matters related to crime and policing in CPFs. The two groups may become more trusting and understanding as a result of this.
- ✓ Assist in identifying and resolving criminal issues. CPFs can assist in identifying local crime issues and collaborating with the police to create solutions.
- ✓ Make the police answerable. By keeping an eye on their performance and informing the authorities of any issues, CPFs can make the police answerable for their deeds.

In general, CPFs can be useful in fostering neighbourhood safety and fostering trust between the community and the police. CPFs are not a panacea, it is crucial to remember that. They can only be successful if the community and the police are prepared to collaborate. A Community Police Forum's (CPF) goal is to create and uphold a safe and secure environment for its residents. Every police station has CPFs, which are legally required structures that create a collaboration between the community and the police. This collaboration is crucial because it enables the police and the community to combat crime and make neighbourhoods safer.

The CPF's constitution should explain how the forum operates and how the Executive Committee is chosen. The effective operation of the forum is the Executive Committee's responsibility. By setting up meetings, corresponding with the police, and coordinating crime prevention efforts, they do this. Only organizations that wish to make the neighbourhood safe should participate in the forum, according to the Department of neighbourhood Safety (DCS). This is so that everyone involved is committed to keeping the community safer as the forum is a collaboration between the police and the community. A broad mix of community members, including representatives from businesses, schools, religious institutions, and other community groups, should make up CPFs, according to the DCS. This is due to the fact that in order to create effective crime prevention methods, it is crucial to have a diversity of viewpoints represented in the forum.

In accordance with the DCS, CPFs must participate actively in their communities. In order to handle crime issues, they should be holding frequent meetings, engaging in crime prevention programs, and collaborating with the police. Overall, the DCS is of the opinion that CPFs can be a useful instrument for advancing neighbourhood safety. However, they also think it's critical that CPFs contain

devoted, engaged members who are committed to enhancing neighbourhood safety. Marais (1992) and Burger (2007) contend that an evaluation of the possible advantages of CPFs is necessary. Together, the police and the community can enhance communication, foster trust, and lessen crime. The police and the community can address matters related to crime and policing in CPFs. The two groups' communication and understanding may improve as a result of this. CPFs can aid in boosting neighbourhood participation in crime prevention. This can be accomplished by setting up neighbourhood watch groups, running campaigns to educate people about crime prevention, or collaborating with the police to create crime prevention initiatives.

In general, CPFs can be useful in fostering neighbourhood safety and fostering trust between the community and the police. CPFs are not a panacea, it is crucial to remember that. They can only be successful if the community and the police are prepared to collaborate. According to Marais (1992), CPFs can help the police take a more preventative stance against crime and violence by giving them information about probable crimes. The police can use this information to assist stop crimes before they even start. CPFs can also aid in deterring criminal activity by making the neighbourhood a less alluring target for criminals. In order to serve as the primary catalyst for cooperation towards a local crime prevention strategy, the Community Police Forum was created to provide a platform for coordination, integration, and monitoring of the implementation of multi-sectoral crime prevention- and community safety initiatives within the context of the National (and Provincial) JCPS priorities. In order to expedite and improve service delivery while utilizing all resources available to fulfil the promises underpinning the developmental viewpoint, the CPF idea also highlights the necessity to establish synergy and alignment of all government inputs and outputs in the local area. Such discussions must be conducted under the auspices of the cooperative government and intergovernmental relations guidelines.

South African communities are frequently divided along racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines, according to Brogden (2002). As a result, collaboration between the police and the community to address crime issues is challenging. The CPFs have also come under fire for being ill-organized and failing to communicate with the community in a meaningful way. The premise of community policing is that the police can't effectively combat crime on their own. To learn more about crime, spot possible issues, and take action to stop it, they require the community's assistance.

There are numerous approaches to implement community policing. The creation of Community Police Forums (CPF) is one typical strategy. CPFs are neighbourhood-based groups that collaborate with the police to handle crime-related concerns. CPFs can offer a platform for local residents to express their grievances, participate in crime prevention initiatives, and hold the police force accountable. CPFs were designed to encourage law-abiding

behaviour, implement long-term methods for street patrols and property security, and lessen the possibility of police alienation from communities. They were also meant to encourage community involvement in crime prevention, improve communication between the police and the community, and contribute to the development of mutual trust between the two. CPF effectiveness, however, has been inconsistent. While some studies have concluded that CPFs have had a significant influence on lowering crime, others have found little to no effect. The degree of community support, the standard of leadership, and the resources available to CPFs are some of the variables that might influence how effective CPFs are.

Section 219(b) of the Constitution encourages the creation of these CPFs. The Constitution is extremely explicit that these CPFs have become part of their authority to combat crime because this task is specifically assigned to Provincial Commissioners (South African Government, 2009). The act outlines the duties that CPFs are to perform, including encouraging responsibility in the public service provided, fostering cooperation, and evaluating the performance of CPFs in their duty as crime fighters. The determination of local policing priorities and the assessment of the service's performance. This would include hiring civilian employees to work in police stations. It includes provisions for resolving complaints, responding to them, and offering security at meetings. Additionally, it patrols commercial and residential areas, prosecutes criminals, and requests inquiries into local enforcement issues (Pelser, 1999). The steps taken to form a community According to the Policing Forum, communities need to be thoroughly informed and taught through community meetings and workshops so that they are aware of the precise parameters of these forums. To enable them to support any initiatives that these organizations may develop, the communities should own these structures (Nkwenyane, 2011).

➤ *A Community Safety Forum's Functions*

A Community Safety forum Serves the following Purposes:

- Determining and resolving crime issues: Community planning frameworks (CPF) can assist in determining and resolving crime issues in a community.
- Giving the police feedback: CPFs can give the police feedback on policing procedures and ways to better serve the community.
- Creating a venue for collaboration and communication between the police and the community through CPFs can serve to increase trust between the two parties.
- Informing the public about crime prevention: CPFs can inform the public about crime prevention and how to stay safe.

The requirements of Section 18 of the South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995 set down the duties of Community Police Forums (CPF) in that country. Their goals include, but are not limited to, identifying and resolving criminal issues, improving the police's transparency and accountability, improving the effectiveness

of communication between the community and the police, promoting human rights, and encouraging fair reporting by the media to ensure accurate reporting of criminal activity.

• *Additionally, the CPFs are in Responsible for:*

- ✓ Fostering mutual trust between the community and the police.
- ✓ Evaluating the police's performance and efficacy.
- ✓ Ensuring that the community can hold the police responsible.
- ✓ Advocating for human rights.
- ✓ Fighting for the community's needs.
- ✓ Collaborating with the police to create crime prevention plans.

The CPFs are a crucial component of the South African police force. They offer a venue where the community and police can collaborate to address crime issues. Between the two groups, they also aid in fostering cooperation and mutual trust. CPF effectiveness, however, has been inconsistent. While some studies have concluded that CPFs have had a significant influence on lowering crime, others have found little to no effect. The degree of community support, the standard of leadership, and the resources available to CPFs are some of the variables that might influence how effective CPFs are. In general, CPFs have the potential to be an effective instrument for fostering neighbourhood safety and fostering confidence in the police among residents. However, a variety of variables will affect how effective they are.

The five core components which form the basis of South African CP are found in the interim regulations for community policing forums and boards (1997) and they are summarised as follows:

- ✓ Service orientation: deals with the provision of a professional policing service that is responsive and accountable to the needs of the community;
- ✓ Partnership: intended to offer the facilitation of a cooperative, consultative process of problem-solving;
- ✓ Problem-solving: aimed at the joint identification and analysis of the causes of crime and conflict and the development of innovative measures to address these problems;
- ✓ Empowerment: the creation of joint responsibility and capacity for addressing crime;
- ✓ Accountability: this facilitates the creation of a culture of accountability for addressing the needs and concerns of communities. This was outlined primarily in terms of the functions of various structures such as the national and provincial secretariats, the Independent Complaints Directorate, and members of the provincial legislatures responsible for Safety and Security.

The abovementioned core principles of South African CP emphasized the point that involving communities in policing is a compulsory issue and contributes directly to the principle of democracy and international good governance. The core principles of South African CP further promote

transparency, openness, a sense of accountability, and empowerment and build the most wanted relationship between the police and communities. These democratic principles align themselves with democratic policing principles and also form the core of the broad CP principle of community partnerships.

At the dawn of democracy, Community Police Forums were established in South Africa to maintain peace, deter crime, and boost police legitimacy and accountability (Anon, 2000: 2). This occurred following the apartheid era of racial discrimination and police brutality against black people. The Forums are intended to lessen community members' fear of crime, empower them to solve crimes on their own, and empower them to confront criminal activity head-on (Gumedze, 2015: 147). Police need the support of the community to counter criminal activity that is founded in community values.

To coordinate its efforts in preventing crime, South Africa established Community Police Forums. Initiatives to prevent crime were brought closer to the scene of the crime by government agencies and the South African Police Service (Minnaar, 2001: 9). According to Smith (2008: 27), this collaboration broadens policing by enhancing police-community engagement, even in rural locations. Police responses are delayed and witnesses may have departed by the time they arrive in rural regions because police stations are frequently far away (Smith, 2008: 31). Instead of avoiding the police as in the past, the community now serves as their eyes and ears, giving them information when they arrive.

In contrast to conventional reactive police departments, community police forums take a proactive approach to policing (Smith, 2008:27). Communities become a part of crime prevention and reduction when the community is involved, decentralizing policing (Minnaar, 2001:9). This decentralization develops a long-term, sustainable approach to combating crime. Instead of SAPS imposing order from outside, Community Police Forums assist communities in achieving it through local initiatives (Gumedze, 2015: 147). They are creative institutions that leverage available resources in the neighbourhood to address specific issues (Mesko, 2000: 3). They can be co-owners of establishing safety and security since the community readily supports their locally appropriate tactics and solutions.

Community police forums also support initiatives like night patrols and community engagement in an effort to improve community values and prevent criminal activity (Nel, 2016: 8). The introduction of long-term strategies of street patrols and close visible provision of protection of lives and properties of the community, as well as the development of mutual respect between the police and the community, are all made possible by their importance in promoting voluntary compliance of the communities with the law (Dixon and Rauch, 2004: 19). Therefore, Community Police Forums structures monitor and manage the crime issues in communities as an extended "watchdog" of the police.

In order to deter crime, community police forums assist with night-time patrols and the reinforcement of community values (Nel, 2016: 8). Along with encouraging voluntary law compliance and long-term tactics like street patrols and the protection of lives and property, they help promote respect between the police and the community (Dixon and Rauch, 2004: 19). Community Police Forums so serve as the "watchdog" for the police, reducing crime in localities. This fosters a collaboration between the police and the community and lessens police-community estrangement (Gumedze, 2015: 147). Since methods rely on community involvement and cooperation, this framework enables police styles and abilities to be adjusted to the community (Minnaar, 2001: 9). This directs how the police and community interact. The opportunity for community-focused policing is provided by Community Police Forums, which enable the community and police to collaborate to address crime-related concerns (Hadfield, 2016: 22). This frees up police from having to deal with crime on their own (Department of Community Safety, 2003: 13) and gives both parties a chance to look at crime problems from the same perspective.

The integration of multi-sectoral crime prevention engaging all pertinent stakeholders is facilitated via Community Police Forums. According to local, provincial, and federal strategies, these community activities, such as sector policing and community participation in crime prevention programs, help to reduce crime (Department of Community Safety, 2003: 18). These collaborative initiatives are crucial for coordinating all the resources and accelerating the delivery of high-quality services to the community. The CSF is responsible for the following key functions:

- ✓ Ensuring that synergies are realized through cooperative and integrated functioning among government departments and relevant institutions or structures on issues of community safety and security.
- ✓ Facilitate the execution of regular safety audits, in partnership with civil society, and coordinate the development of a Safety Strategy and Plan (SSP) and its alignment with national, provincial, and local priorities and plans.
- ✓ Coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of safety programs or projects (Department of Community Safety, 2003).

➤ *The Impact of Community Police Forums in Policing*

CPFs' ability to enhance police is demonstrably true, as shown by the data. CPFs, for instance, were linked to a drop in crime rates, according to a study conducted in the United States. In order to foster trust between the community and the police, CPFs can also aid to enhance those relationships. Police personnel and the community will certainly have some strained relationships as a result of community policing. However, the creation of Community Police Forums (CPF) can lessen these unfavourable interactions. By encouraging constructive interactions between the two groups, CPFs can aid in bridging the gap between the police and the community. The relationship between the police and

the community can be strengthened with the aid of CPFs. This is due to the fact that CPFs offer a venue for the community and the police to talk about crime issues and collaborate on solutions. Both the police and the community members may have a greater sense of ownership and accountability for the safety of the area as a result.

CPFs can aid in enhancing the police's familiarity with the neighbourhoods they serve. This is due to the fact that CPFs give the police a place to hear from residents about crime issues and the police's performance. The police can use this feedback to better understand community needs and create strategies for preventing crime. Through community policing, the burden of reducing crime and instability is shared between the police and the community rather than remaining solely their duty. This can be accomplished in a number of ways, including:

- Neighbourhood watch programs. These are teams of neighbourhood watch volunteers who jointly monitor their areas and alert the authorities to any questionable activity.
- Owners' associations for real estate. These are groups of property owners who collaborate to increase neighbourhood safety.
- Miniature citizen patrols. These are teams of locals who drive or walk around their areas keeping an eye on things.

Making neighbourhoods safer and less criminal can be accomplished through including the community in police. This is because it enables the community to play a more active part in crime prevention and helps to increase confidence and collaboration between the police and the community. Community Police Forums (CPF) have been strongly encouraged to be included in crime-solving plans in various nations. On how this has contributed to crime prevention or crime reduction, there isn't any strong or convincing data, though. The establishment of CPFs continues to offer the best chance for boosting police credibility notwithstanding the paucity of supporting data. The idea that the police are a legitimate authority and should be obeyed is known as police legitimacy. Police are more likely to be successful in stopping crime and winning the community's cooperation when they are viewed as legitimate.

According to Walklate and Evans (2018), this optimistic viewpoint should be used to interpret the effects of the introduction of CPFs. They contend that CPFs can nevertheless improve police legitimacy and make communities safer even if they have no direct impact on crime prevention or crime reduction. The following are some ways that CPFs can improve police legitimacy:

- By giving the public a platform to air their grievances towards the police. The community and the police can develop trust and understanding as a result of this.
- By making the cops responsible for their deeds. This can make it easier to make sure that the police are receptive to community needs.

- By informing the populace about the police's function. This can encourage cooperation between the police and the community and help dispel myths about the police.

Community Police Forums (CPF) can be a useful strategy for boosting police credibility and securing neighbourhoods. However, the government, the community, and the police must work together for the CPFs to be implemented successfully. According to Minnaar (2001), CPFs can be useful for pinpointing crime hotspots and addressing the underlying causes of crime. This is so that CPFs can effectively address the demands and difficulties of the community due to their localization. According to Maroga (2004), CPFs can be useful in fostering police-community ties. However, he contends that in order to ensure that CPFs are properly administered, government intervention is required. Initiating policy guidelines on how CPFs can be handled efficiently and investing more human resources to police are two examples of ways to do this.

In the view of Metcalf (2017), CPFs are more than just a marketing ploy for the police. He contends that CPFs are a crucial component of community policing and can help increase the legitimacy, trust, and transparency of the police. In general, CPFs can be a useful tool for improving police legitimacy and securing neighbourhoods. However, the government, the community, and the police must work together for the CPFs to be implemented successfully. The following actions can be taken to guarantee the effective implementation of CPFs:

- Provide CPF members with training. The tasks and responsibilities of CPF members should be covered throughout this training, as well as the abilities they need to be successful.
- Resources for CPFs are provided. This covers resources including money, a place to work, and tools.
- Offer assistance from the police and the administration. Resources, instruction, and direction should all be a part of this support.
- Encourage participation from the locals. This involves making certain that CPFs are inclusive of the community and that everyone can access them.

By doing these things, we can make sure that CPFs are implemented correctly and that they can improve police legitimacy and make communities safer. CPFs (Community Police Forums) can be a useful tool for fostering problem-solving policing. This is so that the police and the community may collaborate to detect and address crime issues through the use of CPFs. CPFs can also assist in refocusing police activities from a disproportionate emphasis on patrol cars to direct community engagement. This eliminates the isolation of the police and their operations from the community and its demands and helps the police get more familiar with the community they serve.

Effective communication can lead to close ties between the police and the community. As the community will be involved in handling minor criminal situations, this can help to save time and refocus the resources to high-crime areas.

To strengthen relationships between police officers and the communities they serve, CPFs take a geographic focus in order to foster mutual identification, understanding, respect, responsibility, and accountability. CPFs are more accountable for their actions and those of the police because of their localized nature. CPFs can, in general, be a useful tool for encouraging problem-solving policing and enhancing community safety. CPFs are not a panacea, it is crucial to remember that. They can only be successful if the community and the police are prepared to collaborate. The following actions can be taken to guarantee the successful implementation of CPFs:

- Provide CPF members with training. The duties and obligations of CPF members should be covered throughout this training, as well as the abilities they need to carry out effective problem-solving policing.
- Resources for CPFs are provided. This covers resources including money, a place to work, and tools.
- Offer assistance from the police and the administration. Resources, instruction, and direction should all be a part of this support.
- Encourage participation from the locals. This involves making certain that CPFs are inclusive of the community and that everyone can access them.

We can make sure that CPFs are implemented correctly and that they can effectively encourage problem-solving policing and make communities safer by adopting these actions.

➤ *Partnerships between the Community and the Police*

CPFs are an example of a partnership between the community and the police. These partnerships are important because they can help to improve public safety and build trust between the two groups. There are a number of different ways to create partnerships between the community and the police, and CPFs are just one example.

- *CPFs Represent a Partnership between the Community and the Police. these are the roles of each Partner:*
- ✓ The police run the police station – although some Forum members may be trained to help with administration work
- ✓ The community advises and helps the police and monitors their performance.
- ✓ A CPF may be consulted on these aspects of the day-to-day running of the police station:
 - ✓ New appointments at the station.
 - ✓ Changes from foot patrols to bicycles or cars.
 - ✓ Changes in how the police operate.
 - ✓ Changes to the police station, including where new police stations should be built.

➤ *Local Government and Community Police Forums*

Local governments can also play a role in supporting CPFs. For example, local governments can provide funding for CPFs, or they can provide space for CPF meetings. Local governments can also help to promote CPFs and to encourage community members to get involved.

Local government should work with CPFs and Area Community Police Boards to set priorities and objectives for the forum. CPFs should work with local government by:

- Setting crime prevention strategies together and agreeing on how these will be carried out;
- Assisting with developing targeted social crime prevention programs;
- Identifying flashpoints and crime patterns, and communicating these to local government and the saps, and participating in problem-solving;
- Mobilising and organizing community-based campaigns and activities, and the resources that are needed to keep them going;
- Facilitating regular attendance by local elected representatives at CPFs.

➤ *Effectiveness and Efficiency of a Community Police Forum*

The effectiveness and efficiency of a community police forum (CPF) can vary depending on a number of factors, including the forum's structure, the commitment of its members, and the support of the police and local government. However, there is evidence that CPFs can be effective in improving public safety and building trust between the police and the community.

One study, conducted in the United States, found that CPFs were associated with a decrease in crime rates. The study also found that CPFs were effective in improving relations between the police and the community, and in building trust between the two groups. Another study, conducted in South Africa, found that CPFs were effective in reducing fear of crime. The study also found that CPFs were effective in increasing community participation in crime prevention. These studies suggest that CPFs can be an effective tool for improving public safety and building trust between the police and the community. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of a CPF will depend on a number of factors.

- *Here are some of the factors that can affect the effectiveness of a CPF:*
- ✓ The structure of the forum: The structure of the forum should be designed to facilitate communication and cooperation between the police and the community. The forum should also be inclusive and representative of the community.
- ✓ The commitment of the members: The members of the forum should be committed to working together to improve public safety. They should also be willing to share information and to work with the police.
- ✓ The support of the police and local government: The police and local government should support the forum and provide it with the resources it needs to be effective.

If these factors are in place, then a CPF can be an effective tool for improving public safety and building trust between the police and the community.

• *Here are some tips for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of a CPF:*

- ✓ Make sure the forum is well-organized and has a clear purpose.
- ✓ Encourage community participation and make sure the forum is representative of the community.
- ✓ Provide training for forum members on crime prevention and the role of the police.
- ✓ Work with the police to develop strategies to address crime problems.
- ✓ Communicate regularly with the community and keep them informed of the forum's activities.
- ✓ Evaluate the forum's effectiveness on a regular basis and make changes as needed.

CPF's have declined significantly leading to "selective companionship" (Mishra, 2011:2). Bekink (2006: 286-287) confirms this trend and proposes a way to improve public participation: organizations such as CPF's need to develop some crucial capacities and strategies to facilitate and involvement by community members. Such a development of capacities will require the CPF's to:

- ✓ Become more strategically oriented, in other words, they should be open and flexible to new and unforeseen demands;
- ✓ Maximise integrated capacity, both inside and outside the institution; and
- ✓ Become more community-oriented.

Peak and Glensor (1996: 7) argue that without adequate public participation in the CPF's, the abiding principle of inclusiveness and involvement is unlikely to be achieved in the future. In this way, CPF's' sustainability could be compromised severely in the future. Peak and Glensor (1996: 7) further assert that a strategy for public participation in community policing would operationalize the community-based philosophy of SAPS. A public participation strategy that is developed for CPF's as such, will need to recognize that policing is not something done to people but rather something that is done with people (Department of Police, 2013: 23). In this regard Priscoli (2004: 206) elaborates on public participation as "a means to adapt and to make democracy work better and to 'reinvent civic cultures'". Such "reinvention" implies that a strategy for public participation needs to be designed for CPF's to stimulate a civic culture of engagement. Jagwanath (1994: 164) as well as Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994: 2) confirm that community policing can be regarded as a strategy that promotes a new partnership between the people and the police.

III. CONCLUSION

Low morale among police officers, resistance from police management, reluctance to serve on CPF's due to mistrust, police viewing the community policing program as an intelligence gathering exercise, lack of vehicles to respond to community calls, use of active political members to chair CPF's as a way of suppressing other political parties,

and a lack of education on both the part of the police and the CPF's are some of the specific challenges for South Africa.

From a policy perspective, both stations face comparable difficulties, such as the non-payment of CPF's for the services provided because they provide voluntary service. The SAPS Act, a piece of legislation, makes this mandatory. The placement of CPF's within SAPS is similar, with the assumption that police officers will answer to the public for their conduct and behavior through CPF's. This leads to police opposition and prevents the CPF's constitutional task from being carried out without delay.

There is literature on the interactions between neighborhood watches and community patrols that demonstrates the difficulties and effects of these formations on daily operations in the battle against crime. Community policing strategies like neighborhood watches and community patrols are frequently used in South African communities to reduce the high crime rates there. When it comes to combating crime and criminality in the nation, they strengthen and encourage strong partnerships and shared responsibilities.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Bayerl, P. Karlovic, Akhgar & Markarian, 2017. Community Policing - A European Perspective: Strategies, Best Practices and Guidelines / edited by P. Saskia Bayerl,
- [2]. Ruža Karlović, Babak Akhgar, Garik Markarian. 2017. ISBN-10. 3319533959. Publisher. Springer.
- [3]. Bekink, B. 2006. Principles of African Local Government law. Durban: LexisNexis Butterworth.
- [4]. Bheki Cele's: 2015. Community policing forums plan met with scepticism; (Author: Eunice Masson: Mail & Guarding newspaper.
- [5]. Brogden, M and Nijhar. P. 2013. Community Policing: National and International Models and Approaches. London: Routledge.
- [6]. Brogden, M. 2004. Commentary: Community Policing: A Panacea from the West. African Affairs, 103(413): 635-649.
- [7]. Brown, B. 2007. Community Policing in Post-September 11 America: A Comment on the Concept of Community-Oriented Counterterrorism. Police Practice and Research, 8(3): 239-251
- [8]. Burger, J. 2007. Strategic perspectives on crime and policing in South Africa. Van Schaik: Hartfield.
- [9]. Carter, D. L. 1995. Community Policing and D.A.R.E: A Practitioner's Perspective.
- [10]. Civilian Secretariat for Police, Department of Safety and Liaison. 2020. Partnership Strategy. Pretoria
- [11]. Cordner, G. 1999. 'Elements of Community Policing' in Policing Perspectives: An Anthology, eds. L. Gaines and G. Cordner, Roxbury Publishing Company: Los Angeles, pp137-149.
- [12]. Corsianos, M. 2011. Responding to officers' gendered experiences through community policing and improving police accountability to citizens. Contemporary Justice Review, 14(1): 7-20.

- [13]. Davis, R.C., Henderson, N.J., Davis, R.C., and Merrick, C. 2003. Community Policing: Variations on the Western Model in the Developing World. *Police Practice and Research*, 4 (3): 285-300.
- [14]. Deljkić, I. and Lučić-Čatić, M. 2011. Implementing community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Police Practice and Research*, 12(2): 172–184.
- [15]. Department of Community Safety, 2003. *Community Police Forum: Toolkit*. Western Cape.
- [16]. Dixon, B. 2000. Zero tolerance: The hard edge of community policing. *African Security Review*, 9(3), 73-78
- [17]. Dlamini, S. (2018). A criminological exploration of community policing forums in Durban, South Africa: a study based on Glenwood Suburb and Cato Manor Township (Doctoral dissertation).
- [18]. Gumedze, S. 2015. *Promoting Partnerships for Crime Prevention between State and Private Security Providers in Southern Africa*. Pretoria: The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.
- [19]. Hadfield, L.A. 2016. Liberation and development: Black Consciousness community programs in South Africa. Michigan: Michigan State University Press.
- [20]. Hendickx, E. and Van Ryckeghem, D. 1999. Community Policing and Public Order Policing, an Integrated Approach. Paper presented at the CSVR Seminar on Conflict in Society: Policing in Partnership. 24 June 1999. Johannesburg.
- [21]. Hough, M. 2002. Conference on South Africa: The Future of Safety and Security in South Africa, p.9. <http://www.communitypolicing.org/leleclib/txtfiles/co mdare.txt>
- [22]. Jagwanath, S. 1994. Defining community policing in South Africa. *South African Criminology Journal*, 7(SAS):164-176.
- [23]. Lerotholi, Q., Matona, M. & Koeshe, L. 2016. *Crime prevention: Basic stock theft*. Lecture notes distributed in Police Training College (PTC) Maseru Lesotho. Police Training College, November 2016.
- [24]. Mamosebo, S.P. 2014. A descriptive analysis of the implementation of community policing forums in the Lebokwago area. Unpublished Masters Dissertation. University of Limpopo: Sovenga.
- [25]. Marks, M., Shearing, C., and Wood, J. 2009. Who should the police be? Finding a new narrative for community policing in South Africa. *Police Practice and Research*, 10(2): 145-155.
- [26]. Maroga, M. 2005. Community Policing and Accountability at Station Level. Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVr) Braamfontein. South Africa.
- [27]. Mesko, G. 2000. Police and crime prevention a look from the other side. (Web) <http://www.vpvs.uni-lj.si/~mesko/pol>.
- [28]. Miller, S., L. and Hess, M., K., 2008. *Community policing: Partnerships for problem solving*. 5th ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- [29]. Mishra, V. 2011. *Community policing: Misnomer or fact?* Thousand Oaks: SAGE.
- [30]. Morebodi, T.J & Van der Spuy. 2016. Towards a public participation strategy for community policing forums: the case of Tlokwe local municipality. *Acta Criminologica: Southern African Journal of Criminology*, 29 (1), 66-79.
- [31]. Mosselson, A. 2018. Everyday security: privatized policing, local legitimacy and atmospheres of control. *Urban Geography*, 1–21.
- [32]. Mufamadi, F. S. 1994. Media statement, Minister for Safety and Security, Cape Town, 25 May
- [33]. Nkwenyane, Evelyn Badiketlile. 2017. Community participation in the establishment of community policing forum: a case study of Nelspruit Police Station, Mpumalanga Province. Thesis (MPA.) -- University of Limpopo.
- [34]. Peak, K.J. & Glensor, R.W. 1996. Community policing and problem solving. Strategies and practices. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- [35]. Pelser, E. 1999. The Challenges of Community Policing in South Africa. Occasional paper 42. Institute for Security studies.
- [36]. Priscoli, J.D. 2004. What is public participation in water resources management and why is it important? *Water international*, 4(2):206-230.
- [37]. Raco, M. and Flint, J. 2001. Communities, places and institutional relations: assessing the role of area-based community representation in local governance. *Political Geography*, 20, pp. 585-612.
- [38]. Ratcliffe, J. H. & Sorg, E.T. 2017. *Foot Patrol: Rethinking the Cornerstone of Policing*. Philadelphia: Springer.
- [39]. Republic of Namibia. (sa). Namibian Police. <http://www.nampol.gov.na/crime-prevention>.
- [40]. Republic of South Africa. (1997). Department of Safety and Security, Manual on Community Policing: Policy framework and guidelines. Pretoria: South African Police Service.
- [41]. Republic of South Africa. 2016. New White Paper on Safety and Security: An integrated approach to preventing violence and crime. <https://www.saferspaces.org.za/.../new-white-paper-on-safety-and-security-an-integrat>.
- [42]. Republic of South Africa. 2016. South African Government. Integrated Justice System. <https://www.gov.za/about-government/government-system/justice-system/integrated-justice-system-ijs>.
- [43]. Republic of South Africa. 2018. South African Government. National Development Plan 2030. Our future-make it work. <https://www.gov.za/documents/national-development-plan-2030-our-future-make-it-work>.
- [44]. Republic of South Africa. 2018. South African Government. National Crime Prevention Strategy: Summary. <https://www.gov.za/documents/national-CRIME-prevention-strategy-summary>.
- [45]. Republic of Tanzania. 2000. Crime and Policing Issues in Dar Es Salaam Tanzania Focusing on: Community Neighbourhood Watch Groups-Sungusungu. http://mirror.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/1825_12883_sungusungu.pdf.

- [46]. Rosenbaum, D. P. 1994. *The Challenge of Community Policing*. Sage: Thousand Oaks, California.
- [47]. Rosenbaum, D. P. 1994. *The challenge of community policing: Testing the promises*: Beverley Hills: Sage.
- [48]. Simon, J. 2017. *Governing through crime*. Retrieved from <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781351154192/chapters/10.4324/9781351154208-3> (Accessed on 19. June, 2023).
- [49]. Smith, 2008. *Sector Policing to Improve Communication in South Africa*. Unpublished Masters Dissertation. University of the Western Cape: Cape Town.
- [50]. Soss, J. and Vesla V. 2017. *Police Are Our Government: Politics, Political Science, and the Policing of Race-Class Subjugated Communities*. ISPS ID: ISPS17-08. Political Science. Civil Society & the State. Criminal Justice
- [51]. South Africa. 1995. *South African Police Service Act, no. 68 of 1995*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- [52]. South Africa. 1996. *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act, no. 108 of 1996*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- [53]. South Africa. 1996. *National Crime Prevention Strategy of 1996*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- [54]. South Africa. 1997. *White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- [55]. South Africa. 1998. *White Paper on Safety and Security, in service of safety 1999-2004*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- [56]. South Africa. 2001. *South African Police Service Interim Regulations of Community Police Forums and Boards*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- [57]. South African Government. 2009. *Community Policing Forums (CPFs) consultative workshop to strengthen war against crime*. Government Printers. Pretoria.
- [58]. Steyn, J. 2006. *Venus versus Mars': An attitudinal comparison made at the start of South African police service basic training*. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 9(2): 145-162.
- [59]. Trojanowicz, R.C & Bucqueroux, B. 1996. *Community policing: How to get started*. Carolina: Anderson: Carolina.
- [60]. Trojanowicz, R. Kappeler, R. V. E. Gaines, L. K. Bucqueroux, B. Sluder, R. 1989. *Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective*, Second Edition. Anderson Publishing Co Address Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202, United States
- [61]. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2010. *Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines: Making them work: Criminal Justice Handbook Series*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: New York.
- [62]. United Nations Police. 2018. *Manual on community-orientated policing*. <https://police.un.org/en/manual-community-oriented-policing-in-peace-operations>.
- [63]. Van der Spuy, E. 2001. *Crime and its discontent: recent South African responses and policies*. Retrieved from: http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_4865-1522-2-30.pdf?040622164853.
- [64]. Wisler, D. and Onwudiwe, I. 2007. 'Community Policing in Comparison' *Police Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 427-446 Retrieved on June 2023. From <http://www.ipes.info/>
- [65]. Yero, A., Othman, J., Samah, B., D'Silva, J., and Sulaiman, A. 2012. *Re-visiting concept and theories of community policing*. *International Journal of Academic Research Part B*, 4 (4): 51-55.