

Conceptualizing an Ideal Policing Model and Strategies to Effectively Control Crime for the South African Police Service

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Abstract:- The article's goal is to conceptualize a perfect policing model and crime-fighting tactics for the South African police service. Controlling crime is the police's primary goal. Nobody contests this. Since it symbolizes a strong dedication to this goal, professional crime fighting is widely supported by the public as the fundamental policing strategy. The focus appears to be blurred by other suggested tactics, such as problem-solving or community policing (Robert and Trojanowicz, 1987). These would be undesirable alternatives if they increased the risk of criminal victimization in the community. However, one should not be deceived by language or merely proclaimed dedication to the goal when evaluating the usefulness of alternative police techniques in controlling crime; one must keep an eye on proven efficacy in accomplishing the goal. The three main strategies used in professional crime-fighting today are motorized patrol, quick service to emergency calls, and retroactive crime investigation (George, Kelling, Mark, and Moore, 1987). The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report, 1988). Over the past few decades, police responsiveness has been improved by connecting officers with the public via telephones, radios, and cars as well as by matching police officer schedules and locations to anticipated calls for service. By prioritizing patrol, screening calls for service, and creating forensic technology (such as computerized criminal record files and automatic fingerprint systems) the police have also been able to focus more intently on significant crimes (Thomas, McEwen, Edward, Connors III, and Marcia Cohen, 1977).

Keywords:- Model, Policing, Crime, Tactics in Policing, Conceptualize a Perfect Policing Model, Crime-Fighting Tactics, South African Police Service.

I. INTRODUCTION

The initiative got its start in early February 1995 in response to the speech given by then-President Mandela at the inauguration of Parliament. "It is intolerable that our nation is still being hit by a wave of crime that encompasses homicide, crimes against women and children, drug trafficking, armed robberies, fraud, and theft. The scenario where we are merely sitting ducks for individuals in our society who, for whatever reason, are bent on engaging in

illegal and anti-social acts must no longer exist. We must wage war on the criminals.

➤ *A united nation is one in which: a) all citizens actively participate in their development; b) a capable state can drive development, instill ethics, and serve the citizenry; c) a dynamic and growing economy is more labor-absorbing, supported by adequate infrastructure; d) there are systems for education, skills, and innovation that can be used to develop the capabilities of its people; and e) leaders collaborate to confront and solve problems. These conditions must be met for South Africa's current policing structures and policies are a result of the summit's decision on March 4, 1994:*

- South Africa transitioned from being a rule-book-driven to a vision-driven nation.
- The goal "to create a non-racial, non-sexist, united democratic South Africa for a better life for all" was approved.
- After the process of rationalization and merger came to an end in 1994, it became necessary to construct a new police agency that adhered to democratic values.
- Through one of the pillars of the mission statement, "Community Centered Governance Approach," the police service offered and cascaded the specification "Better life for all."

➤ *Community Centred Policing" Mission Statement Translation:*

- Democratic policing was developed as a result of the community-centered policing method.
- The Police Act and the Constitution both include Democratic policing concepts as requirements for the police force.
- The eight elements stated in the "White Paper on Transformation of the Public Service (1995)" that the democratic policing idea used to simplify the specification design (model) of the police service.

The journey to construct and transform policing in a democratic state through a dynamic evolutionary process began with this history as its starting point.

➤ *The Following Concepts should be the Foundation of the Ideal Police Paradigm for the South African Police Service (SAPS):*

- *Community-Oriented:*

To identify and address crime and safety concerns, the police should interact closely with the community.

- *Problem-Oriented:*

Instead of only responding to crimes that have already occurred, the police should concentrate on addressing the causes of crime.

- *Evidence-Based:*

The police should rely on data when making judgments on how to deploy officers and allocate resources.

- *Accountable:*

The people and the government should hold the police accountable for their actions.

➤ *Here are Some Specific Tactics that the SAPS can use to Carry Out these Objectives:*

- *Invest in Community Policing:*

By giving community policing units additional funding and educating officers in community policing tactics, the SAPS can make a significant investment in community policing.

- *Develop problem-Solving Teams:*

The SAPS should establish collaborative teams of police officers and residents to identify and address specific crime issues in their neighborhoods.

- *Use Evidence to inform Decision-Making:*

The SAPS should gather and evaluate crime and disorder data to determine the issues that are most pressing in each community and to design and implement solutions that are supported by the available facts.

- *Increase Transparency and Accountability:*

The SAPS should perform with greater transparency and accountability to the public and the government. This can be accomplished by regularly disseminating reports on crime statistics and police performance as well as by hosting public forums where safety and crime issues can be raised.

➤ *In Addition to the Aforementioned Tactics, the SAPS can Also use a Variety of Other Ones to Deal with Crime, Including:*

- *Focus on Crime Prevention:*

The SAPS ought to prioritize stopping crime before it starts. This can be accomplished by working with the neighborhood to identify and solve the primary drivers of crime, such as deprivation of opportunity, unemployment, and poverty.

- *Crack Down on Organized Crime:*

Organized crime syndicates, which are in charge of a large amount of the crime in South Africa, should be aggressively pursued by the SAPS. This can be achieved by increasing funding for specialist units that target organized crime and by cooperating on investigations with other law enforcement authorities in the area.

- *Improve the Criminal Justice System:*

The criminal justice system, including the courts and the jail system, should be improved by the SAPS. This will make it easier to ensure that criminals are apprehended and dealt with fairly.

By putting these tactics into practice, the SAPS can create a more efficient policing model that will contribute to a decrease in crime and an increase in public safety in South Africa. Noting that there is no one-size-fits-all strategy for policing is crucial. The SAPS's ideal police strategy must be customized to meet South Africa's unique needs. However, the aforementioned guidelines and tactics can serve as a springboard for creating a model of police that is more successful and effective.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To create a policing model that is adapted to the particular requirements of South Africa, the aforementioned ideas and techniques might be used. For instance, the SAPS may concentrate on establishing community policing partnerships in high-crime areas, creating problem-solving teams to handle particular criminal issues, and utilizing evidence to guide its officer deployment. By holding frequent public meetings and publicizing reports on crime data and police performance, the SAPS might also be held more accountable to the community.

➤ *In Addition to the Aforementioned Guidelines and Tactics, the Following Elements should be Taken into Account in the Theoretical Foundation for the SAPS's Ideal Police Model:*

- *The South African Constitution:*

All citizens in South Africa have a constitutionally guaranteed right to safety and security. Therefore, the SAPS must create a policing strategy that complies with the Constitution and upholds everyone's human rights.

- *The Diversity of South Africa:*

There are many different cultures and languages in South Africa. Therefore, the SAPS must create a police strategy that is considerate of the requirements of all South Africans.

- *The History of Apartheid:*

Since apartheid persisted for a very long time in South Africa, the public has a generally negative opinion of the police. To foster social justice and foster community trust, the SAPS must create a policy paradigm.

A consultative procedure involving the police, the community, and other stakeholders should be used to build a theoretical underpinning for the SAPS's ideal policing model. This procedure should guarantee that the policing model is adapted to South Africa's particular demands and that it is consistent with the nation's Constitution and ideals.

➤ *Here are Some Examples of how the Above-Mentioned Theoretical Framework could be used to Create the Optimum Police Model for the SAPS:*

- All communities should have community policing forums established by the SAPS, and officers may receive training on how to interact with locals and collaborate with them to identify and address safety and crime issues.
- To jointly identify and address specific criminal issues in their communities, the SAPS might create problem-solving teams made up of police personnel and residents. A problem-solving team might be created, for instance, to address a particular crime hotspot or kind of crime, like gang violence or domestic violence.
- To determine the issues that are most important in each community and to design and implement evidence-based solutions to address those issues, the SAPS may gather and analyze data on crime and disorder patterns. For instance, the SAPS might analyze data to identify neighborhoods with a high burglary rate and then send more officers to such neighborhoods.

By publishing monthly reports on crime data and police performance and having regular public meetings to discuss crime and safety issues, the SAPS might be held more accountable to the community. By putting these tactics into practice, the SAPS can create a more effective and efficient policing model that will contribute to a decrease in crime and an increase in public safety in South Africa.

III. BUILDING AN IDEAL POLICING SYSTEM

A. Theme One:

➤ *Evaluate the Current Model of Community Policing.*

The current community policing approach is a complicated and dynamic one. It is predicated on the notion that crime and other issues should be addressed by the police and the community working together. Programs for community policing might vary greatly, but they frequently contain some of the characteristics listed below:

- **Foot Patrols:**

Officers frequently ride horses, bicycles, or foot across the neighborhoods they are assigned. They can establish ties with locals and get to know the neighborhood thanks to this.

- **Community Meetings:**

Officers often meet with citizens to discuss issues facing the community and to devise solutions.

- **Problem-Solving:**

Officers collaborate with locals to identify and address crime and disorder issues in their communities.

- **Partnerships:**

To address the underlying causes of crime and disturbance, officers collaborate with other community institutions like schools, companies, and social service organizations.

According to research, community policing can be useful in lowering crime, enhancing public safety, and fostering trust between the community and the police. Nevertheless, putting community policing initiatives into place and keeping them going comes with certain difficulties. The fact that community policing necessitates a major time and resource commitment is one of the biggest obstacles. Police agencies must spend money on training their officers in the principles and methods of community policing. Additionally, they need to build and keep ties with locals.

Community policing can be challenging to put into practice in areas where there has previously been a lack of trust between the community and the police. Building trust and getting past years of bad experiences might take time. Despite these difficulties, community policing is still a practical and efficient method of policing. Noting that there is no one-size-fits-all strategy for community policing is crucial. It's possible that what works in one community won't in another. The secret is to create and put into action community policing initiatives that are specifically designed to meet the requirements of the community.

According to research, community policing can provide several advantages, such as:

- **Reduced Crime Rates:**

According to studies, community policing can lower crime rates in general and property crime in particular.

- **Improved Public Trust:**

Public trust in the police can be increased with the aid of community policing. This is significant because it increases the likelihood that people will report crimes and assist law enforcement.

- **Increased Community Satisfaction:**

Increased public approval of the police might result from community policing. This is so because community policing initiatives are often created to address local issues.

Community policing, however, is not without its difficulties. It can be challenging to implement and maintain, which is one difficulty. Both the police and the community must make a considerable investment. Another difficulty is that evaluating the success of community policing initiatives can be challenging. This is because a variety of factors, such as the economy, social conditions, and demographics, have an impact on crime.

Overall, community policing is a promising method of policing as it is today. It can lower crime, raise public confidence, and boost civic pride. Community policing is not a cure-all for crime issues, it is crucial to remember that. To be successful, it needs to be efficiently deployed and maintained.

➤ *South Africa Is Employing The Community Policing Concept*

The contemporary community policing paradigm is intricate and dynamic, with numerous variations used in various jurisdictions. Community policing is a proactive method of policing that places a strong emphasis on collaboration between the police and the local population. It is predicated on the notion that the community must actively support and participate in the police to effectively reduce crime and enhance public safety.

Law enforcement agencies all across the world, including those in the United States, have adopted the contemporary community policing concept. The following fundamental tenets and essential elements are shared by the majority of community policing programs, upon which it is founded:

- *Partnership:*

To reduce crime and increase public safety, the police and the community must work together. Community policing relies on these strong partnerships and may entail collaborating with local organizations, companies, and citizens to identify and address issues like crime.

- *Problem-Solving:*

To pinpoint and address issues that fuel crime and unrest, the police and the community collaborate. Responding to crimes after they occur is only one aspect of community policing. It also involves figuring out and dealing with the underlying causes of crime and disorder. This may entail creating and implementing long-term solutions in collaboration with the community.

- *Decentralization:*

Police officers are given the authority and resources to meet the particular issues and requirements of the specific geographic areas to which they are assigned.

- *Community Engagement:*

To create and put into action ways to deal with crime and disorder, the police and the community collaborate.

- *Organizational Reform:*

Police departments need to adapt how they are set up and run to implement community policing. Decentralizing decision-making, granting police greater autonomy, and educating officers on problem-solving and community involvement techniques are some examples of how to do this.

The current approach to community policing is an improvement all around. It has the potential to lessen crime, enhance public safety, and increase community and police

confidence. It's crucial to understand that community policing is a long-term solution. It necessitates a major time and resource commitment. There is evidence that community policing can be effective in reducing crime, improving community satisfaction with the police, and establishing trust between the police and the community. For instance, a 2016 meta-analysis of 71 studies found that community policing had a small but significant effect on reducing crime.

Another study, done by the National Institute of Justice in 2000, found that community policing was linked to a 10-15% decrease in crime in the communities where it was implemented, as well as increased citizen satisfaction with the police. However, there are some difficulties linked to implementing and evaluating community policing, one of which is that it is a complex and multifaceted concept. Community policing is being implemented by many police departments across the United States, and the federal government is funding these programs. Despite the difficulties, there is a growing consensus that community policing is an effective way to reduce crime and improve the relationship between the police and the community.

The following criteria have been used to evaluate the existing community policing model:

- *Effectiveness:*

It has been demonstrated that community policing is effective in lowering crime, enhancing public opinion of the police, and fostering mutual trust. However, how community policing is carried out can have an impact on how effective it is.

- *Feasibility:*

A practical method of policing that can be used in numerous communities is community policing. However, it necessitates a dedication from the police force, the neighborhood, and other stakeholders.

- *Sustainability:*

A police strategy that can be sustained over time is community policing. But it needs continual assistance from the police force, the neighborhood, and other parties.

In general, the current form of community policing is a successful, doable, and long-lasting method of policing. It is crucial to remember that the way community policing is carried out can have an impact on how effective it is.

B. Theme Two:

➤ *Analyse, Design, and Develop a Resourcing Model for Community Policing.*

The present model of funding for community policing frequently draws from conventional policing techniques and emphasizes patrol and 10111 response. For community policing, which calls for officers to have the time and resources to interact with residents and address the causes of crime, this strategy may not be effective.

One of the key issues with the current resourcing model is that it does not fully take into consideration the needs of various groups. Certain communities can face more challenging problems that require more resources to resolve. For instance, a town with a high rate of gang violence may need additional officers to focus on community policing efforts. The fact that officers frequently lack the assistance and training necessary to serve as efficient community police officers is another problem with the existing paradigm of resource allocation. Officers must receive training in problem-solving techniques, conflict-resolution techniques, and cultural sensitivity. Access to resources like social workers and medical specialists dealing with mental health is also necessary.

➤ *Design of a Resourcing Model for Community Policing*

The following guidelines ought to serve as the foundation of any community policing funding model:

- *Needs-Based:*

The model ought to be created to cater to the unique requirements of every community.

- *Data-Driven:*

Data on crime and disorder in each town should serve as the model's foundation.

- *Flexible:*

The approach should be adaptable enough to change as the community's needs do.

- *Collaborative:*

The community should be involved in the development and implementation of the model.

Some specific components that might be present in a resourcing model for community policing include the following:

- *Additional Officers:*

Community policing operations may require more police in areas with high crime rates or complex challenges.

- *Specialized Units:*

For example, gang violence, domestic violence, or mental health concerns, some communities may require specialist units.

- *Community Policing Officers:*

Community police officers are given the power and resources to handle the particular issues and requirements of the areas they are assigned to patrol.

- *Problem-Solving Teams:*

Officers and community members collaborate to identify and address issues that contribute to crime and disorder on problem-solving teams.

- *Community Engagement:*

The model needs to give cops the tools they need to interact with the neighborhood, whether it be through foot patrols, community gatherings, or problem-solving teams.

- *Training and Support:*

The ideas and methods of community policing should be taught to officers, and they should also get assistance from social workers and mental health specialists.

➤ *Development of a Resourcing Model for Community Policing*

The following actions should be taken to build a resourcing model for community policing:

- *Assess the Needs of the Community:*

Data analysis, community surveys, and community gatherings can all be used to accomplish this.

- *Identify the Resources that are Needed:*

This could involve hiring more officers, creating specialized units, hiring community policing officers, forming problem-solving teams, and providing community involvement resources.

- *Develop an Implementation Plan:*

A timeframe, budget, and personnel strategy should all be part of this plan.

- *Implement the Plan:*

Putting the strategy into action and ensuring that it satisfies the community's needs should be part of this.

- *Evaluate the Plan:*

Regular evaluations are necessary to make sure the strategy is working and satisfying community needs.

The success of community policing depends on a well-designed resourcing strategy. Law enforcement agencies can increase community trust, lower crime, and enhance public safety by devoting resources to community policing initiatives.

C. Theme Three:

➤ *Analyse, Design, and Develop a Governance Model for Community Policing.*

In the existing governance structure for community policing, the police force frequently establishes goals and makes decisions from the top down. For community policing, which necessitates participation and feedback from the community, this strategy may not be effective.

The fact that the current governance model does not effectively reflect the variety of the community is one of its key problems. The police force may be ignorant of the particular requirements and worries of certain communities. The existing governance mechanism can be slow and complicated, which is another difficulty. The police force's response time to community concerns and the rollout of new initiatives can be very long.

➤ *Design of a Governance Model for Community Policing*

The following guidelines ought to serve as the foundation of any governance model for community policing:

- *Collaborative:*
The community should be involved in the development and implementation of the model.
- *Representative:*
The model ought to reflect the community's variety.
- *Responsive:*
The model ought to be sensitive to the community's wants and worries.
- *Transparent:*
The model needs to be open and answerable to the public.

➤ *Development of a Governance Model for Community Policing*

The following actions should be taken to build a governance model for community policing:

- *Engage the Community:*
Engaging the community in the creation of the governance model is the first stage. Focus groups, polls, and community meetings can all be used to accomplish this.
- *Identify the Needs of the Community:*
Once the community has been involved, it is critical to determine their wants and issues. Data analysis, focus groups, and surveys can all be used to accomplish this.
- *Develop an Implementation Plan:*
The next action is to create a strategy for putting the governance model into action. A timeframe, budget, and personnel strategy should all be part of this plan.
- *Implement the Plan:*
The community should be involved in the plan's implementation. Ensuring the community is included in every step of the implementation process is crucial.
- *Evaluate the Plan:*
Regular evaluations are necessary to make sure the strategy is working and satisfying community needs.

Some specific components that might be present in a governance structure for community policing are as follows:

- *Community Policing Board:*
A group of community people who collaborate with the police department to create and administer community policing programs is known as a community policing board.
- *Community Policing Councils:*
Smaller community groups called community policing councils collaborate with the police force to solve certain issues in their local areas.

- *Problem-Solving Teams:*

Officers and community members collaborate to identify and address issues that contribute to crime and disorder on problem-solving teams.

- *Community Surveys:*

To learn more about the needs and concerns of the community, conduct community surveys.

- *Public Hearings:*

To get community feedback on community policing initiatives and practices, public hearings might be organized.

The success of community policing depends on a well-designed governance model. Law enforcement organizations may increase public safety and develop trust by working with the community and advocating for their needs.

D. Theme Four:

➤ *Analyse and Develop an Interdepartmental Approach to Community Policing.*

Community police currently use an interdepartmental strategy that is frequently disjointed and uncoordinated. To successfully address the underlying causes of crime and disorder, many departments may not be cooperating since they have divergent interests and objectives.

It can be challenging to coordinate the work of several departments, which is one of the key problems with the current interdepartmental strategy. Every department has its own set of policies, staffing, and finances. Joint program and initiative development and implementation may become challenging as a result.

Another issue is that the community's requirements may not be sufficiently taken into consideration by the current interdepartmental strategy. Separate departments may be ignorant of the particular requirements and worries of certain localities. Programs and initiatives that don't effectively address the underlying causes of crime and disorder may result from this.

➤ *Development of an Interdepartmental Approach to Community Policing*

Community policing should be conducted using an interdepartmental strategy that is grounded in the following ideas:

- *Collaboration:*

To create and implement community policing programs and initiatives, several departments should collaborate.

- *Coordination:*

To make sure that the efforts of several departments complement one another and are successful, coordination is necessary.

- *Community Engagement:*

The community should be involved in the development of programs and initiatives that address the needs and concerns of the various departments to identify those needs and concerns.

Some specific components that might be included in an interdepartmental strategy for community policing are as follows:

- *Interdepartmental Community Policing Committee:*

A collection of officials from various agencies who collaborate to create and carry out community policing activities and programs is known as an interdepartmental community policing committee.

- *Community Policing Councils:*

To address specific issues in their neighborhoods, community members and representatives from various departments come together to form community police councils.

- *Problem-Solving Teams:*

Officers, members of the community, and officials from several departments form problem-solving teams that collaborate to find and address issues that lead to crime and disorder.

- *Cross-Training:*

It is important to provide cross-training on community policing principles and techniques to representatives from various departments.

- *Data Sharing:*

To better understand the issues in the community and create more effective programs and initiatives, several departments should share data on crime and disorder.

Community policing needs a well-planned interdepartmental strategy if it is to be successful. Different departments can more successfully address the underlying causes of crime and disorder and enhance public safety by collaborating and coordinating their efforts.

In addition to the aforementioned, the following points should be taken into account when creating an interdepartmental strategy for community policing:

- *Start with a Clear Vision and Goals:*

A clear vision and set of objectives are crucial for the interdepartmental approach to community policing. This will make it easier to make sure that all departments are pursuing the same goals.

- *Identify the Key Stakeholders:*

Identification of the major participants in the interdepartmental approach to community policing is crucial. Representatives from the departments of law enforcement, social services, mental health, education, and others may be included in this.

- *Develop an Implementation Plan:*

Making a plan to put the interdepartmental approach to community policing into action is the next stage. A timeframe, budget, and personnel strategy should all be part of this plan.

- *Implement the Plan:*

The strategy should be carried out with the assistance of all significant stakeholders. Making sure that all stakeholders are included in every step of the implementation process is crucial.

- *Evaluate the Plan:*

Regular evaluations are necessary to make sure the strategy is working and satisfying community needs.

Law enforcement agencies and other departments can create an interdepartmental strategy for community policing that will assist them in increasing public safety and establishing community trust by adhering to these concepts and considerations.

E. Theme Five:

- *Compare Community Policing with the Community Safety Forums.*

Community policing is a proactive policing strategy that emphasizes collaborations between the police and the community. It is predicated on the notion that the community must actively support and participate in the police to effectively reduce crime and enhance public safety.

Community Safety Forums (CSFs) are neighborhood-based groups that aim to increase public safety in their areas. They often consist of police officers, residents, and other interested parties. CSFs perform several functions, such as:

- Identifying and addressing local safety and crime issues.
- Increasing community and police trust and communication.
- Increasing public knowledge of safety and crime prevention.
- Aiding neighborhood-based programs to avoid crime.

- *Comparison of Community Policing and CSFs*

CSFs and community policing are both crucial for enhancing public safety. But there are some significant variations between the two:

- *Community policing* is a policing ideology and method, whereas CSFs are particular organizations.
- *Community policing* is usually led by the police, whereas CSFs are usually led by members of the community.
- *Community policing* is centered on reducing crime and enhancing public safety through proactive problem-solving, while CSFs serve several functions, such as identifying and resolving crime and safety issues, fostering trust and communication between the police and the community, and promoting crime prevention and safety awareness.

➤ *Relationship between Community Policing and CSFs*

CSFs and community policing can collaborate to increase public safety. For instance, CSFs can offer the police feedback on community goals and concerns as well as promote the implementation of community policing programs and initiatives.

CSFs might act as a statutory policing monitoring body in some localities. In other communities, CSFs could concentrate on certain safety or crime prevention issues, such as gang violence or drug trafficking. CSFs and community policing are both crucial for enhancing public safety. Together, the police, residents, and other interested parties may create and put into practice efficient measures to lower crime and make communities safer for all.

F. Theme Six:

➤ *Review the Community Policing Strategy and Align it with the Researched and Developed Policing Model for the SAPS.*

The Community Policing Strategy (CPS) of the South African Police Service (SAPS) was created in 1999 in response to the demand for a more democratic and adaptable:

- *Partnerships:*
Together, the police and the community can reduce crime and increase public safety.
- *Problem-Solving:*
To pinpoint and address issues that fuel crime and unrest, the police and the community collaborate.
- *Decentralization:*
Police officers are given the authority and resources to meet the particular issues and requirements of the specific geographic areas to which they are assigned.
- *Community Engagement:*
To create and implement measures to address crime and disorder, the police and the community collaborate.

The SAPS's researched and created police model is an all-encompassing policing strategy built on the following tenets:

- *Evidence-Led:*
The police evaluate the success of their projects and programs using evidence to guide their judgments.
- *Problem-Oriented:*
The police concentrate on locating and resolving issues that fuel crime and disturbance.
- *Community-Based:*
To create and put into action tactics to deal with crime and disorder, the police collaborate with the community.

Numerous approaches exist for the SAPS Community Police Strategy to be in line with the studied and created SAPS police model. For instance:

- The SAPS can concentrate on forming alliances with the community to recognize and address issues that fuel crime and unrest.
- The SAPS can make decisions about how to best address issues that are identified in collaboration with the community using evidence as guidance.
- The SAPS may create and put into action crime and disorder-reduction plans that are tailored to the particular requirements of each community.

The SAPS can harmonize the Community police Strategy with the studied and produced police model in the following ways, to name a few examples:

- *Community Policing Forums:*
To form relationships with the community, identify and address issues that fuel crime and disorder, and improve community policing forums (CPFs), the SAPS can help them.
- *Problem-Solving Teams:*
To identify and address specific issues that contribute to crime and disorder in their communities, the SAPS can form problem-solving teams made up of police officers and members of the local community.
- *Evidence-Based Policing:*
The SAPS can gather and examine data on crime and disorder to determine the most pressing issues in each community and to create and put into practice evidence-based solutions to those issues.
- *Community-Based Policing:*
The SAPS is capable of creating and implementing community-based policing initiatives that are adapted to the particular requirements of every community. The SAPS, for instance, can engage with communities to create neighborhood watch programs or with schools to implement school safety programs.

The SAPS may create and implement a more successful police strategy that is grounded in evidence, problem-oriented, and community-based by integrating the Community police Strategy with the investigated and created policing model. The SAPS can reduce crime, increase public safety, and foster community trust with the use of this policy strategy.

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

➤ *Recommendations for Improving the Current Model of Community Policing*

- *Improve Training and Support for Police Officers.*

The ethics and methods of community policing must be taught to police officers. Additionally, they require assistance as they work to establish connections with the neighborhood and resolve issues.

- *Increase Community Engagement.*

Programs for community policing should be developed and implemented with community input. This will make it easier to verify that the initiatives are effective at lowering crime rates and enhancing public safety, as well as that they are addressing the requirements of the community.

- *Develop Better Evaluation Methods.*

It is crucial to provide better tools for assessing the success of community policing initiatives. This will help to determine what strategies are effective and which ones are not, as well as to increase public support for community policing.

- *Increase Funding for Community Policing Programs.*

Programs for community policing demand substantial funding to launch and maintain.

- *Provide Training to Police Officers on Community Policing.*

Officers must receive training on how to interact with the community, recognize and address issues with crime and disorder, and collaborate with other community organizations.

- *Develop Metrics for Measuring the Effectiveness of Community Policing Programs.*

This will support ensuring that resources are allocated effectively and that programs are successful.

- *Increase Community Engagement.*

When the community is involved in the process, community policing is most effective. This implies that locals ought to have a say in how community policing initiatives are developed and carried out.

We can enhance the current community policing strategy and make our communities safer for everyone by implementing these actions.

Here are some other suggestions to take into account while creating a governance model for community policing in addition to the ones mentioned above:

- *Ensure that the Governance Model is Inclusive:*

Representatives from all facets of the community, especially minority groups and low-income neighborhoods, should be included in the governance paradigm.

- *Provide Training for Community Members:*

On their roles and responsibilities on the governing board or council, community members should get training. They ought to get instruction on the values and methods of community policing.

- *Provide Support for the Governance Model:*

The police department should offer administrative and financial assistance for the governance model.

- *Monitor and Evaluate the Governance Model:*

To make sure the governance model is efficient and satisfies community needs, it should be periodically examined and assessed.

Law enforcement agencies can create a governance model for community policing that will assist them in improving public safety by adhering to these ideas and concerns.

V. CONCLUSION

Therefore, despite the fact that logic and evidence point to the possibility of reducing crime by combining the concepts of rapid response and retrospective investigation with problem-solving and community policing, it is challenging to implement this without significantly altering the administrative structure of a police organization and increasing its financial resources. Without solid proof that it would be effective, a police chief would find it difficult to make that choice. Only the following factors make such a change simple to consider: (1) a strong sense that the current strategy and tactics have run their course; (2) the viability of the theory that greater effectiveness can be achieved by focusing on local issues and organizing communities; and (3) the scant evidence we currently have that the alternative strategy is effective. Only a few police departments, including those in Philadelphia, Baltimore County, Houston, and Newport News, have committed to using these alternate methods. The field will know it has a stronger policing plan available if they are successful in the next three to five years at both decreasing major crime and winning over the public's support. The goal of problem-solving and community policing is to establish a close, as opposed to a remote, relationship with the community.

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