RETHINKING COMMUNITY POLICING AND THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN CRIME GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA: THE CASE STUDY OF UGANDA

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ABSTRACT

The family as the main organ of the community where all individuals originate has continued to be insignificant in shaping the design of community policing in Africa. In specific to Uganda, the introduction of neighborhoods watch in Muyenga locality and deployment of 6,500 crime preventers in 2016 as a strategy to advance community policing across the country remains to be ineffective to guarantee a society free from harm and fear as well as a safe and peaceful environment. This fact makes the active role of the family towards ensuring proactive crime control initiatives inevitable. With the aim of introducing a blend of the proactive crime control approach and with the reactive crime control approach are used by the Uganda Police to date. The focus of this research is that of investigating the role of the family in shaping the efficiency of community policing and crime governance in Africa. A mixed methodology will be used. This will involve both qualitative and quantitative methods. The study will be a field study with samples from five cultural regions in the East, West, South, North and Centre of Uganda. The sample size will involve 100 family units, 20 Crime preventers' and 5 Family unit department officers. Emphasis be will made to select exactly 20 families from each of the regions. Interviews with 20 Crime preventers' will be made with 4 from each region respective, 1 senior officers from Muyenga neighborhoods watch model and lastly 5 Family unit department officers with one from each region under the Uganda Police in the focus regions will be interviewed. Questionnaires, and interview guides will be used for data collection. Analysis of data from the questionnaires will be done using SPSS and thematic analysis will be used to analyze the interview responses. Both findings will be used to statistically and thematically explain the role of the family in shaping the efficiency of community policing and crime governance in Africa.

Key Words: Community Policing, Family, Crime Governance.

INTRODUCTION
Definition of concepts
Community Policing

Community policing is defined as a crime prevention strategy that envisages a closer partnership between responsible members of the community and the police in preventing crime. It is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a way of carrying out that philosophy) that allows and enables the police and the community to work together in solving problems of crime, disorder and safety issues in order to improve governance and the quality of life for everyone in the community (Ngare, 2007).

In the context of this study, Community policing will mean the bottom up crime control model of policing which promotes police and community cooperation with the interest of building a people centred platform to come up with crime control measures that would later on be supported by the Police machinery as a process of contributing to a peaceful and secure society.

Family
Family is a psycho-biological unit where members are linked together by blood ties-Kinship relationships, personal feelings and emotional bonding of its members. Secondly as a social unit where members live together in a household unit share tasks and social functions and

lastly as the basic economic production unit in a society, (African Union Action Plan, 2013)

In the context of this study, family will mean both a biological and social link as well as acceptance of an individual to take full responsibility of nurturing, providing care and support to another in all kind. More to this is the decision of staying together physically or in a distance while ensuring a constant exchange of information of all sorts among the members.

Crime Governance

Crime governance is a new concept introduced by this work. In the context of this work, it means the reactive and proactive approaches of crime control across the society. It involves the inclusive, informal and formal process of engaging citizen to directly participate in crime monitoring, reporting of activities. Among these activities may involve; breaking the law and establishment of an effective citizens' relations with the police. This relationship is established with an interest of tracing criminals while positively guaranteeing support to victims of crime in the society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This section presents the theoretical framework selected for the study, the historical context of the concept of community policing; Community Policing Typologies and Criminological Perspectives models. Various perspectives a reviewed from several books such as Watching Police Watching communities' book by Mike McConville and Dan Shepherd London published in 1992; Practical Skills for Police Community Support Officers by Sue Madsen published in 2007. In addition to that a detail explanation of the concept of Community and environment is presented through examining some scholarly discourse. The section on community typology will be presented with the sub-tittle Community variations and implementation realities to community policing. Lastly a book entitled Victims of Crime and Community Justice by Brian Williams published in 2005 is presented.

Theoretical Framework

a) **Family Systems Theory (Murray Bowen's 1974)**

Family systems theory states that a system is defined as a bounded set of interrelated elements exhibiting coherent behavior as a trait, (Marry Bowen, 1966). Families are considered systems because they are made up of interrelated elements or objectives. They also exhibit coherent behaviors, they have regular interactions, and they are interdependent on one another. This was one of the first comprehensive theories of family systems functioning, (Bowen, 1966, 1978, Kerr and Bowen, 1988)

Tenants in this theory have several arguments that vary as explained in detail bellow; first tenant in the family theory states that a family has interrelated elements and structure. The elements of a system are the members of the family. Each element has characteristics and there are relationships between the elements. These relationships function in an interdependent manner. All

of these create a structure, or the sum total of the interrelationships among the elements.

According to the theory, it states that there are predictable patterns of interaction that emerge in a family system. These repetitive cycles help maintain the family's equilibrium and provide clues to the elements about how they should function.

Secondly it also argue that the family has boundaries and can be viewed on a continuum from open to close end. Every system has ways of including and excluding elements so that the line between those within the system and those outside of the system is clear to all. This illustrates the less impact of crime preventers recruited by the Uganda police since they are not with in the family system. If a family is permeable and having vague boundaries, it is considered "open." In the theory it's argued furthermore that an open boundary system allows elements and situations outside the family to influence it. It adds to this argument suggesting that it may even welcome external influences. However on matters of privacy the family member may choose to keep information to them and remain the closed continuum. In summary the theory establish that families isolate its members from the environment and continue to leave in isolation or self-contained with regulations and rules that govern their relationships.

The family system theory manages to explain the dynamic structural make up and function of the family unit as the basic unit of the state. It also try a lot to give more insights on the happenings in the family structure and exclusion of crime preventers that were deployed by the police machinery in Uganda. However the theory fails to explain the details in relation to how the criminal minds or behaviour develops as a result of deficiencies in parenting style or influence of external factors such as family income to probe a high or low crime prevalence rates across the society which social learning theory does.

b) **Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1977)**

Social learning theories can be broadly understood as a social behavioural approach that emphasizes the reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioural and environmental determinants of human behaviour, (Bandura, 1977). In relation to this research with focus on crime and criminality, social learning theory is applied as conceptualized by Akers in 1973.

In relation to Akers, 1973, he argues that this theory generally expounds on the theory of crime and criminality from an individualistic point of view than in a diverse array of evolution of criminal behaviours. The main tenants' of the theory states that learning process is in a context of social structure, interaction, and situation produces both conforming and deviant behaviour. The difference lies in the behavioural influence to the individual in the family Unit and this learning is both internal in the family and out of it, (Akers and Sellers, 2004).

Within the family unit, differential reinforcement between the parents and children or among parents can be broadly understood as the process by which individuals experience build criminal behaviour. That is, family member's actions are in part determined by what they perceive as the consequences of their action or lack

of punishment from those with authority in the family an aspect that varies with the various parenting styles parents use in the family. Whether individuals in a family refrain from or commit a crime at any given time, it depends on the past, present, and anticipated future rewards and punishments for their actions within the family unit, (Akers and Sellers, 2004). This as a result would contribute to incrimination of individuals to become core criminals later on.

The other tenant in the theory is that of reinforcement of attitudes, beliefs, and values related to incrimination of individuals across the society in which they find themselves. This occurs through both differential association and imitation within the family unit and out of the unit. This can be either positive or negative. Positive reinforcement occurs when non crime oriented actions with in a family are rewarded by the family heads through positive reactions to the behaviour, this **I.** as a result gives rise to positive prohibition of crime through self-control at all levels that individuals find themselves. Positive reinforcement is also stated to have possibility to increase the likelihood of criminal behaviour if rewards are made to criminal acts committed with in a family unit. Negative reinforcement, on the other hand, involves the removal of negative consequences or responses, and this may also increase the likelihood of individuals change in action to a more positive self-regulation against crime.

Social learning theory is premised on the idea that it is association with others in the family that contributes to the learning and subsequent acceptance of deviant conduct. However members in a family unit may develop these deviant attitudes and values without prior exposure then seek out for peers with similar attitudes and behaviours out of the family. Hence, social learning theory manages to explain the evolution of criminal minds from forces in and out of family. It however fails to explain control of crime as a shared role by all families in the society which the structural functionalist theory does as illustrated bellow.

c) **The Structural-Functionalist Theory (Emile Durkheim 1858-1917)**

Identified as a gap from the Family systems theory of failing to explain evolution of criminal minds through acquiring crime oriented acts, The Social learning Theory manages to explain and fill up that gap however they both fail to explain how numerous families would have a shared role to control and prevent crime in the society which the structural functionalist theory explains.

The first tenant in the structural functionalist theory states that human society is like an organism, adding that it is made up of structures called social institutions. Secondly the theory argues that these institutions are specifically structured so that they perform different functions on behalf of the society through an interrelated process.

The main strength of this theory is that of providing an explanation on how human society is organized and what each of the various social institutions such as family units operate in order for society to continue existing. The other strength in the theory is that of emphasising interrelatedness and interdependence, adding that one organ can affect the other and intimately

the whole. This is argued for in this research as being the best theoretical approach to comprehensively close the missing gap of Family systems Theory and social learning theory in the form of operant condition. The former theories explained are all limited to the family Unit. Hence they do not recognize the shared functional role of the community of other families in supporting the police to proactively reduce crime. However the structural functioning theory provides a ground for an interdependent interrelation approach of all families as organs in the community towards fighting against crime. Lastly this as the overall theoretical framework selected for this research, it explains the functional role of the family in community policing as a concept and also promotes utilization of community policing to engage family units in the best approach proposed as argued in this study.

The Historical Context of the concept of Community policing.

Community policing is a concept that was born from several ideological reforms in relation to police work. The first ideology to shape police function was that of Sir Robert Peel's through the Peelian Principles and Policing. First Principle states that the basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder, (Hynes, 2001). In addition to the Peelian Principles on Policing, the Broken Windows theory, James Q. Wilson and George Kelling state that it is the return to the nineteenth-century style of policing in which police maintained a presence in the community by walking beats, getting to know citizens, and establishing the feeling of public safety and trust across the community, (Siegel, 1992).

This established public approval and cooperation between the police and communities as a supporting ideology to Sir Robert Peel's next five principles of effective policing introduced community policing. Among these principles respectively includes; the ability of the police to perform their duties dependent upon the public approval of police actions; police must secure the willing for co-operation from the public in voluntary observation of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public; the degree of co-operation of the public should and diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use of physical force; police seek and preserve public favor not by catering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law; lastly the police should use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice, and warning is found to be insufficient, (Larabee, 2007).

Peel argue that the ability for police officers to be effective in the performance of their duties is dependent upon the public's approval of police actions; therefore, the willingness of the public to offer assistance to Police he stated that it is essential. Larabee adds that it can take years to gain the trust of a community and one incident to lose that trust, (Larabee, 2007). He furthermore ague that this is due to the diverse cultures of the societies in which police operate stating that these are essentials issues that might inhibit efficient law enforcement task

for officers. This inhibition is attributed to the officers' lack of knowledge of the basic different cultures in which they encounter on a daily basis. This directly ties into Peel's belief that with the public's approval of police procedures. H also argues that there can be an expected increase in the overall effectiveness of the law enforcement agencies and agents at grassroots in support of macro initiatives if the cooperation is guaranteed.

The concept of Community Policing evolution from Peelian principles and modification of it by other ideologies from James Q. Wilson and George Kelling, all establish a fact that crime prevention is not the sole responsibility of police officers only but also a collaborative effort between the officer or the police machinery and the community as a whole. Hence this collaborative efforts by the police and the community is argued to be the new path towards promoting joint ownership of the responsibilities of ensuring peace and security both at grassroots and at national level grounded on values of mutual trust between the community and police.

II. Community Policing Typologies and Criminological Perspectives models

This section presents is leading books and authors in the area of community policing typologies and perspectives in relation to challenges and strengthen of given models in preventing crime across communities. Focus is put on analyzing literature that aims at rethinking the shaping and implementation of community policing concept both a theory and practice.

a) **Watching Police Watching communities a book by Mike McConville and Dan Shepherd London; Published on 1992.**

In a book entitled Watching Police Watching communities, Mike McConville and Dan Shepherd state that in contrast to imposition policing, neighborhood watch was introduced across the world to symbolize a new commitment to the ideals of Police *service,* in which the police would dedicate themselves to meeting the needs of the community at a grassroots level, (McConville & Shepherd 1992: p 1-2).

In enforcing the relevancy of community policing through the model of neighborhood watch, Mike McConville and Dan Shepherd conducted an intensive study of neighborhood watch and non-neighborhood watch sites in three police forces in England and Wales over the period 1988–90. An in-depth interview with police officers, together with limited observations of communities as well as conducting a survey of residents in each force location and interviewing a cross-section of relief officers (ROs) was made. Relief Officer contacts were made with the public was member of the public called the police for help.

Focus of this study was on the residents' level of fear of crime, their knowledge and membership of neighborhood watch, their security and surveillance practices as well as their relationships with the police and other related matters. This also involved means of creating a larger initiative to provide an organizational

framework for citizen involvement in local crime prevention activities, (Bayley, 1986).

Findings from this study states that by involving the residents in the war against crime it in other ward contributes to reduction of crime through preventive measures. Its argued that this would as a result also reinforce or create community cohesion and contribute to lowering the fear of crime at local level. An innovation of individual schemes where proposed from the study to be established either through a police initiative or as a result of citizens contacting the police to ensure that the community and the police share, or come to share, a mutual concern about crime. In so far police-community relations are deficient (Washnis, 1976. p; 10).

In efforts of promoting preventive measures, furthermore, the principal organizational mechanism for Police was stated to be that of harnessing the efforts of citizens through neighbourhood watch. In support to this point established from the findings, the guidelines for the Introduction of Neighborhood Watch written by the then Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir Lawrence Byford, in 1985, states that;

"Neighbourhood watch is primarily a network of public spirited members of the community who observe what is going on in their own neighbourhood and report suspicious activity to the police. It involves members of the public looking out for the usual and the unusual to protect their own home and that of their neighbour, thereby reducing opportunities for criminal activity. When working effectively, neighbourhood watch can help draw the community together, making it more aware of its environment, its mutual dependence, and responsibility: in short, aiding community cohesiveness." (Cited in Washnis, 1976; Skolnick and Bayley, 1986, p.4).

Despite the proposition and introduction of neighbourhood watch as a reform to the policing strategies in the form of community policing approach, the contradictory nature of policing in Africa neighbourhood establishment is less structured as the case is in Europe. Furthermore neighborhood watch is apparent to people in the communities across the continent and its introduction informs the judgements that people make out of the broken relationship they have with their police. Some people would rather not see the police because many may perceive its presence as being associated with trouble of some kind in the community. However on the other hand at another level, the overwhelming majority of Africans may look to the police to handle trouble of all kinds in spite of the fact that there operation is presumed to be infected by corruption in most cases.

In addition to the myths around accepting community policing by the people across Africa through the model of Neighborhood watch, some realities for the case of Africa are inevitable to down play the efficiency of this model. Since crime and poverty are inextricably linked in people's minds and in many homes. The findings of critical criminology over the past forty years from several scholars argue that crime is prevalent throughout the class structure. They add that that the social costs of corporate illegalities most of the times far

exceed those of lower class criminals, (Pearce, 1973; Reiman, 1979; Box, 1981; Clarke, 1990).

Even though many scholars may link crime to social justice, poverty, deprivation and unemployment as established above, the argument of poverty as being a cause of crime and the existence of higher crime rates in rich neighbourhoods leaves the arguments hanging either way. This all illustrate the gap that exists in the book Watching Police Watching communities by Mike McConville & Dan Shepherd under review of not demonstrating the dynamic of families and context members find themselves to ensure the efficiency of the neighbourhood watch model. This research will close this gap by explaining the role of family dynamics in specific to parenting and family income in relation to expounding on the avenues of making neighbourhood watch as an approach of community policing more effective.

b) Practical Skills for Police Community Support Officers by Sue Madsen 2007

In this book, Madsen argue that the introduction of a clearly defined Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) role into the modern police service would dramatically increase the presence of the police on the streets. He considers this to be another model of community policing through which crime preventers are deployed in Communities. He furthermore argued that if this is done, then it would help provide reassurance to the public and enhance community policing efficiency across the world, (Madsen, 2007. p. 7).

However in addressing the spectrum of anti-social behavioural issues over the past years and the growing demands on the police service, the promotion of community policing has remained to be an inevitable approach to support police. But the deployment of crime preventers has continued to require numerous resources that may not be available to maintain certain functions such as high visible patrols in the communities. This among other factors has increased the inefficiency of the model and its applicability towards ensuring an efficient community policing Model through crime preventers, (McConville and Shepherd 1992: p 11).

Furthermore as introduced in this book Practical Skills for Police Community Support Officers in review, another book Community Policing in America by Jeremym Wilson published in 2014 builds on Community Oriented Policing Services officers (COPs). Wilson argue that the community-cantered models of COPs if introduced, it would encompass an attempt by the police to encourage and empower the community to become more involved in public safety, both by working with police and dealing with problems on their own, (Wilson, 2014; p.1)

Zhao, Thurman, and Lovrich argue that Community policing COPs model has its roots in the failure of previous models of professional or reforming policing hierarchical administration as an institution to address community concerns. Despite resistance from some law enforcement circles (Zhao, Thurman, and Lovrich, 1995) a belief that it is a passing fad, (Weisel and Eck, 1994). Community policing COPs models have grown very popular in recent decades and have also become the new

orthodoxy for cops across the developed world and in a few African countries in Specific to Uganda, (Eck and Rosenbaum, 2000, p. 30).

Community Oriented Policing Services officers, is argued to be a model based on police officers and private citizens working together in creative ways to solve contemporary community problems. These problems are related to crime through community and aggravate the degree of fear of crime, social and physical disorder as well as degenerating negative neighbourhood relations. Hence the advocacy of the basic philosophy of COPs model as an avenue through which the quality and quantity of contacts between citizens and police would be improved to resolve community concerns and enhance community life.

In centrally to Eck and Rosenbaum, Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux argue towards the police role to lead than guarantee equal contribution of both police with citizens as equal initiators. They argue in detail that it requires the police to react quickly to urgent demands, engage and empower communities to deal with their own problems, and collaborate with the community to address community concerns, (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1998). The central premise of COP in community policing from all arguments is that the public should be seen along with the police as coproducers of safety and order, (Skolnick and Bayley, 1988, p. 5).

In relation to the above assertion, therefore the introduction of Community Oriented Policing Services officers (COPs) as a model in community policing correlates with the introduction of Police Community Support Officer (PCSO). These both contribute towards building a reciprocal environment and level of community-based crime prevention as well as promote the reorientation of patrol activities. Skolnick and Bayley confirm that these two both form an improved community-based model which would promote nonemergency services, increase accountability to the public, and decentralization of command through community policing from the centralization of police work as evident in Africa. Furthermore they establish that if the police role is broad in objective and function while utilizing a community based model of COPs, this would strengthen collaboration with the community in which they operate more, (Skolnick & Bayley, 1988).

Despite the efficiency of the various models in implementing community policing, the broad task, objective and function of the police is that of utilizing the best community based model. This may entitle a transformation of the police organizational framework with an interest of preventing and controlling crime at both grassroots and at national level. However this statement can't be possible without restructuring the whole system of policing to suit the contemporary challenges the police find across the public. Among which would be of relevant support in the achievement of the vision of the police. In support of the organizational reforms, institutional theory is argued in this study to be the best ideological constructs to describe the environment of organization change and guarantee proper public reintegration in the institutionalization process. According to Donaldson, he argues that organizational change entitles an adaptive

cycle where the organization only fits in when it manages to structure its self for the task in the environment in which it operates, (Donaldson, 1987). Several arguments in support to Donaldsons' argument where developed by Stalker who found out that while organizations operating in a stable environment tend to have mechanical structures, those operating in uncertain and turbulent environments adopt organic structures instead, (Stalker, 1961). More so Lawrence & Lorsch likewise found organizational variables to be a form of a complex interrelationship with one another and they both argued that this correlates with the conditions in the task within the environment in which the organization function, (Lawrence & Lorsch,1967).

In relation to police organizational change or reforms, Cordner was among the first scholars to state that open models are more appropriate for police organizations than focusing only on the ideology of institutional theories without practically transforming the institution, (Cordner, 1978). In relation to his assertion, Angell's proposed a need for democratic models of police organization to contribute towards overcoming the many problems encountered by the institution, (Angell's, 1976). Among these challenges include; poor community relations, low employee morale, and coordination and control of tasks inherent in traditional police organizations. Otherwise in the open systems, he states that the structure, policies, practices, and activities of police organizations would be dependent on contingencies that are evident in the basic tenants of intuitional theories. These basic tenet proposed in here argue for institutions whose social systems are shaped by the social, cultural, and symbolic systems in environments in which they function, rather than only policy frameworks designed from top down but also by the bottom up structural initiatives from grassroots bottom up for effective crime prevention and governance, (Donaldson, 1997).

Critics of organizational reforms as proposed by Donaldson in particular argue that organizational theory in most cases fail to build upon the contingency theory to integrate it with other contemporary theories such as, institutional theory, resource dependency theory, population ecology theory and organizational economics. This thereby makes the field of organizational theory inadequate towards ensuring an effective community policing model despite the typology of either neighborhood watch or crime preventers. This is due to its lower level of paradigm development. Pfeffer asserts that the more important point that lack in the whole reform is that of consensus between the communities and police which later on inhibits the advancement of crime prevention, control and mediation of impacts flow from the Police machinery to the communities and vice versa, (Pfeffer, 1993).

c) **Concept of Community, its variations and implementation realities within community policing models.**

Police reform as established in the earlier sections argues for a change in the organizational functioning of police to suit the communities in which they operate. In relation to this, organizational studies frequently discuss the role of the "environment" in shaping organizations. Hence the question of environment or community remains an answered and several ideologies are proposed by various scholars to explain this concept as contextualized from the Neighbourhood watch and crime preventer models above. To understand the community and environment in which a community policing model is applied, emphasis is put on the significance of correlations between the environmental and structural measures, such as the population, culture and history of the community. In addition to that population in a given community is argued by Lang worthy, which states that community, could also change in relation to occupational differentiation, (Langworthy, 1986, p. 109).

These variations in the communities may appear in two out of the four measures of hierarchical differentiation, and one out of the four measures of administrative overhead such as community heterogeneity associated with two of three measures of spatial differentiation and occupational differentiation. In addition to the three out of four measures of hierarchical differentiation, Lang worthy argue that both measures of functional differentiation and occupational heterogeneity in a community would correlated with three of four measures of hierarchical differentiation. He therefore asserts that an environmental measure would explain about a third of the variation in occupational differentiation. Findings from Lang worthy work provide modest evidence supporting a relationship between community uncertainty and police organizational structure employed to prevent or reduce impact of crime in communities. This also confirms that various models of community policing would be applied in different communities.

In expounding on the nature of communities and there variations in relation to a specific model of community policing, Maguire proposed a measurement model of environmental complexity using heterogeneity in race, education and income as indicators. However Maguire approach of analysis found no significant statistical relationship between community variation indicators and measures of structural control and complexity. Despite this gap, his findings established a positive association between environmental uncertainty, represented by spatial differentiation and police officers turnover. From the discovery in his findings, he therefore conclude that the most important question pertaining to uncertainty with in communities or environment in which police operate is whether it is entrenched through the organizational boundaries. On the other hand, Maguire conceded that the measure of environmental uncertainty was not ideal to guarantee an efficient community policing model suitability, (Maguire, 2003).

In expanding more on the concept of community in relation to police work, Duncan state that the community is the representation of the environment through which the organization function. Its function is complex, and stability not guaranteed, he adds that the degree to which environmental factors change over time sometimes uncontrollable, (Duncan, 1972). In contextualization of Duncans' argument, Burns and

Stalker in their study found out that organizations that operated in stable environments were very formal and mechanistic, while those that operated in unstable environments had internal structures that were informal, organic, and adaptive. This suggests that police organizations in complex, unstable environments may be more likely to implement COP or neighbourhood watch where the environment is stable and the opposite if the environment is not, (Burns & Stalker, 1961).

Furthermore, in contextualising the community to police work, Shaw and McKay, identify community heterogeneity, socioeconomic status, and population mobility as key components of community disorganization for a high prevalence of crime rates, (Shaw and McKay, 1972). They both argue that heterogeneity and mobility make it difficult for many communities to be integrated socially. This as a result they state that it can cause uncertainty in the problems that manifest from the diversity. More argument to the uncertainty, were established by Shaw and McKay and among these, is the argument of if there is a decrease in socio-economic status of community residents, they state that this in turn would lead to a decrease resources for police to address community problems through community policing. In the nutshell, Social disorganization theory provides constructs that are consistent with more general components of uncertainty in relation to those associated with crime, delinquency, and other problems prompting more reactive police action than proactive measures at family level.

Despite the contemporary commitment of police agencies to devote considerable resources toward responding to the calls for service to crime committed. This does not typically seek to solve community manifested problems that many not be easily seen by deployed crime preventers or neighbourhoods at times such as within family circles. Hence the continuous emphasis on reactive crime control without a people centred proactive policing strategy from grass root is argued in this study to undermine the efficiency of police initiatives towards providing a remedy to the prevention of crime and its impact in communities. In relation to this, Bayley suggest that to improve policing, policies and organizational structure, they should be modified to accommodate and support organizational change in the interest of the people its serving. He adds that this would later on lead to the civilianization of police organizations to boosts community-oriented initiatives from people within family circles who face crime before and manifesting in the wider community. This in other ward would be done with hope that civilians can perform support tasks, to support police work in the community as the police dwells on the civilian initiatives with specialized linguistic and cultural skills integrated in all activities, (Bayley, 1986).

d) Victims of Crime and Community Justice by Brian Williams 2005.

Victims were increasingly being categorised in crime policy debates as end users, clients or consumers of the criminal justice system. Although a number of observers have argued that this it is a false analogy. Williams *et al* argues that victims have little choice about using criminal justice services and most would prefer not to be in the position of having to do so. Williams adds that they are reluctant clients at best, and they have very little choice as consumers of the policy implications to crimes committed, (Williams 1999a; Zaubermann 2000; Rock 2004). This argument established by Williams and others, is part of a more general move towards encouraging communities to take greater responsibilities for crime and its aftermath at a local level. However the question unanswered has always remain at the level of how devolution of certain central state powers in the area of criminal justice would be well integrated in the community policing approach, (Walklate, 2004).

In relation to this challenge established above, there several bottom up citizen based approaches initiated towards creating a new strategy of citizen involvement. These initiatives are aimed at ensuring an efficient mediation of crime committers, victims of crime, impacts and restoration of criminals from prisons. This has made it clear that for such issues to be fully achieved, then they should be addressed with in the local service providers or ensure full engagement of the people at the grassroots to define solutions to their crime related challenges with assistance of police. Despite the fact that crime management or governance is funded and regulated by central government, the increasing insignificancy of the family units in supporting government efforts, leaves the whole reintegration process and implications of crime prevention and mediation of its impacts aggravate with negative implications.

In expounding more on the citizen-based community justice system and crime prevention approach established above, the communitarian view of solving social problems urges policymakers to strengthen the family and the other institutions. This is argued to be a means through which individuals would be developed as mutually interdependent and as having responsibilities and obedience towards a common good matching with the vision of the police to maintain law and order in the society, (Nellis, 2000, p.77). It is therefore argued that if this ideology is applied to the criminal justice settings, then the communitarian philosophy would promote more the safety of families for an efficient community justice approach through community policing. In addition to this, victims of crime would be prohibited from recidivism due to the possible benefits of this reorientation of the justice system for victims in a certain a community.

In building more the concept of community policing and its link with community justice, Altschuler states that community justice remain to be significant in ensuring a peaceful and secure environment. From his argument he adds that, such community justice initiatives which would be locally based, informal and flexible, as well as contributing to serving the victims, communities, offenders and their families have continued to be rejected for centralized operation of state systems today. Altschuler furthermore argue that community justice should provide opportunities for stakeholder participation, encompass both individual involvement in

the justice process and partnership with community agencies through community policing models that are generated from family functioning in the community,(Altschuler, 2001).

In support to Altschulers' argument, Etzioni asserts that this could in otherward become part of a process of community building to contribute towards helping communities to develop their own social capital and build creatively on the otherwise potentially destructive tensions caused by crime within a given locality, (Etzioni 1998, p.375). Just as proposed by many other scholars in this area of community justice through community intervention models, other scholars such as David Karp and Todd Clear argue that community policing would be instituted in the form of four central dimensions; system accessibility, family involvement, restorative justice, and offender reintegration, (Karp & Clear 2002).

It should however be noted that since the 1960s there has been development of one community programme after another across the world such as; community corrections, community policing, punishment in the community, community crime prevention, community prosecution, community justice. It should also be noted that the community in contemporary times has become the all-purpose solution to every criminal justice problem and devising the best approach to implementation of a community policing model that encompass all organs in it remains to be a challenge, (Garland, 2001, p.123)

In addressing this challenge above, Garland argues that the shift in the implementation of a responsibilization strategy whereby the central governments commands and transforms the responsibility of governing crime to grassroots, this would encourage the local communities to share the responsibility for managing crime and its consequences. He also points out that this shift would often be characterized by a move geared towards ensuring an inter-agency partnership. These partnerships would be between the state and the private as well as through the voluntary sectors in the community in relation to boosting an appropriate and accepted community policing model in a given context of a community.

In summation, Braithwaite and Etzioni conclude that community justice through community policing models is characterised as a way of involving the wider community's social fabric in the administration of justice and awareness of their responsibility to take part in the management of disorders rather than expelling offenders to prisons. This is would arises inevitably from the shift away from the current day police top down approach of crime management and justice system in which state is dominant towards. Lastly this would promote a more effective and efficient regulatory crime policy in which the state steers and supports the initiatives that the civil society and individual families innovate matching their interest in solving specific community crime to support top down initiatives of the state, (Etzioni 1994; Braithwaite 2000).

III. A critical evaluation of the reviewed literature and presentation of the contribution of this PhD research dissertation findings;

Emulating from the evolution of community policing from the Peelian principles of policing and other scholarly arguments, the introduction of the concept of community policing has continued to evolve. This has happened with an interest of ensuring its efficiency through creating more innovations to shape how community policing would be appreciated by the citizens or community members in the grassroots. This as a result inspired the choice of this research to rethink the evolution process and reintegrate the role of the family to guarantee efficiency of the various models of community policing. Hence the topic is Rethinking Community policing and the Role of the Family in Crime Governance in Africa; the Case Study of Uganda.

The review of literature in connection to Community Policing Typologies and Criminological Perspectives models; firstly through the book entitled; Watching Police Watching communities' book by Mike McConville and Dan Shepherd published in 1992. This book establishes the relevance of neighbourhood watch. However it fails to illustrate how the individual families despite their distinctive differences within the community, how they would react to community policing models in different ways. This research if conducted, findings will build more on the detailed understanding of families function and supplement the after effects of crime observable through neighbourhood watch. The findings will also clearly establish and promote the families clear role in ensuring community justice through community policing.

In the second book entitled; Practical Skills for Police Community Support Officers by Sue Madsen and published in 2007, it introduced the model of crime preventers' deployment. It stated that it's the best model for community policing. According to this research, its findings will promote the same approach that is currently used by the police of Uganda to justify how it's reactive to crime committed and fails to get access to untraced crime by the policing machinery at national level. This untraced crime will be presented with in the circles of the family in Uganda. Its hope from the finding that these backgrounds expose are the gaps of crime preventers' and deployment to permit the creation of a modified approach to guarantee the efficiency of the model for effective crime governance. In addition to the crime preventer model proposed by this book, This PhD research will demonstrate the link of crime preventers deployed in relation to how they would full ensure cooperation of the family units within the communities that they find themselves. It's hoped in this research that the findings will boost the ability of crime preventers to be assisted by family units in tracing crime untraceable within the family units.

Lastly in the book entitled Victims of Crime and Community Justice by Brian Williams published in 2005, even though it tries to establish the various dimension of community justice, it however fails to demonstrate the best model through with this could be implemented while integrating the family as the central organ of the community where all individuals originate. As an interest of this study, community policing will be advanced as one of the model and demonstrate how the efficiency activeness of family units would permit the

creation of an efficient community justice model while advancing community policing as a concept.

Emphasis in this proposal is made on the importance of the families as the central thesis statement because of its significance towards grooming citizens before they cross over to the wider community. Furthermore, it's the lead social organ in the community that is considered to be an organic makeup of peoples relations and all this determines human psychological development to a greater extent than any other social organ such as; the markets, churches, mosques, school, social groups just to mention a few.

In addition to that, a detailed explanation of the concept of community and environment through scholarly discourse is also presented. This is done to contextualize the significance of the various dimensions through which models of community policing would be implemented while tapping the family proactive means. Findings from this study will in other ward confirm the variations of family dynamics from type of family, income, culture, ideology of faith and size in relation to applicability acceptance of certain community policing models. This will be done to guarantee community justice, a peaceful and secure Africa with a case study of Uganda.

IV. Recommendation

Since this dissertations' thesis statement is that of demonstrating the positive role of the family in reshaping community policing for an effective crime governenace. With a focus made on a case study of Uganda, we would recommend more studies to be conducted in other African countries to generate a universal tendance of families role in contributing to crime governance across the continent. This should be done with special interest to the same variations considered in the community of Uganda.

If this is done, then it would contribute towards supporting the action plan for african families created and constituted by the African Union Commission in 2013 to protect African Families utilize them towards achieving the transformational vision established by Agenda 2063. This afterwards would enhance the efficiency of peace and security in the grassroots across Africa to advance the goal four of promoting a peaceful and secure Africa. Furthermore joint findings would contribute towards shaping a continental framework geared towards transforming African National policing framewsorks through decentralizing its operations by blendeding the bottom up and top down approach of proactive crime control at family level and reactive crime control from National policing strategy. This in a nutshell would all ensure an easier traceability of evolution of crime, mediation of crime commited, punitive regulations and reintegration of criminals through a community- family base model across the continent.

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