Implementing Community Policing Practices to Manage Conflict Resolution in Community in Response to Social Crime and Prevent Galeshewe Police Area

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Abstract:- **The purpose of this study is to address social crime prevention-related concerns through community policing methods in the Galeshewe police area within the Francis Baard policing regions of the Sol Plaaitjie Municipality. Examine thoroughly the tactics that community police can employ to enforce the law, avoid social issues, and manage interaction resolution in the communities in order to steer clear of any difficulties in applying community policing practices.In order to disclose events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that arise during the research project, a qualitative method employing a descriptive qualitative approach is employed as the research methodology. The researcher serves as the primary instrument in this kind of descriptive qualitative research, which is utilized to study natural object situations.Comprehensive document and literature studies, interviews, and observation are all used as data collection strategies. An inductive reasoning model is used throughout the data analysis phase. The significance of the data acquired is emphasized by the study's conclusions and commentary. The findings demonstrated that community policing is employed in the Galeshewe policing area of the Francis Baard District Municipality of Sol Plaaitjie Municipality. In order to avert social conflict, this entails optimizing problem mapping, or scanning, and increasing public knowledge of the importance of upholding security and order in the different police operations that support the Community Policing program.**

Keywords:- *Implementation; Community Policing; Galeshewe Policing Area, Social Crime Prevention, Social Conflict.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The South African Police Service is required to uphold law and order, conduct law enforcement operations, and offer community services and protection (Skogan & Hartnett, 2019). In order to achieve optimal performance, SAPS has undertaken a number of bureaucratic reform initiatives as part of its responsibilities as a law enforcement agency. The creation of security and safety as well as the enforcement of the law in accordance with relevant rules fall under the purview of SAPS (Sugiharto et al, 2020;

Kaliongga et al, 2023).As a result of the establishment of regional autonomy and development advancements that support the creation of new cities, villages, sub-districts, provinces, and regencies, new police units will be established for the purpose of maintaining public safety and order (Karim et al., 2021).

This is because, as noted by Braga et al. (2019) and Asmirah et al. (2023), safety and security are crucial elements that occasionally facilitate both current developments and smooth development.According to Antiraksawan & Mustofa (2020) and Hidayatullah et al. (2023), community policing, also known as SAPS, is the enforcement of police tasks grounded in understanding. If the community is the aim and the police are the subject, then a cooperative effort is needed to establish a safe and orderly environment.

Policing is one of the most significant formal instruments for policing behavior in a community. Therefore, if social condemnation and other informal social procedures fail to control crime, drug misuse, and psychopathic behavior, then the police are supposed to be the first line of defense against lawbreakers and deviants. Theoretically, the police in modern countries are responsible not just for managing crime but also for maintaining public order. Herein lies a major problem for the South African police force. Throughout history, South Africa has stood out for its citizens' fervent commitment to the ideas of individual freedom. But when social disturbance gets out of control, people start demanding that the police employ forceful, intrusive, and often anti-democratic methods of course, against other people.

South African society has seen notable spikes in "street violence" in recent years, as well as an increase in drug use and the illegal drug trade among the populace, a rise in domestic violence, including spousal assault and child abuse, and a general growing sense among the public that crime is out of control. It is evident that many South Africans have altered their lifestyles due to their fear of crime, even if certain data on crime rates indicates that "the crime problem" is exaggerated in the eyes of many people (Wilson & Herrnstein, 1985).

In South Africa many wealthy communities have turned to private protection as a result of citizens' dissatisfaction with the police service, state, and local governments' attempts to combat crime South Africa Police spend, over 35 billion in crime prevention operations, mounted units R156 million, dog unit R903 million, rail police R1, 2 billion, and detainees' meals and medical R271 million in 2022/2023 financial year on crime control measures (SAPS Annual Report). Despite the fact that enormous sums of money have been and are being spent on law enforcement, especially on police operations in large cities, there is a growing belief among the public and many police leaders that conventional police tactics, which try to apprehend offenders and deter future ones, are ineffective. There has been a growing critique of many conventional ideas about police work, such as the emphasis on the police's reactive role, the extensive use of police officers for random patrols in police cars, and similar practices.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The research used the subsequent Broken Windows Theory: Resolving small infractions can help stop more major ones. Situational crime prevention is the process of lowering the likelihood of crime by implementing social and environmental measures. Reparations and reintegration of victims into society are the main goals of restorative justice. Using Social Disorganization Theory, criminal activity can be avoided by addressing underlying social issues.

III. BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY

Even though it has gained traction, Broken Windows Theory is a complicated and divisive idea that is worth examining more in your research on community policing in Galeshewe. The following important considerations were made:

A. Strengths:
- Put prevention first: By focusing on infractions, problems can be resolved before they become more serious crimes.
- Environmental impact: Disorders that are clearly visible might instill dread and inspire more crime.
- Community engagement: Reporting of minor infractions can be encouraged and community ties can be strengthened by increased police presence and interaction.

B. Weaknesses:
- Over policing: When low-level offenses are aggressively enforced, underprivileged communities are disproportionately affected and over incarcerated as a result.
- Criminalization of poverty: Problems associated with poverty, such as loitering or intoxication in public, may be misinterpreted as criminal activity, leading to additional difficulties.
- Lack of evidence: There isn't always a direct correlation and it varies depending on the situation between dealing with minor infractions and stopping major crimes.

C. Application in Galeshewe:
- Place a strong emphasis on education and prevention: Use social support programs and community outreach to address the underlying causes of infractions.
- Proportionality in enforcement: Pay attention to significant crimes and exercise judgment when handling infractions that are less serious.
- Community-driven approach: Make sure that the needs and concerns of the community inform police operations, giving collaboration and restorative justice top priority.
- Cultural sensitivity: To prevent misunderstandings and unforeseen outcomes, modify the Broken Windows principles to the unique sociocultural setting of Galeshewe.

D. Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) Theory: A Closer Look

Instead than focusing on catching criminals, SCP aims to lessen the opportunity for crime. Its foundation is the idea that potential criminals make logical decisions and consider the benefits and hazards of their actions before committing a crime. SCP tries to change the environment in order to deter crime by making it harder to see, less appealing, and eventually less likely to happen.

E. Key Principles of SCP:
- Putting in more effort: Putting in place target hardening techniques or security door installations to make it more difficult for criminals to perform a crime.
- Raising the risk: Increasing the likelihood of being discovered, for example, by using surveillance technology or more patrols.
- Reducing the rewards: By putting cashless systems in place or hiding valuables from prying eyes, criminals can lessen the possible advantages from their crimes.
- Diminishing provocations: Eliminating alluring objects or catalysts, such as graffiti or deserted buildings that could encourage criminal activity.
- Eliminating excuses: Removing explanations or justifications for illegal activity, such as correcting social injustices or enhancing lighting in dimly lit locations.

F. Benefits of SCP:
- Cost-effective: Compared to more conventional law enforcement strategies like incarceration rates, implementing situational measures may be less expensive.
- Preventive: SCP aims to reduce victims and harm by preventing crimes before they occur.
- Targeted: Situational interventions might be specifically designed to combat certain forms of criminal activity.
- Empowering communities: SCP promotes public involvement and safer environmental design.

G. Criticisms of SCP:
- Neglecting individual factors: Some contend that concentrating just on the environment ignores social injustices and individual incentives that influence criminal behavior.

- Displacement potential: Lowering crime in one place may just cause it to move elsewhere, necessitating more comprehensive, coordinated efforts.
- Ethical issues: Privacy and civil liberties issues may be brought up by surveillance technologies and other SCP measures.
- Implementation challenges: Long-term dedication and constant cooperation between stakeholders are necessary for the successful implementation of SCP.

H. Applying SCP in Galeshewe:
- Locate crime hotspots: Examine crime statistics to determine the locations and times of particular kinds of crimes.
- Collaborate with community members and stakeholders to pinpoint local issues and create focused SCP interventions.
- Make environmental modifications: upgrade lighting, add security cameras, boost natural surveillance, and eliminate possible hiding spots.
- Encourage awareness and education: Give locals the tools they need to make their communities safer by teaching them about crime prevention techniques.
- Evaluate and modify: Keep a close eye on the success of SCP measures and make necessary adjustments in response to input and data.

I. In Conclusion:

SCP provides insightful information for Galeshewe crime prevention. You can create and execute successful community-based solutions that address situational elements that contribute to crime while guaranteeing ethical and equitable implementation by knowing its tenets, advantages, and limitations. Recall that while SCP is one component of the puzzle, its effectiveness depends on all-encompassing tactics that address the situational as well as the personal elements that contribute to crime.

IV. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE THEORY: REPAIRING HARM AND RESTORING RELATIONSHIPS

A unique approach to crime and conflict resolution is provided by restorative justice (RJ), which places more emphasis on mending relationships and healing harm than on typical retributive techniques that emphasize punishment. It highlights the fact that crime affects not only the victim but also the perpetrator, the neighborhood, and even society at large. Rather than focusing only on getting even by going to jail or doing other harsh punishments, RJ concentrates on:

A. Key Principles of RJ:
- Victim empowerment: Victims actively contribute to the process of seeking solutions and have a voice
- Accountability of offenders: Offenders accept accountability for their deeds and help to mend the harm.
- Involvement of the community: The community takes an active part in mitigating the effects of crime and averting further harm.

- Discussion and reconciliation: Victims, offenders, and the community are encouraged to communicate and understand one another.
- Restorative outcomes: Restoring justice and relationships while attending to the needs of all parties involved is the goal of solutions.

B. Benefits of RJ:
- Higher victim satisfaction: When they interact with the offender, victims feel heard, empowered, and possibly even find closure.
- Reduced recidivism: Offenders who engage in restorative procedures are more likely to take ownership of their actions and are less likely to perpetrate crimes in the future.
- Strengthened communities: Participating in the community develops healing, mutual responsibility, and trust-building.
- Deal with the fundamental causes: Pay attention to the problems that underlie crime and conflict.
- Humanistic approach: Places emphasis on comprehending and meeting the needs of all parties concerned.

C. Criticisms of RJ:
- Not applicable for all crimes: Restorative justice interventions might not be acceptable for serious or violent crimes.
- Implementation challenges: calls for prepared facilitators, safe spaces, and participation from all involved parties.
- Power disparities: There is a chance that victims will experience re-traumatization and may feel under pressure to forgive or make amends.
- Limited resources: Enough money and staff are needed to implement RJ programs successfully.

D. Applying RJ in Galeshewe:
- Create RJ pilot programs: Focus on a small number of infractions or issues at first, then work your way up.
- Provide facilitator training: Assure staff members with the necessary abilities and expertise to direct restorative procedure
- Raising community awareness: Inform locals about RJ values and promote involvement.
- Create referral systems: Incorporate restorative justice and conflict resolution techniques into current processes.
- Evaluate and modify: Track the success of RJ initiatives and make necessary adjustments in response to input and information.

E. In Conclusion:

RJ presents a viable substitute for conventional methods, with the potential to promote recovery, responsibility, and public safety in Galeshewe. Even though there are obstacles, the potential benefits can be maximized with proper preparation, execution, and assessment. Keep in mind that restorative justice (RJ) is a supplementary strategy that aims to address the harms produced by conflict and

crime holistically, not as a replacement for the current justice system.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE ARTICLE

Cooperation between law enforcement and the community can empower the latter (Dubham et al, 2020; Daga et al, 2024). In order for them to work together to identify signs that could lead to issues in the community, come up with solutions for issues before they arise, and keep their surroundings safe and orderly (Friedman, 2020; Menne et al, 2022). Despite SAPS's physical proximity to the community, the majority of people are unwilling to interact with or utilize the services provided by the organization (Miller & Blackler, 2017; Salim et al, 2024). People avoid doing business with the Polri due to internal diseases inside the organization, including complex case resolution, fee collection, and subpar public services (Shapland & Vagg, 2023).

The lack of collaboration and trust between South African law enforcement and the community, particularly in the area surrounding the Galeshewe police area, is a major obstacle to community policing. Drawing from observations and the references provide, the following insights are presented:

A. Barriers to Cooperation:
- Unfavorable opinions of SAPS: The references mention problems with difficult case handling, collecting fees, and providing subpar public services, which breed mistrust and make people reluctant to call the police.
- Internal SAPS problems: The police force's incompetence, corruption, and lack of professionalism can further damage public confidence and stifle cooperation.
- Historical mistrust: Fear and reluctance to interact may stem from prior bad encounters with law enforcement.
- Inadequate interaction and discourse between the police and the community might impede mutual understanding and cooperation.

B. Building Bridges:
Notwithstanding these obstacles, promoting collaboration is necessary for safer neighborhoods and efficient community policing. Here are a few possible approaches:
- Accountability and openness: To foster trust, improve police operations' transparency, deal with misconduct, and put in place efficient complaint procedures.
- Community engagement: Establish channels of regular, transparent contact and cooperation between law enforcement and the public. This might entail cooperative patrols, community forums, and co-creation of safety campaigns.
- Put more emphasis on problem-solving: Make proactive problem-solving the main priority instead of reactive enforcement. Collaborate with the community to pinpoint problems, examine crime statistics, and together devise remedies.

- Make an investment in police training: Give officers the de-escalation, cultural sensitivity, and communication skills they need to promote constructive relationships with the public.
- Deal with internal problems: To rebuild public confidence in SAPS, address corruption, increase the effectiveness of case resolution, and improve the standard of public services.
- Use alternative dispute resolution techniques: To lessen dependency on official police intervention, encourage restorative justice procedures and community-based conflict resolution techniques.

C. Resources and Examples:
The sources you mentioned provide insightful information from both international and South African contexts. Additionally, think about looking into additional sources, like:
- Relevant government efforts and the Community Policing Strategy of the South African Police Service (SAPS).
- Studies on effective community policing strategies from other nations, like Japan and Canada.
- South African organizations devoted to community-based safety initiatives and police reform.

It is therefore anticipated that the adoption of community policing will move the police away from "un-police-worthy" practices and toward real policing techniques that are in keeping with the demands of the communities they serve (Surya et al., 2021; Gustiadi, 2023). The model of police strategy created in Polmas is one such strategy (Alim, 2020; Iskandar et al, 2023). A conception or philosophy of policing that assigns two primary components to the police (Wahab, 2021). Specifically the community as co-producers and the police as facilitators. Under a democratic process built on accountability, transparency, and public involvement in an equal partnership relationship—all the while respecting human rights (Yoserwan, 2023). By the agreements, rules, and laws that apply; and conclude. Issues that society faces in a contextual and cooperative manner to achieve policy objectives (Saputra, 2023).

The possibility for community policing to change the way the police in Galeshewe, South Africa, operate. A few salient points highlighted are:

D. Shifting from "un-police-worthy" practices to real policing:
- The goal of community policing is to abandon methods that polarize the community, like corruption, incompetence, and brutality.
- Sincere police work that meets community needs and fosters trust ought to be the main focus.

E. The Polmas model of police strategy:
- This paradigm views the police as facilitators, and the community as co-producers of security.
- A democratic strategy built on transparency, accountability, and public involvement is needed for this.

F. Key components of community policing:
- Partnership: joint efforts and accountability between law enforcement and the community.
- Solving problems: Not simply responding to occurrences but also proactively recognizing and resolving community concerns.
- Prevention: Paying attention to tactics for preventing crime and dealing with its underlying causes.
- Legitimacy: fostering a culture of trust and goodwill among neighbors.
- Human rights: Ensuring that all police operations respect and uphold human rights.

G. Benefits of community policing:
- Lower crime rates: Research has indicated that community policing can effectively lower crime rates.
- Enhanced community trust in law enforcement: Cooperation and trust can grow when law enforcement and the community work together.
- Increased community safety: Community policing can lead to safer and more livable neighborhoods for all residents.

H. Challenges of community policing:
- Establishing trust: It can be challenging to get past a history of mistrust and unfavorable opinions about the police.
- Resource constraints: Enough money and manpower are needed to implement community policing initiatives that are successful.
- Sustainability: Success in community policing depends on sustaining a long-term commitment to the field.

All things considered, community policing presents a viable avenue for changing police procedures in Galeshewe and other localities. A safer, more just, and equitable society can be achieved through community policing by implementing the Polmas model's tenets and resolving the issues raised.

I. Some additional points you might consider:
- Specific instances of South African practices deemed "un-police-worthy" and how community policing might confront them.
- Case studies of effective community policing programs implemented in other nations, such Brazil or Canada.
- The use of data analytics to pinpoint crime hotspots is one example of how technology is used in community policing.
- Methods for gauging how well community policing initiatives are working.

Community policing is defined as an activity that involves partnering with the community to identify security and public order issues in the community and find solutions (Shearing, 2018; Sunargo & Hastuti, 2019). This definition is based on the SAPS Act as well as the Community Policing Policy Framework & Guidelines, Regulations and Policies concerning Community Policing. According to Sudagiri and Purwanto (2020), the goals of community policing are to: (a) establish a partnership between the police and the community based on mutual agreement to handle and solve problems that cause potential disturbances to security and order; and (b) raise legal awareness and public and community concern for potential disturbances to security and order in the environment.

A community's and a country's ability to flourish and develop as required by the SAPS Act (No. 68 of 1995) and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, depends on the realization of security and a perception of security. The Indonesian National Police, a state instrument supported by the community and constantly upholding human rights, carries out efforts to implement police functions, which include maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, and services to the community (Widayani, 2020). The National Police cannot accomplish the duty of upholding public order and security by themselves. In order to perform its obligations, SAPS needs help and support from a variety of sources, particularly the community and relevant stakeholders (Kappeler et al., 2020). South African people are aware of global issues, particularly those pertaining to democratization, human rights, and the environment.

J. Community policing in Galeshewe. Highlighted several key ideas:
- Security and the sense of security are essential for development: The SAPS Act and the South African Constitution both stress how vital security is to the health of a country. But the feeling of security inside the society is just as important as objective safety.
- Effective policing requires community support. The Indonesian National Police paradigm, which views the police as a "state instrument supported by the community," is a useful illustration of this. It takes active participation and collaboration from the community and pertinent stakeholders for the SAPS to fulfill its duty of ensuring order and security.
- South Africans are aware of worldwide trends: It's important that you emphasize that South Africans are conscious of environmental issues, human rights, and democratization. Local expectations and demands for responsible policing and decent governance are influenced by these global narratives.

Let's now examine the relationship between these concepts and community policing in Galeshewe:
- Establishing legitimacy and trust: The Galeshewe police must address long-standing mistrust and unfavorable impressions in order to win over the community and promote a feeling of security. One possible route to establishing trust by cooperation, openness, and responsibility is community policing.
- Recognizing and resolving community concerns: Through proactive community engagement, law enforcement can get insight into citizens' unique security requirements and apprehensions, enabling the implementation of focused crime prevention and problem-solving tactics.
- Empowering the community: Community policing involves the police working with the community rather

than simply for it. Citizens ought to have the authority to share information, take part in safety efforts, and hold law enforcement officials responsible.

- Tackle global concerns locally: Community policing in Galeshewe has a chance to integrate ideals such as environmentalism and human rights into its operations, given the growing awareness of worldwide trends in these areas. This could entail encouraging diversity in community engagement, solving environmental crimes, and guaranteeing moral policing.

By taking these factors into account, community policing in Galeshewe can develop into a meaningful partnership that promotes everyone's safety, well-being, and sense of security, going beyond a simple law enforcement strategy. It's critical to keep in mind that putting good community policing into practice is a difficult and continuous task. Sustained dedication, resources, and flexibility are needed to meet the unique requirements and circumstances of Galeshewe.

One of its manifestations, the reform of national and state life towards a democratic civil society, calls for adjustments to a number of domains and facets of national and state life, particularly with regard to the provision of police services to the public, including the bolstering of information technology-based police services (Karim et al., 2023). Along with the implementation of reforms that spark a climate of public freedom and impress a turning point in all aspects of the nation and state's life, particularly concerning political, economic, and social aspects, the development of globalization, security, and public order issues—particularly those related to social problems that lead to the disintegration of the nation—have become extremely crucial issues (Alkautsar, 2023).

Relationship between national advancement, community policing, and democratic changes. These are some important issues that you brought up:

- Democratic reforms demand adjustments to police services: Changing the way police engage with the public is essential as society works toward a democratic civil society. This involves using technology to improve the timeliness and quality of police services.
- Public freedom and national transformation: Democratic reforms that are successful should promote public freedom and lead to constructive changes in the political, social, and economic domains.
- Globalization, security, and public order: Maintaining public order and security in this increasingly interconnected globe is crucial, especially when it comes to tackling social issues that jeopardize national cohesion.

These ideas draw attention to the intricate relationships that exist between community policing, democratic values, and national advancement. How they could relate to Galeshewe is as follows:

- Community policing as a democratic reform: Putting community policing into practice in Galeshewe is a step in the direction of a security strategy that is more democratic and participatory. Public trust in institutions can be strengthened and long-standing concerns of police mistrust addressed by empowering residents and encouraging collaboration.
- Technology for community policing: Community policing initiatives can be strengthened by making use of technological resources such as communication platforms and data analytics. This could entail encouraging openness in police operations, facilitating contact between the public and the police, and researching crime patterns to pinpoint hotspots.
- Resolving social issues for the welfare of the country: When community policing is carried out efficiently, it can help address issues like poverty, inequality, and unemployment that fuel crime and instability in the country. Through community engagement in recognizing and resolving these underlying issues, Galeshewe can strive toward a more stable and prosperous future.

Recall that social progress and democratization are long-term goals. In order to successfully implement community policing in Galeshewe, it is necessary to address underlying social issues, create an inclusive and participatory culture, and handle immediate security concerns.

People have been compelled by these circumstances to fight for the expression of their rights, interests, and goals, even at the expense of other people's interests (Ardilestanto, 2023). Social conflict arises when there is a lack of care and disobedience to the established rules, which in turn causes a variety of disputes between community groups (Fajar et al., 2023). A sociological viewpoint holds that social conflict cannot be isolated from any group of individuals living next to other groups of people with distinct identities and interests (Hamid, 2023). From small conflicts between individuals, families, or villages, to mass conflicts involving several large groups, social conflict encompasses a very broad spectrum of understanding. These conflicts can arise in regional or group ties due to a variety of factors, including ideological, political, economic, socio-political, and primordial factors.

The relationship among social conflict, community dynamics, and community policing's possible function. Several salient points to be noted from your statement are:

- Social conflict as a symptom of conflicting interests: When faced with challenging circumstances, people may feel compelled to fight for their rights and objectives, sometimes at the expense of others. This demonstrates how conflicting needs and viewpoints can exist within communities.
- Disrupted norms and social conflict: Disregard for accepted social norms and a lack of adherence to regulations can fuel conflict and disagreements across community groupings. Resolving these problems may be essential to preserving harmony and peace.
- A sociological perspective on social conflict: Individuals and groups living close to one another have innately different identities and interests, which is where social conflict originates. It is crucial to comprehend these

social processes in order to resolve conflict in an efficient manner.

- Social conflict spectrum: confrontations can take many different forms, from small-scale disagreements between individuals to major mass confrontations involving several groups. Customizing effective interventions requires an understanding of the heterogeneous nature of conflict.
- Social conflict causes: Ideological, political, economic, and socio-political disagreements, as well as innate factors like racial or cultural divisions, can all give rise to conflicts. Finding answers to conflicts in a community requires an understanding of the unique causes of conflict.

Let's now examine the relationship between this and community policing in Galeshewe:

- Prevention and conflict resolution: By addressing underlying tensions, encouraging communication and understanding between various groups, and developing conflict resolution skills within the community, community police can play a proactive role in averting social problems.
- Building legitimacy and trust: Community policing may foster an atmosphere where people feel at ease sharing their problems and finding peaceful solutions by fostering a feeling of legitimacy and trust by cooperation and responsiveness.
- Addressing core causes: Aiming to address issues like poverty, inequality, and resource scarcity, effective community policing goes beyond treating symptoms. This may entail collaborating with other interested parties to enhance community well-being and lower complaints.
- Cultural competency and sensitivity: To effectively understand and resolve problems, community policing officers must possess both cultural competency and sensitivity to the variety of identities and viewpoints present in the community.

Recall that social conflict has many facets and is intricate. There isn't a solution that works for everyone. Community policing can contribute significantly to the development of a more tranquil and equitable community by adopting a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the unique requirements and circumstances of Galeshewe.

The people of South Africa are conscious of international concerns, especially those concerning the environment, human rights, and democratization (Purba et al., 2021). One of the realizations the nation and state must come to in order to transition into a democratic civil society, according to Hasniati et al. (2023), is the necessity of bolstering the community's police services using information technology. A community policing model was created to promote cooperation between law enforcement, the community, and the community. It is described in the Community Policing Policy Framework & Guidelines, the South African Constitution, and other legal instruments. Community policing in the villages and sub districts is

supported by this paradigm. With the application of proactive and prophylactic methods (Cox et al., 2023).

Important link between hopes for democracy, current world events, and community policing in South Africa—especially in Galeshewe. Let's examine the main ideas:

- Global issues awareness in South Africa: People in South Africa, especially those living in Galeshewe, are aware of topics like democratization, human rights, and environmental preservation. These global narratives have the power to shape local expectations for government and law enforcement.
- Technology and democratic transformation: Hasniati et al. recommend bolstering community policing with information technology (IT) as South Africa works to create a democratic civil society. This is in line with the widespread movement to use technology to enhance police-community ties and promote accountability and openness.
- Community policing framework: Community policing models are based on the South African Constitution, the Community Policing Policy Framework, and other legal documents. These approaches place a strong emphasis on cooperation between local government, law enforcement, and the community.
- Preventive and proactive methods: Community policing that works extends beyond just reacting to crimes. Proactive steps such as community participation initiatives, addressing the underlying causes of crime, and crime prevention techniques are necessary.

Let's now examine how Galeshewe is affected by these points:

- Galeshewe's unique needs: It's critical to recognize and attend to the particular issues and priorities that Galeshewe locals have. In order to comprehend local crime trends, socioeconomic issues, and technological access, this may entail doing surveys, holding community forums, and analyzing data.
- IT-supported community policing: Using technological tools such as mobile apps, online reporting platforms, and crime mapping might improve Galeshewe's community policing initiatives by increasing citizen involvement, communication, and transparency.
- Creating a sense of legitimacy and trust: Cooperation between the police and the public is facilitated by using technology sensibly and responding to community concerns about data security and privacy.
- Proactive prevention techniques: Public safety in Galeshewe can be greatly impacted by concentrating on deterring crime rather than just responding to occurrences after they happen. This could entail using conventional crime prevention techniques in addition to tackling societal concerns like unemployment, poverty, and a lack of opportunities.

Keep in mind that putting effective community policing into practice is a lengthy process that calls for constant dedication, community involvement, and flexibility. Community policing may help create a safer, more equitable, and democratic future for the community by

customizing your strategy to the unique context and requirements of Galeshewe, using technology responsibly, and placing a high value on cooperation.

The police's main duties in community policing are to provide direction, identify problems early, and mediate or negotiate beneficial conditions for the village, as stated in the Police Regulations concerning Community Policing. The police must be adept at identifying the signs of a local vulnerability that spark social unrest since they are vital to attempts to keep the peace (Mardjuni et al). However, there are still a lot of obstacles that prevent the police from putting the Community Policing strategy into practice. As a result, the police are unable to properly and amicably mediate disputes that come up in the course of community life. It is necessary for police to be able to blend in with the community and have open lines of communication with it. In order to lessen the risk of Kamtibmas disruptions, this collaboration is crucial in resolving and overcoming any social issues that endanger the community's security, order, and peace (Siregar et al., 2021).

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Keep in mind that putting effective community policing into practice is a lengthy process that calls for constant dedication, community involvement, and flexibility. Community policing may help create a safer, more equitable, and democratic future for the community by customizing your strategy to the unique context and requirements of Galeshewe, using technology responsibly, and placing a high value on cooperation.

In order to support the seamless execution of police functions and enhance the community's quality of life, the CPF framework emphasizes an equal partnership relationship between the police and the community by upholding social and humanitarian values, displaying a polite attitude, and fostering mutual respect between the police and the community (Arief & Ulumudin, 2019). Thus, the issue is how to apply community policing in the Galeshewe police area in order to avert social unrest and establish a police area (Weatheritt, 2023).

The main problem, which is to introduce community policing in Galeshewe in order to prevent social turmoil and create a lively and calm police area, was clearly stated in the essay. In order to do this, the connection between the police and the community must be addressed, with a focus on social ideals, equal participation, and mutual respect. The following are some possible directions to pursue:

L. Building Trust and Collaboration:
- Have regular conversations: To encourage candid interaction and the sharing of views, plan town hall meetings, community forums, and smaller group talks.
- Handle historical grievances: Seek reconciliation by candidly acknowledging prior injustices and discriminatory acts.
- Accountability and openness: Put policies in place to guarantee police accountability and transparency, like open-access reporting portals and impartial supervision systems.
- Cultural competency training: To foster awareness and understanding, police officers should receive instruction on regional languages, customs, and social dynamics.
- Collaborative problem-solving: Identify problems, examine crime statistics, and co-create solutions with neighborhood people.

M. Proactive Crime Prevention:
- Pay attention to the core causes: Through community-based programs, address social concerns like poverty, unemployment, and lack of opportunity that contribute to crime.
- Strategies for preventing crime: Put in place focused activities such as neighborhood watch programs, education campaigns, and youth engagement.
- Technology for good: While maintaining privacy concerns, use data analytics to pinpoint crime hotspots and allocate resources efficiently.
- Environmental design: Work with locals to upgrade lighting and public areas to reduce crime and increase people's perceptions of safety.

N. Community Empowerment and Ownership:
- Fortify community policing forums (CPFs): Make sure CPFs have the authority, resources, and training necessary to take an active role in policing.
- Volunteer initiatives: Motivate locals to participate in youth mentoring programs, neighborhood patrols, and crime prevention campaigns.
- Public awareness campaigns: Encourage the exchange of knowledge regarding community resources, reporting guidelines, and safety advice.
- Celebrate accomplishments: To keep the momentum and drive going, acknowledge and honor the good work that the police and the community have done.

Recall that effective community policing requires patience, perseverance, and flexibility. It is imperative to conduct frequent progress assessments, publicly discuss obstacles, and modify plans of action in response to input from the community and data analysis.

O. Additional considerations:
- Galeshewe's particular needs: Research and community discussions should be held to better understand the particular issues and concerns that Galeshewe locals face.
- Local stakeholders' role: Form alliances with other enterprises, social service providers, and NGOs in order to establish an all-encompassing network of support.
- Sustainability and finance: Establish long-term sustainability strategies and reliable sources of funding for community policing projects.

By concentrating on these elements and customizing them to the unique circumstances of Galeshewe, you may help create a police area that is safer, more equitable, and cooperative for all.

The purpose of the Community Police Forums (CPFs) in South Africa is to facilitate the development of positive working relationships between the police and the community. According to Radelet and Reed (1986), the police's aims and objectives in community relations were:
- To promote cooperation between the police and the public in the fight against crime.

- To encourage and enhance understanding and communication between the police and the community at large.
- To emphasize the idea that the administration of justice is a collective community obligation and to encourage the use of interprofessional approaches to solving problems in the community.
- To improve coordination between the courts, prosecutors, police, and prisons.
- Helping law enforcement and other community leaders comprehend the nature and root causes of intricate interpersonal issues, with a particular focus on enhancing relations between the police and minority groups.
- To make sure that everyone is given equal protection under the law (p. 17)

VI.   RESEARCH METHODS IN THE ARTICLE

By reporting what transpires, this study employs descriptive qualitative research methodologies with the goal of revealing occurrences or facts, phenomena, variables, and conditions that arise throughout research. In this kind of descriptive qualitative research, the researcher serves as the primary instrument and is utilized to study natural object circumstances (Sugiyono, 2002). The purposive sample methodology is the method used by researchers in this study to identify informants. The research informant technique is a sampling technique as a data source with certain considerations, according to Sugiyono. An informant for research is a person who possesses knowledge about the subject of the study. In this study, sources are people who provide information. Informants who are experts in a topic or object under study are chosen with specific goals and concerns in mind. In-depth interviews, focus groups, recording, and observation are the methods of data collecting employed in this study.
- **Observation:** Researchers working in the field made the observation. Researchers will document interactions pertaining to the application of Community Policing regulations since they consistently make the connection between context and information in their observations.
- **Comprehensive interviews:** Using this method of in-depth interviews, researchers aim to get dialectics-related information from each informant. An interview guide created with the research topic serves as the instrument for in-depth interviews. Researchers do not set aside a certain location for conducting interviews; instead, they proceed based on the circumstances or the informant's consent. During the interview process, researchers do not adhere to a particular paradigm; rather, the approach is contingent upon the specific circumstances. Because of her flexibility, the researcher recorded the interviews using notebooks and recorders. However, the researcher often combined the two at the same time, recording the interview directly while taking notes.
- **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** This method of gathering data involves the researcher facilitating discussions with participants using open-ended discussion guidelines relevant to the research topic. At this point, the researcher wants to confront the data from

earlier in-depth interviews and investigate the trend of variations or parallels in information from other sources.

- **Documents analysis:** Since documents serve as archives of both past and contemporary occurrences, this study makes use of a variety of materials that are pertinent to its subject and its goals. Researchers' research techniques are predicated on the idea that qualitative research can be divided into three primary stages, which are as follows: a. Orientation and Description Stages The researcher now explains what they heard, felt, and saw. The researcher just took a brief summary of the data that was gathered. b. Stage of Reduction At this point, the researcher condensed all of the data from the first phase in order to concentrate on a specific issue. At this point, researchers perform a thorough investigation of the problem's emphasis after providing a more detailed description of the chosen topic. The outcomes of the data validity analysis and discussion are a crucial component of the knowledge perspective in qualitative research. Probability testing, triangulation, data content analysis with reference materials, and member checks employing information transformability are some of the techniques used in this study.

- **Findings and Discussion:** In community policing, the police work with local communities to identify and resolve social problems in the community and act as a catalyst to support the community in establishing or maintaining security in its surroundings. Community policing is a philosophy and strategic program that aims to bring the police closer to the communities they serve. Since the goal of policing is to identify and eradicate the source of crime rather than to combat it, the success of community policing is measured by the absence of crime rather than by the rate at which it occurs. Enhancing community security and quality of life is the goal of policing, which serves as the cornerstone of a cooperative effort between the police and the community to solve issues. The community is being guided and educated to strengthen their capacity to establish and preserve environmental security through these initiatives, which are carried out without the use of force on an individual or group basis.

Ten guiding principles help police officers carry out their duties in a professional and community-policing manner. These include the following:

- Help advance liberty, parity, and fraternity in addressing humanitarian matters.
- Upholding the rule of law and assisting in the reconciliation of freedom and security.
- Protect and preserve the right to pursue happiness and human rights in order to uphold human dignity.
- Continue to take the lead and engage in the collective social activity that aims to eradicate conditions that are prone to crime.
- Assist in establishing and preserving trust within society.
- Enhancing everyone's sense of security and the protection of life and property.
- Find, investigate, and prosecute violent crimes according to the law.

- Allow traffic to flow freely on streets, including public spaces, lanes, and village streets.
- Avoiding disturbance
- Manage both big and small situations, calling in other agencies when needed to help and counsel people who are in need.

The following indicators show that the problem analysis procedure used in Community Policing to avoid social conflict is anticipated to function as best it can:

- Galeshewe officers must conduct a number of tasks to gather, process, and compile data on the condition of the community as part of the problem analysis process. These tasks include comprehending the background, relationships, interventions, players, and issues in the context of developing programs to avoid social conflict.
- Interaction is a reciprocal interaction that influences the accomplishment of objectives. Examples of these relationships include those between individuals, organizations, areas, ethnicities, and institutions. The way that police officers communicate with each other can either positively or negatively impact violence and possible disputes. Maintaining the target village's security from potential conflicts that could turn into actual events is just one of the heavily enforced police functions' duties. Another is routinely keeping community relations through the Galeshewe Police area's flagship door-to-door system activities and reestablishing the signaling program, which is one of the community's collaborative efforts to enhance the state of public order and security, protecting and safeguarding the community by giving priority to actions that avert and repel various dangers and disruptions.
- Because this can be used as a guide and to identify the source of issues with attempts to prevent social conflict in their policing jurisdiction through Community Policing, Galeshewe officers need to possess keen analytical skills. According to Thomas Brush, sharp analytical power can be increased in a number of ways, including: a) understanding why something is done; b) taking into account both the positive and negative outcomes of the analysis that has been done; c) being able to identify the cause; d) comprehending the organization; and e) making conclusions that are precisely targeted and understandable.

According to Mr. George Matheka (38 years old), the research informant interviews revealed that: "Police officers cannot develop the necessary thought processes to realize community security and order on their own. There are still issues, particularly in the Galeshewe policing area, which means that the Community Policing policy needs to be implemented in the era of social conflict prevention and optimized right away to spread understanding to other police personnel in their respective duty areas" (Interview result, November 12, 2023).

Additionally, the 52-year-old Mr. Andries Malope's interview results revealed that: "Preventive tasks that combine the concept and pattern of guidance in the form of offering services, protection, and guidance to the

community, so that the community feels safe, orderly, and peaceful and that none of its activities are disturbed."Furthermore, as part of community policing, the police collaborate with the community and the local government to form a Police and Community Partnership Forum. This forum seeks to create an equitable partnership between the police and the community in managing the community environment. The Police and Community Partnership Center serves as the hub for activities at the urban village level and as an environmental security post at the RT/RW level. (Result of interview, November 20, 2023).

Then, forty-year-old Mr. Johannes Assegai stated: "Many measures have been implemented to lower the high rate of crime that exists in society. A policy that prevents crime without violating the law is known as a policy outside of criminal law. It is a preventative strategy that entails taking action to stop crimes before they start and taking countermeasures against illegal activities. (Interview result, November 12, 2023) These non-penal measures have a very strategic position that has to be engaged and intensified.

"Efforts to overcome the unavailability of operational costs and vehicles specialized in the implementation of Polmas activities," stated 51-year-old Mr. Mompie Melato in closing. Galeshewe officers anticipate budget support from the police, as well as financial support for the operational costs of the station's operations from the District Commissioners and local government through budget requests submitted in regional deliberations, and financial support from business people through assistance requests and the best possible use of the patrol vehicles of the corresponding Sector Police within the jurisdiction of Galeshewe Police." (Result of interview, November 12, 2023).

"Efforts to overcome the unavailability of operational costs and vehicles specialized in the implementation of CPF activities," stated 51-year-old Mr. Zakes Mokgetwa in closing. Police officers anticipate budget support from the police, as well as financial support for the operational costs of the officers' activities from the District Commissioners office and local government through budget requests submitted in regional deliberations, and financial support from business people through assistance requests and maximizing the use of patrol vehicles of the respective Sector Police within the jurisdiction of Galeshewe Police." (Result of interview, November 12, 2023).

According to the interview's findings, Galeshewe Police's assessment of social conflict prevention isn't functioning at its best right now, as evidenced by the following indicators:

- The evaluation component: The Galeshewe Police Sector Policing leadership has not fully implemented, the police strategy intended to support the prevention of social conflict, which has an impact on correction and improvement, and has not been implemented optimally in terms of evaluation of the problems faced.

- The monitoring, evaluation, and leadership appraisal of Galeshewe Police officers' performance in carrying out Community Policing activities to prevent social conflict. Has not been executed to its full potential; it appears that it is merely done incidentally to affect the members' motivation to do their responsibilities. Members of the Galeshewe Police were not motivated to form alliances to stop security disruptions, particularly social conflicts, as a result of the leadership's ineffective use of rewards and punishments to boost morale.

In summary Optimizing problem mapping (scanning) in Community Policing to prevent social conflict in the modern era and raising public awareness of the significance of upholding security and order in various Police-carried out operations to support the Community Policing program are two ways that the role of Community Policing in the era is being implemented to help prevent social conflict in the context of the realization of Galeshewe Police area.

VII. CONCLUSION

Collaboration between the police and the community is the cornerstone of community policing. Together, the two sides identify and resolve problems that affect public order and security. Proactive problem-solving: Community policing puts more of an emphasis on preventative measures and identifying solutions for possible issues before they become more serious than just responding to incidents. Mutual understanding: Working together to solve community issues is based on a shared understanding and commitment. Public involvement and legal awareness: Community policing seeks to increase citizens' knowledge of laws and rules so they may take an active role in preserving safety and peace. In addition to these overarching ideas, Sudagiri and Purwanto's two particular objectives highlight the significance of: Formalizing the partnership: Creating a transparent framework for cooperation encourages responsibility and confidence. Community ownership: Raising public understanding of the law and fostering public participation inspires locals to take charge of their safety and actively engage in resolving neighborhood problems.

This aligns with the broader principles of community policing, including:
- Prevention: Addressing the root causes of crime and social issues.
- Problem-oriented policing: Analyzing crime data and community feedback to develop targeted solutions.
- Transparency and accountability: Ensuring open communication and responsiveness to community needs.
- Cultural competency: Understanding and respecting the diverse perspectives and experiences within the community.

By actively implementing these principles and fostering a true partnership between police and residents, community policing has the potential to significantly improve overall security and well-being for Galeshewe and other communities.

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