

**THE EFFECT OF YOUNG CIVILIANS ON PATROL ON COMMUNITY POLICING:  
A CASE OF SESHEGO POLICE STATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE – SOUTH  
AFRICA**

by

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## DECLARATION

I, Tlou Mpekwa Mabala, declare that the mini-dissertation hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo, for the degree of Master of Public Administration and Management has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that it is my work in design and in execution; and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

Mabala T.M (Ms)

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## ABSTRACT

Crime has been around for a long time and it comes in different forms and shapes. It is because of crime that institutions such as police services remain vital in communities. The impact that crime is making in people's lives threaten their safety and security. In some cases, the level of crime has an effect on the economic wellbeing of countries because it can scare investors away. It is the responsibility of law enforcement agencies to curb crime, but it is also the responsibility of communities to make an effort in the reduction of crime.

It is because of this collective effort that Community policing was started. Crime is often the final act to the root problem that is usually associated with the social background of the perpetrator. Community policing is an integral part of policing work and it also important as it allows for community members to contribute towards safer communities. Community policing was established as a measure to curb the soaring statistics in crime.

It is through the collective effort that although community policing is acknowledged, there are various community policing that play a role in the fight against crime in their different capacities. The Department of Community Safety in the Limpopo Province, in its response to the soaring levels of crime, came up with a crime prevention strategy that consists of seven pillars aimed at addressing the issue of crime.

Within these seven pillars, there is one that talks of the contribution of the youth to crime prevention. The pillar on the youth is also aimed at preventing them from becoming victims or instigators and it encourages them to participate in crime prevention. The pillar made way for the establishment of a youth crime prevention programme by the Department of Community Safety called Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP). This YCOP programme was implemented in 2016 by the Department and is now in its third year running.

The data of this research was collected using two data collecting tools namely, semi structured interviews and observations. The respondents of 25. While the findings may be limited to the Seshego policing area, they give an indication of the overall YCOP programme in the province and its contribution to the community policing. The key

findings indicate that there is an existence of the YCOP programme in the police station and that YCOP has an ability to work with other structures and stakeholders. YCOP contributes to crime prevention. It is reported that the level of drug-related crimes has been reduced since the inception of YCOP.

The findings also revealed that community members knew about YCOP and believed in its ability to assist in reduction of crime although there were some who still feared the existence of the programme. Despite these findings, there is an indication of a tense relationship between YCOP and other structures and stakeholders for various reasons. The results of this study are important for the effective running of the programme. The recommendations will assist police stations in understanding and locating the role of YCOP in the fight against crime.

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# Chapter 1

## 1.1 Introduction

Community policing came into effect after the South African Police Act 68 of 1995 had made provision for community police forums as a way of collective effort between the police and communities in curbing crime. This model of policing also encourages communities to take responsibility for their own safety by providing community policing. Potgieter, Wiatroski and Roelofse (2016) state that it was only after having dismantled the policing style that was more authoritative in operation for almost half a century prior to the advent of democracy that the South African Police Service (SAPS) had to implement a new policing model that would serve South African cultural diversity in a democratic manner. It is through this community involvement that The Limpopo Department of Community Safety saw it fit to come up with the youth volunteer community policing programme named Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP).

Community policing is important in the modern type of policing as the community policing structures assist in serving as a link between the community and the police. They also play a role in information-giving between the two. Community policing structures fill the gap that exists between the police and the communities they serve. The Department of Community Safety realised the need to encourage the contribution of the community, specifically the youth of Limpopo, to safer communities with the establishment of the YCOP programme. The programme was established by The Department of Community in April 2016. A total of 496 YCOP participants who were between the ages of 18 and 35 were trained in interpersonal skills and placed at their nearest police stations throughout the Limpopo Province.

This study is aimed at investigating the impact of YCOP on community policing. This chapter begins with an introduction to the problem statement; it then presents the aims and objectives and research questions. Concepts utilised throughout the study are defined and the research design and approach, population sampling, and methods of data collection and data analysis are also determined. The chapter also deals with the ethical considerations and the limitations of the study.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

The South African Police Service (SAPS), which was previously known as the South African Police (SAP) prior to 1994, had powers with regard to national defence. The South African Police had duties of both civil and military nature and a relationship with the National Defence Force. The South African Police had a lot of authority and were heavily armed as compared to now. The police had amongst other things, authority to search without a warrant.

The South African Police was renamed the South African Police Services after the end of the Apartheid era under the leadership of the then Minister of Safety and Security, Sydney Mufamadi. The South African Police moved from the authoritative and brutal style of policing to a more integrated and interactive style of policing. The South African Police Service has gone through major changes since the interim and final constitution of South Africa came into effect in 1993 and April 1996 respectively.

The Constitution of South Africa sets out duties, rights and responsibilities of citizens of South Africa; one of these rights is the right to safety and security (Constitution of South Africa, 1996). Furthermore, the South African Police Act of 1995 also elaborates that in order to achieve the objectives of the Constitution of South Africa, the South African Police Service should liaise with communities through Community Policing forums (The South African Police Act 1995).

It is with this view in mind that the concept of community policing was established in 1997 as of an integrated approach to crime prevention and realization of the citizens right to safety and security. Community policing is also a way of moving the policing style from an authoritative manner of policing to a more involved and liberal way of policing. This led to a number of community structures such as Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums. Community Policing seems to be a good notion, but it remains to be seen as to whether its impact is as effective as it was envisioned when the notion came into being or whether people still see the old policing style as being effective and responsive.

It is increasingly alarming how much people still yearn for the Police force as opposed

to the police service because of the levels of crimes and the type of crimes that are committed daily. However, in terms of integration, the South African Police Service is slowly moving towards achieving that, as more people are aware of the community structures and the need to make policing effective. Police stations have Community Policing Forums; some are effective while others are not.

With the aim of encouraging the youth of South Africa to partake in realising the safer communities and visible policing, the community policing structure of YCOP was born. One of the objectives of YCOP, according to the concept document by the Department of Community Safety (2016), is to roll out the YCOP as part of the Limpopo provincial crime prevention strategy. That is in line with the seventh pillar of the same strategy, which calls for youth participation in the safety of their communities. The YCOP programme was launched in 2016 with 496 participants drawn from Limpopo Province. This programme is a community policing initiative and its role does not differ from that of other Community Policing Structures, which are working closely with the Police. It is also in the interest of safety of the people of Limpopo and the involvement of the youth that the YCOP programme was initiated in 2016 by The Department of Community Safety. The participants of this programme are from all over Limpopo Province.

The National Youth Policy 2020 supports the implementation of the YCOP programme where it states that one of the responsibilities of the youth is to act as guardians of community peace by participating in efforts to curb violence and criminality in their communities (National Youth Policy 2020 2015). Participants are given a monthly stipend by the Department of Community Safety as an incentive and gratitude for their work in their communities and their efforts in crime prevention.

The Young Civilians on Patrol is a form of Community Policing with the emphasis on the youth. The concept document of the Limpopo Young civilians on patrol volunteer programme further elaborates that the programme was established because there are a lot of out of school, unemployed youths whose energies could be utilised in the deployment of hot spot areas determined by their respective police stations (Concept Document on YCOP 2016). Unemployment makes youths vulnerable and provides a favourable option to commit crime. The programme apart from encouraging the youth to take part in the safety of their communities, also assists in discouraging the youth

from committing crime.

In the words of Wegner and Caldwell (2012), youth who are unemployed, young people who have dropped out of high school, as well as youths who are homeless, they are faced with far greater periods of unstructured time. This YCOP programme also empowers young people who have enough time to volunteer their services towards the safety of their own communities. It focuses mainly on the youth who are not employed and have enough time to offer their services.

The issue of the youth unemployment is also highlighted by The Stats SA report on social profile of the youth. It states that in terms of youth unemployment, the share of the youth (15-34yrs) amongst the employed declined by 2,9 percentage points (that is, from 42,6% to 39,8%). The drop was slightly higher amongst those aged 15-24yrs (down by 1,7 percentage points) than for those between the ages of 25-34 years (a drop of 1,2 percentage points) (Stats SA, 2016). These findings by Stats SA, are an indication that majority of the youth are unemployed. Unemployment makes them vulnerable and susceptible to criminal activities.

### 1.3 Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of YCOP programme in crime prevention in Seshego Policing Area. Seshego is situated in Limpopo Province, in the Capricorn District and the police station is in Zone 7.

### 1.4 Research Objectives

The Young Civilians on Patrol programme as one of the community policing forums, has its own objectives to meet which are identified in this research as follows:

- To evaluate the contribution of YCOP to crime prevention.
- To identify the role of YCOPs in the integrated approach to crime prevention.
- To assess the challenges experienced by YCOPs in the police station.

## 1.5 Research Questions

- What is the contribution of YCOP in crime prevention?
- What is the role of YCOP in the integrated approach to crime prevention?
- What are the challenges experienced by YCOPs in a police station?

## 1.6 Significance of the Study

The National Development Plan 2030 calls for an integrated approach to safer communities. It states that, to achieve this, a wider range of state and non-state capacities will need to be mobilised at all levels, which requires shifting to an integrated approach, with active citizen involvement and co-responsibility (National Development Plan, 2011-2030). Notably, in the early days, there were no or less cooperation between the police and the community. There were no community structures that served as a link between the police and the community. This has since evolved with the introduction of community policing forums and other structures that serve as a link between the police and the community. It is through the vision of integration that the YCOP programme was established, with the aim of empowering youths of Limpopo in crime prevention.

Today, when the police department thinks about the type of information that must be made public, it think of the communities it serves and the community policing structures that worked with the police before. According to Cordner (2014), these structures work closely with the police in identifying, analysing and solving problems. The YCOP programme was designed specifically to perform duties that other community structures are performing; as a result, they enhance the capacity of community policing. This study investigates the effect of community policing with emphasis on the role of YCOP in reducing crime in their respective communities. The major part of the YCOP programme is to serve communities participants come from with the assistance and guidance of the police station the participants are attached to. This aspect has never been researched before.

The study is crucial because there had been many studies based on community policing since its inception, but none of them focuses on the youth as an independent structure or programme that performs the role of crime prevention in their own communities. The Young Civilians on Patrol, as a form of a community policing with

special emphasis to the youth and their participation in community policing, is also a youth independent structure.

This study could assist in making policy makers aware of what is actually taking place at the grassroots level with regard to policies and legislation mentioned earlier. This will make them aware as to how their policies are being implemented at the grassroots level. The policies and legislation emphasise the importance of active role in safer communities. This study puts the resolutions of the policies into practice.

The study could assist the Provincial Department of Community Safety in determining whether the YCOP programme is fulfilling its intended purpose or not and whether it is making any impact on crime prevention as its intended purpose when it was established by the Department. As to whether the programme is responding to the 7<sup>th</sup> pillar of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy that calls for the involvement of the youth in crime prevention. The study will also mention the role of YCOP in the integration strategy to crime prevention as per the policies mentioned. It will also be of assistance to the communities around the policing area of Seshego. Regarding the concept of Community Policing Structures, especially YCOP, they will be made aware of the existence of the community structures and their utilisation in relation to crime prevention and led to the realisation that community safety takes a collective effort.

The fight against crime needs a collective effort and not the police alone. This study could also assist the police and the community with the determination of the effective involvement of the Young Civilians on Patrol in crime prevention as per the vision of the National Development Plan. It will measure their visibility and accessibility to both the station and the community they work for. The findings of the study could also assist both the Police station and the community with the maximisation of participation of YCOP in building safer communities.

## 1.7. Definitions of Concepts

The terms and concepts used throughout the study are defined to provide a clear understanding.

**Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP)**, according to the Limpopo Provincial Community

Safety Department, is defined as a youth programme that forms part of the overarching Limpopo Community Safety Volunteers Programme in line with the National Development Plan. It also responds to the seventh pillar of Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy which calls for Youth to contribute towards safer communities (Concept document on Young Civilian on Patrol 2016).

The young civilians on patrol concept is still new and was initiated by the Limpopo Provincial Community Safety Department. It is a programme that the department has initiated and implemented with the view of getting the youth of the province of Limpopo to participate in the prevention of crime and respond to matters that affect safer communities.

**Youth** is defined by the National Youth Policy 2015 as those people that are within the age bracket of 14 to 35 years. The United Nations (n.d.) further describes youth as a period of transition from being dependent on adults as a result being a child to being independent because one is an adult. The African Youth Charter (2006) defines youth as any individual between the ages of 15-35 and it also seeks to resolve the long standing disputes about the definition of youth within the context of Africa.

**Community** according to Dunham (1970), is a group of families or individuals, settled in a geographical area, who usually have similar manners, customs, traditions and type of language. The concept is also, according to Stevens and Yach (1995), a heterogeneous entity which comprises of different groups whose views and problems differ by different things such as age, sex, religion, class, income and other variables. Stacey (1987) argues that community goes beyond just local community as it is a mixture of feelings and thoughts, of traditions and commitments, of membership and volition. Community is based on people conceived in their wholeness, rather than in one or other taken separately, that they may hold in the social order.

**Community Policing** is defined by Treverton, Wollman, Wilke and Lai (2011) as a type of policing that puts emphasis on sound interaction with the communities as a means of getting good information and also as a way of enlisting community leaders as would-be-deterrents. Reyncke (1997), describes Community Policing as a strategy that guides police operations and the style of police management that stresses the importance of partnership with the communities. Steven and Yacht (1995) define

community policing as a policing style in which safety and security of communities are not left in the hands of the police only, but a style where local residents are also involved. Furthermore, community-orientated policing is defined by Oliver (2001) as a systematic approach to policing with the aim of instilling a sense of community to improve the safety of life.

**Community Police Forum (CPF)** is, according to Reid (2015), a partnership between the South African Police Service (SAPS) and community members in an effort to curb crime. The South African Police Act 68 of 1995 describes CPF as an organisation that SAPS can liaise with in order to meet the objectives of Section 215 of the constitution that aims at establishing and maintaining partnership and communication between the community and SAPS (South African Police Act, 1995).

**Crime**, according to Tappan (2001), is when an act whereby criminal law is intentionally violated, and that is committed without defence from the other party and that act is penalised by the state. Schwedinger and Schwedinger (2001) describe crime as some agency's energy to make a difference to others, but it is in the exclusion of other's consent who, in turn, are rendered powerless to maintain their humanity. Crime can also be defined as an act that the law does not allow and is punishable by the judiciary (Naude and Stevens, 1988).

**Crime Prevention** can be defined as an act whereby crime is prevented before it occur and it is, from a perspective of the society, a most crucial activity that the law agency can perform (Schwabe, Davis and Jackson, 2001). Naude and Stevens (1988) define crime prevention as a collective effort which attempts to counter the manifestation of crime. The Australian Institute of Criminology (2003) defines crime prevention as any action that causes a reduction in the level of criminal activity and the resulting harm and in the number of criminal offenders and their victims.

**Empowerment** is defined by Burke (1986) as an act whereby power is granted or delegation of authority. The definition centres on the sharing of power. However, Perkins and Zimmerman (1995), in the context of a community, see empowerment to mean a collective effort in a mission to achieve goals, an effort to acquire resources and a clear understanding of socio-political environment as basic traits of establishment.



**Integration** is, according to Swanepoel and De Beer (2016), when different stakeholders come together and put their efforts together. Ranging from government agencies, NGOs to community based organisations. Judging by this definition, one can conclude that integration is when different stakeholders come together to fulfil a common purpose. Robinson (1998) has suggested that because integration is a concept that is used by many, but understood differently, its definition depends on the individual's understanding of the concept. He sees little prospect for a unifying definition.

## 1.8 Literature Review

### 1.8.1 Conceptualising crime

Tappan (2001) defines the concept of crime as an act whereby criminal law is intentionally violated, and that is committed without defence from the other party and that act is penalised by the state. This is an act that is against the law and whoever commits the act is punished by the state, if found guilty.

There are different types of crimes which are punishable by the state and in South Africa, they are punishable in accordance to their schedule and in accordance with the legislation that South Africa has. One example of is the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977. The Criminal Procedure Act is a South African legislation that governs how criminal cases are handled in court. It regulates procedures that are related to criminal proceedings (Criminal Procedure Act 1997).

In the context of the level of crime in Limpopo, crime statistics from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 was before the YCOP programme was implemented in the province. These crimes are classified in two groups, namely: community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action. Limpopo had recorded an increase by 4.3%, with the number of community reported crime for 2015/16 being 108 144 as opposed to the year before 2014/15 which was 103 643. In terms of the crimes detected as a result of Police Action. Limpopo reported a decrease of 3.3% in 2015/16 with, the number being 17 709, as opposed to the previous year 2014/2015, which was 18 321 (South African Police Service Annual Crime Report, 2015/16).

As for the financial year 2016/17, the year that the YCOP programme was implemented, which is from the 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, the South African Police Service Annual crime report indicates that community-reported crimes decreased by 3.9% as the number of cases reported was 103 880 as opposed to 108 144 cases reported in 2015/16. The number of crimes detected as a result of police action increased in 2016/17 by 13.2% which was 20 044, as opposed to 17 709 cases detected in 2015/16 (South African Police Annual Report, 2016/17).

It is because of crime that there is crime prevention. Crime prevention refers to measures that are taken to discourage the committal of crime. It is through these measures that the concept of community policing was introduced as discussed earlier. Community policing involves of the community in the strategies of crime prevention by the police. This is where the concept of Young Civilians on Patrol as a community policing structure comes in. Young Civilians on Patrol is a Provincial crime prevention strategy.

Kempen (2015), about Community policing states that, it is more than signing up to patrol around, but rises to a platform that brings the community and the police together. This relays the importance of community policing. The concept of community policing from this definition, indicates a shift from the traditional type of policing whereby it was previously the police's sole responsibility to fight crime without the involvement of other organisations. The concept of community policing is a worldwide phenomenon. The origin of Community Policing policy in South Africa can be found in the interim Constitution of South Africa of 1993 which directed that parliament should establish community police forums in police stations throughout the country. The roles of community police forums will, amongst others, be to ensure cooperation between communities and the police and to advise the police regarding local policing priorities (Interim Constitution of South Africa 1993)

It is clear that in order for community policing to exist, there should be community policing structures formed within the communities that work hand-in-hand with the police with the aim of creating and promoting safer communities. South African community policing forums have also been supported by the South African Police Act of 68 of 1995, whereby it supports the formation of different community policing

structures as a way of assisting in crime prevention. They serve as a link between the community and the police. This link refers to information between the two and assisting in strategic formation of crime prevention framework.

It was in April 1997 that the Department of Community Safety published its policy on community policing, which clearly describes the roles of community policing structures that are the same as those described in the interim constitution. There are currently different types of community policing structures in South Africa. These are Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums which are initiatives of municipalities but serve as community policing structures and are linked to the South African Police Service. There are also Youth Against Crime, Rural Safety, Pastoral Forums, Victim Empowerment Centres, Business Against Crime and the Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP), which is a youth programme formulated by the Department of Community Safety in the Limpopo Province.

The Young Civilians on Patrol is a programme that the department came up with in order to encourage the youth to participate in community policing. It was based on the call for youth involvement in crime prevention and also to empower the youth to be responsible for the safety of their own communities. The main objective of this Young Civilian on Patrol is to ensure that the youth in the province participate in the integrated approach towards building safer communities, while contributing to the job creation amongst the youth.

Several studies have been conducted with regard to community policing structures in crime prevention. As YCOP is a form of community policing, the literature review will be made on community policing forums. The approach to the literature review is the Funnel approach as the studies were made at international, continental and national levels. This section focuses on the review of the literature based on studies conducted on community policing.

#### 1.8.2 International experiences on community policing

From an international perspective, in USA, New York, a study by Abrecht (2008) on evaluation of community policing globally, revealed that police administrators implemented community policing initiatives which quickly became popular under the

name Community Orientated Policing Services (COPS). It was through this community policing that the police had a close tie with communities. However, it has since gone into close vanishing due to the invention and investment of the state in technology such as computerised crime analysis and crime mapping that led to a decline in the relations between communities and the police. Police departments still advocate for community policing as a way of enhancing police-community cooperation. However, the concept in its purest form has died down and because of technology, there is no personal touch within the local law enforcement.

The recommendation of the study is that it is important that everyone acts as additional eyes and ears of the police. In addition, community input and feedback are crucial aspects (and measures) of police success. If the population served is not content with the police service, then community unrest could result. As public servants, the police play an important role in ensuring that the public has both trust and confidence in law enforcement.

Mackenzie and Henry (2009) conducted a study in Scotland on a review of evidence on community policing. The study revealed that there was evidence that community policing is still a developing phenomenon in Scotland. There are challenges in implementing the Community Policing Forums (CPF) because there are those who feel that CPFs would take over their role. The study also found that the police in Scotland are yet to embrace the fact that they have to move from the old traditional method of policing and encourage communities to contribute towards safer communities. The study recommends that there be policies around community policing which spell out the roles of CPFs, as it is clear that the roles of CPFs can be taken up by other similar structures.

Meanwhile, in Northern Ireland, Topping (2008) study on a resistive narrative on community policing in Northern Ireland revealed a similar situation to that of Scotland. It found that the concept of community policing had met with resistance, both as a way of moving police from the traditional way of policing and as a means of cooperation between the community and the police. This is due to the fact that Northern Ireland is a transitional society. Although it is transforming, policing remains unaffected by the change.

In this respect, it has been recommended by the study that the Northern Ireland Office should overcome its long-term distrust of the community and get up to speed with the idea that recent policing requires real partnership between the state and civil society. That is because, the distrust of real partnership at the government policy level may have translated into policing at the operational level, with the partnerships in the community policing context affected.

Also Gleeson and Byrne (2016), in their study in the West of Ireland on the effects of experiences with community police officers on Irish young people's attitudes towards the police, revealed that the youth had a positive perception towards community policing because of the fairness of the community in their treatment towards the youth, but they were always expecting harsh treatment from the police and, thus, had a negative attitude towards the police. The study recommends that there should be an exploration as to whether changes in the approach of police officers to coincide with that of community officers would help to improve these attitudes of the youths toward the police.

From an African perspective, Nyanya (2017) in his study on Community Policing as a strategy to prevent crime in South Western Africa, in the Republic of Namibia, Zambezi Region, revealed a shocking sense that there was absolutely no support for Community Policing Forums (CPF) and the community members were reluctant to take part in ensuring safer communities. The general perception was that the police wanted to use community policing structures as they were failing in their duties. The concept of community policing forums was launched in the area, but because the community was not interested in it, this had repercussions for the effectiveness of the programme.

The recommendation of the study is that there should be a communication between the police and communities as a way of strengthening community policing. There should be a consultation between the two and the police should prioritise the problems of the community and should also rope in other stakeholders such as businesses and NGOs.

There is a rift between the police and the public in the South West of Nigeria, according to Abiola and Salako (2014), in their study on effective Community Policing because

the concept of Community Policing is not rooted like what happens in some countries. There is fear by the police to disclose information to criminals. It is then important for an understanding of the concept of community policing by both the police and the public in Nigeria, if they are to combat crime.

The recommendations made by the study is that the police should see themselves as part of communities and should be prepared to serve them without expecting anything in return. Communities should also see the police as their friends and should be prepared to disclose any criminal activities to the police.

#### 1.8.2.1 The contribution of community policing in South Africa

In contrast to the previous five studies, at the provincial level in Limpopo Province, South Africa, a study was done by Mamosebo (2014), on the implementation of Community policing forum (CPF) in Lebowakgomo. The findings revealed that the CPF was functioning well despite challenges such as limited resources at its disposal. The CPF is working well with the police and other stakeholders. They held regular meetings whereby crime and the factors contributing to crime were discussed. The CPF was found to be effective towards crime prevention in the area.

Community Policing Forums were involved in the stations' projects, although some of them are not sustainable. It is mentioned in the study that there had been an improved cooperation between the communities and police as a result of the work of community policing forums. The recommendation of the study is that community policing structures should be given professional training so that they do not find the manner they are working with the police to be too restrictive.

On the same background of community policing in South Africa, Morrison (2011) notes the views of police officials regarding community policing in the Vaalrand area of Gauteng in terms of the findings were far removed from that of Lebowakgomo. The findings revealed that there was still a gap existing between the police and the community because the CPF is not operating efficiently. That is because there was no partnership between the police and the CPF and both were not accessible to each other. The police had not been completely effective. Therefore, CPFs must form part of the process of the police turnaround strategy.

The study made a recommendation that there should be a partnership between the police and the community that would be based on mutual respect and trust. This relationship would then lead to a revival of CPF and a new dawn for policing that is based on integration. The CPF would, in turn, contribute to crime prevention and assist in serving as a link between the community and the police.

#### 1.8.2.2 The contribution of Young Civilians on Patrol towards crime prevention

Going through the concept of community policing, it is clear that it is an old phenomenon implemented in 1997 in South Africa. It proves that it is an old concept and is a global phenomenon. The idea behind this concept is that of involvement of communities in building a safer environment. This is an impressive idea, but it is not clear as to whether the concept of community policing is fully implemented in police stations as it was supposed to or it exists only in writing. Looking at the studies that were conducted before, it is clear that there are some areas where community policing takes priority and others where the functionality of community policing is questionable because there are many challenges that community policing faces in different countries.

The problems with community policing ranges from the fact that there is still resistance to the concept from the police to move from the old type of policing to an integrated approach; the communities' believe that crime prevention is the responsibility of the police which lacks training of community policing structures results in non-professionalism. It is these challenges that hurdle the progress of community policing.

In the Limpopo Province, it is clear from the study made that community policing exists and functions despite the challenges it faces. The Communities seem to be responding well to it. It is just the structure itself that lacks the necessary support and resources for its smooth running. There are other areas in Limpopo where gaps still exist between the police and communities. There is also a lack of education on community policing. As a result, community policing structures sometimes find the manner they are working with the police to be restrictive.

In terms of the Young Civilians on Patrol programme as a community policing structure, it is too early to conclude whether it is contributing towards crime prevention.

The concept is still new as it was only implemented in 2016 and it is a programme implemented in the Limpopo Province only. It was never tested before in any other province. As a result, there are no studies done before with regard to Young Civilians on Patrol. The programme itself has never been evaluated for its effectiveness by any other researcher before. Therefore, it cannot be determined as to whether it is fulfilling its intended purpose.

## 1.9 Research method and Design

This study focuses on obtaining knowledge regarding the effect of the community policing structure named YCOP. The research was done through a qualitative method of research. The method is defined by Marshall and Bossman (2016) as a broad approach to the study of social phenomena. This type of research is appropriate for this study because it allows the involvement of the researcher and also makes provision for openness and observation of behaviour and trends throughout the study. In this research, the researcher will attempt to make a detailed description of the effect of YCOP programme.

The paradigm of the research is anti-positivist. This approach is suitable for this qualitative type of research because it allows the researcher to be actively involved throughout the research. It is also conducive for this study because it does not restrict the researcher to collect and interpreting data as its focus is in depth.

The role of the researcher in this approach does not end with the collection of data, but makes provision for data analysis and interpretation of data. The researcher is interactive through interviews and observations. The analysis is descriptive and focuses on the context.

The research design for this study is the case study which, according to May (2011), the goal of those advocating for case study as their research design, is to overcome the difference between generalising and particularising, quantitative and qualitative, deductive and inductive techniques.

The choice of this research design, case study, was informed by the fact that analysis of the effect of YCOP in Seshego Police Station would not give a clear indication of



the effectiveness of the programme as a whole in all Limpopo Police Stations. It will not generalise the whole programme, but will deal with one particular police station; and that is the Seshego Police Station. It will give a representation of the wider programme to be implemented in the province. The choice of this design is also because the study aims to give clarity on YCOP phenomenon to eliminate confusion towards the communities and other beneficiaries of the programme regarding the existence and the role of YCOP.

## 1.10 Study Area

Seshego Police station is situated in the township of Seshego, 9 kilometers from Polokwane, in the Capricorn District of the Limpopo province in South Africa. The police station is situated in Zone 7. Seshego police station provides services to the whole of Seshego Township and the neighbouring villages of Moletjie. The population of Seshego, according to Stats SA (2011) comprises 83863 people; 43079 of the population being female and 40785 being male (Stats SA, 2011).

### 1.10.1 Population

For the purpose of this study, the population from which the data was collected consisted of 496 YCOP participants who resided in the Limpopo province. These participants were youth aged between 18 to 35 years and were placed throughout their respective police stations to contribute to the safety of their communities.

### 1.10.2 Sample method and size

In terms of the sample size, all 8 YCOP participants who were based in the Seshego police station were selected to participate in the research project. YCOP participants were 496 throughout the province, but there were only eight placed in Seshego Police Station. One police official who was their supervisor/coordinator, one Station Commander (Seshego Police Station), one Senior Manager from Department of Community Safety as the custodian of the YCOP programme partook in the research project, five members of the Community Police Forum, two of whom from the sub forum, two members of the VEP, two members from NPO, five members of Business Against Crime as they all worked closely with the YCOPs in crime prevention around Seshego area. The total sample size was 25.

The sampling method the researcher utilised was the purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is, according to Cresswell and Plano Clark (2011), known to be popular amongst qualitative researchers because it allows for the deliberate choice of cases or individuals that are well acquainted with the phenomenon under study. This method was chosen because the researcher looked at the objective of the study, which was to determine the effectiveness of YCOP in crime prevention; and, in order to meet it, the researcher carefully chose the population that had a clear insight into YCOP and the population were working closely with YCOPs because they knew about YCOP better and had a regular interaction with them. Those that were be chosen for this study were the respondents the researcher knew would have much details regarding the programme. The researcher would in that way gather the much needed information regarding YCOP.

### 1.11 Data Collection

For this study, data was collected using the following instruments:

**Observation**, which Marshall and Bossman (2016) describe as noting and recording of events, behaviours, interactions and artefacts (objects) in the social setting. These observations were interpreted. The observations took place when the researcher was at the police station and observing the YCOP participants in that setting.

The researcher observed the interaction of YCOPs with the police, their supervisor (co coordinator), CPFs and VEPs, which gave the researcher an insight into how the participants communicated with each other. Not only that, non-verbal cues of the participants gave the researcher an overall feeling of the participants towards the programme, how things were organised and how all the people involved in this programme interacted with each other.

**Interviews**, in this study, semi-structured were utilised. Semi-structured interviews are appropriate because they consist of key questions that assist in defining or understanding the area the researcher wants to explore (Gill, Stewart, Treasure and Chadwick, 2008). A semi-structured interview, although the questions are determined beforehand, allows the researcher to make follow-up questions that are not on the interview schedule, which are based on the response of the respondents. This

interview allows the respondents to answer in their own style and duration. This is appropriate because using semi-structured interview assists in increasing the volume of data the researcher would obtain.

For the purpose of this study, the researcher asked respondents about their role in crime prevention, how YCOPs contribute towards crime prevention and whether YCOPs are visible to them. The researcher also used a tape recorder for these interviews and converted the audio transcripts into written form. The researcher constructed the semi-structured questions, but for the interview itself, an audio recorder was utilised.

### 1.12 Data Analysis

The first step the researcher embarked on was preparation of data collected. The data was first transcribed verbatim because a tape recorder was used, but because there were also notes taken by the researcher during observation, they were interlinked with the transcripts with the aid of different fonts within the verbatim notes. This assisted with differentiating between the tape transcripts and the observation notes. The method utilised in analysing the data was thematic content analysis, which is, according to Braun and Clarke (2006), a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data. The researcher had to understand the data collected in order to report on the themes within the data.

The researcher devised a code framework that would assist in anticipated index for the themes to be derived from the data, then searched for themes within the data. It was then that the researcher searched for interesting themes featured within the data and linked them to the relevant codes. The researcher then started gathering and organising all the data under each theme. It was then that the researcher analysed the message of each theme to provide a clear message of what each theme told. The report of the data analysis came from the mentioned steps.

### 1.13 Ethical Considerations

In every study that a researcher conducts, it is imperative to consider the ethics around conducting a study. Ethics is defined by May (2011) as being concerned with the

attempt to formulate codes and principles of moral behaviour. They are the standards that one has to uphold when it comes to the manner participants conduct themselves and their behaviour; not only their own behaviour, but also how participants are treated.

The researcher considered the following ethical issues when conducting the study:

#### 1.13.1 Permission for the Study

Before the research could commence, the researcher sought ethical clearance from the University of Limpopo Turfloop Research Committee (TREC). The South African Police Service was the organisation that the research centred around. As a result, the researcher also asked for permission from the South African Police Service. A letter was written to the South African Police Services national office to ask for consent to conduct research at Seshego Police Station, using interviews and observation of YCOPs from the station, the police working with YCOPs, CPF and VEP representatives.

#### 1.13.2. Voluntary participation and Informed consent.

Before the interviews could be conducted, the researcher informed the participants about the nature of the study. The participants were also made aware that they could withdraw from the study at any stage should they wish to do so. The researcher also informed the participants of what it entailed to be a participant by reading the consents forms that the participants were to sign. The consent form was read to the participant in their home language. By understanding the consent form, the participants were in a position to decide whether to participate in the study or not.

Voluntary participation, the researcher made the participants aware that their contribution towards the study was voluntary and they should not expect to be remunerated for their efforts. The researcher explained to the participants that the results of the study were likely to be beneficial to them and the YCOP programme as a whole.

#### 1.13.3. Anonymity and confidentiality.

Every participant had a right to reserve their identity throughout the study. As Brown

(1993) states, control of personal information of the participants is viewed as the right of the individual to protect their identity. In conducting the study, the researcher did not require any personal information that would at a later stage be traced back to the participants. The recordings of the interview, will strictly only be made available to the researcher and the supervisor. The researcher assured the participants of the principle of confidentiality and assured them that their anonymity will be maintained throughout the study.

#### 1.13.4 Respect and dignity

The researcher treated every participant with respect and dignity. The rights of the participants were respected throughout the study. The cultures of the participants were also respected and observed as per the wishes of the participants.

#### 1.13.5 Integrity.

The researcher upheld the integrity of the study throughout by being honest and authentic regarding the information obtained and did not fabricate any information.

#### 1.13.6. Aftercare of the participants

The researcher ensured that should the study awaken an emotional pain to any of the participants, the researcher would then refer them to a professional counsellor or a Social Worker.

### 1.14 Limitations

The limitation of the study, according to Price and Murnan (2004), are features of the design or methodology that might change the interpretation of the findings of the study. These are the characteristics that the researcher should be aware of when conducting a study and, in the case of this study, the researcher listed the following characteristics believed could influence the findings of the study.

The study is confined to one topic under study, which is YCOP and not the whole of the community policing concept.

The topic under study was never researched before; as a result, getting literature based on this specific topic was not easy.

The method of the research, which is the qualitative research, can also put a risk to the credibility of the study. This is because it is based on participants' interpretation of the phenomenon under study, and the researcher's interpretation of the data may not be accurate as it is based on the researcher's perception of the data gathered.

The participants may also be unable to give accurate data because they might have forgotten other information or might exaggerate the data in an attempt to influence the effect of the phenomenon under study.

The issue of access can also pose a threat, the researcher needed to get permission to interview the respondents and because the researcher was not an employee of the South African Police Service, there was a possibility access to the respondents could be denied based on various reasons by the organisation.

## 1.15 Conclusion

This chapter focused on the whole study. It concentrated on the outline of the research. The chapter gave an outlook of the chapters that are going to succeed this chapter starting with the background of the study, research objectives, research questions, the significance of the study, literature review and data collection and analysis. The succeeding chapter which is the Literature Review, will give a detailed review of the literatures related to this study.

## Chapter 2

### Literature Review

#### 2. Introduction

The previous chapter dealt with the problem statement, aim of the study, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study and definition of concepts. This chapter on literature review focuses on the conceptualisation of crime, international experiences on community policing, contribution of community policing in South Africa and the contribution of YCOP towards crime prevention.

The researcher reviews literature that dealt with studies on the effects of community policing structures on policing. The role of Young Civilians on Patrol programme in community policing is also explored. Relevant legislation such as the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), Interim Constitution of South Africa 1993, South African Police Act of 68 of 1995, Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977 and the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008 are referred to provide a clear understanding of community policing structures and their inception. Journals, dissertations, theses and relevant government publications have also been used as other sources of the study.

#### 2.1 Conceptualising crime

The concept crime is defined by Tappan (2001) as an act whereby criminal law is intentionally violated, and that is committed without defense from the other party and such act is punishable by the law. This is an act that is against the law and whoever commits the act can be punished by the state if found guilty. In addition, Schwedinger and Schwedinger (2001) describe crime as some agency's energy to make a difference to others, but it is in the exclusion of others' consent who, in turn, are rendered powerless to maintain their humanity. In the same breath, Naude and Stevens (1988) define crime as an act that the law does not allow and is punishable by the judiciary.

These definitions, from different authors, put emphasis on the fact that crime is a behaviour that is deviant from the societal norms and values. It is an act that is

unacceptable and punishable by law. The state has different legislation that deal with punishment of crime based on which group the perpetrator falls. For example, groups such as children and adults are normally not punished in terms of the same legislation although the crimes committed may be similar or of the same schedule.

There are different types of crimes which often affect their victims in a major manner. Levels of crime often lead to fear of crime in communities as a response. According to Fox, Nobles and Piquero (2009), it is crucial to bear in mind that fear is a normal response to think about, being exposed to or being victimised by crime. However, the fear of crime can also lead to unwarranted high levels of stress and anxiety, which may lead to an altered behaviour.

Crime in South Africa is punishable in accordance with its schedule and the legislation. One example of a legislation is the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977. The Criminal Procedure Act is a South African legislation that governs how criminal cases are handled in court. It regulates procedures that are related to criminal proceedings. The Criminal Procedure Act is normally applicable to adults who are in conflict with the law.

In terms of children in conflict with the law, it is the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008, which caters for the judicial process and the conviction of children. The Child Justice Act defines a child as a person who is under the age of 18, in certain circumstances, it can be a person who is 18 years or older, but under the age of 21 whose matter is dealt with according to section 4(2) of the Act. (Child Justice Act 2008. Sec.1 (5) (1-3)).

In the context of the level of crime in Limpopo, South Africa, crime statistics from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, is of the financial year before the YCOP programme was implemented in the province. The YCOP programme was implemented in the Limpopo Province in April 2016 (Concept document on Young Civilian on Patrol 2016). The statistics are there regardless of the fact that there had been other community policing structures in the province before YCOP. These crimes are classified into two groups, namely, community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action. The crime statistics of that year, 2015/2016, show that Limpopo Province, in relation to community-reported serious crimes. It had recorded an increase of 4.3%, with the number of community reported crime of 2015/16 reported being 108 144 as



opposed to 2014/15 when the number of crimes reported was 103 643. In terms of the crimes detected as a result of police action, Limpopo reported a decrease of 3.3% in 2015/16 with 17 709 as opposed to the previous year, 2014/2015, which had 18 321 (South African Police Service Annual Crime Report, 2015/16).

As for the financial year of 2016/17, the year that the YCOP programme was implemented, which is from the 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, the South African Police Service Annual crime report of 2016/17 indicates that community-reported crimes decreased by 3.9% as the number of cases reported was 103 880 in 2016/17 as opposed to 108 144 cases reported in 2015/16. The number of crimes detected as a result of police action increased in 2016/17 by 13.2%, which was 20 044 as opposed to the 17 709 cases detected in 2015/16 (South African Police Annual Report, 2016/17).

The committing of crime often encourages crime prevention initiatives in communities. Mackey and Laven (2011) argue that, while much of the focus of crime prevention centres on law enforcement activities and public awareness, preventing crime can also be stated to be a goal of correction programmes, legislation and courts. Crime prevention, through this definition, also involves legislation that is in place, legislation that guide the court processes, which discourage the committing of crime. It is important for one to remember that crime prevention involves a vast number of other aspects, not just activities that raise awareness.

Crime prevention also refers to measures that are taken to discourage the committing of crime. It is through these measures that the concept of community policing was introduced, as discussed earlier. Community policing serves to involve the community in the strategies of crime prevention by the police. The police work with communities to discourage crime. Miller, Hess and Orthmans (2011) define community policing as a collaborative effort between the police and the community that identifies problems of crime and disorder and involves the community in the search for solutions. Community policing, from this definition, is a mutual involvement of police and community members in an effort to bring about solutions towards matters that affect communities in a bad way and need to be addressed. Kempen (2015), indicates that Community policing is more than signing up to patrol around, but goes to a platform that brings the community and the police together. This relay the importance of

community policing.

The concept of community policing from both perspectives indicate a move from the previous style of policing whereby it was the police's sole responsibility to fight crime without the involvement or interaction of other organisations. This is a move away from the authoritative type of policing that the previous government practised. The new policing style has encouraged a relationship between the police and other structures in a quest to find solutions for crime and the response to crime. Tilley (2008) states that community policing stresses policing with and for the community, rather than policing of the community. It aspires to improve the quality of life in communities. In improving the quality of life, it aims to solve community problems alongside the community and as defined by the community

Community policing has assisted in changing the perception of communities towards the police because in the past, the police were seen as associates of the apartheid regime. The concept of community policing is not new and also a worldwide practice. The origin of community policing in South Africa was derived from the mandate of the interim Constitution of South Africa of 1993.

The interim Constitution of South Africa mandated the parliament of South Africa to establish community police forums in police stations throughout the country. The roles of community police forums would, amongst other things, ensure cooperation between communities and the police and advise the police regarding local policing priorities (Interim Constitution of South Africa 1993. Sec. 22(1) (2)).

Community policing structures exist because the Constitution recognises it. There are different types of community policing structures, which have to work together with the police and the community to bring about change with regard to the safety of communities. Community policing structures are based in police stations and participate in activities involving their respective police stations. One other community police structure is the South African community policing forums normally referred to as CPF. The South African community policing forums are supported by the South African Police Act of 68 of 1995, which states that the Provincial Commissioner shall, subject to directions from the Member of Executive Committee, establish community police forums in police stations within the province, which shall subject according to

sub section 3 be broadly representative of the local community. (South African Police Act 1995.Sec .19(1).

The formation of community structures such as the CPF is mandated by the Constitution and the South African Police Act (1995), which states that the CPFs are to serve as a linkage between the police and the communities. The relationship between the police and community is crucial because in order for the police to perform their tasks, they need the support of community members and that is where the CPF comes in. It is the responsibility of police stations to ensure that they have a working relationship with all community policing structures as per the SAPS Act. It is also the responsibility of communities to work hand-in-hand with the police. The other types of community structures in South Africa are community safety forums, which are aligned to municipalities, but are housed in police stations. There are also Youth Against Crime, Rural safety, Pastoral Forums, Victim Empowerment Centres, Business Against Crime and the Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP), which is a youth programme founded by the Department of Community Safety in the Limpopo Province.

The Young Civilians on Patrol is a programme that the Department of Community Safety initiated in order to involve the youth of the province of Limpopo in crime prevention. The youth who form part of the YCOP programme are mainly from the youth desks in police stations and youth councils from the municipalities across the province. The YCOP programme serves as a community policing structure within the province of Limpopo aimed at participation of the youth in safer communities (Concept document on Young Civilian on Patrol 2016). The programme was conceptualized in 2016 and 496 unemployed youth were recruited into the programme and placed in their respective police stations. The main objective of this Young Civilians on Patrol is to ensure that youth in the province participate in the integrated approach towards building safer communities, while, the programme is contributing to the job creation amongst the youth.

The over-arching objectives of YCOP programme, according to the concept document of the Limpopo YCOP volunteers programme, include the following:

- To ensure the implementation of integrated approach to building safety,
- To ensure the holistic view of safety and security,

- Ensure maximum community participation in community safety, and
- Augment the effectiveness of visible policing.

YCOP is a community policing structure and because it is still new and no other research has been done on it before, the literature review is derived from the community policing forums. The approach to the literature review is the Funnel approach as the studies were done at international, continental and national levels. This section focuses on the review of the literature based on studies that were conducted before recognising community policing.

## 2.2 International Experiences on Community Policing

### United States of America

From an international perspective, Abrecht (2008) conducted a study on evaluation of community policing. The findings revealed that police administrators implemented community policing initiatives which quickly became popular under the name Community Orientated Policing Services (COPS). In the 1980s, police administrators in the USA implemented community policing initiatives based on research conducted by Goldstien (1990) and Trojanowicz (1988). Community policing has become the buzzword of educated law enforcement executives and, aided by federal funding under the COPS programme, community policing became a recognised programme in almost every local American police agency.

The programme was so successful that police commanders boasted about their strong ties and cooperation with communities. It was through community policing that the police had close ties with communities. Crime statistics also declined drastically because of the working relationship between the police and communities. The COPS community policing structure became a success and the police along with communities were content with the successes of the programme.

The COPS programme declined in the late 1990s because of the invention and reliance of the state on technology. Technologies such as the computerised crime analysis and crime mapping led to a decline in relations between communities and the police. The tragic event that happened in the USA in September 2011 further brought

COPS programme to its knees. On 11 September 2001, over 3 000 innocent lives were lost in a surprise dramatic attack by Middle Eastern terrorists. There was a loss of 420 rescue personnel in New York City, including 72 law enforcement officers. The need for availability of counter-terrorism measures was raised because of this terrorist attack. The counter terrorism measures did not involve community policing structures. This led to the obscurity of existence of the police and communities partnership.

There were also allegations of racism and police abuse by the public that had contributed to the failure of the programme. One other problem that led to the demise of the programme was the failure of police agency leaders to promote the concept of COPS widely, which gave rise to differences between the police officer and the community policing members. This illustrates the conflict between the police and community members that has also contributed towards the failure of the programme.

However, police departments in New York still advocate for community policing as a way of enhancing police-community cooperation. The concept in its purest form, is in oblivion because of technology. There is no personal touch within local law enforcement with regard to community policing. The interaction between the two is nonexistent. There are also allegations of racism and police abuse by the public.

The recommendation of the study is that it is important that everyone acts as additional eyes and ears of the police. In addition, community input and feedback are crucial aspects and measures of police success. If the population served is not content with the police service, then community unrest could result. As public servants, the police has an important role in ensuring that the public has both trust and confidence in law enforcement. The police should ensure that the public has full trust in law enforcement and that is when they will be keen on working with the police.

The study also concedes that there are two important components: enhancing community involvement while utilising a problem solving approach against crime and other community concerns that were raised. The most important aspect of community policing initiative is the regular scheduled community meetings attended by police commanders in each of New York City's neighbourhoods that allow an open dialogue between the public and the police. It is important that all effort should be made to gain the respect of community members.

## Britain

Topping (2008) conducted a study on a resistive and narrative studies on Community Policing in Northern Ireland. The study revealed that the concept of community policing has been met with resistance, both as a way of moving police from the traditional way of policing and as a means of cooperation between the community and the police. This is due to the fact that Northern Ireland is a transitional society and sticks to its traditions without wavering. Although the country is transforming, policing remains unaffected by the change.

Policing in Northern Ireland was not affected because it is tied to the political landscape. The population of Northern Ireland is still highly segregated and divided society. Community policing is considered in Northern Ireland, but there is often a confrontation between communities and the police. Currently, in Northern Ireland there is an inclusive political policy put in place which aims to provide support for the generic notions of community policing and begins to gather momentum outside of the traditional relationships of police-public confrontation, which tends to dominate transitional societies (Topping, 2008).

It has recently been identified that Northern Ireland has approximately 4500 registered voluntary and community sector groups. It is impossible to accurately detail their contribution to the criminal justice system, and less so policing. According to Kempa and Shearing (2005), even though if a small proportion could make a viable contribution to policing, in whatever form, the potential benefits for both police and community empowerment could be enormous. The continual lack of interest by the police and government to effectively intervene in the non-state policing arena has led to undoubted failure to capitalise upon their potential social resources to both reduce crime and empower local people. There is no potential for capacity building at the community level and political empowerment is also reduced in so far as community organisations can serve as a legitimating entity for political leaders who wish to tackle police issues (Bass, 2000).

The study on community policing in Northern Ireland recommends that the Northern Ireland Police Office should overcome its long-term distrust of the community and

adapt the idea that recent policing requires real partnership between the state and civil society. The onus lies on the state to make matters right with the society in order to get community policing right within the country. That is because the distrust of real partnership at government policy level may have translated into policing at the operational level, with the partnerships in the community policing context affected. It has, therefore, generated a consensus 'that if policing can somehow be got right many of the other pieces of the jigsaw will slot into place' (O'Rawe and Moore, 2001).

The implementation of community policing in Northern Ireland's transitional society has only served to support the politics of police reform, rather than effect meaningful change on the ground. This needs to be changed if community policing is to be reformed. If not so, 'policing with the community' will continue to be constrained when the problems associated with political transition and apathy by communities are allowed to derail the implementation of community policing.

Gleeson and Byrne (2016) also add their voices in their study in the West of Ireland on the effects of experiences with community police officers on Irish young people's attitudes toward the police. This study is from a youth perspective on Community Policing and has revealed a situation better than Northern Ireland. The findings of the study revealed that the youth had a positive perception of community policing because of the fairness community police members showed in their treatment towards the youth. However, the youth are always expecting harsh treatment from the police and, thus, have a negative attitude towards the police. This is because the youth make distinctions between different types of officers and can distinguish between police officers and community policing members. Community policing members are regarded positively, but this has little impact on the youth's attitudes towards the police generally, or towards other police officers they encounter and it even reinforces negative views of these officers because of the results of the comparison of their experiences with the community police members and the police officers.

The history of West of Ireland illustrates that geographical and demographic factors of the country have meant that the traditional policing approach has always had some elements of community policing elements behind it. From its inception the police have been an unarmed force, which meant that they depended on the good-will of the people and their moral support of the people to carry out their duties as mandated by

law. This still does not make a difference in the attitude of young people towards the police. According to Gau and Brunson (2015), young people in this part of the country are more willing to offer information about crime to community police officers compared to the police more generally.

The introduction of community policing in the West of Ireland was meant to increase visibility and accountability of police officers in conjunction with local community agencies with specific reference to young people in the communities. Community policing is aimed at engaging meaningfully with young people and developing a positive relationship with young people in order to promote community safety through this relationship.

The study recommends that there should be an exploration as to whether changes in the approach of police officers to coincide with that of community officers would help to improve these attitudes of the youth towards the police. The study further states that this is crucial because community policing, with its emphasis on involving community members in more proactive ways, offers greater opportunity to reduce antagonism between young people and the police and to improve negative attitudes towards the police.

The study further proposes that the police should also make an effort to engage with young people because through engaging with young people within their communities, relationships between young people and the police will be improved and lead to a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour within communities.

## Asia

From the South Asian perspective, in India, a study by Pujar and Mangoli (2015) revealed the success of community policing. Community policing is a practice prevalent in India for ages wherein the people from the neighbourhood participate in community policing as moral police and keep a watch around their neighbourhood with the intention of maintaining peace and tranquility. This country attempted to run community policing as an obligatory practice since June 2013. The practice has gained popular support as it started in one police station in each of the seven zones in the Bangalore city. Community policing in Bangalore city being mandatory, and has been



initiated in most parts of Karnataka and some of the regions in this state have received overwhelming positive feedback with regard to this practice.

The concept of community policing in most part of Karnataka was a response to an increasing number of chain-snatching incidents in the city. The process of becoming a community police member started with the police who invited applications from interested persons. In this regard, one of the criteria set by the police for applicants was that they should have a two-wheeler and a mobile phone. A strict process of selection then followed with 30 men as the limit for every police station for the project over a period of two months. These men have also been given identity cards and their assignments were on priority during cultural programmes and probing information relating to investigation.

So successful is community policing in Karnataka that a non-governmental organisation (NGO) has teamed up with the police with the aim of assisting the police to team up with community police. This NGO carries out meetings between the police and community members to discuss safety concerns of communities. The NGO also helps with the communication, problem solving and relationship building between the police and the public.

The study recommends that to bring more success of the community policing programme it is important that all Area suraksha mitras (ASM) and Police Personnel meet citizens in their areas regularly. In order to do so, the community policing team will be facilitating beat level awareness programme, with participation from Area suraksha mitras (ASM) and police personnel.

In another Asian country, Indonesia, the success of community policing is prevalent. Community police forums are regarded as a structure that has led to the reform of the police. This relationship between the police and the community police forum has, in turn, led to the police being able to provide an improved services to citizens and clamp down on crime. Community police forums in Indonesia are referred to as COP programme and, according to the Asian foundation, COP programmes have improved the performance of the Indonesian police and built public trust by fostering collaborative police-community partnerships that use a problem-solving approach to respond to the public safety needs and expectations of the community.

In another Asian country, Meutia (2016), in his study on the implementation of community policing in Indonesia, found that community policing is also done through a relationship between the police and community, which is built by having facilities such as Police Community Partnership Bureau (BKPM). The facility serves as a means of communication between communities and the police. BKPM is placed at a building or hall prepared for exchanging communication to build trust and partnership between police and community. BKPM has a mandate to solve all the problems that arise in the environment, minimise the occurrence of criminality, undertake early detection for all threats and damage that endanger safety.

Furthermore, there is also the Police Community Partnership Forum (FKPM), which is also a medium of communication between the police and community. FKPM may be called by other terms in accordance with local agreements. The term 'FKPM' depends on the region within Indonesia. People call it based on the region they are in. For example, in Lampung Province, the activity of police and community partnership forum is known as Rembug Pekon.

Despite the successes of the community police in Indonesia, the study has, however, established that there had been an attempt to use community policing to overcome ethnic conflict in Lampung province, Indonesia. Community policing has failed to prevent ethnic conflict and also failed in facilitating the reconciliation process for both conflicting parties. Ethnic conflict still occurs in Indonesia nowadays and continues to cause massive damage.

Therefore, the study recommends that there be a strategy to prevent and solve ethnic conflict. The police should, in order to build public trust, begin from doing introspection, and should think about how they could give excellent service to the community. The police must possess principles such as transparency and accountability, and must be open to the public. Trust will begin to show when members of the society are involved in providing suggestions and feedback. In maintaining public trust for the entire police units, Indonesian police should also be involved in activities such as visiting people in their homes to provide suggestions for security and their safety.

## African Perspective

Nyanya (2017), studied Community Policing as a strategy to prevent crime in South Western Africa, in the Republic of Namibia, Zambezi region. What the study revealed was disappointing in the sense that there was absolutely no support for Community Policing Forums (CPF) and community members were reluctant to take part in ensuring safer communities. Community members of the Zambezi region often do not want to participate and are unwilling to be involved in crime prevention programmes. The establishment of Police Forums and Boards in this region is not very effective because there are no grassroot community police structures, which contributes to the fact that they are not broadly representative of the community. Community policing must be regarded as a united effort to solve social issues, yet members of the Zambezi region have different opinions regarding understanding of the importance of having community policing forums.

The general understanding in this region is that the police want to use community policing structures to compensate for their failures'. The concept of community policing forums was launched in the area, but because the community was not interested in it, it had negative repercussions for the running of the programme. One of the repercussions was that when community policing was introduced around 2009, the policing precinct was divided into 15 policing areas, but due to the shortage of manpower and logistics, this number was reduced to four only. The cause of reduction was the reluctance of community members to join and support community policing forums.

The recommendation of the study was that there should be communication between the police and communities as a way of strengthening community policing. There should be consultation between the two and the police should prioritise problems of the community and should also rope in other stakeholders such as businesses and NGOs. The Zambezi regional police should on the other hand, also realise that community policing comes with responsibility for one's actions because the concept of community policing is dependent on performance measures and should not be an exercise for police to be observed in the proximity of the communities.

In West Africa, Nigeria, the situation is similar to Namibia. There is a rift between the police and the public in the South West region of Nigeria, according to Abiola and Salako (2014), in their study on effectiveness of Community Policing. The concept of Community Policing is not as rooted as has happened in some countries. The study also found that the police and the public were not in good terms. There was a level of dissatisfaction of police job on the part of the public and non-cooperation of the public on the part of the police.

There was fear by the police to disclose information to the public, fearing that the information would end up with people who were not supposed to be having it. This is supported by Aremu (2006), who notes that there is no good relationship that between the public and the police in Nigeria and further affirms that the Nigerian police image has never been so cold to question as it has in recent times. He concluded that the Nigerian police has an image problem with the public. This illustrates the level of distrust between the public and the police. With this distrust, there is no way the police can work in harmony with the public.

The recommendations made by the study are that police should see themselves as part of the communities and be prepared to serve the community without expecting anything in return. Conversely, the communities should see the police as their friends and be prepared to disclose any criminal activities to the police at any point in time. It is important for both parties to have a good understanding of the concept of community policing in Nigeria, if they are to combat crime. Community policing, in this instance, requires new responsibilities for both the police and community. They should both see it as a partnership form of policing in which the police take the community into confidence and the community assists the police in every sense of the word. Community policing should be seen as a collective effort between the police and the public. In so doing, the police will be in a position to strengthen community's social responsibility and assist citizens in restoring a sense of community in their neighbourhood thereby providing the means for cooperation of order between police representatives and public representatives.

In Ethiopia, a country that is situated in the North East of Africa, a study by Denney and Kassaye (2013) on community policing in Amhara National Regional State has revealed that the public knew about community policing. Community policing is a

policy that was introduced to the population of approximately 19 million people over the last eight years. Community policing has assisted in providing the Ethiopian government with a tool to reach far into the communities and households. Ethiopia, as a country, is still in the early stages of developing approaches to community policing and the Amhara region's case is assisting in highlighting the potential of a successful implementation of community policing.

The study established that since the inception of community policing in this region, incidents of crime have decreased drastically. Community policing in Amhara encourages resolution of disputes or crimes at the community level prior to reporting to a Community Police Officer and that is how effective community policing is in this region. The number of crimes that are reported might not be accurate in the region because community members prefer to go the pre-police route, which is when the crimes are solved at a community level with the assistance of community policing, rather than going to the police stations.

Regardless of whether criminal actions are reported or not, the general perception of the community is that community members consistently reported that the presence of community policing members in their proximity was an important development and had improved their way of life. There is a sense of personal safety nowadays and the notion of community policing is supported widely by both the police and the public in general. The public do not oppose the implementation of the community police policy of the state in this region.

The implementation of community policing comes with challenges in this region and those challenges include: funding, because community policing relies on funding by the community itself. Community members have so far contributed towards buildings and equipment for community police. Training for community policing is also one of the challenges faced by community policing because most of them have limited education. Thus, they are regarded as incapacitated and underequipped to carry out communication with communities.

The study recommends the importance of connecting people with the justice sector and that the needs of women and girls should not be overlooked. This approach will assist in ensuring that community policing leads not just towards improved access to

safety, but also equitable justice for all community members. It is also important for Ethiopia to be alert when embarking on initiatives such as community policing and be vigilant about the negative aspects of community policing, such as strengthening state surveillance, rather than personal security, which are not simultaneously benefitting safety of the state. Since community policing in Ethiopia relies on donors for its smooth running, the state should be careful of the independence of the structure because donors are more likely to have an influence on the running of the structure, thus affecting its independence.

### 2.3 The Contribution of Community Policing in South Africa

In contrast to previous studies at the international level, at the provincial level in Limpopo Province, a study was done by Mamosebo (2014), in South Africa, on the implementation of Community policing forum (CPF) in Lebowakgomo. The findings revealed that the CPF existed in this part of the Limpopo Province and was functioning well despite challenges such as limited resources at their disposal. All this is happening despite the fact that historically, in most parts of South Africa, there was lack of cooperation between the police and communities. The country had experienced a high level of unrest during the previous government and the military style of policing did not make things easy for the public in general.

The CPF is working well with the police and other stakeholders. The study revealed that the CPF is working with the police in order to restore communities' trust in the police. The two are also working together to forge a working relationship between the police and community members. The police and the CPF hold regular meetings where crime and the factors contributing to crime are discussed. The CPF was found to be effective towards crime prevention in the area.

Community policing forums are involved in the station projects, although some of them are not sustainable because they do not focus on how crime can be reduced. The CPF is not involved in recruitment, training or any development policy to run the police station to combat crime effectively. It is mentioned in the study that despite these, there had been improved cooperation between communities and the police as a result of the work of community policing forums.

The recommendation of the study is that community policing structures should be given professional training so that they do not find the manner they are working with the police to be too restrictive. Training will also assist those members of the CPF who are illiterate to acquire skills that will not hinder the progress of the activities of the CPF. The study further recommends that politicians should refrain from politicising policing because by so doing, their actions also affect community police structures. The issue of a relationship between the community and the police should not be the responsibility of CPFs only; institutions such as schools, churches and other community organisations should also be roped in to play an active role in the collaboration between the police and communities.

The level of communication between the police and communities should also improve. As a result, CPFs should also strengthen their communication departments because CPF serve as a link between the two. The activities of the CPF should be subjected to monitoring and report back by participants of CPF. Efforts should be made to involve CPF in all aspects of the Lebowakgomo Police Station, which include policy development, changes in the SAPS and any other decisions affecting the community. The CPF should be given the report on any changes that are happening within the police station.

On the same background of community policing in South Africa, Morrison (2011) on the views of the police officials regarding community policing in the Vaalrand area of Gauteng, had different findings from that of Lebowakgomo in the Limpopo province. The findings revealed that there was still a gap existing between the police and the community because the CPF was not operating efficiently. That is because there is no partnership between the police and the CPF and they are not accessible to each other. The community is not keen on furnishing the police with information regarding crime in the area.

The police have not been completely effective and CPFs must form part of the process of the police turnaround strategy. According to Zinn (2010), several studies have shown that the South African Police Service has been ineffective in preventing crime. This is the same case with the police in the Vaalrand. There are many crimes committed in the area and, so far, the police have been unable to curb the level of crime mainly because there is no cooperation between the police and the

communities. It is clear that the meaning of community policing and the advantages of having them is not entrenched in the communities within the Vaalrand. The study found that those who had worked or volunteered longer for the SAPS seemed to be less informed about the true meaning of community policing, that is the longer they worked, the lesser they chose the partnership approach.

The study made a recommendation that there should be a partnership between the police and community based on mutual respect and trust. The police and community should become more accessible to each other and strive to bridge the gap that traditional policing, as practised in South Africa, had caused. This working relationship will then lead to the revival of CPF and a new dawn for policing based on community participation. The CPF will, in turn, contribute to crime prevention and assist in being a link between the community and the police.

The police, in partnership with the community, should give serious attention to the prevention of crime, the solution of other policing-related problems and address the causes of crime and disorder, whether these are social or environmental. This effort will require the South African Police Service to be polite towards the CPF and that is when effectiveness of the CPF will be visible. There should also be regular consultation with the community to update them on crime figures and statistics. Regular consultation implies that there will be more community involvement in crime prevention. Crime prevention initiatives should be done with the aim of educating communities at large regarding crime prevention in this area.

A study by Malatji (2016) at Makhwibidung village in Tzaneen, Limpopo, also illustrates a similar situation as the Vaalrand. In his study on the evaluation of the effectiveness of community policing forums in the Makhwibidung village in Tzaneen, the researcher found that there was a lack of support for the CPF and this is echoed by both the police and community members. Community members do not attend the CPF meetings when they are called and do not engage in the CPF activities. Community members also do not volunteer to be members of the CPF and, as a result, the CPF structure itself is struggling. Community members are unwilling to become CPF members because they are not paid for their efforts in crime prevention.



The community is also not keen to share information regarding criminal activities in the area and the police end up not having a breakthrough in some cases they are handling. There is also a lack of knowledge regarding the CPF and most community members do not know about this structure and what the structure does. The community members also do not know the criteria for being a CPF member. Some community members went as far as making allegations that the CPF members are politically motivated and as a result, they do not serve the purpose of the structure.

The CPF itself has its own challenges in this area. They lack resources, thus making the execution of their duties difficult. Resources such as transport to ferry CPF members and airtime to make communication easy were cited as difficulties they face. This, as a result, has made the CPF to feel useless in the reduction of crime. CPFs at Makhwibidung village are often threatened by some community members, which puts their safety at stake. Jean (2007) states that dealing with disorderly conditions requires community support. There is no community support in this area and it is shown by the dysfunctionality of the CPF.

The study recommends the station commander should monitor each and every CPF in their station to ensure that CPF is working in accordance with the policy on CPF then report back to the Provincial board of the CPF. There should be representatives from the provincial board who visit police stations and CPF members to make follow-ups on how the CPFs are working and also to ensure that future crime reduction strategies are administered in a reputable manner. Lack of knowledge also contributed to the failure of the CPFs and this requires that there should be awareness campaigns in Makhwibidung village to educate community members on the importance of the CPF.

There should also be offices for CPF members to use and they should have telephones. There are also resources that should be allocated to CPF members, which include reflectors and torches for them to execute their tasks. Focus should also be given to the members of the communities and encourage them to work in harmony with the CPF. This will assist with instilling trust in the CPF and promoting a good relationship between the community, the police and the CPF.

## 2.4 Challenges faced by Community Policing Structures

The previous section illustrated the successes and the failures of community policing in different countries. There are different receptions towards community policing, but community policing is a norm worldwide. Palmioto (2000) indicates that police agencies are changing over from traditional policing to community policing in order to become more effective and efficient. This illustrates a move from the military type of policing towards the more inclusive and social manner of policing. The move has not been without challenges because there is still a lot that needs to be done to achieve the mandate of community policing. There are challenges that community policing is faced with. This section takes a look at what various scholars are saying regarding the challenges normally faced by community policing.

On a global scale, Verma, Das and Abraham (2013) state that there are global common features police leaders are faced with trying to implement community policing, which include communication, political pressure and interference, fear of the unknown, lack of training costs and supervision. These are the challenges that are faced globally by community policing structures and they hinder the process of community-based policing. The solutions to these challenges, according to Verma, Das and Abraham (2013), is that there should be transparency in terms of communication. There should rather be over-communication than no communication at all. Boundaries should be established with politicians from the inception of the community policing structures and they should be reminded throughout of the boundaries set. It is also important to always remind the police, the public and community police structures that the focal point of community policing is service delivery.

Taylor, Fritsch and Caeti (2008) conducted a study on core challenges facing community policing. The findings were that five challenges face community policing globally, namely:

- Insufficient holistic research, most evaluations are carried out on specific programmes.
- General implementation, especially by city government.

- The problem of full implementation, most of what constitute community police remains in paper.
- Involvement of politics, protecting community policing from criticism.
- Difficulty in determining the intricate relationship between community policing and crime.

Pelser (1999) states that institutional capacity by the police is one of the challenges faced by community policing. In this instance, he refers to the ability of the police to engage in innovative practices and revitalise communities as a way of empowering them. The empowerment will then lead to the community being able to engage better with the police. Communication and trust between the two is also imperative.

Pelser (1999) further states that the continuing lack of a coherent and integrated training, deployment, development and succession strategy geared towards enhancing local level service delivery means that there are no systemic incentives for rewarding innovative and effective practice at the local level. A study by Onyeozili (2008) on the African front, revealed that the challenge faced by African countries is, inadequate training as a major challenge facing the community policing programme. Also, limited training means that it is unlikely that the police would realise the advantages of community policing. The lack of training on the police side means that their understanding of community policing becomes minimal. Police officers need to be trained and given new mandates that explain the importance of community policing so as to equip them with tools to succeed in community policing. A good start would be to identify training needs for police before giving them an effective training programme.

The issue of deployment, instead of recruitment, is also a disadvantage when it comes to the advancement of community policing. Recruitment requires a strict process. Certain criteria are determined and that means a suitable person is employed for a specific job. Kumari (2012) describes recruitment as a process that attracts prospective employees stimulating them to apply for employment in an organisation. When it comes to deployment, the strategies adopted in the tenure of the predecessor are more likely not to be implemented if the successor is deployed and that sets the process back. As the person who is deployed gets acquainted to their areas of jurisdiction, created a working environment with the policing committees and get to

identify and know the areas affected by criminal activities, they get transferred to other areas. This poses a challenge to community policing, thus reducing its effectiveness in its functionality.

Training is also important for community policing members because it capacitates them and stimulates the skills that they might have possessed before. Training will also compensate for those who did not have education, but are keen to work in community structures. Training, in this instance is not a once-off training, but regular training to keep the community policing member updated.

Challenges are part of community policing, but according to Rosenbaum (1994), although internal resistance to such innovation continues to be formidable in most police departments, community policing remains the only type of policing available for anyone who seeks to improve police operations, management or relations with the public. The existence of community policing remains vital despite the challenges associated with its implementation.

Mammus (2010) lists manpower shortage, inadequate funding, inadequate logistic support and infrastructure, lack of serviceable information and technological equipment to cover all the areas of the country as major challenges that affect community policing. Even if there is funding for community policing, the funding is usually inadequate and does not normally cover the costs that come with the operations of community policing. The funding normally comes from donations and good Samaritans. Transportation for the community police members remains a challenge because they rely mainly on transport from the stations they are based at and it is not adequate as the transport at the station also has to fulfil other roles. This is because the actual police effort in crime prevention is usually hindered by lack of transportation. For a long period, the police have lacked facilities in ensuring the enhancement of community policing. Dilapidated structures, including lack of improved police stations, are the order of the day in police stations (Machuki, 2015). The lack of facilities by the police also affects community policing.

The challenges mentioned make it impossible to attain the implementation of three essential and complimentary components or operational strategies of community policing, which according to Bohm and Haley (2002) are:

- **Community Partnership:** Establishing and maintaining mutual trust between residents of a community and the police is the main goal of the first component of community policing. The need for cooperation has to be recognised by the police and forge a working relationship with communities.
- **Problem Solving:** Problem solving is based on collective thinking and mapping. In collaboration with other stakeholders, the police and a community members and other stakeholders identify the root of the problem, propose solutions and implement the solutions. Thus, community members identify concerns that they feel are most threatening to their safety and well-being. The police, on their side, need to do needs analysis of community members.
- **Change Management:** Forging community policing partnerships and implementing problem-solving strategies requires new responsibilities and adopting an interactive style of policing. Community policing, in contrast, emphasises the importance of a collective effort, not only between community police structures and the police, but also the community at large and other stakeholders.

The persistence of challenges faced by community policing structures means that implementation strategies that embody community policing are not reflected in the work of the community policing structures.

## 2.5 The Contribution of Young Civilians on Patrol towards Crime Prevention

The Limpopo Department of Community Safety took a bold move with the introduction of the YCOP programme as one of the community policing structures. The step was taken in 2016 and participants were placed in their respective police stations since the inception of the programme. The fight against crime in the Limpopo province has been intensified with the introduction of YCOP programme. It has been made a collaborative effort among communities, other stakeholders, police and the youth structure, which is the YCOP. The non-appearance of youth in safer communities has been an issue that has affected the effectiveness of community policing worldwide. In support of the

inclusion of the youth in crime prevention, Forman (2004) states that the absence of young people has, at times, undermined the effectiveness of local community policing. Another reason for the inclusion of the youth is that satisfaction of the youth with policing differs from that of the older generation.

When it comes to YCOP as a programme, its impact as a community policing structure cannot be determined yet because it is still early to make a conclusion on whether it is contributing towards crime prevention. The concept is still new as it was implemented in 2016 and in the Limpopo province only. It was never tested before in any other province. As a result, there are no previous studies with regard to Young Civilians on Patrol. The programme itself has never been evaluated for effectiveness by any researcher before or the Department of Community Safety.

## 2.6 Capacity building for YCOP

In 2016, the 496 YCOP participants who were recruited were taken to training in interpersonal skills and social crime prevention. The training took a week. After the completion of the training, certificates of attendance were issued to the participants. The areas of training, according to Department of Community Safety (2016), included:

- Purpose of the YCOP programme;
- Process of arrest (manner and effect of arrest), and
- Discipline and professional conduct.

There were the areas the initial training of the YCOP programme focused on. The training was offered as a once-off and no other training was offered to the YCOP participants despite the programme running for two more years. In the years that followed, the participants were taken to a common facility where the process of re-registration was administered. The participants have, throughout the following years, not been subjected to any training, except for the initial training they received.

## 2.7 Attitude of Role Players towards YCOP

The Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy (2013) argues that community policing encompasses a range of groups such as neighbourhood associations, faith-based organisations, tenant councils, business groups, local government agencies, social service providers, schools and local businesses. Community policing not only requires the support of the police and the community, it also has to have a partnership with other stakeholders that have interest in safer communities. These organisations or stakeholders normally have a number of qualities that make effective partnerships possible. These qualities are usually organisational structures, places where meetings can take place and human resources. Community participation also plays a role in these qualities. YCOPs are situated in their respective stations. In every police station, there are existing community policing structures that have been serving at the stations. The YCOPs are expected to perform duties that other community structures are performing and also expected to engage with other stakeholders existing community police structures are engaging with. Other policing structures and stakeholders are also expected to be welcoming of the YCOPs.

## 2.8 Conclusion

The literature review provides a clear explanation of community policing and how it came about. The chapter provides an overview of the background of community policing and its evolution. The evolution of community policing is explained through the implementation of community policing at international and local levels. The evolution of community policing led to a new community policing structure by the Limpopo Community Safety department named Young Civilians on Patrol, which focuses on crime prevention by the youth within the Limpopo province.

The literature review is based on the notion of community policing because YCOP is a new structure and has never been researched before. The aim of the study is to determine the effect of YCOP into community policing. The key concepts: crime, crime prevention, community policing and YCOP are clearly defined. The next chapter focuses on the research methodology, which includes the process of collecting data from the population and analysing it afterwards.

## Chapter 3

### Research Design and Methodology

#### 3.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter which is the Literature review, different sources were utilised in an effort to give a thorough explanation of community policing and its impact and challenges. The chapter looked at the experience of community policing in different countries and its impact thereof the literature review further consisted of the conceptualisation of crime, international experiences on community policing, contribution of community policing in South Africa and the contribution of YCOP towards crime prevention.

This chapter focuses on the research design and its methodology, which comprise the study area, population, research design, sampling method and sample size, data collection and data analysis. In all these areas, the researcher provides the explanations and their applicability to the study.

#### 3.2 Study Area

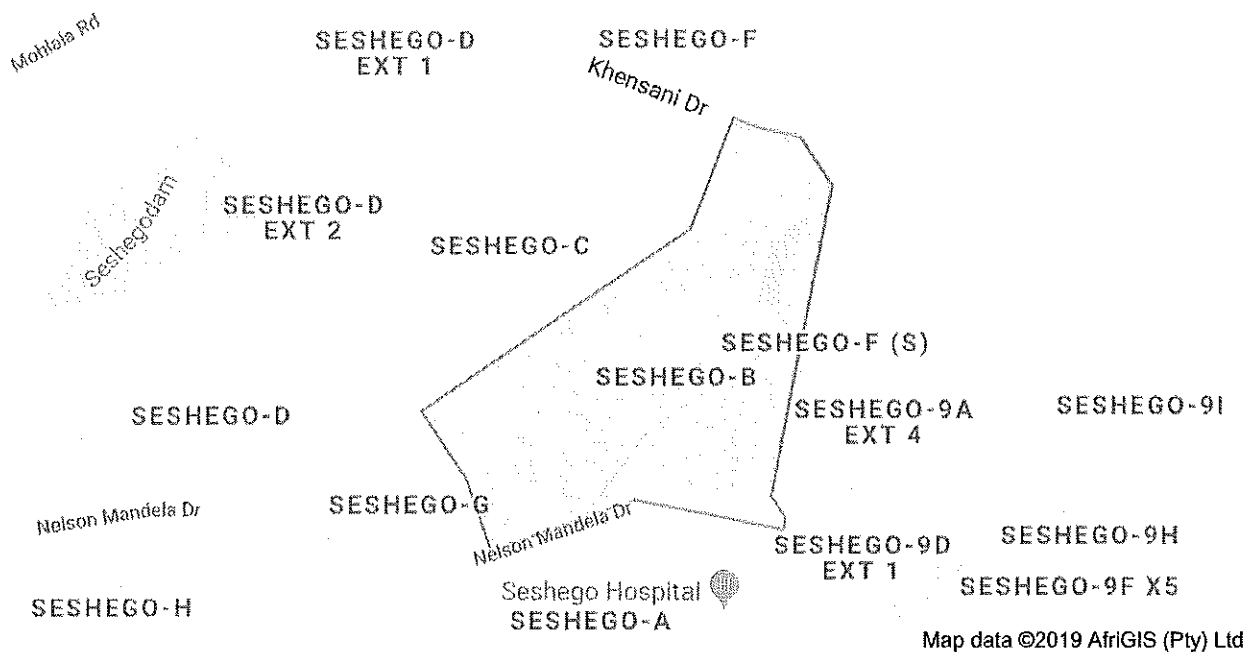
Seshego Police station is situated in the township of Seshego, 9 kilometers from Polokwane, in the Capricorn District of the Limpopo province in South Africa. A brief history of Seshego, according to South African Cities Network (2015), is that it was used as the interim capital when Lebowa was first declared as self-governing in 1971. Due to the settlement's proximity to the white town of Pietersburg (now called Polokwane) the township was further developed by the Lebowa government into a growth point and labour-sending area for Pietersburg.

The police station is situated in Zone 7. Seshego police station provides services to the whole of Seshego Township and the neighbouring village of Moletjie. The population of Seshego, according to Stats SA (2011) comprises of eighty three thousand, eight hundred and sixty three people. Forty-three thousand and seventy nine of the population are female and fourty thousand, seven hundred and eighty five



are male (Stats SA, 2011). The situation in Seshego has improved over the years in terms of the level of unemployment and poverty, the statistics on unemployment is lower than that of Polokwane as a whole or of the overall national unemployment statistics. Unemployment in Seshego was 30.6% in 1996, 43.4% in 2001 and 30.1% in 2011 (roughly in line with national trends). In the corridor area, unemployment was lower, though rising - 9.6% in 1996, 29.3% in 2001 and 26.0% in 2011 – possibly due to the effects of significant in-migration (South African Cities Network, 2015).

The map below shows the location of Seshego and its different zones, although the sections are marked in alphabets rather than numbers that they are normally referred to Seshego police station is located in unit G on the map, which is zone 7.



### 3.3 Population

According to De Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delport (2011), the term, population, is used to set boundaries to study units and refers to individuals in the universe who are in possession of certain characteristics that makes them similar. Polit and Hungler (1999) refer to population as an aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications. Burns and Grove (1997) defines it as an entire aggregation of respondents that meets the designated set of criteria. The different definitions of population explains population as a group that is mainly based

on the characteristics that people or units have and characteristics make them fall into specific category.

As stated in the previous chapter, for the purpose of this study, the population of the study has consisted of 496 YCOPs who reside in the Limpopo province. These participants are youth within the province of Limpopo who were recruited to form part of the YCOP programme. The youth were between the ages of 18 and 35 and had mostly been in the programme since its inception in 2016. The programme started in 2016 and the youth were recruited from their respective police stations and municipalities where they were serving as volunteers.

Target population is explained by Maree (2012) as generally consisting of all people that the researcher is interested in studying. The target population for this study was station commanders of the respective police stations in which the YCOP were based, YCOP coordinators, community policing forums, Victim empowerment, nonprofit organisations, Management from The Department of Community Safety and Business Against Crime.

### 3.4 Sampling Method and Sample Size

The total population includes a lot of people for the researcher to interview, thus making it impossible for the researcher to interview all the target population from around all police stations in Limpopo where YCOPs are situated. The researcher, in this instance, then chose to sample. According to Singh (2007), a sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation or analysis. He further explains that by observing the characteristics of a sample, one can make a conclusion about the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.

Thompson (2012) defines sampling as consisting of a selected part of the population to observe so that one may estimate something about the whole population. A sample is usually smaller than the actual population the researcher had envisioned on studying. The sample is, then, a representative of the whole population and gives the researcher an idea of the characteristics of the population as a whole. The sampling method the researcher employed for this study is the purposive sampling method.

Purposive sampling method is, according to Cresswell and Plano Clark (2011), known to be popular amongst qualitative researchers because it allows for the deliberate choice of cases or individuals that are well acquainted with the phenomenon under study.

The researcher opted for purposive sampling method because the researcher has looked at the objective of the study, which was to determine the effectiveness of YCOP in crime prevention, and in order to meet that, the researcher chose carefully the population that has a clear insight on YCOP and are working closely with YCOPs because they know about the concept of YCOP better and regularly interact with them. Those that are chosen for this study are the respondents the researcher knew would have more details regarding the programme. The researcher in that way gathered the much needed information regarding YCOP. This is informed by Babbie (2010) who stresses the importance of selecting a sample on the basis of knowledge of the population, its element and purpose of the study.

For the purpose of this study, the total sample size was 25, comprising of all 8 YCOP participants based in the Seshego police station. For the sample size to reach 25, the researcher selected one police station, which is Seshego Police Station. The station has 8 YCOPs that are based at the station, which is out of a total of 496 YCOPs that are placed throughout their respective stations in the whole of the Limpopo province. YCOP participants are 496 throughout the province but there are only 8 that are placed in Seshego police station.

In addition to the eight YCOP participants placed in Seshego police station, the researcher interviewed one police official who is their supervisor/coordinator, one Station Commander (Seshego police station), one Senior Manager from the Department of Community Safety as the custodian of the YCOP programme, five members of the Community Police Forum, two of whom are from the sub-forum, two members of the VEP, two members from NPO and five members of Business Against Crime as they all work closely with the YCOPs in crime prevention around Seshego area.

The sample served as a reflection of the YCOP programme as a whole, since the researcher could not study the whole programme, which comprises the 496 participants rolled out throughout the Limpopo province.

### 3.5 Research Design and Method

#### 3.5.1 Research method

The research was done through qualitative method of research. The method is defined by Shank (2002) as a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning. This method of research is appropriate for this particular study as it allows for the involvement of the researcher throughout the process. This is also supported by Lapan, Quartaroli and Riemer (2012) when they say that a qualitative study puts more emphasis on the study of a phenomenon from the perspective of insiders. This method of research is also appropriate for this study because it allows for openness and observation of behaviours throughout the study. In this study, the researcher attempted to make a detailed description of the effect of YCOP programme and this method was suitable to gather such information.

Qualitative research method has its characteristics that make it distinct from other research methods. The method should, according to Leedy (1993), possess the following characteristics:

- There should be consideration of words as the main feature of data.
- The approach should be primarily an inductive approach to data analysis and should result in theory development as an outcome of data analysis.
- Qualitative research should be an alternative method to the experimental method.

These characteristics are the traits of qualitative method of research that make it stand out from other methods of research. It is through these characteristics that the qualitative research method is suitable when the researcher wants to be in touch with the data throughout the process of research. The role of the researcher, in this instance, does not end with data collection only, but goes beyond. This justification of the choice of a qualitative research is also supported by Taylor (1994) who mentions

that qualitative research is a series of research techniques where the researcher has direct and sustained social interaction with participants in a particular setting.

### 3.5.2 Research paradigm

The paradigm of the research is anti-positivism. The anti-positivist paradigm allows the researcher to be actively involved throughout the research. It is compatible with the research method as it also allows for the researcher to be involved in the research process. In the anti-positivism paradigm, the researcher's world, according to Kasi (2009), is undefinable. The researcher can interpret and add meaning to this world depending on the person, setting and time. In this approach, the researcher was able to collect and analyse and interpret the data collected.

### 3.5.3 Research design

The research design chosen, in this, instance is the case study. According to May (2011), the goal of those advocating for case study as their research design is to overcome the difference between generalising and particularising, quantitative and qualitative, deductive and inductive techniques. Case study makes it easy for the researcher to utilise the sample, instead of the whole population. It allows an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon under study without going into the complexity that might come with studying a large population. It also allow the researcher to study the concept of YCOP in its natural setting as the researcher went to the police station to study the YCOP under its functioning.

Gerring (2007) defines a case study design as an intensive study of a single unit or a small number of units for the purpose of understanding the larger class of similar units (a population of cases). The definition illustrates that a case study is a unit of a population; it is when a unit is taken from a population in an effort to understand the whole population without studying the whole population. The unit serves as a representative of the whole population. Thomas (2016) explains that the purpose of a case study design is to generate an in-depth understanding of a specific topic, programme, policy, institution, or system to generate knowledge and inform policy development.

The chosen research design, case study, did not generalize the whole programme, but dealt with one particular police station. It gave a representation of the wider programme implemented in the province. The choice of this design was also because the study aims to give clarity on the YCOP phenomenon as to eliminate confusion towards the community and other beneficiaries of the programme regarding the existence and the role of YCOP.

### 3.6 Data Collection

There are many methods of data collections. The researcher is allowed to use multi-data collection tools, which Denzin (2009) refers to as triangulation. The author states that it must be noted that triangulation involves the employment of multiple external methods to collect data as well as its analysis. The researcher used two methods of data collection: observation and semi-structured interviews.

#### 3.6.1 Observation

In terms of observation, De Walt and De Walt (2002) argue that it is a process that enables researchers to learn about the activities of the people under study in the natural setting through observing and participating in activities. It provides the context for development of sampling guidelines and interview guides. Sapsford and Jupp (2006) further state the purpose of observation in research is to enable qualitative description of a behaviour or culture of a specific group, institution or community. In the case of this study, observation recorded in the form of writing and processed notes.

The researcher observed the interaction of YCOPs with the police, their supervisor who is their coordinator at the police station, the interaction of YCOPs with CPFs and CSFs and VEP members. This gave the researcher an idea of their level of communication. Merriam (1998) argues that during observation, it is important for the researcher to further notice who speaks to whom, where the pauses are in the conversation, the degree to which participants touch each other and how close participants stand to each other. It is important to also note their stance in relation to each other; for example, are they facing each other when they engage in conversation or are they at an angle or side by side? Such aspects differ from one culture to another.

Non-verbal cues observed gave the researcher an overall feeling of the participants towards the YCOP programme. The non-verbal cues also gave an indication of how things were organised and how all the people involved in this programme interacted with each other. The observation also included the researcher observing whether participants in the programme reported to their coordinator and the process of filling in their duty registers and submission to the Department of Community Safety.

### 3.6.2 Semi-structured interviews

In this study, semi-structured interviews were used. Semi-structured interviews consist of several key questions that help to define the areas to be explored, but also allow the interviewer or interviewee to diverge in order to pursue an idea or response in more detail (Gill, Stewart, Treasure and Chadwick, 2008). Although the questions were pre-determined, they allowed the researcher to make follow up questions that were not on the interview schedule, questions that were based on responses of the respondents. This interview allowed the respondents to answer questions in their own style and at their own pace. This is appropriate because using semi-structured interview assisted in increasing the volume of data obtained. This data collection method gave the respondents guidance on what to talk about and what kind of responses were expected from them. The method is flexible and the respondents were able to provide more data because they were allowed to elaborate on their responses.

Jamshed (2014) describes semi-structured interviews as in-depth interviews where the respondents have to answer preset open-ended questions and, thus, are widely employed. For the purpose of this study, the researcher asked respondents about their role in crime prevention, how YCOPs contributed towards crime prevention and if YCOPs were visible to them. The researcher also used a tape recorder to record the interviews. The researcher then translated the audio transcript into a written format.

## 3.7 Data Analysis

The first step the researcher embarked on was to prepare the data that was collected. The researcher transcribed the data verbatim. This is due to the fact that a tape recorder was used and notes were taken during observations. The notes were then

interlinked with the transcripts with the aid of different fonts within the verbatim transcription. The different fonts assisted in differentiating between the tape transcripts and observation notes. The method the researcher employed in analysing the data was the thematic content analysis, which Braun and Clarke (2006) describe as a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data. The other task was to understand the data collected in order to report on the themes within the data. For Neuendorf (2017), thematic content analysis is the scoring of messages for content, style or even both for the purpose of assessing the characteristics or experiences of people, groups or historical periods.

The researcher devised a coded framework that assisted in an anticipated index for the themes derived from the data. The data was searched for interesting themes featured within and linked to the relevant codes. The next step was to gather and organise data under each theme. The message of each theme was analysed to provide a clear message of what each theme meant. The report of the data analysis came from the steps the researcher took.

### 3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethics is defined by May (2011) as being concerned with the attempt to formulate codes and principles of moral behaviour. It is the standard that one has to uphold when it comes to the manner one conducts oneself and behaviour, not only one's own behaviour but how one treats participants in the study. It is important to uphold ethics in each study with regard to this study, the researcher considered the following ethical issues when conducting the study:

#### 3.8.1 Permission for the study

Before the research commenced, the researcher sought ethical clearance from the University of Limpopo Turfloop Research Committee (TREC). Since South African Police Service is the organisation the study focuses on, the researcher also sought permission from them. A letter was written to the South African Police Services national office seeking consent to conduct research at Seshego police station using interviews and observation of YCOPs from the station, the police working with YCOPs,



CPF and VEP representatives.

### 3.8.2 Voluntary participation and Informed consent

Before the interviews were conducted, the researcher informed participants about the nature of the study. Participants were also made aware that they could withdraw from the study at any stage should they wish to do so. The researcher also read the consent forms to the participants in their own language before the participants could sign them.

The researcher made participants aware that their contribution towards the study was voluntary and they should not expect to be remunerated for their efforts. The researcher also explained to participants that the result of the study was likely to be beneficial to them and the YCOP programme as a whole.

### 3.8.3 Anonymity and confidentiality.

Every participant had a right to reserve their identity throughout the study. Brown (1993) states that control of personal information of participants is viewed as the right of the individual to protect their identity. In conducting the study, the researcher did not require any personal information that would, at a later stage, be traced back to the participants. The recordings of the interview would strictly be made available to the researcher and the supervisor. The researcher assured participants of the principle of confidentiality and assured them that their anonymity would be maintained throughout the study.

### 3.8.4 Respect and dignity

The researcher treated every participant with respect and dignity. The rights of the participants were respected throughout the study. The cultures of the participants were also respected and observed as per the wishes of the participants.

### 3.8.5 Integrity.

The researcher upheld the integrity of the study throughout by being honest and authentic regarding the information obtained. The researcher did not fabricate any information.

### 3.9 Limitations

The limitation of the study, according to Price and Murnan (2004), are features of the design or methodology that might change the interpretation of the findings of the study. These are the characteristics that the researcher should be aware of when conducting a study and in the case of this study, the researcher has listed the following characteristics that the researcher believed might influence the finding of the study.

The study was confined to one topic under study, which is YCOP, and not the whole of community policing concept, although YCOP is a provincial programme and was rolled out throughout the province. The topic under study was never researched before. As a result, getting literature based on this specific topic was not easy.

The method of the research, which is the qualitative research, can also pose a risk to the credibility of the study. That is because it is based on the participants' interpretation of the phenomenon under study. This, the researcher's interpretation of the data may not be accurate as it is based on the researcher's perception of the data gathered. This is supported by Atieno (2009) who mentions that the qualitative researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. Data is mediated through this human instrument, rather than through inventories, questionnaires, or machines.

Participants could also provide inaccurate data as they might have forgotten some relevant data or exaggerate the data in an attempt to influence the effect of the phenomenon under study.

The issue of access can also pose a threat. The researcher needed permission to interview the respondents and because the researcher was not an employee of The South African Police Service, there was a possibility for the access to respondents to be denied based for various reasons by the organisation.

### 3.10 Conclusion

The study employed the qualitative method to derive data on YCOP as a community structure although YCOP is a broad programme spread throughout the province of Limpopo. The researcher opted to take Seshego police station as a case study in an effort to understand the functionality of the YCOP programme. Observation and semi-structured interviews were employed as data collection tools. Like any other study, this study has its limitations which the researcher has outlined along with ethical considerations that were addressed in conducting the study.

## Chapter 4

### Research Findings

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of this research. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and observation. A tape recorder was also used in the process. The researcher then transcribed the data verbatim. The notes made during observation were then interlinked with the transcripts with the aid of different fonts within the verbatim transcripts. The method employed in analysing the data was thematic content analysis.

The research was limited to Seshego Policing Area. The respondents were eight YCOP participants based at Seshego police station, one police official who is their supervisor/coordinator, one Station Commander (Seshego police station), one Senior Manager from the Department of Community Safety as the custodian of the YCOP programme, five members of the Community Police Forum, two of whom are from the sub-forum, two members of the VEP, two members from NPO and five members of Business Against Crime. The information that was gathered was about the effect of YCOP into community policing.

#### 4.2 Analysis of Data Obtained from Interviews and Observation

Research Objective 1: Evaluate the Contribution of YCOP into Crime Prevention.

##### 4.2.1 Contribution of YCOPs to crime prevention

All respondents indicated that YCOP had made a tremendous change in the policing precinct. The respondents agreed that YCOP served as a link between the police and the community. The community had opened up to the police through YCOP participants and community members were able to talk freely about issues of crime to YCOP participants because YCOP participants were also the members of the

community. All the respondents agreed that the YCOP programme had helped with the reduction of some crimes, such as housebreaking and drug-related crimes. That was because the YCOPs were part of the community and they had information on drug hotspots within the area, hence they were able to provide information to the police.

The study found that all respondents were in agreement with the notion that YCOP had made a contribution to crime prevention. All 25 respondents agreed that YCOP made a contribution to crime prevention. YCOP participants are also members of the community. As a result, community members were able to approach and inform them about criminal activities that were taking place within the policing area of Seshego. All the respondents indicated that since the inception of YCOP programme, the police has become aware of places where crime is happening. The participants also mentioned that there was an improvement in manpower with regard to the execution of crime prevention initiatives at the police station.

#### 4.2.2 Description of the crime pattern around Seshego policing area since the inception of YCOP.

When asked about the crime pattern around Seshego since the inception of YCOP, all 25 respondents indicated that there had been a decrease in the level of crime within the area. They indicated that it was specifically crimes that involved the use of drugs that had decreased since the inception of the programme. The police had been able to find drugs hot-spots in the area with the assistance of the YCOP. YCOPs gave them information about drug hot-spots after tip-offs from community members.

All 25 respondents echoed the same sentiment that drug-related crimes had been on the decrease since the inception of YCOP programme. They supported the statement and further stated that awareness campaigns to combat crime were diminished by the information given to the station. The police, YCOP and other stakeholders also visited crime hot spots regularly.

#### 4.2.3 The impact made by YCOPs.

In response to the question regarding the impact made by YCOP in the Seshego area, majority of the respondents indicated that there had been interest from the community in the YCOP programme. The majority, that is 22 of the respondents, believed that community members were inspired by YCOP programme and also indicated that ordinary community members were then interested in joining the YCOP programme. They were specifically approached by ordinary community members at home or at the police station enquiring about how to enroll in the YCOP programme. Furthermore, community members encouraged their children to work closely with YCOPs; and that was a contributing factor to the popularity of YCOP within the area.

According to the respondents, the programme was contributing a lot to safer communities so that YCOP participants do not only work from the Seshego police station anymore. The cluster office, which is the Seshego cluster office that houses all the police stations within the Seshego policing precinct, had also co-opted the YCOP to work from the Seshego cluster office on some days so as to increase the manpower at the cluster office. The cluster office often invited YCOPs to come and work with at during their crime prevention campaigns.

A few respondents, three YCOP members, disagreed, stating that both the community and the police station had no admiration for YCOPs because community members threaten YCOP members. Some community members believed that YCOP participants were mules to the police. However, the police did not offer protection or safety to the YCOP participants. The respondents also believed that the Department of Community Safety, as a custodian of the programme, should procure protective gears for YCOP participants.

There is an indication that the YCOP programme has made a contribution to crime prevention in the Seshego area. The programme is popular in the Seshego police station, the Seshego cluster office, amongst other community policing structures and the community of Seshego. The study further found that YCOP had contributed

towards change in crime patterns around Seshego area. Since the inception of the programme, there had been a significant decrease in the drug-related crimes. In addition, the study found that despite the appreciation of YCOP programme shown by different stakeholders, the safety of YCOP participants was a concern. YCOP participants were left vulnerable because they worked with the police and provided information to the police. This made them susceptible to attacks from community members.

Observation made during one of the crime prevention initiatives confirms what the respondents said about the contribution of YCOP. It was observed that the YCOP participants were active in the station and worked hand-in-hand with their co-coordinator with regard to the crime prevention initiative. According to Sebola (2006), the police together with the Community Policing Forums must initiate, plan and manage projects aimed at preventing and combating crime. This observation is an indication that the police have succeeded in creating cooperation between them and the YCOPS.

Furthermore, during observation, it was noted that the YCOP participants arrived on time at the police station. They arrived at the station around the same time as the other police officers and other community policing structure members at the station. They all signed the attendance register after which they took their reflector jackets and left along with their coordinator. The researcher also witnessed two YCOP participants making photocopies for the paperwork that would be used for the event.

There was interpersonal relations between the YCOP participants and the coordinator. Not only was the event attended by the YCOP and the coordinator, but SAPS members and other community structure members also attended. The researcher's observation is in agreement with that of YCOPs who said they made a contribution by being able to work with all those involved in preventing crime. Seeing YCOP participants walking to and from the police station in the morning and late in the afternoon after the event further confirmed fears raised by one of the respondents about the safety of YCOP participants within their communities.

### 4.3 Research Objective 2: Identify the Roles of YCOPs in the Integrated Approach to Crime Prevention.

Below is the evaluation of the role YCOP played in the intergrated approach to crime prevention.

#### 4.3.1 The role YCOP played in the integrated approach to crime prevention.

When the respondents were asked about the role of YCOPs in the integrated approach to crime prevention, all respondents agreed that the YCOPs are the eyes and ears of the police. They all agreed that YCOPs were performing functions that are being performed by other community policing structures such as the CPF, CSF, YAC, BAC and VEP. They mentioned that YCOPs worked with other structures at the police station.

All respondents agreed that the police involved YCOP participants in crime prevention activities like school visits and school patrols, street committee meetings, street patrols, stop and search, imbizos and door-to-door campaigns. The study also analysed on the significance of YCOP in community policing and all respondents made it clear that not only does the police station work with YCOPs in their campaigns, but it also works with YCOPs and other community policing structures as well in all police activities.

#### 4.3.2. The relationship between YCOPs, other community policing structures and the police.

In response to the question regarding the relationship between YCOPs, other community policing structures and the police, majority of the respondents (15 respondents) said that the relationship was good and all the community policing structures worked well together. They agreed that there was communication, particularly when conducting crime awareness campaigns, when police need assistance from community policing structures and when they encounter problems in the community because the various community police structures brought different strengths within the fold. According to Kidd and Braziel (1999), one of the most important aspects of partnership is that individual members bring different skills, interests and perspectives to the shared vision. All community policing structures



communicated and made arrangements together. The YCOP participants also attended meetings, called by other structures as a way of supporting them and keeping in contact with other structures.

A few respondents, said that although YCOPs worked with other structures, the relationship between CPFs and YCOPs was not good because the CPFs had yet to accept that there was another structure within the police station. They mentioned that YCOP participants had been performing duties that were not within YCOP job description. YCOP members performed strict police work such as making arrests when working with the cluster office, not social crime prevention.

A few respondents were also of the opinion that the relationship between YCOPs and VEP was well in the beginning, but as soon as YCOPs were co-opted to the cluster office, the relationship took a strain because YCOP participants were not as accessible as they used to be, while some police officials also found it hard to work with the YCOP participants because they lacked an understanding of what the YCOP programme was about.

One respondent believed that the YCOP programme is unfair because the YCOP participants get paid while, participants of other community police structures do not get stipends. The respondent was of the view that since all the structures were contributing to crime prevention, they should be paid a monthly stipend.

4.3.3. Explanation of the interaction between YCOPs and the communities they came from.

Popular opinion was that interaction among the YCOP participants was good and communities got worried if they do not see the YCOP participants during police patrols. YCOPs also served as a source of hope for employment, especially to the youth around the area and often approached with inquiries of what it took to become an YCOP participant. Most respondents also mentioned that the police station saw an increase in volunteerism since the inception of YCOP programme. Community members were inspired by YCOP. This sentiment was echoed by many respondents, with the majority (16 respondents) alluding to the fact that there had been an increase in the interest of volunteerism since the inception of YCOP.

Some respondents believed that YCOP participants were faced with threats from community members because of their involvement with the police. This is contrary to the opinion that YCOP programme was popular amongst community members. Respondents said that YCOP participants were visible to community members, but because community members did not have a good relationship with the police, the YCOP participants were also affected by this tension. Community members found it hard to trust YCOP participants because of their involvement in police work.

The study found that YCOP was active in the integrated approach to crime prevention. The acknowledgement that other community policing structures within the station worked with the YCOP is an indication that YCOP did not achieve crime prevention on its own, but in partnership with other community police structures and other stakeholders. The study also established that, although all community police structures were working together, their relationship was impaired by tension. The tension, from what the study gathered, was caused by the administration side of the community police structures. Some structures did not get paid for their volunteerism in the police station, while YCOPs got a monthly stipend. This was because when the programme was established, the Department of Community Safety requested for funding whilst the programme was still in the pipeline. One of the objectives for YCOP is to provide youth employment. However, other community policing structures are mandatory or statutory.

The study further established that the invitation by the cluster office to sometimes work with YCOPs did not sit well with other community police structures as they felt their contribution was not recognised enough. They believed that having YCOPs co-opted to the cluster office meant that YCOPs were the only community police structure that was recognised for its efforts. There were also no clear prescriptions from the Department of Community Safety about the process of co-opting YCOPs to the cluster. As a result, the invitation by the cluster to sometimes work with YCOPs was done informally with no paper trail record. The cluster office appeared to be oblivious of the duties of YCOPs and allowed them to perform police duties such as arrests.

The study furthermore found that community members' reception to YCOP was a mixed reaction, with some being inspired by the programme, while others believed

that YCOPs were policing them. The community members' relationship with the police was mostly volatile, which is undeniable considering the current spate of police attacks and murders in South Africa. According to Erickson and Brecci (1998), there has been a long-lasting mistrust between the police and communities because their conduct more often infringed the freedom and peace of communities. Thus many a time the police and the public were at loggerheads.

Observations made during the crime awareness campaign proves that YCOPs worked well with other community policing structures. The researcher saw YCOPs working with the police and other community police structures. The reception YCOP participants got from the community members was good as the YCOPs distributed safety tips materials at the event. The YCOP participants were also active throughout the campaign. What the researcher observed was in contrast to the opinion that there was tension between the YCOP participants and other community policing structures. The researcher also did not observe any tension between community members and YCOP participants, which is in contrast with what some respondents said regarding tension between community members and YCOPs.

#### 4.4 Research objective 3: To assess the challenges experienced by YCOPs in the police station.

Below is the assessment of the challenges YCOP participants experienced while working in the police station.

##### 4.4.1 Challenges experienced by YCOPs in the police station

The majority of the respondents cited inferiority complex by the police as one of the challenges YCOPs experienced at the police station. They strongly alleged that the police were also implicated in criminal activities, as a result, of which some police officers did not want YCOPs at the police station due to fear of exposure. Other respondents argued that it was misinterpretation of the YCOP programme that led to the cold reception the YCOP participants were getting at the police station. This response is associated with the fact that there is not enough information about what YCOP is and some police officers do not understand what it is doing at the station.

Most of those interviewed were of the opinion that the major challenge faced by YCOPs was lack of resources such as transport, financial support, stationery and office space. YCOPs found themselves using the same office as their co-coordinator, who, in turn, was sharing the office with their colleagues. The challenge of transport is in agreement with the researcher's observation because it was noticed that the participants walked to and from the station for duty. Some respondents did not support the notion that YCOP had financial challenges, with the respondents arguing that YCOP participants got paid a monthly stipend by the Department of Community Safety. Some argued that although the YCOPs got stipends, it was not enough to sustain them throughout the month.

Some respondents cited the issue of bookings at the station as a challenge. The respondents were of the opinion that because of cold reception they were getting from some police members, they did not get booked for duty at the police station as often as they got booked at the cluster office. They felt neglected at the station and ended up spending most of the time at the cluster office, rather than at the police station.

#### 4.4.2 How the challenges were affecting the working relationship

In response to the question how challenges experienced by YCOPs affected their working station with the different stakeholders in the police station, most respondents believed the challenges led to lack of trust between the police and the YCOPs. Eight YCOP participants, in particular, believed that this has led to them being ineffective and, as a result, their support for other structures started to diminish. However, there seems to be an improvement under the new station commander who took over the reigns from the previous station commander with no interest in YCOP.

When the respondents were finally asked how the challenges experienced by YCOPs could be addressed, there were mixed responses with the common response being that YCOPs should be introduced formally in the police station. The YCOPs should be introduced to all police officers and other community police structures.

Several respondents are of the view that the Department of Community Safety should also intervene; they believed that the department should write guidelines to be distributed to all the police stations around the province detailing what the job

description of YCOP is and how YCOPs should conduct themselves in the police stations.

Various respondent were of the opinion that it was the responsibility of the coordinator and station commander to address challenges faced by YCOPs because the YCOPs were working at the station and reporting to both the coordinator and the station commander.

The researcher is in agreement with the respondents who said that there were challenges that YCOPs were facing at the police station. All respondents agreed that there were challenges although there were mixed opinions on the nature of the challenges experienced by YCOPs. The study also established that the responses to the challenges faced by YCOPs affected the level of trust and the efficiency of the YCOPs.

#### 4.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, the chapter analysed the findings by the researcher. The findings are presented throughout the chapter. They vary according to the response by the respondents and the observation made by the researcher. Some responses were in agreement with the researcher's observation, while others were in contrast.

## Chapter 5

### Recommendations and Conclusion

#### 5.1 Introduction

In this chapter recommendations and conclusion are presented with regard to descriptive analysis of the effectiveness of Young Civilians on Patrol in community policing within the Seshego area. This chapter determines whether the objectives of the study have been achieved or not, through the summary of the respondents' opinions. At the end of the chapter, the conclusion drawn is derived from the findings made.

#### 5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations presented were derived from the findings the researcher made when analysing the descriptive study. The researcher made findings that informed the recommendations. In the study, it was established that the YCOP programme existed at the Seshego police station. Participants of the programme worked hand-in-hand with the police station and other stakeholders. Recommendations of the study are crucial. If implemented, they may assist in improving the effectiveness of the YCOP programme in community policing. The following recommendations are made:

- YCOP participants, their coordinator, station commander and the stakeholders YCOPs are working with be provided with a formal workshop on the programme. The workshop should include conduct expected from the YCOPs and also outline the duties of the YCOPs. YCOPs should perform social crime prevention and not police duties.
- YCOPs should be formally inducted into the police stations they are working with. The police stations should familiarise YCOP participants with their policies, processes and practices. The induction process of the YCOPs should also include

introduction of YCOP participants to other police members by the YCOP coordinator. This may assist in enhancing the working relationship between YCOP participants and other police members who are not familiar with YCOP participants.

- Determination should be made to involve YCOPs in all aspects of the Seshego police station, which includes policy development, strategic planning, changes in the personnel and any other decisions affecting the community.
- Apart from the code of conduct that YCOPs sign during registration, there should be clear prescripts from the Department of Community Safety on the process of disciplinary procedures for YCOP members who are found to be in transgression.
- The Department Community Safety should regularly provide YCOP participants with skills workshops as a way of enhancing participants' skills such as communication skills, writing skills and financial management skills. The programme, based on social crime prevention, should not have an exit plan. Participants will depart the programme into the job market after they are beyond their youth years. Participants should be equipped with necessary skills that will assist them in the transition to the job environment.
- There should be a clear distinction between the role of Department of Community Safety and SAPS when it comes to their responsibilities towards the YCOP participants.
- There should be a necessary strategy planning by SAPS to ensure a safer working environment for YCOP participants as they are faced with threats from community members.
- It is also recommended that because YCOPs, as part of community policing, are engaged in a variety of programmes designed to prevent crime and disorder problems in the community in order to make the community safer, it is important for the police to identify the root causes of crime and disorder problems within the community. The police must be concerned with social problems in the community and responsive towards individuals who are YCOP participants at risk of being victims of crime.
- SAPS should involve institutions such as schools, higher education institutions, local churches and community organisations to play a significant role in community

policing and community cooperation. There is a need for YCOP and community relations.

- A reasonable amount of resources should be directed to needs such as transport, cellphones and stationery. There is a dire need for transport services for YCOPs because participants walk to and from the station without a guarantee for their safety. Stationery should also be provided because participants use the station's stationery, which is not sufficient. YCOPs need to communicate; as a result, cellphones are essential to their everyday functioning at their stations.
- Determination should be made by SAPS management to make funds available for YCOP to initiate crime prevention campaigns such as door-to-door campaigns and school visits, which are aimed at building partnerships and community problem solving. YCOPs should not only engage in activities that are initiated by the police and other community policing structures, but should take charge and initiate their own projects.
- The activities YCOP participants are engaged in should be regularly evaluated by YCOP participants and recorded formally.
- The process of payment of stipend to YCOP participants should be re-looked. The duty register coordinators submit to the Department of Community Safety on behalf of YCOPs should include a written report as a means of verification. The report may assist in enhancing the writing skills of YCOP participants.
- There should be an investigation into the circumstances that led to YCOP members sometimes working at the cluster office. The views that the YCOP participants expressed that they feel comfortable to work from the cluster office, rather than at the station should be investigated.
- There should be clear prescripts on the process of coopting YCOP members to other offices because the YCOP programme is police station-based; there is no YCOP programme at a cluster level. The association of YCOPs to other offices should be formalised and recorded.



### 5.3 Conclusion

In the context of this study, the YCOP programme is able to contribute towards crime prevention. It is vital that YCOP contribute towards community policing as a community policing structure. The results that emerged from this study indicate that the police, other community policing structures and the community of Seshego are cognisant of the YCOP programme, although not all stakeholders are quite satisfied with the programme, especially the administration side of the programme. The community members should know of the YCOP programme; some are appreciative of its existence, others feel threatened by its existence. The feeling is not only shared by the community members, but the police officers within the station because of various issues, ranging from inferiority and fear of exposure.

It is worth mentioning that YCOP, in this study, has been found to be effective in community policing, thus able to work with other community policing structures and contribute towards the integrated approach to crime prevention as part of participation in partnership towards safer communities. Nkwenyane (2011) argues that participation is a form of cooperation between agencies and the community and widely recognised as an efficient tool for analysing and addressing social problems in a sustainable manner. Respondents indicated that the level of crime, specifically the drug-related crime, has declined since the inception of the YCOP programme.

YCOP has been able to achieve partnership in crime prevention within the community they come from because they are working with the community of Seshego, YCOPs provide the police with information about crime hotspots in the area. It is also important to mention the study has established that YCOP is effective and that the cluster office has invited YCOPs to work with them.

The results clearly indicate that there are challenges YCOPs experience that hamper their service delivery. Their safety around the community is also a concern because of their link to the police. Moreover, lack of orientation at the station for YCOPs poses a challenge as the integration of YCOPs into the setup of the police station along with different stakeholders is problematic.

Respondents made suggestions about improvement of relationships with the police and other stakeholders, including the community. These suggestions include: the police and stakeholders should reserve their criticism of the programme and the police should provide the YCOP participants with transport to and from the police station. Another suggestion made by respondents was that both parties should be open to give feedback for the work they performed. These according to respondents, will improve the effectiveness of the YCOP programme in community policing.

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# ANNEXTURE A(I)

## Participant Consent Letter

T.M Mabala  
Department of Community  
Safety  
32 Schoeman Street  
Polokwane  
0700  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Participant

Thank you for showing interest in this study that focuses on the effect of Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP) into community policing: A case of Seshego police station, Limpopo province – South Africa. Your responses to the interview will remain strictly confidential.

The researcher will attempt not to identify you with the responses you give during the interview or disclose your name as a participant in the study. Please note that your participation in this study is voluntary and you have the right to withdraw from participating at any time should you wish to do so. Kindly answer all the questions as authentically as possible.

Your participation in this study is very important.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Yours

\_\_\_\_\_  
MPAM student

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr E. Zwane  
Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date:

## ANNEXTURE A(II)

### LENGWALO LA TUMELLO LA MOTSEAKAROLO

T.M Mabala  
Department of Community  
Safety  
32 Schoeman Street  
Polokwane  
0700  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ke a leboga maitapisho a lena go laetsa kgahlego go thuto ye e lebeletsego ditlamorago tsa YCOP go sephodisa sa setshaba: Re lebeletsi sephodisa sa Seshego, province ya Limpopo-Afrika Borwa. Diphetolo tsa lena mo poledishanong ye ke sephiri, monyakishishi a ka se go tsebishe/go bololla diphetolo tsa gago tsa poledishano ye go ba gona go bolela leina la gago bjale ka motseakarolo.

Ka kgopelo tseba gore go tseakarolo mo thutong ke go ithaopa, o na le tokelo ya go ntsha ka hlogo ka nako ye nngwe le ye nngwe ge o nyaka.

Ka boikokobetso araba dipotsiso ka moka ka botshephegi. Go tsea karolo mo thutong ye go bohlokwa.

Ke leboga nako ya gago ya tirishano.

Wa lena

\_\_\_\_\_  
Moituti wa MPAM

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr E. Zwane  
Molebeledishishi

\_\_\_\_\_  
Letsatsikgwedi:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Letsatsikgwedi:

## ANNEXTURE B (I)

### CONSENT FORM

I \_\_\_\_\_ have read and understood the letter of invitation to take part in the research study: The effect of Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP) into community policing: A case of Seshego police station, Limpopo province – South Africa.

I have received adequate information regarding the nature of the study and understood what will be requested of me. I am aware of my right to withdraw at any point during the study without penalty.

I hereby consent to participate in this research study.

Participant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Researcher Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEXTURE B (II)

### FOROMO YA TUMELLO YA MOTSEAKAROLO

Nna \_\_\_\_\_ ke dumela gore ke badile ebile ke kwishishitse lengwalo la tumello ya motseakarolo go thuto ye e lebeletsegong ditlamorago tsa YCOP go sephodisa sa setshaba: Re lebeletsi sephodisa sa Seshego., province ya Limpopo-Afika Borwa.

Ke humane ditaba ka moka mabape le thuto ye ebile ke kwishisha gore nna karolo ya ka ke eng. Ke tseba tokelo ya ka gore nka ntsha ka hlogo nako ye nngwe le nngwe ge ke nyaka.

Ke dumela go tsea karolo go thuto ye.

Mosaeno wa Motseakarolo: \_\_\_\_\_ Letsatsikgweni: \_\_\_\_\_

Mosaeno wa Mmatlishishi: \_\_\_\_\_ Letsatsikgweni: \_\_\_\_\_



## ANNEXTURE C

### SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE CONSENT LETTER

**T.M MABALA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
COMMUNITY  
SAFETY  
32 SCHOEMAN  
STREET  
POLOKWANE  
0700**

**THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES  
LIMPOPO PROVINCE  
POLOKWANE  
0700**

#### **APPLICATION TO CONDUCT AN ACADEMIC RESEARCH AT SESHEGO POLICE STATION: T.M MABALA**

1. I hereby apply to conduct an academic research at Seshego police station. The title of the research is **“The effect of Young Civilians on Patrol on community policing: A case of Seshego police station, Limpopo Province, South Africa.”**
2. The envisaged research is for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master's degree of Public Administration and Management (MPAM) at the University of Limpopo (Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership) where I am a student.
3. The essence of the study is to investigate or explore the impact of Young Civilians on Patrol into crime prevention and its contribution towards the integration method of crime prevention.
4. The envisaged study is further premised on the idea that Young Civilians on Patrol is a form of a community policing but with special emphasis to the youth and their participation in community policing is also a youth independent structure.

5. The significance of the study is summarized as follows:

- The study will investigate the effect of community policing with the emphasis of YCOP in reducing crime in their respective communities. The major part of the YCOP program is to serve the communities that the participants come from with the assistance and guidance of the police station the participant is attached.
- The study to be conducted will assist in making the policy makers aware about what is actually taking place on the grass root level with regard to the policies and legislations around community safety, crime prevention and community safety structures. The study will make them aware as to how their policies are being implemented on the grass root level.
- The study will further assist the Provincial Department of Community Safety in determining as to whether the YCOP program is a program that fulfils its intended purpose, or not. Whether the program is making any effect to crime prevention as its intended purpose when it was established by the Department. As to whether the program is responding to the 7<sup>th</sup> pillar of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy that calls for the involvement of the youth in crime prevention

6. The University of Limpopo Higher Degree Committee has approved the research topic. The researcher will ensure that the research adheres strictly to ethical requirements and that all relevant legislations and ethical guidelines are adhered to during the study.

7. Hoping that my request will receive your prompt attention.

8. Kind regards.

---

**T.M MABALA**

## ANNEXTURE D (I)

### INTERVIEW SCHEDULE (SEMI STRUCTURED INTERVIEW)

#### **INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF YOUNG CIVILIANS ON PATROL ON COMMUNITY POLICING: A CASE OF SESHEGO POLICE STATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE – SOUTH AFRICA**

1. What is the contribution of YCOP in crime prevention?

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2. How would you describe the crime pattern around Seshego policing area since the inception of YCOP?

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3. How would you describe the impact made by YCOP?

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4. What role is YCOP playing in the integrated approach to crime prevention?

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5. How would you describe the significance of YCOP into community policing?

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6. Explain the interaction between YCOPs and the communities they come from \_\_\_\_\_

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7. How is the relationship between YCOPs, other community policing structures and the police?

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8. Explain the kind of challenges experienced by YCOPs in the police station?

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9. If there are challenges, what are the causes of those challenges?

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10. How are those challenges affecting the working relationship between YCOPs, other community structures and the police?

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11. How can those challenges be addressed?

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## ANNEXTURE D (II)

### LETLAKALA LA DIPOTSISHO

**THUTO YE E LEBELETSEGO DITLAMORAGO TSA YCOP GO SEPHODISA SA SETSHABA: RE LEBELETSE SEPHODISA SA SESHEGO, PROVINCE YA LIMPOPO-AFRIKA BORWA.**

1. Na ke karolo efe ye YCOP e e ralokago mo go lwantsheng ga bosenyi?

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2. Na bosenyi bo lelelega bjang e sale go eba le lenaneo le la YCOP mo motseng wa Seshego?

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3. O ka hlalosa bjang diphetogo tse di tleshitseng ke lenaneo le la YCOP?

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4. Na YCOP e raloka karolo efe mo twantshong ya bosenyi ka mananeo a go fapana?

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5. O ka hlalosa bjang maemo a YCOP mo go sephodisa sa setshaba?

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6. O ka hlalosa bjang tshwarano ya YCOP le batho ba mo ditshabeng tse batseakarolo baYCOP ba tswago gona?

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7. Na batseakarolo ba YCOP, batseakarolo ba mananeo a mangwe a sephodisa sa setshaba ga mmogo le maphosida, ba tshwarane bjang?

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8. Na, go nale mathata a YCOP e kopanang le ona ka mo sephodiseng?

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9. Ge eba ba kopana le mathata, ke afe?

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10. Mathata a a tshwenya bjang tirishano mmogo ya YCOP le mananeo a mangwe a sephodisa sa setshaba?

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11. Na ge o lebeleletsi, mathata a uwe a rarabollwa bjang?

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# ANNEXTURE E(I)

## OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

### INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF YOUNG CIVILIANS ON PATROL ON COMMUNITY POLICING: A CASE OF SESHEGO POLICE STATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE – RSA

	YES	NO	REMARKS
Arriving on time for work at the police station			
Signing of the Police Station register			
Verbal communication			
Nonverbal cue			
Working with other structures			
Relationship with other community structures			
Working for their own communities through their responsibilities as Ycops			
Reporting to Ycop co ordinator			
Participatory in the police station activities			
Submission of duty registers to the Department of Community safety			

## ANNEXTURE E(I)

### OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

**THUTO YA TEBELELO YA DITLAMORAGO TSA YCOP GO SEPHODISA SA SETSHABA: RE LEBELETSE SEPHODISA SA SESHEGO, PROVINCE YA LIMPOPO-AFRIKA BORWA.**

	EE	AOWA	KAKANYO
Go fihla seteisheneng ka nako.			
Go saina ka gare ga registara ya ka seteisheneng			
Go bolela le batho botse			
Maitshwaro a YCOP ntle le go bolela			
Go bereka le batseakarolo a mananeo a mangwe a sephodisa sa setshaba			
Go berekishana botse le batseakarolo a mananeo a mangwe a sephodisa sa setshaba			
Go berekela ditshaba tsa mo ba tswago gona bjale ka batseakarolo ba YCOP			
Go fa reporoto go molebeledishishi wa YCOP wa seteisheneng			
Go tsea karolo go ditirelo tsa sephodisa sa seteishene.			
Go isha diforomo tsa mmereko go Lefapa la Community safety			



SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Private Bag x 9428

Verwysing Reference	2/1/2/1 (11/2015)
Navrae Enquiries	Brigadier Mphahlele Ngoveni Lt Col Montjane
Telefoon Telephone	015 290 6090/6300
Faksnomme r Fax number	015 230 1023

**PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE  
SERVICE  
POLOKWANE  
LIMPOPO**

- A. TM MABALA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY (DSSL)  
32 Schoeman Street  
POLOKWANE  
0700
- B. Cluster Commander (Major General Mokgonyana)  
POLOKWANE CLUSTER  
South African Police Service  
Limpopo Province
- C. The Station Commander  
SAPS SESHEGO  
South African Police Service  
Limpopo Province

**AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SAPS: THE EFFECT OF YOUNG CIVILIAN ON PATROL (YCOP) INTO COMMUNITY POLICING: A CASE OF SESHEGO POLICE STATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE-SOUTH AFRICA: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO. IN THE CAPRICORN DISTRICT AND THE POLICE STATION IS IN ZONE 7: MASTERS DEGREE: RESEARCHER: TM MABALA.**

- A.1. Your authority to conduct the above research is hereby granted.
2. Things to be considered by the researcher:-
- The research will be done at your own cost;

**AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SAPS: THE EFFECT OF YOUNG CIVILIAN ON PATROL (YCOP) INTO COMMUNITY POLICING: A CASE OF SESHEGO POLICE STATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE-SOUTH AFRICA: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: IN THE CAPRICORN DISTRICT AND THE POLICE STATION IS IN ZONE 7. MASTERS DEGREE: RESEARCHER: TM MABALA.**

- The research will be conducted without any disruption of official duties;
- The information provided to the researcher by the SAPS to be treated strictly confidential as possible;
- Participation in the interviews to be done voluntary so;
- SAPS expect you to donate an annotated copy of the research done for service improvement.

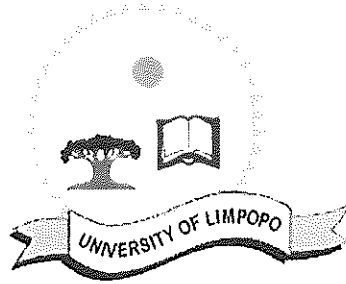
C. Copy for your information.

D. The researcher has been granted the authority to conduct research on the abovementioned topic at your station, It will be appreciated if you can assist the researcher were it is possible.

3. Hoping you will find everything in order

  
**LIEUTENANT GENERAL  
PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER  
LIMPOPO PROVINCE  
NJ LEDWABA**

Date: 2018-11-14



**University of Limpopo**  
Department of Research Administration and Development  
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa  
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**TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**

**MEETING:** 14 May 2019

**PROJECT NUMBER:** TREC/99/2019:PG

**PROJECT:**

**Title:** The Effect of Young Civilians On Patrol (YCOP) Into Community Policing: A Case of Seshego Police Station, Limpopo Province South Africa.  
**Researcher:** TM Mabala  
**Supervisor:** Dr E Zwane  
**Co-Supervisor/s:** N/A  
**School:** Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership  
**Degree:** Master of Public Administration and Management

**PROF P MASOKO**  
**CHAIRPERSON: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE**

The Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council, Registration Number: REC-0310111-031

**Note:**

- i) This Ethics Clearance Certificate will be valid for one (1) year, as from the abovementioned date. Application for annual renewal (or annual review) need to be received by TREC one month before lapse of this period.
- ii) Should any departure be contemplated from the research procedure as approved, the researcher(s) must re-submit the protocol to the committee, together with the Application for Amendment form.
- iii) PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES.