THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM: A CASE OF RITAVI POLICING AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

DISSERTATION

By

KWASHU HENNICK

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement of the degree

MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY

In the

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

(School of Social Sciences)

At the

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

SUPERVISOR: DR FM MANGANYI

CO-SUPERVISOR: PROF W MALULEKE

2023

DECLARATION

I Kwashu Hennick, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled: *"The effectiveness of Community Policing Forum: A case of Ritavi Policing Area, Limpopo Province, South Africa"* submitted to the University of Limpopo (UL), for the Master of Arts Degree in Criminology and it is my own work and has not been submitted before for any other degree at any other institution. All the sources that I have used and quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of in-text references and bibliography in order to complete the study.

………………………………………   2023/05/03

Signature   **Date**

DEDICATIONS

This study is dedicated to community of Petanenge and Dan villages; together with its structures that fight against crime within the community, which is the Community Police Forums (CPFs) and the Patrol members. It is also dedicated to the neighbouring villagers such as, Lusaka, Muhlava, and Nkowankowa and Mokgolobotso under the Greater Tzaneen Municipality in the Limpopo Province since they have adopted the strategy of community policing in order to combat crimes, which are seriously affecting the communities before it affects the next generations.

The study is also dedicated to Ritavi police station, under Ritavi Policing Area (RPA) to effectively work cooperatively with the surroundings communities in addressing the challenges which community are reporting to them as the principles of the joint strategy of the CPF implemented in fighting against crime and social disorder taking place within community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

The native residents of Dan and Petanenge villages under Ritavi Policing Area often witness increasing manifestations of contact crimes [Murder, Assault with the intention to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), Gangsterism Rape and Sexual offences and property-related crime, such as burglary at residential premises. The inhabitants in question, together with the surrounding villages are currently living in fear since 2018-to-date (2022). Therefore, this study explores the effectiveness of CPF, using RPA as a case study under Limpopo Province. This study was guided by this study aim (To explore the effectiveness of the CPF in combatting selected crimes at the RPA) and the following Five (05) objectives:

1. *To highlight the nature of the most dominant selected crimes occurring at the RPA.*
2. *To establish factors instigating the selected crime within the RPA.*
3. *To understand the roles and responsibilities in ensuring adequate CPF in the RPA.*
4. *To offer challenges faced by RPA in inducting CPF.*
5. *To offer theoretical [Broken Windows Theory - BTW] foundations on effectiveness of CPF in the RPA.*

This qualitative study employed the case study research design, aided by the exploratory research objective. About Twenty-five (25) participants, involving SAPS uniform members and past and present CPF members who were selected using the non-probability: Purposive sampling. They were all subjected to the semi-structured face-to-face interviews, this was supported by direct naturalistic observations and literature/documentary studies reviews. For data analysis, the Eight (08) steps of the inductive Textual Content Analysis (TCA) were adopted in this study.

Based on the noted study aim and objectives, this study revealed that the nature of the selected crimes is high, and their prevalence does not have effective CPF initiatives to policing them adequately, moreover, the notable factors contributing to the identified crimes are worrying, further offering different behavioural patterns and the attempt in addressing the associated challenges are limited. Equally, the assessment of methods to effectively implement the CPFs structures in the study locations are currently ineffective.

This study recommends that the selected study areas should urgently avoid paying for the crime prevention private services to provide detailed crime information to the local SAPS. The local 'Private Security Companies' should collaborate with the CPFs and SAPS to aid to the failing crime prevention responsibilities geared towards the selected crimes, moreover, while efficiently working on the restoration of SAPS's trust by the local community members. The SAPS management should consider persuasive strategies such as frequent education and training of community members and SAPS members [Undergoing refresher courses – Training and workshops], relating to community safety initiatives and implementations of legislative frameworks and policies.

To this end, the technological induction should also be prioritised to accelerating prosecutions of the selected crimes and enhance CPF operations in Dan and Petanenge villages. Closer collaborations, interactions and information exchange among relevant stakeholders (CPFs, SAPS and other public and private stakeholders) should be commonly practiced promoting greater awareness about the selected crimes and the importance of CPFs in attempting to combat, prevent and investigate the mentioned crimes.

Keywords: *Case study, Community Police Forum, Contact crimes, Dan Village, Effectiveness, Limpopo Province, Petanenge Village, Property-related crimes, Ritavi Policing Area*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The Community Policing Forum is a policing aspect that focuses on a pro-active response to crime and any social disorders through the interaction between the general populace and the police. Regardless of the changes, which were notably seen in the South African policing system, its historical roots can be traced back within the eras whereby Sir Robert Peel who is considered as 'the father' of modern policing pronounced various principles in policing. Manganyi (2017) while acknowledging the work of Sir Robert Peel provides that the police should at all times maintain a relationship with the public, which gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public, and that the public are the police. With a clear understanding that the police are the only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interest of the community welfare, of which dictates a visionary relationship between the police and the community, (Manganyi, 2017).

The above assertions brought the researcher to thinking that, for the successfulness of the CPF and its effectiveness the following are of paramount importance: involvement, partnership, understanding, service, justice, and communication. Roelofse (2007) alludes those shared responsibilities as one of the components that promotes the effectiveness of CPFs. Malatji (2016) submits that the Police Amendment Act (No. 70 of 1965) empowered the police to search without warrant any person; vehicle or premises within one mile of any national border and seizes anything found during such search. This approach was seen to be effective on the ground in crime reduction within the selected villages.

Furthermore, Khompane (2010) asserts that community policing is people-driven and therefore requires enhanced interpersonal contact and entails that residents are regarded as customers and not complainants submits that community members should have a basic knowledge of the traditional policing approach as it will enable them to understand the mission and vision of the CPF and its transformation. Manganyi (2017) indicates that community policing could be an objectively achieved through the collective efforts between the police and the community at large. This has brought the researcher to the realisation of the importance of the collective approach between the community and the police to secure the effective community crime prevention approaches.

Dlamini (2017) further highlights that the development of the CPF in South Africa points out that community policing has been a vital measure to engage in the partnership of Police officials, and further articulated that police needs the partnership with the community citizens in crime control and prevention. This articulation was also evident since the government of the Republic of South Africa introduced and implemented various policies that address community engagement in crime prevention (Dlamini, 2017).

Furthermore, the purpose of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), in 1996 was to develop a comprehensive approach to crime control and prevention while keeping the victim support and services as a key part of its agenda, (Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ & CD) ,1996). Lab (2004) shares that it was not easy for the police to singlehandedly prevent crimes within the community or country. With the introduction if the CPFs police came to realise that their duties can be much easier with the partnership with the community as they made it possible that they provide adequate information about crimes occurring (Molebeleli, 2018).

Notably, the submitted assertions were also supported by the provision of the SAPS Act (No. 68 of 1995). As for the purpose of this study, the high prevalence of the selected crimes was witnessed in the study locations, such as Dan and Petanenge villages whereby minor crimes lead to crimes that are more serious if they are not addressed promptly and perpetrators hide themselves in the unattended buildings in order to further commit criminal offences.

Moreover, from this study, the Broken Window Theory put more emphasis that crimes must be addressed at its early stages before it becomes more problematic within the society to an extent that community dwellers can continue experiencing rape, assaulted with intention to inflict Grievously Bodily Harm, murdered, and many burglaries at residential premises can continue affecting the community. The preliminary argument is that both the SAPS and the community must address these dilemmas through the integrated strategy. Another rationale behind this research is to evaluate the current implementation plan of the SAPS. The intention is to improve the current ways of implementing community policing to become an effective tool in preventing crime (Netshitangani, 2018).

The BTW ensures that the community be aware of the strategies in combatting selected crimes and the likelihood of other criminal offences which may come into existence (Bitektine, 2008). With the implementation of the theory, crime rates were prevented from occurring due to minimising the hot spot and attending minor crimes before they become severe within the selected communities in the Ritavi Policing Area. As for the purpose of this study, the high prevalence of the selected crimes has been witnessed in the study locations, such as Petanenge and Dan village whereby minor crimes lead to more serious crimes if they are not addressed promptly perpetrators hide themselves in the unattended buildings in order to further commit criminal offences.

This theory strongly emphases that crimes must be addressed at its early stages before it becomes more problematic within the society to the extent that community dwellers can continued experiencing rape, assaulted with intention to inflict GBH, murdered, and many burglaries at residential premises can continue affecting the community. This theory ensures that the community should be aware and strategies in combatting selected crimes and the likelihood of other criminal offences, which may come to existence (Bitektine, 2008). With the implementation of the theory crime rates will be prevented from occurring due to minimising the hotspot and attending minor crimes before they become severe within the selected communities in the RPA, reference to the SAPS Act, 1995. This Act made a provision in Section 18 [1] (a-f), of which amongst others is the establishment and maintenance of partnership between

the community and the service and promoting joint problem identification and problem-solving by the service and the community.

1.1.1 The historical developments of Community Police Forums

During the apartheid era police focus was on the primarily stopping the political resistance and the South African Police (SAP) duties were to make sure that the privileges of the white's minority were protected. The old SAP was in the front line of the enforcement of many criminal laws, which were devoid of morality and founded on the underlying racial discrimination policy and the oppression of the majority. Majority saw police officers and women as being the least friendly arm of the state. That perception resulted in a very negative mutual relationship between the police and the community citizens, which was one of the mutual fears and often hatred (Nkwenyane, 2011).

The South Africa's evolution to democracy was explained that it required a radical transformation of all state institutions hence the police institution had been said it adopted community policing as its own strategy and idea of policing in South Africa. Community policing has been used in many countries to strengthen the accountability of the police to citizens. Although police-community relations and the "partnership in policing" are constantly emphasised by the SAPS, up until today, Community policing was said to be created by the SAPS Act, 1995 and which it is being used as viewpoint, which guides police management ways and operational strategies and had emphasis the establishment of police-community partnerships and problem-solving approach responsive to the needs of the community. There is also a need for a paradigm shift by all the role players, especially in terms of their perceptions about each other. Resistance to change, police culture and a lack of resources are some of the challenges that can hamper the implementation of community policing. As a result, community participation ensures that people are equal and active partners in the decision-making process, ensuring better understanding of the challenges related with their particular problem hence and share responsibility to develop practical solution to the issues raised in crime prevention.

The CPFs were said to be established to address the problems caused by the political history of policing in South Africa. During the apartheid years, the police had been responsible for enforcing apartheid laws, and, as a result, did not have trust or cooperation of many communities in South Africa. The SAPS adopted a community policing process since 1993 to meet the safety and security requirements of all people within the country. The existing information about the CPFs is that a major objective of the CPF is to establish active partnership between the police and the community in crime prevention (Ruteere & Pommerolle, 2003).

1.1.2 The development of the community policing in South Africa

Dlamini (2017) emphases that community policing is a vital measure to engage in the partnership of Police officials, hence further articulated that police needs the partnership with the community citizens in crime control and prevention. Dlamini (2017) postulates further that it is not easy for the police to singlehandedly prevent crimes within the community or country. With the introducing of the CPFs police came to realise that their duties can be much easier with the partnership with the community as they sure provide the adequate information about crimes occurring.

Fears of the community and the growing demands for personal safety had resulted in siege mentality where people are willing to engage themselves to a comprehensive range of security measures and procedures, live under the constant security control, the surveillance and often giving up individual freedoms such an open access free movement and privacy. The environmental design of many poorer Black rural and semi-rural settlements and the emerging urban informal settlements implied that these areas had few streetlights, and not many proper roads or maintained pathways. This resulted to the situation where the SAPS unwilling to patrol such areas. Consequently, there was little organised or effective policing in such neighbourhoods (Singh, 2005).

1.1.3 Approaches to community policing in South Africa

Khompane (2010) states that community policing was institutionalised underneath the interim terms of the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (No. 2000 of 1993), where is shown that this Act made the provision for the establishment of CPF in every police station. Record on which is set out in Section 22(1) of the Constitution

where it articulates the functions of the CPFs were to promote local accountability and duties of the SAPS, the advice on local policing priorities, monitoring of the effectiveness and the efficiency of the service, and evaluate the provision of visible policing. Hence, the political priority of the institutionalisation of community policing through the CPFs was to democratise the state policing by enhancing mistake and accountability, particularly at local level (Geoghegan, 2019).

During the year 1995 it was seen that detailed legislation on CPFs as found in Section 221 of the 1993 Constitution of South Africa. The prevention of crime through encouraging civil society institutions and other Government departments to work in partnership with the SAPS was further bolstered in 1996 with the publication of the National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996. The then Department of Safety and Security published a manual on community policing; however, the notion of community policing conveys a consensual policing style, offering an alternative to past public order and crime fighting styles (Brogden, & Nijhar, 2013)

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The RPA just like other areas in South Africa was confronted wrectiith various crimes, including crime through the gangsterism. People were robbed of their belongings, and some killed mostly early in the morning and at night to-and-from-work. The continuation of various serious criminal activities within the RPA was a matter of concern. Regardless of the existence of the CPF in the study area and any other community structures, crime levels rise.

However, hot-spots of crimes within the selected communities is well known by the CPFs hence their availability make it simple for the police to prevent crimes and also can influence the strength of SAPS and CPFs and as well as strategy becomes more effective. Subsequently, the problem in which community members need to be empowered on was a way of responding to crime in process and how they can apprehend the perpetrator without endangering themselves. The researcher's personal knowledge on the existence of the CPFs within RPA suggests that it was clear and evident since he resides within the vicinity. However, it was noted in various

occasions that the members of the community lack a reasonable insight on how to respond to crime and contemplated criminal activities. This was a concerning matter in the communities of Dan and Petanenge respectively.

In a widely published incident, it was believed the deceased, Prince Nhlangwini, together with other community members went to confront the 'Boko Haram' gang member when he was killed. The community of Dan and surrounding areas continue to live in fear of the 'Boko Harams' as things are now getting out of hand. Taverns close earlier than usual and when they are still in operation, they have to stand guard in fear of the gang. Another reported incident shares that a 'Ward Councillor's' car was set alight and it is believed the 'Boko Haram' had something to do with it. Community members said they have had enough of this gang, and it should stop because they cannot live in fear forever. In another incident, a body of a young boy believed to be a member of the 'Boko Haram' was discovered next to Charles Mathonsi High School on Monday Morning. Ritavi police spokesperson, Warrant Officer Seth Magadzi, confirmed they are investigating a case of murder, but they do not have information linking the murder with the 'Boko Haram (Letaba Herald, 2014).

According to the Letaba Herald (2017), Tzaneen cluster, Ritavi police together with various stakeholders hosted a crime awareness campaign at Magoza Secondary school in Dan village, around March 17. The campaign come a few weeks after the arrest of the two gangs, Boko Haram and *Sakhinya* that have been terrorising Dan village and neighbouring villages. It was aimed at sending a message that crime does not pay and that no one is above the law. Issues of crime that affects school learners were highlighted as part of a safer school campaign. The school children were told that that are not allowed to smoke Dagga, Nyaope or even Cigarettes. It was requested for the learners to be accompanied on their way to and from school as there are criminals stopping them on the way and robbing them of their belongings. This event was attended by the members of the CPF, Youth Against Crime, Ward councillors and a Psychologist (Letaba Herald, 2017).

Commendable, the infamous gang members, all from Dan village, who terrorised the residents of Lusaka Village and the surrounding areas were convicted and sentenced for contravening the Rioters Assemblies Act and murder. Sipho Shabangu (32) was

sentenced to an effective 10 years' imprisonment for killing Joel Nkgapele (27), who was commonly known as 'Sakhile' by hacking him to death with an axe next to the local tavern on February 12 2017. Shabanu's accomplices, Joseph Regani (22), Thembinkosi Rikhotso (20), Ralph Mushwana (24), Amukelani Ngomane (19), George Nkuna (33), Shaddy Baloyi (26), Nhlamulo Nyathi (19), Ben Malesa (27), Joseph Nukeri (22), Olly Shikati (26), Tiyana Xivutiso (19) and Dennis Baloyi (21) were each sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The given sentences were welcome by the Provincial Police Commissioner to the members of the ill-famed group, which will possibly bring a relief to all the affected communities in the area. The excellent performance by the provincial detectives and the crime intelligence were hailed and it was hoped that these jail terms served as a deterrent to those who are still perpetrating these types of heinous acts. The Letaba Herald readers expressed their outrage via social media of the sentences given, as follows:

- *Dallas Hagler: 10 years for killing someone with a panga? The judge must stop sniffing glue.*
- *Khanyisa Mabunda: These people are playing with us, 10 years that person is going to be out in 5 years. This is not a good example to set for the other people who are still committing this type of crimes.*
- *Mandy Rudman: 10 years for hacking someone to death. Is this a joke? Mohwidi Noko: I wish they gave them life sentences; those boys are full of shit.*
- *Masego D Shimange: 10 years for murder? 5 years or less for this hooligans? I wish thunder can strike them. Haaaai.*
- *Bongane Ralph: Not yet done, wipe them all I am sure some are left behind. Billy Raganya: Gwa swana fela they will be released soon.*
- *Smallz Louis Marobela Marobela: U rape u get 15 years and u kill u get ten! Wtf?* (Letaba Herald, 2018).

Notable, the Third quarter SAPS statistics, reflecting October to December 2021-22 highlighted the 04 selected contact crimes and 01 property-related crimes as selected by this study as most prevalent crimes in the RPA, from 2018-2022, as depicted in table 1 herewith:

Table 1: Prevalent selected crimes in the Ritavi Policing Area, during October 2018-October 2022 [Third quarter crime statistics]

Crime categories	Reporting periods		

	October 2018 to December 2018	October 2019 to December 2019	October 2020 to December 2020	October 2021 to December 2021	October 2022 to December 2022	Count Diff	% Change
Murder	5	1	6	5	2	-3	-60,0%
Assault with the intention to inflict GBH	76	61	83	88	90	2	2,3%
Rape	35	26	24	30	31	1	3,3%
Sexual offenses	36	26	26	32	35	3	9,4%
Burglary at residential premises	70	61	71	46	73	27	58,7%

Source: SAPS crime statistics (2023)

Moreover, the list of the dominated crimes during the recorded periods as table 1 refers were as follows, as showcased in table 2, during the same financial years:

Table 2: Serious crime risk at Ritavi police precinct, 2018-2022

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National serious crime risk rank	344/115	318/1158	217/1158	249/1158	247/1158	267/1158
Provincial serious crime risk rank	65/104	64/104	5/104	58/104	55/104	52/104

Rankings	Serious crime risk is 57.6% below national average	Serious crime risk is 1.8% lower than 2017 Serious crime risk is 57.2% below national average	Serious crime risk is 19.3% lower than 2018 Serious crime risk is 65.1% below national average	Serious crime risk is 2.6% lower than 2019 Serious crime risk is 56% below national average	Serious crime risk is 2% higher than 2020 Serious crime risk is 54.2% below national average	Serious crime risk is 18.9% lower than 2021 so far Serious crime risk is 54.3% below national average
Drivers for serious crime risk index in 2018	Burglary at residential premises Assault with the intent to inflict GBH All theft not mentioned elsewhere Robbery with aggravating circumstances Malicious damage to property	Burglary at residential premises Assault with the intent to inflict GBH All theft not mentioned elsewhere Robbery with aggravating circumstances Malicious damage to property	Burglary at residential premises Assault with the intent to inflict GBH All theft not mentioned elsewhere Malicious damage to property Sexual offences	Burglary at residential premises All theft not mentioned elsewhere Assault with the intent to inflict GBH Malicious damage to property Common assault	Burglary at residential premises All theft not mentioned elsewhere Assault with the intent to inflict GBH Malicious damage to property Common assault	Assault with the intent to inflict GBH All theft not mentioned elsewhere Burglary at residential premises Common assault

Source: News24 crime check (2022)

The noted disturbing statistics on table 1 and 2 did not only concern the researcher, as it has also caught the attention of the media fraternity. Moreover, the manner in which the community members responded to crime place their life and future in danger as they happen to be perpetrators who were considered as victims. Furthermore, Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Act [CPA] (No. 51 of 1977) accords community members with the powers to arrest any person who they suspect of or found committing a crime. However, this foundational legislative framework does not give powers to the member of the community to assault, kill or induce self-incriminating evidence from the suspect. The researcher noted that the indicated behaviour is in contradiction with Section 35(1)(c) and 35 (5) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, which uphold the fundamental rights of the suspect.

The cited sections read together with Section 217 of the CPA, 1977, which determines the admissibility of a confession or admission. Effective strategies on addressing various crimes such as murder, assault with intent to GBH, rape and burglary at residential premises as this study refers calls for community involvement in providing detailed information and ways in which these crimes are committed and ways of prevention. Their experiences did enhance existing combative strategies to further help strengthening partnerships between the local SAPS and CPFs structures, while addressing that the crime was addressed swiftly.

Malatji (2016) shares that the role of the community is to attend the community policing sub forum meetings, to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the community; to participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live, work and play; and to take ownership of the community policing and support in the enforcement of the law (SAPS Sector Policing, 2013).

1.3. STUDY AIM

The aim of this study was to explore the effectiveness of the CPF in combatting selected crimes at the RPA.

1.4. STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study were designed as follows:

- To highlight the nature of the most dominant selected crimes occurring at the RPA.
- To establish factors instigating the selected crime within the RPA.
- To understand the roles and responsibilities in ensuring adequate CPF in the RPA.
- To explore challenges faced by RPA in inducting CPF.
- To offer theoretical [BWT] foundations on effectiveness of CPF in the RPA.

1.4.1 Research questions

A. What are the nature of the most dominant selected crimes occurring at the RPA?
B. What are the factors instigating the selected crime within the RPA?
C. What are roles and responsibilities in ensuring adequate CPF in the RPA?
D. Which challenges that are faced by RPA in inducting CPF?
E. How is the theoretical [BWT] foundations on effectiveness of CPF in the RPA?

1.5. STUDY SIGNIFICANCE

The effectiveness of the CPF under the RPA in addressing the selected crimes within Petanenge and Dan village needs more of the intervention of the joint strategy in combating criminal acts Morash (2002) indicates that the community policing had fully engaged with the activities which ensure that the crime within the community was combated, as it should be through the implementation of the strategies which will surely be effective in combating the crimes to be selected with the help of SAPS at Ritavi police station. This is whereby they have provided the services such as to apprehend the perpetrators to ensure that crime was not committed again, since the fear of committing crime was dominating to those who wish to execute criminal offences.

Through the study, fighting crimes in a proactive and reactive strategic plan whereby community dwellers fully engaged with the police officials and had ensured that hot sports of crime are well attended by the Ritavi jurisdiction through the help of the community (Freda, 2007). Therefore, it is envisaged that the following stakeholders will benefits from this study:

- **Academic Community:** The new knowledge will be available to UL library and the greater academic community will have access to this information. This information can be possibly used for curriculum development and learning programmes at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and as referral sources for students and researchers for future research studies.
- **Industry:** The South African Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) can enhance their combative, preventative and investigative capabilities through this study, as they will acquire more knowledge, improved skills, methods and techniques in terms of addressing the effectiveness of CPFs at the study locations. This study will also contribute to a higher competency level based on responding to murder, assault with the intention to inflict GBH and burglary at residential premises in specific. The obtained information will be used in curriculum for future training to cultivate more professional LEAs and community members.
- **South African Society:** Society will benefit because the LEAs and community members will be better skilled and competent resulting in increased prosecution and conviction rates in murder, assault with the intention to inflict GBH and burglary at residential premises. The South African Community will, by providing information regarding the subject under research, empower themselves with knowledge and stimulate their way of reasoning and thinking about the effectiveness of CPF.

1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The CPF philosophy had received a considerable attention since the SAPS came to effect. Notably, Section 19(1) of the SAPS constitution mandates the senior executives at each provincial level to be responsive on the establishment of CPFs within their jurisdictions. However, the strategy has been long established at the station level hence the establishment of its effectiveness is sought. This study central focal was on

the effectiveness of CPFs within the selected communities under the jurisdiction of RPA.

The study will cover the historical development of CPF in South Africa to determine its effectiveness. This study was confined to RPA. Ritavi is one of Seven (07) police stations, which form the Tzaneen cluster. This study was limited to the selected CPF structures and the local SAPS members, except in the literature review, focusing on selected contact crimes (Murder, Assault with the intention to inflict GBH and rape) and property-related crimes (Burglary at residential premises).

1.6.1 Nature of Four (04) selected contact crimes and One (01) property-related crime affecting Dan and Petanenge villages

- **Contact crime 1 - Murder:** This crime refers to the act of killing a human being in which a sane person with intent malice aforethought, and with no legal excuse or authority (Gregory, 2016). Petanenge and Dan Villages respectively had experienced a considerable number of murder cases as shown from the available statistics. Crime statistics had indicated that the Ritavi jurisdiction proliferated from 17 % in 2017, 20% in 2018, and 29% in 2019 (Crime Statistics South Africa, 2020). Through the adherence of the guidelines such as consultation, understanding, communication, services and involvement within the community by the tree parties, namely: The police, community and the services rendered by the local SAPS and CPF structures have ensure effectiveness of community policing operation (Kempen, 2020).

  Shocking statistics recorded by the SAPS for the third quarter of the 2021/2022 financial year reveal an 8.9% increase in murder and a 3.5% increase in attempted murder when compared to the previous year. Alarmingly, there was an 11.3% increase in murder from the second quarter of 2021/22 to now. This means that almost 75 people were murdered every day in the third quarter. The 'attempted murder' also increased from the second to third quarter by 9.46%, equally; the murder rate against women increased by 4.2% year on year and attempted murder by 7.2%. The murder rate against children increased by 22.6% quarter to quarter.

Attempted murder of children increased 30% year on year and 39.2% quarter on quarter, this also suggests about 6 279 reported cases of rape during October-December 2020 and approximately 6 859 reported cases in October-December 2021, with +9.2% increase change, Terblanche (2022) and (Business Tech, 2022). According to the SAPS (2022), Six (06) murder cases were recorded during the October to December 2020-21, and Five (05) cases between October-December 2021-22 financial years by the Ritavi police station.

- **Contact crime 2 - Assault with the intention to inflict GBH:** This is another problem that has been discovered in the study areas, Rosen (2004) states that this crime relates to the unlawful conduct or act with a motive to hurt or bodily injures other human being (Rosen, 2004). Assault with the intention to inflict GBH by the gangs namely Boko Haram (2) Sankhinya and (3) Gupta family within the selected villages whereby they inflicted the assault towards the community members with a motive of looting other people's resources and properties on the street, shops, and as well events. Assaults with the intention to inflict GBH was taking place amongst the gangs whereby they wanted to show off power, this has led the Ritavi statistics to stand on 224% in 2017, 277% in 2018 and, 255% in 2019 (Crime statistics South Africa, 2020).

The 2021/22 financial year SAPS statistics covering the third quarter of the 2021/22 financial year, October to December 2021, reveals the following: October-December 2020 [50 124] and October-December 2021 [46 513], with a reflection of -7.2% change (Business Tech, 2022). The Ritavi police station also recorded 83 murder cases were recorded during the October to December 2020-21, and 88 cases between October to December 2021-22 financial years, SAPS (2022).

- **Contact crime 3 – Rape and sexual offences:** Rape is defined as the unlawful act occurs when a person forces another to have sexual intercourse without their consent. This crime occurs when a person forces another to have sexual intercourse without their consent. This is a crime and must be reported. The Sexual Offences Amendment Act [SOAA] (No. 32 of 2007), also makes it a crime for a

person to force another person to rape someone. This is known as compelled rape (South African Government, 2022). Whereas sexual offenses occurs when a person sexually violates another person without their consent. This is a crime and must be reported. The SOAA, 2007, also makes it a crime for a person to force another person to witness or perform sexual acts to someone. This is known as compelled sexual assault (South African Government, 2022).

The SOAA, 2007, also makes it a crime for a person to force another person to rape someone. Higher rate of rape where the statistics stands on 100% in 2017, 106% in 2018 and 105 in 2019 as indicated by the South African Crime Statistics (2020), this has confirmed the seriousness of CPFs to be adopted within the communities in ensuring its rate to decreases the proliferating of the criminal offences on the ground. Moreover, the SAPS revealed that most rapes in the third quarter of the 2021-2022 financial year occurred at the residence of either the victim or the perpetrator, accounting for 5 012 cases, Business Tech (2022).

Other places include streets, open fields and recreational parks and there were 61 cases of rape reported at educational institutions and sexual offences in general were recorded as follows: 15 595 for the October-December 2020 and 14 188 for the October-December 2021, indicating -9.0% decrease change, whereas, the 'sexual offences discovered as a result of police action' were as follows: About 2 642 by the October-December 2020 period and 1 987 during October-December 2021, with -24.8% decrease change (Mosia, 2022) and (Business Tech, 2022). The Ritavi police station listed 26 cases of sexual offences during the October to December 2020-21, and 32 cases between October to December 2021-22 financial years, while further recording 24 cases of rape for October to December 2020-21, and 30 cases between October to December 2021-22 financial years, SAPS (2022).

- **Contact crime 04: Gangsterism:** Apart from the already discussed contact crimes and property-related crime. Dan village is well known as the village which have higher number of dangerous Gangsterism in the region of the RPA, this draw up the tensions of the local SAPS and it also portray fear of crime to the neighbouring

communities, however, some villages such as Petanenge, Lusaka and other neighbourhood communities adapted the Gangsterism and begins to fight amongst each other or the common interest which is power and dominance. Dan and Lusaka are the closest community whereby both is the sphere of influence the foreigners' because it has empty spaces where people can occupy without the documents such as proof of residence. However, every citizen living there began to strive for better living whereby youth engaged in the criminal offences such as house breaking, robberies and theft to provide for their families and meet the basic needs.

Evidentially, the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] News (2017) reports that gangsterism is rearing its ugly head at Dan and surrounding villages outside Tzaneen in Limpopo. Two rival gangs, namely: Nigerian militant group - Boko Haram and *Sakhinya* were allegedly reported to be terrorising the communities as they are fighting for dominance in the area. Residents have allegedly been robbed of their belongings such as cell phones, money or whatever they might have in their possessions. Police have promised to work around the clock to curb the problem. Mentioning the name Boko Haram sends chills down the spines of the residents at Dan, Rhulani and Lusaka villages outside Tzaneen. Some residents say the streets are not safe at night, as they have been taken over by the rival gangs.

In 2017, some suspected gang members were arrested for alleged assault. Some were released due to lack of evidence. Residents say that gangs have again taken over the streets after few months of relative peace. During the night time one has to be afraid because this place is dangerous they are raping each other each and every day they say they got Boko Haram in this area. It is not safe at all, as the rival gang's fight; robbery is witnessed everywhere the residents go. The residents are not safe here and they are even scared to send our young little brothers and sisters to go and buy something, SABC News (2017).

There was an incident were a girl schooling at *Magoza* high school was raped. This community is having a lot of gangsters like there's Boko Haram and *'Sakhinya'* they take advantage of us sometimes they take what you have in your pockets sometimes they take what you've bought from the shop," said one concerned resident, SABC News (2017). Furthermore, residents say although gang members are known and live

amongst them, they believe that reporting them to the police will not help. They suspect that the gangsters might be collaborating with the men in blue as they are released each time they are arrested. With the police station around the corner but with these thugs having domination over them one will be very surprised that these things happen in full view but there's nothing tangible that they're doing some of the police are collaborating with these thugs, SABC News (2017).

In addition, they are people whom we know but when they work they say they are starting to work when they do that thing we need police to solve this problem like to find ourselves safe in this community. Police say they were not aware that the problem of gangsterism at Dan and Lusaka villages has resurfaced. An appeal was made for anyone with information to contact him or her. The local police have promised to monitor the situation to ensure that residents are safe, SABS News (2017).

The cited researchers submit that the reported failures by the local SAPS in confronting gangsterism in the RPA can result in these criminal structures spreading and gaining stronghold. Since the existing gangs possess serious treats to the community at large, therefore, it is critical that all relevant stakeholders help to eliminate the formation of illegal and disorganised structures. The evolution of any gangs must be crashed on its first impression.

Raga and Heleta (2022) highlight that the main cause of gangs and its motive must be proactively identified attended and rooted out immediately. The community policing supplemented by the relationship between police and members of the community through the establishment of the CPFs must be prioritised and considerably emphasised to curtail this practice. For considerations, in a country like South Africa where government trust is low, gangsters and criminals who assist their communities are seen as the people's champions.

Thus, gangsterism has existed in South Africa since the early 1950s. During the 1950s, disadvantaged coloured, Indian, and black working-class communities utilised group vigilantism as a mechanism for protection from apartheid authorities and criminal groups in their areas. As the vigilante groups grew, criminal elements began to filter through their ranks and their focus turned to organised crime. Gradually, people leaving prisons infiltrated the groups, and vigilante groups became indistinguishable from the criminal gangs they initially aimed to eradicate. Every time gang violence

escalates in South Africa, there are calls for the army to step in and assist the police in the fight against gangsterism. However, this is not a solution to the country's gang violence and organised crime. The army is not trained for interventions in civilian communities, and are 'on gangs' has never brought stability and peace, anywhere in the world. More plausible interventions include improvements in policing and the justice system (Raga & Heleta, 2022).

Gangsterism in South African townships is a common occurrence. This has been attributed to poverty, inequality and unemployment. This phenomenon is well established in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape Provinces (Limpopo Province – RPA included) and poses a serious threat to society. Earlier 2021, the National government introduced an integrated National Anti-gangsterism Strategy. This strategy is based on four key pillars: Human Development; Social Partnerships; Spatial Design; and Criminal Justice Process. Previously, Minister in the Presidency Jeff Radebe highlighted *"the main aim of the strategy is to ensure that this matter is not only a police enforcement issue alone, but all of us as communities must be part and parcel of the process of dealing with the issues of gangsters in all areas of South Africa,"* Parliamentary Monitoring Group [PMG] (2021).

Moreover, the SAPS conceded that whilst there have been successes in combating this issue, the scourge of gangsterism is deeply-seated within the community and will require a complete all-of-government response. Policing was only part of the solution and special attention must be given to the socio-economic factors. Of concern is the targeting of schools and youth centres as recruitment grounds for gangs. Linked to the issue of gangsterism is the escalation of drug manufacturing, smuggling, trafficking and consumption.

Additionally, the Members of Parliament (MPs) were disturbed at the high levels of gangsterism and gang-related criminal activities, including organised crime. They noted the lack of convictions versus the number of arrests and urged that this be addressed. The lack of capacity and training of SAPS and interventions in schools were also raised sharply in the meeting. Moreover, Lawmakers stated that the operational approach appears to focus on disruption rather than neutralisation of gang activity. A more innovative policing approach is needed such as using 24-hour drone surveillance of drug lord houses. A Concern was raised about how SAPS dealt with

its members who colluded with gang members. SAPS needed consistent and strong enforcement of accountability and consequence management. One MP even suggested that if the local police were not able to address the problem, then the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) should get involved (PMG, 2021).

Positively, Three (03) Men have been handed combined jail terms of 384 years in connection with a two-month crime spree in Polokwane. The Men in question allegedly identified themselves as members of the Boko Haram gang. The Limpopo High Court found Ndou Lukase Rembuluwani, 29; Ndou Ben, 29; and Khoza Ngobeni Small, 28, guilty in connection with 25 cases which were committed in the Seshego and Westenburg policing areas in September and October 2017. The trio was among the group of criminals who were calling themselves 'Boko Haram,' terrorising communities around the said areas by committing serious crimes, including 'murder, attempted murder, possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, house breaking with the intention to rob, robbery with aggravating circumstances, malicious damage to property, theft and house robberies (McCain, 2022).'

McCain (022) went on to highlight that the sentenced offenders were also convicted for contravening immigration laws for being in the country illegally. Among their victims were players from the Magesi Football Club who were robbed at gunpoint of their cell phones, soccer kit, shoes and clothes at the team's clubhouse on 18 October 2017. Police arrested the men after an attempted robbery on 19 October 2017 in which an accomplice was shot dead, allegedly by the victim.

On the next day, the investigating officer received a tip-off from a hospital. According to the information, the suspects sent their girlfriends to go to the hospital and check if their accomplice was brought in. The police immediately activated a snap operation consisting of detectives and Public Order Policing (POP) members. On arrival, they found the suspects' girlfriends, who led the police to Seshego, where the suspects were hiding. The three men were arrested, and police recovered some of the stolen property. The court ultimately sentenced the three accused to an effective 128 years' imprisonment each (McCain, 2022).

- **One (01) Property-related crime- Burglary at residential premises:** This is a crime committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure, used for human habitation, with the intention to commit a crime in the premises, Nature of this crime was committed by the gangs, to get properties which was monetary valued for them to buy alcohol and substances, hence the perpetrators have resorted to crime such as burglary in order to provide for their family's needs (Africa Check Factsheet, 2018). The increase of the statistics of this Burglary from three years back was 274% in 2017, 359 % in 2018, and 372% in 2019, this exposed that the nature of selected crime above needs more attention. The statistics of this crime were recorded as follows; from October-December 2020 [42 834], to October-December 2021 [39 692], to reflect a change of -7.3% (Business Tech, 2022). Locally, the Ritavi police station displayed about 71 cases of this crime for the October to December 2020-21 period, and 46 cases between October to December 2021-22 financial years, SAPS (2022).

From the provided information in this section, it can be deduced that the policing of these crimes requires SAPS and CPFs attention was needed in order to ensure that justice was being served and the likelihood of these crimes' occurrence is at a lower standard. The nature of the murder results from malicious behaviour of gangsterism whereby they kill each other and other relatives of their rivals in order to pay revenge and show power, however, the missing of children between the ages of 3 to 10 years.

Subsequently found dead with missing body parts in the bushes and along the river side had gave the understanding of need of the assistance from the officials, as consultations between the community and the police has been made effective through communicating for understanding the nature of crimes taking place within the community in order to provide services without any kind of delays. The notable factors contributing to the selected crime relates to the possible absence of the CPF within the selected villages resulted to the higher rate of crimes, hence the factors such as availability of gangs, poverty, school-dropout, loitering at night in isolated areas and as well as ineffectiveness of the local SAPS responses to these crimes in time after they have been urgently called to come and respond to the crime in progress as police take hours to arrive in the scene as well to the victims , this makes the perpetrator to freely finish doing selected crime and leave.

1.7. SUMMARY

As pointed out in the introductory section of this chapter, problem statement, and the scope of this study [In reference to the nature of the 03 selected contact crimes and 01 property-related crime affecting RPA. These crimes were reportedly prominent and escalating in the RPA. It was evident that the role of the local SAPS and CPFs has to be researched to effectively address these crimes. The following chapter (Two]) presents the review of literature and the employed theory related to this study, based on the study aim and objectives.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL APPROACH ON EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICE FORUM

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter one of this study provided the general orientations. This chapter (Two) focuses on the effectiveness of CPF in the study location, guided by the study aim *'Exploring the effectiveness of the CPF in combatting the selected crimes at the RPA'* and the Five (05) drawn from the primary aim of this study, designed as follows:

1) To highlight the nature of the most dominant selected crimes occurring at the RPA.
2) To establish factors instigating the selected crime within the RPA.
3) To understand the roles and responsibilities in ensuring adequate CPF in the RPA.
4) To offer challenges faced by RPA in inducting CPF.
5) To offer theoretical [BWT] foundations on effectiveness of CPF in the RPA.

2.2. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS IN COMBATING THE SELECTED CRIMES

The selected crimes under research by this study are outlined in chapter one, thus, thus section provides selected strategies to re-address the mentioned crimes. The researcher comprehend police will not work disjointedly in terms of preventing crimes within the selected communities under RPA, hence, the need of shared responsibility between the community and the police is very vital to be put into practice and existence. this ensures that CPFs strategy be effective and be understood by the community dwellers as large (Manganyi, 2017).

2.2.1 Personalised patrols

The RPA police together with the community members of the selected villages ensures the effective patrol is executed whereby it requires enhanced interpersonal contact and entails that residents are regarded as customers and not accusers. The partnership was to achieve such personalised policing and to ensure the improvement of public service deliver because it is important for the police stations to be resourced with patrol vehicles. The resources can solidify the patrol and ensure that crime level is prevented from proliferation, and no fear of crime can be experienced within the communities. Then, the responsibilities of communities in CPFs are to supply the police with information that leads to the discovery of crime hotspot as well the identification of the perpetrators within the selected villages. Hence, should also identify which problems that existed in a specific community and try to implement helpful strategies with solving them (Khompane, 2010).

2.2.2 Foot patrol

Foot patrol by the CPF and SAPS around the selected communities is extremely popular with residents and it has resulted in a dramatic reduction of fear of crime among the community members. Around selected villages, perpetrators had been noticed that they find it difficult to execute criminal offence's where they feel exposed and easily to be apprehended as the fellow citizens will report them to the local education agencies, (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). The Ritavi police officials, under the 'foot patrol' has indeed made the relevant areas safer. This view is supported by Ziembo-Vogl and Woods (1996), who ensures that foot patrols have managed to upgrade and enhance the communities' perception in terms of safety in various parts of the selected villages where crime needed the attention to be prior prevented and ensure that the next generation is not consumed by this malicious crime which affects the current communities.

It is further emphasised that foot patrol was seen to be the most official and effective visibility in practice within these selected villages. Healthy impact on the social fibre of the relevant community as residents might feel free to engage peacefully in social activities within their communities (Kelling, 1982). In addressing, the challenges encountered while combatting violence crimes within the selected villages the provision of the resources such as the touches, handcuffs, and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and reflectors so that they can be visible at night.

2.2.3 Developing trust

The researcher submits that developing trust is the Gap which needs to be closed and be implemented as a 'professional model policing', should be institutionalised to dictate that the local police officers remain aloof and detached from the citizen's client of which they serve within the selected villages under Ritavi police station. The administrators of the police believe that if the police were professional as defined by the aloofness and the detachment, then would be less experiencing corruption and the political interventions within the police affairs, however, Trust between selected villages with Ritavi police offices ensures the effective cooperation in the eye of the community dwellers since the service is offered by both parties Khompane (2010).

2.2.4 Permanent assignment of official

Khompane (2010) highlights that ensuring the effective patrol was said that other important consideration in terms of personalising policing patrol efforts is to ensure that assignment a patrol officer to a particular events and area in the selected villages under Ritavi police jurisdiction are on a permanent area for the purpose of the consistency to community dwellers nor victims who needs immediate services from the police .It is strongly believed that this will enable the officer to communicate on a daily basis with residents and other people who visit that particular area fairly often. The community officers' interaction where engaging in the interaction face to face with residents on such a daily basis will enable individual to identify priorities at the local level (Trojanowicz *et al.,* 1998).

The community needs to provide accurate information to the police instead of taking the law into their own hands to avoid circumstances, which could lead them to be incarcerated, suppose if that violated the law unaware, for example killing of the perpetrator because of the conflict of understanding and type of crime committed. Khompane (2010) states that policing areas and jurisdiction must be geographically determined to the extent that it shows the community boundaries in preventing the opportunities for crime occurrences, hence police officers be assigned to such geographically determined areas on a permanent basis (Kelling & Coles, 1996). To effectively achieve the personalised patrolling within the communities, patrols should be planned in such a way that they indulge police officers to work cooperatively closely with residents of the selected villages.

2.2.5 Proactive conduct

The proactive conduct of community policing ensures the underlying causes of problems, which seems to lead to crimes be addressed. There are traditional policing methods such as incidents orientated, where member of the public calls to report an incident and the police surely should respond appropriately to the call of help depending on the nature of the crime. However, suppose if police respond to incidents only, meaning the root causes of crime will not be addressed which can further continue even to the next generations, which becomes the community or country tragedy, and criminal incidents will continue (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). The strategy requires that action of the police must be initiated before a crime is committed all this aimed to reducing the risk of crime. Community policing aims to achieve this gaining a better understanding of the underlying problems that cause crime (Khompane 2010).

2.2.6 Decentralisation

The safety and security problems occur within the local level shows as the area's responsible Police Station Commissioner should make a decision based on which policing actions that should be considered to prevent crime occurrences, hence this needs to be mediated to local levels with an interpretation to ensure that police are doing what they have been employed for as being responsive to the needs of the community. The strategy of decentralisation suggests that some patrol officers should

be freed from unyielding time schedules, this includes the identification of crime causes, disorder and collaborating in working with other agencies in dealing with such specific problems (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). This approach requires a shift away from a practice where decisions are taken by senior management who are not in daily contact with community concerns at grass roots levels (Stevens & Yach, 1995).

2.2.7 Problem-solving

The key for community policing to be a success at Petanenge and Dan village under the RPA is when the execution of the problem solving through partnerships, as community accepts the shared responsibility for the prevention of crime since the community is aware that the police do not have the means to reduce crime effectively on its own (Manganyi, 2017). Such an approach requires the underlying causes of crime are reflected upon as the occurrence of specific crimes can usually be linked to other problems within the community. It therefore follows that solving such problems within a community will most likely have a positive result in terms of the reduction of crime.

Partnership with the proper capacitating of the community to strategies an active part in ensuring that it is maintaining the law and control order which will effectively lay the groundwork for police in order to adopt a problem-solving approach within Petanenge and Dan village which will enhance the prevention of crime within the selected communities and as well as to effectively stop fear of crime to the citizens (Malatji 2016).

2.2.8 The need of resources to ensure Community Police Forums

Dan and Petanenge villages' lack of resources to support CPF activities hinders the process of its activeness to ensure that crime prevented proactively. However, this is the other gap which needs to be taken care of within this village so that the joint strategy of CPFs It proves to be difficult for the police to carry out their duties in CPF and making it useless in reducing crime. However, there must be a provision of office, transport and resources aimed at ensuring visibility of CPF members in the selected communities. Such visibility resources can include reflector jackets and enabling resources like whistles and torches. Communication technology such as two-way

radios for CPF leaders and participants within community will help support the work carried out by CPF to execute the mutual gaol of which is to prevent crime in proactive and active manner, hence, these challenges may therefore lead to the downfall of CPF, and thus showing that CPF still needs full support not only from the residents but from the provincial and national government (Malatji,2016).

2.2.9 Needed support and good relationship between the local police and communities

The vital focus needs to be put in place to encourage community members of the selected villages and the Ritavi police officials to engage in mutual and profitable relationship. To have an effective CPF, the community of the selected villages must be willing to collaborate with the police in stopping crime. For ensuring the increased interaction and participation with the community, police must succeed to create meaningful relationship with the community as a way of getting them involved in policing within their respective residence. This will help to instil trust between the two parties of which it can results to effective partnership (Malatji, 2016).

The relationship of the police to community should be welcoming at all times to attract the citizens and together with the victims to report crime and the identification of the crime hot sport within the selected villages. The role of station commander or community police officer should no longer involve planning for the community but rather planning with the community. This will empower the community members and help build strong relationship between the SAPS and the community. The police should involve themselves in the lives of local communities who live and work there. Their involvement with the community members and being known by the community allows a trusting relationship to be established between the police and the community (Khompane, 2010).

2.2.10 Communication processes

Lack of communication is the reason why police do not give community feedback to the selected villages when crimes are reported on time and crime in action; however, this communication breakdown between Ritavi police official, the CPF members and the Community as large leads to the ineffectiveness of the strategy of CPFs. There is

a need for communication between the Ritavi police officials in the uniforms and the community members, members of CPF. There should be proper and frequent communication between the police, CPF and the broader community. The provision of the communication tool plan as part of its operation plan is the vital needs, which needs to be attended. The CPF should explore all possible means of communication to keep their respective communities informed on safety and security issues (Simon & Ludman, 2010).

Communication should be sustained and executed at all times which it can ensure the voice as dictated by the principles of '*Batho Pele*' [People's first] namely: Transparency and information as contained in the White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery of September 1997. However, this can only happen if there is good communication between Three (03) parties that are in collaboration, which are the police, community members and the members of CPF. A good communication will strengthen community partnership in CPF and will encourage the community dwellers to participate in CPF. It will also show the community members that they are equal as the police when it comes to crime reduction (Malatji, 2016).

2.2.11 Accountability

Accountability is simply a security measure of being held responsible for one's actions. These actions must relate to a task or project at hand, and there must be mutual agreement on the deliverables. Accountability is a fundamental principle of a democratic society and means that the police should be able to account for their actions. Accountability includes both *'What'* the police do and *'How'* they perform. At the level of the police station, accountability involves the performance of LEAs with respect to controlling crime and disorder and providing services to the public (National Institute of Justice, 1999).

Individual level accountability involves the conduct of police officers with respect to lawful, respectful and equal treatment of citizens. However, Ritavi police officers should be held accountable for the ineffectiveness of strategy of the CPFs as well as the communication due to being the ones directing the movement with the knowledge gained from the police collage. Accountability means that the institution must account

to explain, or a reckoning of the way it has performed every specific function for which it has been made responsible (Moja & Cloete, 1996).

Accountability requires institutions and functionaries to account for explain the positive as well as negative results obtained from the performance of the functions entrusted to them. However, an institution or a functionary can be called to account for the results obtained from the performance of specific functions only after having been made responsible for the performance of the functions (Moja & Cloete, 1996).

Therefore, it is clear from the presented discussions that the responsibility to perform a function must be assigned or delegated to an institution or functionary; secondly, that an institution or a functionary must be answerable for the execution of the entrusted functions; and thirdly, that positive and negative results as well as actions taken or omitted should be exposed and explained. The above discussion elucidated the kind of partnership that needs to exist between the police and the community, which is further elaborated below on the principles.

2.3. THE NATURE AND FACTORS INSTIGATING THE SELECTED CRIMES

Crime is touted as a harmful phenomenon that is said to be having the detrimental effect on the society. It is one of the major issues troubling the economy of our country. It makes citizens to feel less safe, which often makes life more uncomfortable. The police are the most active institution of security in our country, but the problem related to crime and criminality is of such an extent that the SAPS are no longer able to combat crime alone. All the public and private organisations involved in policing matter such as CPFs have to join forces to form a united front against crime in an attempt to restore law and order in South African society (Malatji ,2016).

The overall assessment of community-oriented policing is positive, as both officers and community members attest to its effectiveness in reducing crime and raising the sense of security in a community. Partnership between SAPS, CPFs and community involvement ensures the effectiveness of the joint strategy in combating crimes within the selected villages. Therefore, community policing is a philosophy of full-service personalised policing, where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on

a permanent basis, from a decentralised place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems (Antunes & Ahlin, 2015).

The community policing philosophy emphasizes that police officers work closely with local citizens and community agencies in designing and implementing a variety of crime prevention strategies and problem-solving measures. Thus, common implementations of community policing include the following factors: *'Relying on community-based crime prevention by utilising civilian education, Neighbourhood Watch, and other techniques, as opposed to relying solely on police patrols activities'* (Theriot, & Orme, 2016). Re-structuralising of patrol from an emergency response-based system to emphasising proactive techniques such as foot patrol (Reising, 2016). The researcher submits that most of the crimes executed within Petanenge, and Dan villages are being motivated by the availability of ' Taverns, Shebeen and liquor outlets' which are unlicensed within the study location, subsequently, these places are frequented by community members who are prone to influences of criminal and delinquent nature.

Moreover. The selected crimes often hinder community in many ways that leave many citizens more afraid of fear of being the next victims in any of the selected crimes, hence even more other crimes of which is not mention can be perpetrated by the opportunistic criminals. Crime is the most powerful disease within the villages of which if allowed to grow will seriously damage the community in a way that affect the structures of the community, community culture, norms and standard and the wellbeing of the future of the next generations, as well as way we perceive the nature living in the community's community. The selected 04 contact crimes – Murder, Assault with the intention to inflict GBH, Gangsterism, Rape and Sexual offences, as well as 01 property-related crimes – Burglary at residential premises), which leave Dan and Petanenge villages in traumatic state are as follows, this reads with paragraph 1.6.1 of chapter one of this study.

2.3.1 Murder

The killing of other human beings within the selected villages under RPA is mostly influenced by the peer pressure and Gangsterism groups of which they associate themselves with. Petanenge and Dan village experiences higher number of murder cases whereby most of the victims are youth, which were involve in the Gangsterism. Women killed by their spouse. Due to the violence, that takes place within the community leads to the higher rate of murder to proliferate. Victims dispute to give in their properties to the perpetrators then violence begins which leads to death of the victim within the selected villages.

Shipalana (2022) indicates that murder increased in the Limpopo Province. Reported murder cases in the Limpopo province have increased by 22.4% between October and December 2021 when compared to the same period in 2020. It has risen by 53 murders, from 237 to 290 cases. This is according to the new provincial crime statistics, which was officially announced by the acting provincial police commissioner, Major General Jan Scheepers in Polokwane on Thursday, March 3, 2022. Truck hijacking increased by 100% from five to ten in the same period, while robbery cash-in-transit skyrocketed by 25%. Carjacking went slightly up by 2.9% and robbery at non-residential premises went up by 21.6%. Meanwhile rape declined by 5.7% from 1053 to 993 cases in the same period. In the past five years, the province has not recorded any bank robberies. Polokwane is the number one station, which reported on crimes that are more serious. Practically, as reflected in Table 1 of paragraph 1.2 of chapter one of this study.

This study confirms that ***murdering of Males*** incidences in the study location are often committed by well-known people within the community of which both the victim and the perpetrator live. Chiefly, the action initiated from arguments which took place in the bar, taverns nor lodges, dice games and revenges, amongst others, all these mentioned events and episodes take place only on male gendered specifically due to be the ones in the groups of Gangsterism reason being the higher number of murders in the RPA jurisdiction, which it proliferates from 17 % in 2017, 20% in 2018, and 29% in 2019 (Crime Statistics South Africa, 2020).

Four (04) young men were found burned to death and two others were found hanged by unknown assailants in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province. The 04 men who burned to death were discovered on Wednesday night in a field in the province's Lady Frere village, while the two other men were found hanged in a forest in *Maqhashu* Administrative Area, a Spokesman for the SAPS in Eastern Cape Province told Cable News Network (CNN).

For illustration, this was shared by Brigadier Thembinkosi Kinana in verbatim: *"On Wednesday night, our members were alerted to this particular incident by a member of the community, who reported that four young men in their 20s have been burned alive in an open field in Lady Frere"* (Princewill, 2021). Furthermore, the SAPS members responded to the call and immediately rushed to the crime scene where they found the deceased lying bent on the ground. While the detectives were busy working and processing the crime scene, another report came through that two more bodies of young men were found hanged in a nearby forest in an administrative area known as *Maqhashu*. The regional police spokesman added that a seventh victim of the violent attack, who was hospitalised after sustaining severe injuries, also died. *"This means that the number of the deceased has now risen to seven, all of them South Africans, and in their 20s,"* Kinana told CNN, adding that the motive for the killing was unknown (Princewill, 2021).

In another local published story, a 62-year-old man kills two men and injures two others in Nkowankowa. The incident took place in the early hours of Sunday morning at a tavern in Bridgeway village near *Muhlava* village. SAPS Spokesperson Lieutenant Colonel Moatshe Ngoepe revealed that Two (02) unknown men were shot to death and two others were shot and injured before the suspect was attacked and severely assaulted by unknown group of people. **"**The group of people disarmed him and disappeared with it (I.e. The firearm) and the suspect was put to under police guard in hospital. This is the second incident that took place in the RPA in a space of two hours in which people were killed (Review Observer, 2017).

Subsequently, ***the missing and killing of children*** is also recorded as another type of murder in the RPA, the missing children are often found dead is the most vibrant issue within Petanenge and Dan. Most children between the age of three (03) and Fifteen (15) become victims of this crime. Some children were found dead due to

drowning in the river. These frequencies take place whereby these kids went to the rivers of which parents do their laundry due to shortage of water within the community as larger. Children thereafter went to the part of Ritavi river called *'Richindzele'* with groups for swimming, hence they began to swim in deep part of the river and drown to death, whereby the victim will be sported thereafter where the magnitude of the community will be called for search (Review Observer, 2017).

Most children are being killed by the mothers' spouse in the incidents where their mothers were also killed. Most children are killed with the intention of removing parts just for making traditional medicine *'Murhi'* whereby these children become missing subsequently found dead in the bushes with missing body parts after a multitude of community search, searching even the houses of the suspicious families who are believed to be practicing witchcraft by the community dwellers of which they don't have a proof of them being practicing it (Review Observer, 2017).

Tzaneen SAPS Spokesperson, Sergeant Maurice Nkhwashu, said the police are work around the clock to reduce the number of rape cases whereby working with the SAPS Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units (FCS). He said if communities work together with the police, rape can be combatted, community members have been urge to form community structures such CPF's and street committees to fight crime in their areas. *"When these structures work with the police, crime levels go down,"* Nkhwashu said. He also said victims of rape and domestic violence can become part of the Victim Empowerment Programmes (VEP) where victims are offered emotional support, shelter, practical support, providing information and referred to professional support services (Review Observer, 2017).

On **'killing of women,'** women in these villages seen to be resulting from the spouse women are being killed because of their suspicious cheating behaviours by their boyfriends, however some don't accomplish the consensus whereby asking money from man in exchange of the sexual activities. Moreover, Gender based violence (Gender-Based Violence - GBV) within selected villages in the families against women is inflicted by the women behaviours, once women find out that their partners are cheating, then they start cheating too which makes man to violate the rights of women by beating them. However, this happens to middle and late youth in marriage and those who have cohabited

The article *"Man arrested for killing his girlfriend appears in court"* indicates the arrested suspect in this matter, Aged 42, has appeared in *Nkowankowa* Magistrate's Court, 14 May in connection with the alleged murder of his girlfriend on 03 March 2020 at Petanenge Village, Gravellotte outside Giyani area. Police on the 03rd of March 2020, were allegedly notified about the disappearance victim from her home by community members after they suspected something bad might have happened to her. A search operation was then conducted jointly with community members and her body was discovered at the nearby mountains. During investigations, police found that some of her body parts were missing. During further investigations, police recovered some of the deceased's remains buried in a shallow grave around the same village meanwhile police investigations continue (Ngcobo, 2021).

A Limpopo man accused of dousing his girlfriend in petrol and setting her alight after an intense argument will appear in court on Friday, police confirmed on Thursday. The 30-year-old man was arrested on Wednesday night after he handed himself over to Maake police under Greater Tzaneen Municipality. He had been on the run since May 6, the day the alleged incident unfolded. According to Limpopo police spokesperson Brigadier Motlafela Mojapelo, the man's girlfriend Lindiwe Mogale, 35, had accompanied him to a filling station to buy petrol. ''The couple thereafter proceeded to the boyfriend's house in *Tickyline* village in Limpopo Tzaneen, but on the way reportedly got into an argument. "The quarrel apparently continued when they arrived at the house and that was when the suspect poured petrol on his girlfriend and set the house alight.

The neighbours were alarmed by the frantic screams and immediately went to the house. *"Upon arrival, the shocked neighbours found the victim still engulfed in flames but managed to put them out. The authorities were then called to the scene before the seriously injured woman was taken to hospital. Her boyfriend had allegedly already fled the scene. The victim succumbed to the injuries in hospital on Friday and when the initial attempted murder case was consequently changed to murder."* Mojapelo told TimesLIVE. The man appeared in the *Lenyenye* Magistrate's court, just outside Tzaneen, on murder charges against women (Ngcobo, 2021).

2.3.2 Assaults with the intention to inflict Grievously Bodily Harm

Most assaults at Petanenge and Dan village is influenced by alcohol outlets and taverns in which most youth spend most of their time entertaining themselves drinking alcohol with their peers, subsequently, they fight and engage themselves in malevolent activities whereby assaulting each other which needs the attention of the police that is where Ritavi policing area to come in order to ensure social order and stop crime in progress. The Gangsterism are the main groups that dominate with the intention to inflict GBH, as they are the ones fighting to show power amongst each other within the community as well as the being the dominate groups, hence they do so in order to be recognised by the community dwellers.

To this end, 'assault is any act and not mere omission to act by which a person intentionally or recklessly causes another to suffer or apprehend immediate unlawful violence' in generally. The term 'assault' is often used to include a battery, which is committed by the intentional or reckless application of unlawful force to another person. Where there is a battery, the defendant should be charged with 'assault by beating. The 'assault,' as distinct from battery, can be committed by an act indicating an intention to use unlawful violence against the person of another – for example, an aimed punch that fails to connect. The appeal court confirmed that although there was no actual violence, spitting is an assault whether it contacts the victim or causes fear of immediate unlawful physical contact. Guidance on potential defences is set out in the separate legal guidance self-defence and the prevention of crime (Griffith, 2017).

A person may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances for the purposes of self-defence, the defence of another, defence of property, prevention of crime, and the lawful arrest. An element of the offence of common assault is lack of consent so that the prosecution may where it is a live issue have to establish that the offence was committed without consent. However, a lack of consent can be inferred from evidence other than the direct evidence of the victim, Golding (2014). The GBH does not have to be either permanent or dangerous and that ultimately, the assessment of harm done is a matter for the jury, applying contemporary social standards. Further, there is no necessity for an assault to have been committed before there could be an infliction of GBH (Griffith, 2017)

2.3.3 Rape and sexual offences

The Tzaneen rape statistics is shocking where the crime statistics for the first-quarter of 2021 show a sharp increase in the number of rapes. The first quarter crime statistics reflect on crimes that occurred from 1 January, to the end of March 2021. The crime statistics, as presented by Police Minister General Bheki Cele on Friday 14 May 2021. Even though murder in the Tzaneen area decreased by 50%, rape skyrocketed to 136.4%, while robbery at residential premises increased by 114.3% and drug-related crime increased by 83.3%. The statistics further showed an increase of 38.2% in robbery with aggravated circumstances, attempted sexual offences recorded two cases higher and burglary at residential premises increased by 4.9%.

Rape partially takes place within Dan and Petanenge villages. However, most rape cases reported are acquaintance rape whereby a perpetrator knows the victims, most of this happens in the taverns. Moreover, this includes someone the victim is dating, a classmate, co-worker, employer, family member, spouse, counsellor, therapist, religious official or medical doctor. Most citizens within the community engage themselves in the kind of relationships, which involves monetary related staff, once the male gander does not provide the resources promised the likelihood of being reported at Ritavi police station is higher. Rape within he selected area at Ritavi policing area, where a man was found guilty of rape and convicted of raping a 17-year-old girl and two young boys aged 12 and 13 years old (Herald, 2015).

The first incident, which took place in the evening of September 24, 2005, where the perpetrator had forcefully taken out a girl who was 17 years old to his house, locked her in the room and repeatedly raped her until her mother rescued her the following morning. He was sentenced to an effective 14-year imprisonment. These sentences would serve as a deterrent to would be rapists that they will face the full might of the law," said police spokesperson, Lt Col Moatshe Ngoepe. However, this kind of crime happens after such a long time and the people who are well known within the community as the victims reside (Herald, 2015) commit it.

In another incident, a man has been stoned to death by residents of Petanenge, in Greater Tzaneen after they accused him of raping and killing a six-year-old girl. The Ritavi Police received a report about the body of a child and that of a man at Lusaka

village this seriously evident that issue of rape within the area needs the grease attention by the join strategy of CPFs and SAPS. On the police arrival, the body of a child with brutal neck injuries and the man appeared to have been stoned to death by the community due on anger and frustration the perpetrator has committed. Initial Police investigations revealed that the child allegedly fetched some oranges from her grandmother's home in the morning at about 08h30 and never reached her homestead. With the help of the community in searching for her and later of the day in the afternoon the child was found, Citizen reported information that the child was last seen with the suspect who stays at Lusaka village neighbourhood of Dan area. Community mob then proceeded to the area and allegedly found him hiding in the house (Tzaneen Voice, 2022).

On arrival, the suspect allegedly told community members that he raped the child and then killed her to conceal evidence of brutality and malicious act he committed. The suspect was then forced leading to community mob justice to the place where he hidden the body. However, community of Lusaka and other neighbouring villages had joined each in search of the child and to ensure that the perpetrator does not lie about his acts. On arrival, fortunately the body was indeed found hidden under the shrubs, unfortunately, the girl was indeed dead. Rape and brutal killing of a six-year-old child shockingly devastating (Tzaneen Voice, 2022). The Provincial Commissioner continued to warn all people to desist from taking the law into their own hands but actively assist the police in the fight against crime. Police opened cases of rape and murder against the suspect who is he deceased and another case of murder that resulted from vigilantism, which took place that same day (Tzaneen Voice, 2022).

It was also reported that a man of 27-year old sentenced to two life sentences for raping a 34-year-old mentally handicapped woman three years ago and an 18-year-old woman two years ago sentenced by Limpopo magistrate's court. The man, Mahlatsi Berry Baloyi, 27, was sentenced on Tuesday by the Molemole Regional Court outside Polokwane in Limpopo. Limpopo police spokesperson, Colonel Moatshe Ngoepe, articulated that the accused committed these barbaric acts at Chabelang village in the Sekgosese policing area outside Giyani. However, He said the first incident happened on 24 July 2017 after the accused raped a 34-year-old mentally disabled woman who was walking home from the local shopping complex, few

kilometres from her residence. "Baloyi threatened the victim with a knife, dragged her to the nearby bushes and raped her before he fled the scene. The second incident took place on 04 August 2018 when the accused continued with his evil acts. He threatened an 18-year-old girl with a knife and raped her before he fled the scene. These shows that the similar crimes under selected area under Ritavi policing area (The Citizen, 2020).

Rape is considered as more serious crime within the selected areas under RPA where most cases are affecting the entire community because some of the community has outset their and opinions about the level of crimes and living under the umbrella of fear of crime. Children become more vulnerable and targeted victims of rape; police arrested a middle-aged man for allegedly raping 3-year-old children. The suspect was arrested following an incident that occurred on 06 August 2020 at about 15h30, at a village near Lenyenye outside Tzaneen. The two children had allegedly went to fetch water from a narrow stream, not far from their home when they met an unknown man wearing blue work suits. The man allegedly threatened them with a sharp object and raped them. The incidents sent shockwaves throughout the province with social development Member of Executive Committee [MEC] Nkakareng Rakgoale left baffled and shocked (The Citizen, 2020).

This is after a toddler was allegedly raped by her half- brother at Mashobye village outside Malamulele. Police say the three-year old child was playing with her friends and she was later found in her brother's room. "What has happened at Mashobye village is very disgusting and inhumane as the toddler was allegedly assaulted and violated by her own family member who is supposed to protect her. We have dispatched our social workers to the family to ensure that we give all the necessary support to the victim and all affected parties (The Citizen, 2020).

2.3.4 Gangsterism

Gangsterism is rearing its ugly head at Dan and surrounding villages [Including Petanenge village] outside Tzaneen in Limpopo Province. Two rival gangs where one named after the Nigerian militant group "Boko Haram" and "Sakhinya" are allegedly terrorising the communities as they are fighting for dominance in the area. However,

at Petanenge the involving gangs were Gupta-family where they claim their name through working at town Tzaneen and spend their money in the eyes of other groups and community in the taverns (Daily Sun, 2014).

Residents have allegedly been robbed of their belongings such as cell phones, money or whatever they might have in their possessions. Police have promised to work around the clock to curb the problem. Mentioning the name Boko Haram sends chills down the spines of the residents at Dan, Rhulani and Lusaka villages outside Tzaneen. The gangs have been terrorising communities for the past few weeks. Some residents say the streets are not safe at night, as they have been taken over by the rival gangs. Some suspected gang members were arrested for alleged assault. Some were released due to lack of evidence. Residents say that gangs have again taken over the streets after few months of relative peace. For example; 'during the night time you have to be afraid because this place is dangerous they were robbing innocent people every day they say they got Boko Haram in this area. Totally, it is not safe they are fighting now and then there were robbery everywhere you go. Community members were not safe even scared to send young little brothers and sisters to go and buy something. due to other incidences such as the other case whereby other girl schooling at *Magoza* High School at Dan village was raped (Daily Sun, 2014).

This community is having a lot of gangsters like there's Boko Haram and "Sakhinya' they take advantage of us sometimes they take what you have in your pockets sometimes they take what you have bought from the shop. Although gang members are known and live amongst them community believe that reporting the gangs to the police will not help. This is because it is suspected that the gangsters might be collaborating with the men in blue as they are released each time they are arrested. The reputation of Dan Village is slowly but surely changing as the local community is working together towards a safe place. The gang operates in the crime torn Dan Village outside Tzaneen, Limpopo. It is linked to the stoning and torching of the Mercedes-Benz belonging to Dodo Mushwana, a controversial ward councillor of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality. The Spokesman for the police in Ritavi, Warrant Office said police were told by villagers that a 32-year-old man had been kidnapped by a

group of people who went to a house in Dan Village known for harbouring criminals. It appeared that when the men arrived at the house, the owner of the house came running out with a gun in his hand, firing wildly. However, it appeared that he thought the men were coming to attack him (Daily Sun, 2014).

On May 1, 2018, it was reported that the streets of the village are one of the safest streets around after the establishment of Dan/*Lusaka* Neighbourhood Watch, in which locals patrol the streets. Dan is notoriously known for gangsterism especially since the emergence of 'Boko Haram' and *Masakhinya* groups, which had been terrorising the community for the past few years. The formed neighbourhood watch was introduced because people were no longer safe, due to the existence of Boko Haram and *Masakhinya* groups. These gangs used to go to the taverns, churches and funerals and harass the people and even demanded their belongings which is monetary and cash. Hence the community residence has decided to go with the "saying no to gangs and not in our area," explained Joe Rikhotso, Chairperson of the Dan/Lusaka Neighbourhood Watch. These groups have been linked to a number of horrible crimes including murder and rape of which have pose fear of crime to our children's and community as a whole (Letaba Herald, 2018).

In the same period (2018), about Thirteen (13) members of the Boko Haram gang were sentenced by the Polokwane High Court to six and ten years' imprisonment for violent crimes which were committed at Dan village and neighbouring community which even include Petanenge village, the peak time for the perpetrators were weekend, hence, from about 20:00, hundreds of males in the area deny themselves sleep for the safety of the whole community and on weekends they start working from 21:00. "About 840 men from Lusaka Village and about 100 or more men watch over the streets of Dan village," Rikhotso said. However, Rikhotso also acknowledged the good partnership they are having with the Ritavi Police Station and councillors from ward 18 and 20. Since the beginning of the initiative, the team has made about six successful arrests and promise that more are coming. Community was asked to assist us in finding criminals even if is their loved ones, because the future of Dan and other communities depends on it. However, other villages such as Petanenge village has invaded the strategy too and this has been adapted by other surrounding communities, subsequently surrounding communities have engaged and have meetings with Ritavi

policing area about way forward on fighting crimes and sharing of information (Letaba Herald, 2018).

Local Voices contributor, Nhlangula Sithole, revealed that the 'Boko Haram and Masakhinya gangs' have been terrorising the community for years now. Things go a little better when a neighbourhood watch group was formed. Nevertheless, violent crimes have resurfaced after the patrol team allegedly fell-apart due to power struggles. Older men in the community have allegedly been funding the Boko Haram gang, named after a Nigerian militant group. Some police officials were also accused of being lenient with the gang members. In April 2019, the Department of Small Business visited the area and held a business outreach campaign in a bid to curb crime in the area. It had followed a 2018 visit by national departments, including the Police Ministry. Then Deputy Police Minister, Bongani Mkongi, condemned the corrupt police officers and warned, *"if we catch you as a policeman helping the criminals or working with them you will swap your blue uniforms with the orange overalls."* He also urged community members not to buy stolen items. In 2018, 13 members of Boko Haram were sentenced to 6 and 10 years behind bars for violent crimes They are, however, now out following the government's decision to release petty crime convicts from jail due to the coronavirus outbreak (Letaba Herald, 2018).

2.3.5 Burglary at residential premises

Burglary at residential area continues to hind both Petanenge and Dan village, this is influenced by the poverty and alcohol. This act is mostly perpetrated by the male youth chiefly those who are within the groups of the gangsterism which exists within the communities. Youth obligate the burglary at residential premises in order to provide for their family needs whereby committing burglary in the residential premises. Perpetrators mostly male youth commits the act in order get money to buy alcohol and go to places of entertainment as well as to show off to their friends. When comes to the terms of location, it is interesting to note that the crime of housebreaking in South Africa can mostly be localised to middle and high-class areas, compared to lower class

communities and townships where violent crimes are more prevalent (Kaldine, 2012) (in Mpofu, 2019).

Kaldine (2012:306) adds that "the wealthy are more vulnerable to property crimes compared to lower class communities that are more susceptible to contact crime and violence". This does not imply that the poor are excluded as victims of crime, although the steer towards higher-class residences seems logical when considering the motive of financial gain. Dwellings located on busy streets provide easy access and a quick escape to potential burglars and tend to be burglarised at higher. The authors speculated that offenders might be reluctant to deeply penetrate areas with which they were unfamiliar. Neighbourhoods with more access lanes leading from larger transit routes significantly predicted higher burglary rates even when controlling for some social-structural (Engelbrecht, 2016).

Ward, Nobles, Youstin and Cook (2014) highlight that neighbourhood-level links of crime. Neighbourhood accessibility fails to have a direct effect on burglary rates after social-structural variables are controlled; rather, the effect of neighbourhood accessibility on burglary rates is conditioned by the level of concentrated disadvantage of the neighbourhood. Street segments that have a higher number of junctions are more likely to have higher rates of burglary. Similarly, houses located on dead end streets are less likely to be burglarised, whereas houses located at intersections are more likely to be burglarised (Hakim, Rengert, & Shachuamurove, 2001) (in Mpofu, 2019). Dead ends are the safest type of street design because they reduce the accessibility to non-residents (Mpofu, 2019).

2.4. UNDERSTANDING THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN ENSURING ADEQUATE COMMUNITY POLICE FORUM

Police plays significant role when ensuring the effectiveness of the CPF. Within the CPFs strategy, station commissioner's role as well as the officer of the community policing differs in respects to their occupational role of which they ensure that the implementation of the effectiveness the CPFs. However, both ensures they always

play a significant role in their duty post, furthermore, they ensure that their role does not involves the planning for the community but, also involving the community as large when planning the strategy execution (Salomone, 2010).

For a relationship to be effective it should be empowered more seriously both parties are participating for better change and bettering the community, this is to mention that community dwellers experience the feeling being useful in building the moral relationship between SAPS and the community as large (Salamone, 2010). Furthermore, Malatji (2016) reveals that effective CPF reduces neighbourhood crime, decrease citizens fear of crime, and enhance the quality of life in the community. Effective CPF also depend on the optimising positive contact between the community and the police as the joint strategy. An important goal in community policing is to provide higher quality of service to neighbourhood, therefore the community satisfaction become an important task for the police (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994) (in Senamolela, 2014). Community partnership, trust, participation and communication are factors that can make CPF effective in reducing crime within the community.

Therefore, ensuring the effectiveness of the CPF both the CPF and the community must be ready and be willing to collaborate with the police in stopping the crimes in question. Since the police cannot uphold law and control social order through preventing crime simultaneously. Thus, the need for the community dwellers to help with identification of the hot-spot and epicentre of the crimes within the communities in order to reach the better service delivery instead of waiting for so long for police to arrive in the crime scene, the restructuring of the police force for inevitable to facilitate the smooth effective working environment and the police relationship with the community should be encouraging and pleasant in a way that community dwellers want to join with passion, hence , Community depends on upon the police department to ensure its motive which is to "*protect and serve*", subsequently, the police in return also rely nor depends upon support of the community in order to ensure the cooperative effective strategy of the CPF. However, the main imperative part for relationship is to be effective and controllable, it is vital to ensure that the police officers be unrestricted from the isolation of patrol vehicles and encouraged to be in contact with the community members on daily basis (Salamone, 2010).

The police should involve themselves in the lives of local community dwellers whothat live and work there within the community. The close contact between the community and the police enables the identification of the local problems experienced by most of the citizens and to be supplied with the relevant information on the regular basis. However, in order for police to clearly identify the priorities and needs of the community about their safe from crimes and the effective implementation of the CPF strategy and they should engage in a face-to-face interaction with the community dwellers (Salomane, 2010). Community members' involvement with the police in the strategy of CPF ensures trusting relationship to be established between the police and community. This will create an environment in which community support can be combined towards the identification of the underlying causes of crime (Van Rooyen, 1994) (in Salomane, 2010).

Subsequently, successful policing largely depends on how well police officers operate as information managers. This simply means the interactive policing, the introduction of the physical appearances of the police within the community ensure a routine interchange of the information on a mutual basis with the community members whereby engaging on the formal contact and informal networks which can surely leads to the effectiveness of the CPF, subsequently, all these forms of contacts allow familiarisation of the community with their local police service and the police to become more knowledgeable about their community.

2.4.1 Community Police Forums as a crime prevention strategy

2.4.1.1 Operations of Community Policing Forum to address criminal activities

Malatji (2016) shares that in the developing CPF and working with the community with regards to crime, one need to know and understands that there are diverse ways to work against crime (CPF Toolkit, 2003). According to the Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines (2010), many people believe that it is only through action by the

police and the court that crime in their community will be reduced (Homel & Fuller, 2015).

Hence, the truth is that the police and the court alone will never succeed in preventing crime and the likelihood of the criminal activities, subsequently, the need from the community is indeed needed, however the Local government plays a central role in the design, management and delivery of crime prevention programs and policies in every Australian state and territory jurisdiction (Homel & Fuller, 2015).

General Citizens within the community in ensuring that community is safe as possible, one of the best things to start with is to get involved and help. The starting point is whereby reporting crime when they notice it, but there are many other ways you can tackle crime and protect your neighbourhood. The police and other public services cannot tackle crime and anti-social behaviour alone. If people don't report crime or come forward as witnesses it can be hard for them to solve cases and bring criminals to justice.

2.4.2 The collation between Community Policing Forum and Law Enforcement Agencies

Malatji (2016) shares that the LEAs refers to the application of legal sanctions, usually in the form of the arrest to person who have wrongfully committed unlawful conduct innocent victims whereby it be either person or property through serious crimes such as housebreaking, robbery, theft and fraud. Police act in the matter is to help to enforce the law when they arrest crime suspects and take them to court with good evidence (CPF Toolkit, 2003).

The enforcement of the law successfully, the police must investigate crime and collect evidence against suspects. The police and joint strategy must do crime prevention operations and patrol areas (Visible policing) and altogether by provide good service to victims. By ensuring this successfully, it can however deter potential offenders from committing crime (CPF Toolkit, 2003). In order to do crime prevention operations and patrol areas (Visible policing), police on the beat need to strongly perform their policing functions. This entails communicating with members of the public and engaging in the

street level by the LEAs. Thus, because visible policing involves vigorous LEAs, it relies on the support of the local community (College of Policing, 2015).

The effectiveness of the police in the joint strategy of the CPFs can be hindered when the police are sitting in the police station, as they cannot investigate crime, collect evidence against suspects, and provide good service to victims, then, police must interact with the community. That is because they need community support to enforce the law. Victims and witnesses play an important role in assisting the police in the collection of the evidence. Thus, because the success of any investigation depends largely on the accuracy and detail of the material obtained from the victims and witnesses. Therefore, the investigators or police must recognise the individual needs and concerns of witnesses and treat them with dignity and respect. This can have a significant impact on how witnesses cooperate with the investigation and any subsequent prosecution (College of Policing, 2015)

2.4.3 Situational Crime Prevention Strategy

The Situational Crime Prevention Strategy is aimed at reducing criminal opportunity, which arises from the routines of everyday life within Dan and Petanenge villages; it involves changing the physical environment to make it more difficult and riskier for people to commit crime. These strategies include target hardening and surveillance within the community or environment. Target hardening makes it physically more difficult for the offender and the opportunistic criminals to engage in criminal activity within the selected villages. The Installation of the burglar bars, alarms and building palisade fence to make it more difficult for criminals to enter a building houses or businesses (Hirsch, Garland & Wakefield, 2000).

The Crime Prevention through Environmental Design [CPTED] (2009) proposes a natural surveillance as a technique of crime prevention through physical design. This detect how an environment is designed to have both good and bad influence on the criminals whom will be motivated to commit criminal offences. The physical space is designed in a manner in which legitimate users can monitor the activities that occur in that area (Owusu, Wrigley-Asante, Oteng-Ababio & Yaa Owusu, 2015).

For example, the installation of the street lighting, provide better lighting in dark areas so that users can see better any unusual activity and together with the removal of big trees and making use of the neglected houses. This increases the exposure of any potential criminal behaviour and increases the chance someone will be able to identify the criminal (Owusu *et al.,* 2015).

Residential motion lights are also exampling of increased lighting. According to crime is an event that occurs when an offender decides to take a risk by breaking the law after considering both personal and situational factors. By using both the strategies namely target hardening, surveillance and as well as the taking care of the neglected buildings as Broken window articulates, then offender will think twice before committing criminal offences because the risk of being caught is too high at the event.

2.4.4 Social Crime Prevention

The Social Crime Prevention seeks to effectively through its interventions, empower communities to deal with social issues that lead to crime and address fears of crime and perceptions of unsafe environment (Social Crime Prevention and Promotion of Safety, 2015). There are different approaches to social crime prevention, but their aim is to establish a cohesive and socially aware community where crime cannot flourish. In using examples of social crime prevention are that the citizens patrol, the neighbourhood watch programmes, organised community clean ups, ensuring social order in the events such as funerals and parties, social events with the local LEAs, crime awareness campaigns and physical designs (Cozens & Love, 2015).

Such programmes in the selected villages are most successful if there is an active participation from both community members and local resources in the joint strategy. When the community members are more actively involved in the overall well-being of the community, then it leads to the effective successful of the strategy in reducing crime. Globally, the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is increasingly popular crime prevention strategy supported by governments (Cozens & Love, 2015).

2.5. CHALLENGES FACED IN INDUCTING COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM

A community becomes disadvantaged by factors, which delays the process of the effectiveness of the CPFs. Subsequently, community is made by different kinds of structure, once certain structure is not playing its designated roles; it leads to the community dysfunctional, which is the challenge to the community as lager. Challenges faced by selected community under the RPA are discussed below.

2.5.1 Lack of resources

The unavailability of the resources at Dan and Petanenge villages seems to be the main challenge of CPF in reducing crime, however, this can be classified as a universal problem, suppose is lacking to other CPFs from other jurisdiction and villages as large. Most of respondents who took part in the study gave an opinion that lack of resource is the problem that the forum has faced and is still facing in its operation (Malatji, 2016). For CPFs to carry out their duties properly, resources are required to support activities of participants in the CPF, helping them to achieve the vision and goals of establishing and operating CPFs in their respective communities. Lacking such resources can make it difficult for both the police and the community to carry out their duties in CPF and making it useless in reducing crime.

Resource like transport used by CPF officials from point A to B and airtime for source of communication was also mentioned as types of resources that the community is lacking. Such lack of resources can threaten the process of community involvement as the police will be physically unavailable to meet community expectations and needs Community policing can work if different foci and different measures of success are used from those that have been utilised (Brogden, 2004).

These findings are in line with those of the National Secretariat for Safety and Security (1999), who found that the most obvious challenge for CPF is the lack or unavailability of basic resources required by the police and those they serve in a community. Lack of basic resources such as transport and other resources such as finance and equipment also challenge the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in communities. For the police, lack of such resources affects their basic policing tasks, whereas for

the community members, it affects their ability to contribute in a meaningful manner to their CPFs (Malatji 2016).

2.5.2 Threats from contravening citizens

The lives of community members who took a part in ensuring the effectiveness of CPFs in the selected villages and participate in CPF, typically the CPF committee members are at risk as the perpetrators are threatening them. This is due to them being the ones who act as a shield between the community and the police. One of the respondents said that we are being threatened and called sell-outs. Ritavi police station also confirmed that the CPF members are being threatened, but they do not report it. The community perceives CPF members to be spying on them out to the police and are seen as the police informants because they are seen moving up and down in the village with the police. Criminals in the area obviously dislike the fact that members of the community assist the police in fighting crime. That is where the threat comes into the citizens from Petanenge and Dan village (Malatji, 2016).

2.5.3 Lack of support and cooperation

Lack of support and cooperation by the Ritavi police, community and the CPF officials is one of the problems faced by CPF within the selected villages. Some of the police mentioned that the community members do not cooperate with them in the CPF activities. They do not come to the CPF meetings. The CPF members also support the police by saying the community members do not support the idea of the CPF in their area. They do not volunteer to be part of the CPF, and they do not attend the CPF meetings. On the other hand, the community pointed that the police do not cooperate with them.

It is further argued that the police do not come early when they are being called in the community. Some even said the police totally do not come when they are called; it has been four to five cases where the police were phoned but never availed themselves in the community. This has made some of the communities not to trust the police. As such, it led to the community to take law into their own hands leading to wrong people being harmed or murdered. Lack of police cooperation has led to community not

reporting crime because in some cases the community knows the perpetrators and they report them, but justice is not done, as such the community fights crime in their own way, namely mob justice (Malatji 2016).

2.5.4 Lack of communication

Communication is the vital instrument which ensures a relationship always runs smoothly, however, if the communication is not practiced or made the relationship will eventually die-off. The Lack of communication between the Ritavi police, community and the CPF results in the ineffectiveness of the CPFs Robinson (2003). Hence, the CPF is about the community and the police coming together to discuss about the safety of their communities; but when there is no communication then there is no way the CPF can be effective. The community members claimed that when a crime has been reported, the police do not give them feedback. Making it difficult for them to know what is happening concerning the case, which was reported.

Consequently, there is always communication breaks down between the CPF members from the selected villages and SAPS members under RPA when they try to do some follow-up. Some of the CPF members outline and say communication between the police and the community is not conducive, it is always us against them. This led to lack of understanding about the CPF in the community. When there is no communication the community becomes confused and do not to know what to do when they encounter difficulties with regards of ensuring the effectiveness of the joint strategy (Dlamini, 2017).

2.5.5 Lack of Community Policing Forum knowledge

Lack of knowledge with regards to the CPF is a problem for all the parties involved in ensuring the effectiveness of the strategy. This can be due to lack of communication between the police, the CPF members and the community members. It is through communication where the communities will know about the running of CPF in their area. Some respondents reported that the CPF does not exist while some had no idea what the CPF means within the selected villages due to its state of vibrant and visibility on the ground (Malatji, 2016).

2.5.6 Proactive and active conducts

The traditional policing methods are 'incidents orientated'. A member of the public calls to report an incident and the police then respond appropriately, depending on the nature of the crime. However, if police respond to incidents only, then the root causes of crime will not be addressed, and criminal incidents will continue (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). On the other hand, the 'proactive approach' requires that police action is initiated before a crime is committed. It is aimed at reducing the risk among residents of becoming the victims of crime.

Therefore, community-policing aims to achieve this by gaining a better understanding of the underlying problems that cause crime, through strengthened community-police relations. The proactive conduct of community policing thus means that the underlying causes of problems that lead to crime are addressed, and not only the symptoms. The partnership approach should emphasise the following principles in the creation of a successful partnership. There should be an equitable distribution of power. A powerful agency should not impose its views, priorities, and objectives upon others with less power. Trust is a vital component for partnerships to flourish. An effective partnership, as in all human relationships, is built upon mutual trust, honesty and sharing of information and views (Wilson & Kelling, 1982).

2.6. THE ADOPTED THEORENTICAL FRAMEWORK

2.6.1 Broken Windows Theory

The importance of the theoretical framework is that it establishes concepts understanding together with theories that relates to the study. This study adopts the BWT in understanding the effectiveness of community police forums within the selected villages under the RPA. The theoretical framework strengthens the study in three various ways to make the study not to be ambiguous.

Firstly, is that of clearly statement of the theoretical assumption permits reader to critically evaluate and understands the theory in question. Secondly, the theoretical framework ensures that the researcher is connected to the existing knowledge, meaning that one is given the basis for hypothesis and choice of research methods. Thirdly, as the last one is that having theoretical framework helps limits generalisation on the study, therefore, theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under the study exists and how should it be addressed (Peacock, 2013).

This theory is defined as a criminological theory of the norm setting and signalling the effect of urban dysfunctional and vandalism on additional crime and malicious behaviour, which are forbid by law to take place within the community. It first came to importance in the year 1982 by Kelling and Wilson. As they explained that the theory holds that people are more likely to commit crime in their neighbourhood that appears unwatched and uncared for by residents and local authorities. Dlamini (2017) highlights that the BWT tradition assumes that disorder is a construct different from crime and that it disorders temporally precedes crime in a causal fashion. Failing to address disorderly conditions in certain areas sparks a wave of serious crime within those needy neighbourhoods or communities (Kelling & Coles, 1996; and Wilson & Kelling, 1982).

Wong, Shimoda, Nonaka, Inoue and Mizuno (2008) confirm that the BWT addresses unwanted and disorderly behaviour, which received minimal attention from the authorities as instigating factors to crime and contemplated criminal activities. Minor insolences which some can be, drunkenness, vandalism, disorderly behaviour, littering, unattended buildings, if unchecked and uncontrolled they create the unwanted atmosphere in a community or on a street in which more serious crime will flourish as it gives the opportunist and potential criminals to commit crimes through the influence of the neglecting of the shenanigans. The BWT is arguably the most popular theory of crime in recent history for policing. Kelling and Wilson outlined a sequence that they suggest can lead to localised crime problems. It begins with an unrepaired broken window or some other instance of unaddressed disorder (Malatji, 2016)

Since the unrepaired window is a signal that no one cares and so breaking, more windows will not result in any official sanction. This type of vandalism can occur anywhere once the sense of mutual regard and the obligations of civility are lowered by actions that seem to signal a lack of common concern. Wilson and Kelling argue that neighbourhoods where property is abandoned, weeds grow, windows are broken, and adults stop scolding ill-disciplined children cause families to move out and unattached adults to move in. In response people begin to use the streets less, causing the area to become vulnerable to criminal invasion. The withdrawal of the community leads to increased drug sales, prostitution, and mugging. Broken Windows theory has been a driving force in community policing programmes, because of the belief that unattended behaviour leads to the breakdown of community controls, thus leading to crime. Wilson and Kelling, therefore, have called the police to pay urgent and serious attention to disorder and order maintenance policing (Lombardo & Lough 2007).

According to Dlamini (2017) states that the BWT brings the forefront of the characteristics of the CPFs with converge with the study of the community policing. This chapter postulates that the theoretical framework addresses the way in which theory has the influential in combating the crime within the community, hence can be prevented through the partnership between the police officials and the community citizens to ensure the effectiveness of the crime preventions. According to the BWT, disorders lead to crime in communities. If such disorders or small crimes are not taken seriously, as a result serious crime may be committed.

The police must take all crime as serious, regardless of their nature. They cannot do this on their own, they need help from the community members hence the community members are the ones, who know what is going on in their community. They can help the police by identifying crime hot spot and by clearing all bushy land in the community. In all broken window theory and CPFs share the idea of partnership. They all argue that to reduce crime in communities, there must be a partnership between the police and the community. The crime affects people as well as the communities differently and each community has its own needs, and the police will not know all the community needs and all the crimes that affect them.

For the police to know most of the crimes in the communities, they (The police, CPF and community members) employed strategies in the community that can help them in fighting crime together with the community members. CPFs are there to help the police to know what kind of service is needed in communities hence they will be working hand in hand with the community members. Although there are challenges that they may face in their vision of preventing crime, CPFs were established to instil trust, partnership between the police and the community so that they can work together to tackle the issue of crime in communities hence they were mistrust during the apartheid era.

Summarily, the BWT and CPFS share the idea of partnership. The common understanding is that in order to reduce crime in communities, there must be a partnership between the police and the community. The following chapter presents the research methodologies of the study at Petanenge and Dan village under the RPA on the effectiveness of CPFs in reducing the selected crimes.

2.6.2 The application of Broken Window Theory to this study

The association between the BWT and effectiveness of the CPFs helps in ensuring prevention of crime before, it becomes more sever to the point that it will not be addressable. Hence, broken widow theory help researcher in understanding the manner of the nature of crime and criminals that takes place within the selected villages under RPA. Disorder and crime do often occur, but it is difficult to say whether this overlap comports with the Broken Windows' sequential, causal, disorder-to-crime process or, alternatively, whether disorder and crime are both sub-components of larger conditions of concentrated socio-structural disadvantage**.**

Figure 1: The relationship between the Broken Windows Theory and Community PolicingForum
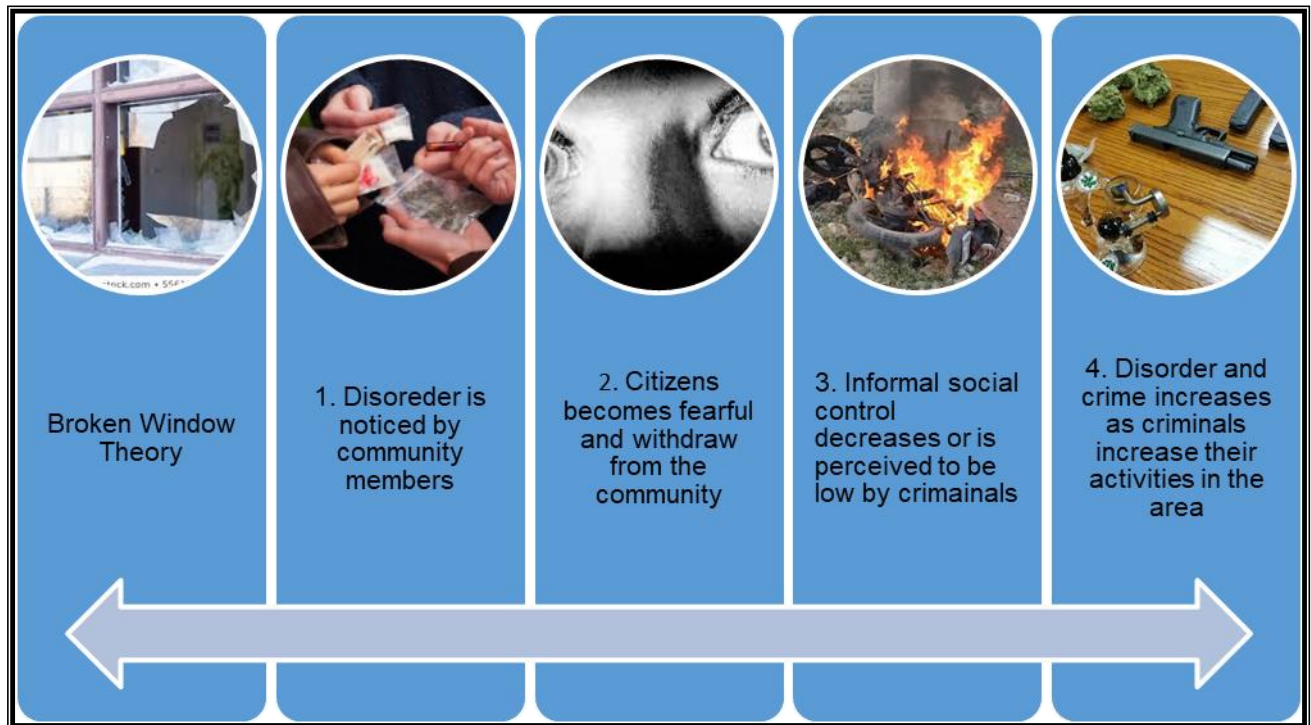
Source: Manganyi (2017)

Notably, figure 1 clarifies the BWT through distinct stages of crime and disorder within respective communities. Eventually, minor offences or disorder is observable at a given situation. If such minor incidents are not well addressed from their inception, they escalate and instil a sense of fear amongst citizens. Therefore, informal social control decreases as the members of the community might be fearful of retaliation from the criminals. Thereafter, crime and contemplated criminal activities increases because of less social control. The researcher is of the opinion that prompt response to minor offences within the study area will minimise the chances of serious offences. Furthermore, the residents of RPA had been hit with serious crimes] (Manganyi, 2017).

The validity and vital of the BWT matter greatly from the policy perspective because the theory has had a dramatic impact on the field of the policing. In order to understand the significance and implications of the theory requires the recognising what meant by Wilson and Kelling (1982) on BWT. Although their use of the term might suggest an emphasis on aspects of the build environment, their discussion centres on people. To attend the broken windows, in other words, means the removal of those people from

visibility. Strategies designed to achieve this are there by often referred to as the CPF. Thus, loitering is transformed from an inconvenience to disorderly and harmful behaviour that justifies police intervention. Dlamini (2017) postulates that to assist the police in cracking down on those considered disorderly, the communities have created a joint partnership with the police and form a forum which is called CPF that allows the police and the community to work together on common goal which is to effectively reduce the higher level of crime within the communities . They both create by-laws that are against such disorders.

According to Rupp (2008), the BWT emphasises that sights of disorder induce more disorder. Initially, growing disorder leads to commission of small crimes before bigger crimes, such as murder and robbery, start to be committed. When signs of disorder are removed, incidences of crimes go down. Following the broken windows theory, serious crimes drop off when the police and the community successfully stop disorder or succeed in repairing all broken windows as they were. Even people with no intention to steal or vandalize may be inclined to so when the situation allows or looks favourable. The key principle of the theory that is disorder encourages commission of petty crimes at first and serious one later as disorder increase. The Grassroots organisations and residents have responded to gentrification-induced policing by claiming a homeless right to property, transforming neighbourhood politics (Dozier, 2013).

According to the researcher, the BWT shows that small crimes lead to big crimes (Contact and property-rated crimes in this context). The key, therefore, to keeping crimes down is going after small crimes. According to experts, when police aggressively deal with minor crimes such as graffiti, prostitution, and panhandling, cases of big crimes prevalence and popularity of broken windows-type policing interventions necessitates further testing of the theory upon which policies are premised because it is unclear at this point if the theory has merit and, if it does, under what conditions order maintenance might be a viable approach. This theory could withstand the above criticism, however, if, irrespective of the philosophical debate over logical fallacies, citizens were to, in fact, make a mental distinction between disorder and crime.

To this course, some studies have employed survey-based perceptual measures to test for discriminant validity between the disorder and crime constructs using confirmatory factor analyses designed to shed light on the underlying factor structure. This theory implies together with its policing strategy may be most applicable in relatively disorder free neighbourhoods where disorder can still be held in check. It remains to be seen, however, how people's perceptions of the state of their neighbourhoods affect the distinction they make between evidence of disorder and instances of actual crime.

Manganyi (2017) reveals that the above-mentioned proponents of the BWT together with the principles of Sir Robert Peel Wilson had considerable influence on LEAs approaches and thinking processes. Practically speaking, one can observe that if someone breaks a window in a building and it is not quickly repaired others will break more windows (Sebola, 2006). This simply means that the police must take care of minor offences before it turns to violent crimes. Police officers must consult with members of the community frequently to make sure that there is joint-problem identification and exchange of information. This will help the police to curb crimes from its disposition because what could be regarded as serious offences by the community might not be regarded as such by the police due to their knowledge and experience in dealing with such incidents.

The BWT is based on the idea that signs of incivility, like broken windows, signify nobody cares, which leads to greater fear of crime and a reduction of community efficacy, which in turn leads to more serious crimes and greater signs of incivility, repeating the cycle and causing a potential spiral of decay (Manganyi 2017). According to the Broken Windows Theory, the police could keep serious crime at bay by maintaining control over disorderly conditions.

2.6.3 The pertinent elements of the Broken Window Theory

2.6.3.1 Noticeable disorder by community members

Broken down neighbourhoods do not necessarily cause crime, however, they can become magnets for crime and delinquent behaviour because of their disorganisation. The native residents of Dan and Petanenge villages' may become more careless in their civility and criminals and other delinquent may be drawn to these areas of lawlessness due to the disorganised state within the community. The BWT argues that if someone breaks a window in a building and it is not quickly repaired, others will break more windows, hence, a lack of attention to in addressing the problems, which are disorder sends a message that nobody cares about the neighbourhood, which makes every opportunistic criminal want to exploit the place with criminal activities. That sort of environment attracts criminals, who thrive on public apathy and neglect (Wilson & 53 Kelling, 1982). A community that lacks any sense of social cohesion and mutual interest witness a significantly high risk of criminality. To understand the significance and implications of the theory requires recognising what Wilson and Kelling mean by the BWT. Although their use of the term might suggest an emphasis on aspects of the build environment, their discussion centres on people (Malatji, 2016).

The effective way of the community members in ensuring the relationship with other structures such as the police and the CPF within the selected villages under RPA is through the following ideas: To call the police, to report crime or suspicious activities, to provide information to help police identify a criminal, these are acts of 'the community to regulate itself and the behaviour of residents and visitors, this helps to prevent the likelihood of crime from being initiated at the first place. Linking formal and informal mechanisms of social control, such cooperative acts constitute a certain kind of normative order. They also imply recognition of the police role in maintaining order and 'fighting crime', and endorsement of the legitimacy of the police as the appropriate institution to deal with such issues. The discourtesies are better interpreted as a result of an economically disadvantaged neighbourhood, rather than as a symptom of a disorderly and disorganised neighbourhood, and that crime fighting is more important than grim fighting for long term reductions in crime.

A lack of attention to small and minor problems within selected villages under Ritavi police area creates an impression that citizens do not care about the issues surrounding. However, the central challenge for the police and the community is to understand and take the minor signs of the disorder more seriously and be able to

deal with them initially before they can turn into more serious problem within the community, hence , the perception of the event of crime by the police and the citizens will not be the same, meaning what the police view as problem might not be the problem for members of the community as larger, which is the reason why there must be the continuous cooperation between the two parties in order to have a common understanding about every problems that happens within the community such as what are the causes and impacts of crime within to community dwellers. Community members of Petanenge and Dan villages are in the good position of witnessing what exactly are the causes of the crimes within the community.

2.6.3.2 Community members fear and withdraws.

Dan and Petanenge villages are communities in which crime is feared by community dwellers, both the adults and the children, hence, once the crime proliferates members of the community began to have serious problem because no one from outside the villages would like to visit them, chiefly relatives, friends and supplies of the perishable foods and servicers deliveries. Wilson and Kelling (1982) argue that activity such as prostitution, loitering and drinking in public, the accumulation of trash, and the presence of many untended and abandoned buildings postulated to be the leads to loss of confidence among residents.

Wilson and Kelling (1982) further suggest that untended disorder makes residents fearful as they conclude that social control is unattended relatively has broken down in the neighbourhood which leaves the community in fragile of crimes. Hence, as the crime becomes more common, residents eventually withdraw from community, lowering the level of informal social control and a cycle of worsening is set in gesture. This further increases the level of secrecy that criminals start to infiltrate the communities leading to an increase in crime (Wilson & killing, 1982).

This causes more disorders to arise and may even cause crime to increase as local criminals step up their offending as they conclude that social control is low and that their chances of being caught are slim. As the cycle worsens, criminals which reside outside the selected areas may move their activities into the neighbourhood as they may as well perceive their risk of being captured to be low, moreover, most of the outside criminals from selected areas are being invited by some members of the

selected areas in order to break-in to the places of which they are well-known, meaning outside criminals are committing crime for inside criminals. It is therefore considered necessary to fix broken window. It has been stated that this can be prevented through when the community with partnership with the police work together to root out social disorder, which seems deteriorating within the community; any discussing on community policing refers to the broken window theory (Allender & Manke, 2004).

Crime (The selected crimes are no exception) is not necessarily caused by broken down of the neighbourhoods but is that they become neglected and become the sphere of attraction of criminals in order to commit crime. Residents of the selected villages become more negligent in their courtesy, criminals and other delinquent may be drawn to these areas of lawlessness. The BWT argued that if someone breaks a window in a building and it is not quickly repaired, others would break more windows. A lack of attention to disorder sends a message that nobody cares about the area, this leads to more nature of crime to be initiated. That sort of environment attracts criminals who thrive on public apathy and neglect (Cordner, 2016).

2.6.3.3 Trust and public cooperation with the local police

Fairness encourages the idea that citizens and the police have a shared set of ends and should work together to achieve them. By treating people justly and equitably, police communicate to citizens that they are valued members of the social group that the police represent a group that can be conceptualised as the nation, state, or community. This leads to fixing the broken widow within the community, which are the challenges of crimes. In this body of work, the experience of procedurally just treatment at the hands of authorities is associated not only with satisfaction with decisions and decision makers, but also with increased propensities to offer them assistance in order to minimise the level of criminality within the selected communities. These effects are held to emerge partly because the experience of procedural fairness fosters in people feelings of motive-based trust in, and shared group membership with the authority concerned (Murphy, Bradford & Jackson 2016).

2.6.3.4 The nexus between informal social control, criminals' social control and Broken Window Theory

According to Rupp (2008), with the fact that all crime is not major, but they do affect the quality of life of people. This can simply mean that if small crimes are committed in the selected villages under RPA and nothing is done about it then more serious crimes will be committed and the nature of crimes will be diverse. The police must ensure that they play its significant role by taking all types of crimes seriously and view them as vital to address regardless of whether they are small or major because no matter how small it can be it can surely bleeds to the major crime. This could mean dealing with small crime such as mugging, illegal gambling, public drinking, selling of marijuana, graffiti and so forth.

This reorientation of policing means that police officers of the RPA should work in partnership with the community of both Dan and Petanenge villages to remove all the broken windows in the communities, and this should be done in order to fight the nature of criminality that are affecting the society as large. Moreover, police should address the actions which are considered disorderly rather than procrastinating for serious crime to emerge which can affect the next generation and make it worse to be solved and prevented findings shows that disorder leads to the general feeling of fear to which law-abiders react by fleeing into their homes (Muniz, 2012).

Using power of authority and threat to arrest, the police can pressure urban undesirables to relocate. Although police officers might prefer to make profile, Bratton and Kelling (2006) and Wilson and Kelling (1982) argue that when the police pay attention to minor offences such as aggressive panhandling, prostitution, and grafting; they can reduce fear, strengthen communities, and prevent serious crime from being initiated. To stop this downwards spiral, the police and the community must not wait for assaults and murders, but repair the first broken window, literally and metaphorically. The police must get tough on unwanted behaviours from unlawful abiding citizens within the community to turnstile jumping even of behaviour that may not be technically illegal, like loitering and panhandling.

Therefore, combating such nuisance may sound like a waste of resources when serious crime is on the rise, but according to the broken window theory, fighting the

seemingly minor indicators of neighbourhood decay and disorder, graffiti, public drunkenness and even litter helps prevent major crimes, though citizens can do a great deal with the partnership and police are plainly the key to order maintenance. For one thing, many communities cannot do the job by themselves. For another, no citizen in a neighbourhood, even an organised one, is likely to feel the sense of responsibility that wearing a badge confers (Brooke, 2006).

2.6.3.5 The use of Community Policing Forum and Broken Window Theory as crime prevention strategies

According to Hinkle (2009), the idea of CPF and the BWT go hand in hand in this new era of policing. The CPF role is to make the needs of the community known to the police and help the police to meet those roles. The police and community work together in a proactive partnership to ensure safety in their community. On the other hand, the BWT urges the police and the community to be zero tolerance to crime. It urges them to participate in making their community a crime free zone. Broken window theory supports the notion of partnership in CPF. If the police and the community work together within the selected villages to address the issues of crime in the community as larger, crime will be reduced and that will make Community Policing Forum of the selected villages more effective (Hinkle, 2009).

Bowling (1996) presents that the BWT gave police a new way to examine the underlying causes of social problems. It also provided them with a reason to do something about problems such as public drinking, panhandling, graffiti, illegal gambling and so forth. Previously considered nuisances rather than serious crimes, they began to be early warnings, which had to be addressed before they dragged the whole neighbourhood down. The general idea of dealing with disorderly conditions to prevent crime is present in countless police strategies, ranging from order maintenance and zero tolerance, where police attempt to impose order through strict enforcement, to community and problem-oriented policing strategy where police attempt to produce order and reduce crime through cooperation with community members and addressing specific recurring problems (Cordner,1998)

For example, in South Africa, CPFs were introduced at the police stations so that the police will produce order and reduce crime through cooperation with the community

members by addressing specific recurring crimes. The police and community members meet together in the CPF to discuss the problems within the community, and come up with solutions on how to overcome such problems dealing with disorderly conditions requires community support (Hinkle, 2007).

The police, on their part, must strictly ensure that enforcement of some basic requirements. On the other hand, community must be the eye and the ear of the police at times. Therefore, the combination of working with the community, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) and zero tolerance to petty crimes will reduce crime or will succeed in producing good result. The police must work together with local authorities and the communities to fix the 'broken windows' in their locality to eliminate potential situations that may breed criminal behaviour (Hinkle, 2007).

Muniz (2012) provides that the BWT and CPF are crime prevention strategies that expand the traditional police mandate of which is for fighting crime from those of regular levels of patrol, adhoc investigations, amongst others to including forming partnerships with citizens that endorse mutual support and participation. The police and community members of Dan and Petanenge villages work together in the community to identify delinquent behaviour in communities and solve them collectively. According to Malatji (2016), like the CPF policy, the broken window theory has a compelling idea of improving police relations in the community. They both urge the police to get the cooperation of the citizens if they intend to reduce fear and successfully fight crime in areas with broken window and vacant places, which causes concern for personal safety. If the community and the police are zero tolerant to things like nuisance, then crime in such community will be reduced making CPFs to be effective (Wilson & Killing 1982).

Muniz (2012) states that loitering is transformed from an inconvenience to disorderly and harmful behaviour that justifies police intervention. The extensive debated that the theoretical and empirical merit of the disorder-crime continuum and the effects of order maintenance policing on public life, informal economies, arrests patterns, and fear of crime. Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990) Order maintenance policing can effectively reduce fear of crime. Police intervention launched to restore order can decrease general feelings of safety and maintaining of social order that rather than increasing

feelings of safety the constant loitering of disorder and danger paradoxically creates the radical uncertainty to institutionalise nervousness in middle class urban resident.

Residents in turn demand greater responsiveness from both public and private agents of security. However, just because authorities have the discretion to act on something does not necessarily mean they will precisely do as victim wishes. This clearly means that it is the difference between what the BWT allows police officials to do and what it would compel that the police do. Order maintenance means that abroad criminal laws allow the police to take people off the streets because they look suspicious. The police have broad discretion to remove people deemed undesirable. Whether and how they respond to disorder is contingent on multiple extra-legal factors. Despite distinct roles for residents and officers as an ideal type, the CPF programmes can be made compatible with the broken windows theory through an emphasis on informal social control, moral binaries and the construction of an exclusive community (Muniz, 2012).

Under a circular logic, the degeneration of community is both the cause and the result of crime. Crime and disorder cause law-abiding people to retreat into their homes in fear. The lack of interaction breeds yet more fear, causing people to become further detached. Thus, strengthening community is both a means and an end. However, compared to the ideal of community policing, residents are more limited in their actions under the broken windows policing model. Properly behaved residents are to upkeep their property, observe disorderly others, and alert officers to signs of disorder. Fear is reduced, order restored, and community is built through the formal and informal social control of another (Muniz, 2012)

2.7. SUMMARY

This chapter presented a body of literature to assist in the exploration of the effectiveness of CPF, using Dan and Petanenge villages under RPA as case studies. The study aims and objectives acted as guidelines and the theoretical framework (BWT) was also adopted to explain the 05 selected crimes, involving contact and property-related crimes. The next Chapter (Three) looks at the adopted research design and methodology.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the employed research design and methodology, to explore this subject and the case study research design, supported by the exploratory research objectives. This qualitative study used the semi-structured face-to-face interviews, direct naturalistic observations and literature reviews options to gather rich information on this research topic. The researcher used this approach to have direct contact with participants and to get first-hand information from them. This research approach was adopted to get an in-depth understanding of the selected crimes, based on this subject.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND APPROACH

Garces (2012) shares that research design is a plan on how individuals conduct the entire research project. This study adopted the case study research design, aided by the exploratory research objective to gather detailed information on how the CPFs and SAPS are effectively ensuring that order maintenance is addressed in the selected crimes at Petanenge and Dan villages of RPA (Gonzales, 2018). Considerably, there are several qualitative research designs, which the researcher may adopt for the study, which include case study, ethnography, phenomenological study, grounded theory study, narrative inquiry, and content analysis (Leedy & Ormrod, 2019). The case study research design involves the study of a case within a real life, contemporary context or setting(Creswell,2007).

Denscombe (2010) further mentions that case studies focus on one (Or just few) instances of a particular phenomenon with a view to providing an in-depth account of events, relationships, experiences, or processes occurring in that instance. This research design was aided by the exploratory research objective; this is defined as the

methodology approach that investigates research questions that have not previously been studied in-depth. It is often used when the issue under research is new, or the data collection process is challenging in some way (George, 2022). The researcher in this regard decides to conduct this study adopting case study research design and exploratory research objective to establish the effectiveness of CPF, focusing on Dan and Dan villages under RPA.

Furthermore, it is highlighted that there are three (03) types of the research approaches, namely: (i) Qualitative, (ii) Quantitative, and (iii**)** Mixed method. The research design is defined as a plan for collecting and analysing evidence that would make it possible for the researcher to answer any question posed to him or her. According to Thomas (2013), the research design is the plan for the research. Moreover, this study was conducted in the selected villages under Ritavi policing precinct during the months of January, February, March 2022.

The researcher interviewed the following stakeholders to prove or disprove the research questions: SAPS members in the uniform, CPF executive members, and general members of the CPFs. The motivation for this study was to interact with the SAPS and the CPF members to clarify their views regarding the prevention of crime through the evaluations of the effectiveness of the community policing within the selected areas under RPA. The SAPS members who participated in this study are members involved in community policing and are comprised of sector managers and sector operational members. This study is empirical in nature because it investigates the experience of human beings – the everyday life of human beings. The SAPS and local community regularly face challenges, the current problematic crimes. A case study research design was deemed suitable because qualitative data are based on meanings expressed in words without converting them to a numerical format (Babbie, 2013).

3.3. RESEARCH APPROACH

This study employed qualitative research approach (Bairagi & Munot, 2019) where the participant was observing and it is said to have the potential to play integral roles for all the academic activities in terms formulating questions, and building operational definitions hence designing research instruments (Atkinson, 2017). This research approach was employed in this study. Qualitative is described by Creswell (2014) as an approach for discovering, knowing the meaning of mankind and what to consider as a social or human problem. This research approach is derived from using words not numbers and is flexible to analyse in any way. Creswell (2014) (in Xobiso, 2018) explains the characteristics of the qualitative research approach as follows:

- **Natural setting**: Data is gathered from the field through interviews using the subject experience to clarify the problem question of the study.
- **Key instruments:** Researcher collected data by researching documents, observation, and interviews.
- **Various sources of data:** Numerous forms of data collection is used such as conversation, recordings, interviews rather than using a single way of collecting information.
- **Reflexivity:** Interpretation of the study depends on culture and experiences.
- **Emergent design:** The study is flexible to changes

3.3.1 Study location

Petanenge and Dan village under Greater Tzaneen Local municipality population, whereby Petanenge village main place 962053 from Census 2011 indicates that the population of Petanenge village was indicated in Table 1: Where Dan village main place 962 from Census indicated in Table 2: Population of Dan Local Municipality in 2011. Population is defined by Welman, Kruger and Mitchell (2005), as the study object that consist of individuals, groups, organisations, human and events, or the conditions to which they are exposed. The total population of 962053 and 962 comprise the following gender and racial groups. Therefore, table 3, 4 and 5 indicates the Petanenge village gender, populations, languages and racial groups.

Table 3: Study locations gender statistics

Overall gender statistics	Numbers	Percentages %
Males	1,909	54 %
Females	2,208	46 %
Total	4117	100 %

Source: Statistics South Africa [Stats SA] (2011)

Table 4: Gender populations' statistics of table 3 above.

Populations per gender	Numbers	Percentages
Males	9,801	48%
Females	10,574	52%
Total	20 375	100%

Source: Stats SA (2011)

Table 5: Study locations languages and racial groups' statistics

Languages and racial groups	Numbers of people at Petanenge Village	Number of people at Dan village
Xitsonga	3 667	16 619
Sepedi	210	1 730
Sesotho	169	1 327
Other	21	248
English	23	180
Tshivenda	05	114
Afrikaans	04	33

Setswana	None	32
Siswati	11	27
Isizulu	01	24
IsiNdebele	01	17
IsiXhosa	03	16
Sign language	01	08

Source: Stats SA (2011)

Figure 2: Map of Dan Village, Tzaneen, Limpopo province, South Africa
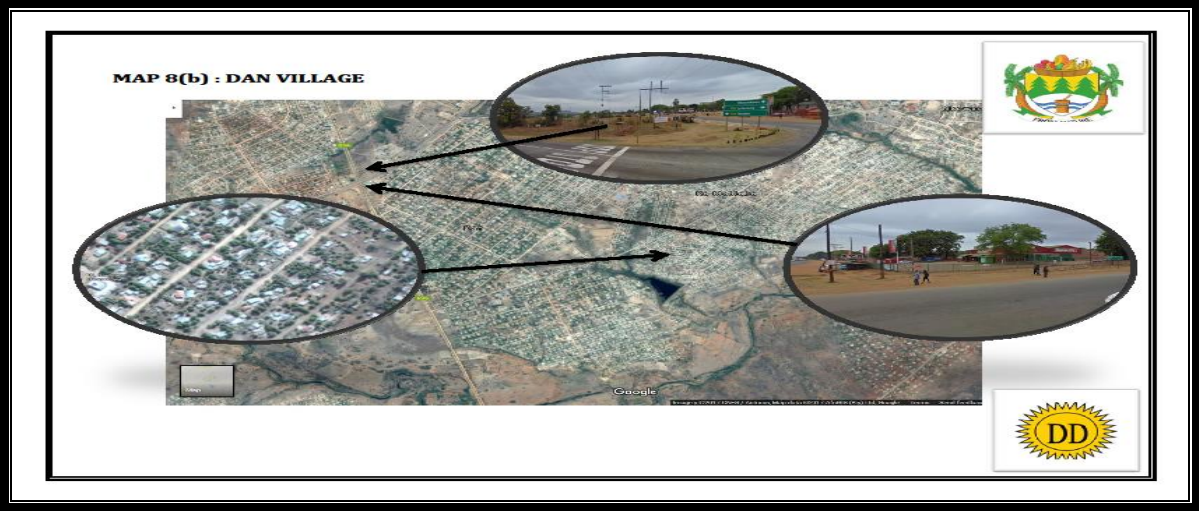
Source: Greater Tzaneen Municipality (2022)

Figure 3: Map of Petanenge, Tzaneen, Limpopo province, South Africa
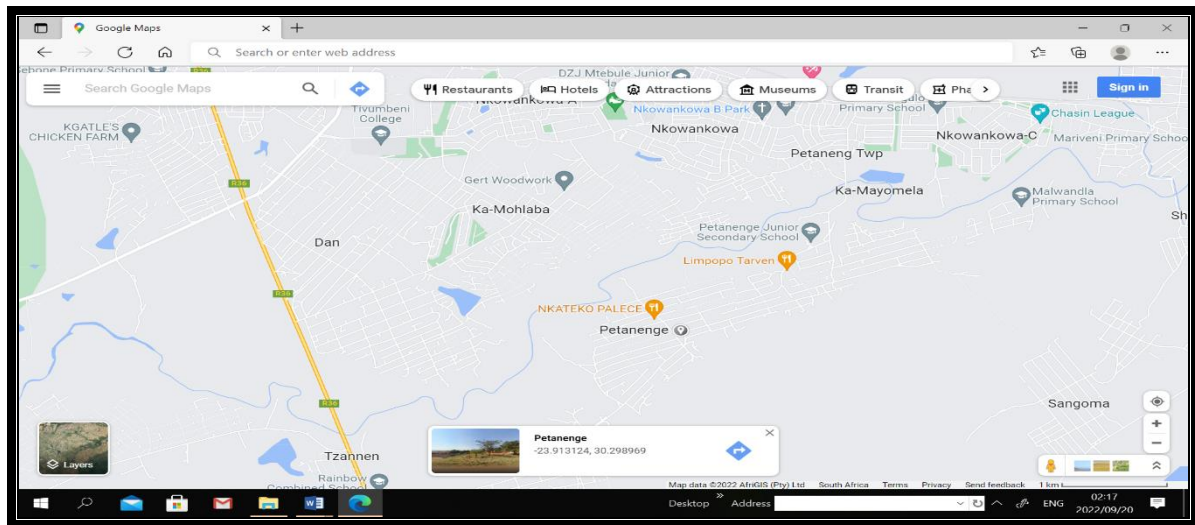
Source: Google Map (2022)

3.2.2 Study sampling and procedures

Sampling refers to the "process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population" (Kenton, 2018). Guest, Namey and Mitchell (2013) define 'sampling' as the process of selecting only a sample that is a subset from a defined population as participants into a study. It further underlined the two major categories of sampling as probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling uses a random selection of the subject, and each member of the study population has the same change of being included in the sample and known probability of being chosen. Non-probability sampling individual in the study population does not have the same chance of being included in the sample (Cottrell & McKenzie, 2011).

For this study, the researcher decided to use non-probability: Purposive sampling. The purposive sampling, as all the selected participants were purposively selected. This sampling technique is often applied when a number of community members are not structured and are given equal chances to participate in a study (Sithuga, 2021). The CPF Executive members and general members at Petanenge and Dan villages were selected, together with the SAPS uniform members under Ritavi police station to solicit the views on the effectiveness of CPF in policing.

As previously stated, this study used the purposive sampling strategy. Purposive sampling is widely used in qualitative research for the selection and identification of information-rich cases related to the phenomenon of interest (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011). This sampling method involves selecting individuals who are knowledgeable and experienced about the phenomenon. These individuals in most cases are available and willing to participate in a study. They have the ability to communicate their experiences as well as opinions in an articulate, expressive and reflective way (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011).

The following participants were targeted for this study: About Twenty-five (25) semi-structured face-to-face interviews were staged with different stakeholders working closely with the local CPF, distributed as follows: Five (05) SAPS uniform members, 10 CPF Executive members, including the CPFs Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer and 10:05 general members, inclusive to 06:03 CPFs general members, 02:02 Former Executive Member of CPF and 02:02 former CPFs Chairperson, all from Dan and Petanenge villages. Overall, about Twenty-Five [25] (Not placed in sequence hereunder and the preceding pages) participants were selected in this study; they were all selected to provide their inputs in relation to the phenomena under research. This enabled the researcher to arrive to a meaning conclusion, based on their respective comprehensive inputs. The participants in question were selected as follows, based on the identified villages and SAPS members:

- **Uniform SAPS under Ritavi policing station participants:**

  - **Participant 21:** The station commander at Ritavi Policing area
  - **Participant 23:** Police officer number 1 of CPFs
  - **Participant 24:** Police officer number 2 of CPFs
  - **Participant 25:** Police officer number 3 of CPFs

- **Dan village participants**

  - **Participant 11:** Chairperson of CPFs at Dan village, an adult female
  - **Participant 12:** Deputy chairperson of the CPF Dan village, an adult female
  - **Participant 13:** Secretary of the CPFs at Dan village, an adult male
  - **Participant 14:** Deputy secretary member at Dan village, an adult male
  - **Participant 15:** The treasurer of the CPF executive at Dan village,
  - **Participant 16:** General member 1 of CPFs at Dan village,
  - **Participant 17:** General member 2 of CPF at Dan village,
  - **Participant 18:** General member 3 of CPFs at Dan village,
  - **Participant 19:** Former executive member of CPFs at Dan village, an adult male
  - **Participant 20:** Former chairperson of the CPFs at Dan village

- **Petanenge village participants**

  - **Participant 1:** Chairperson of CPFs at Petanenge village, an adult female
  - **Participant 2:** Deputy chairperson of the CPF Petanenge village, an adult female
  - **Participant 3:** Secretary of the CPFs at Petanenge village, an adult male
  - **Participant 4:** Deputy secretary at Petanenge village, an adult male
  - **Participant 5:** The treasurer of the CPF executive at Petanenge village, an adult male
  - **Participant 6:** General member 1 of CPFs at Petanenge village
  - **Participant 7:** General member 2 of CPF at Petanenge village
  - **Participant 8:** General member 3 of CPFs at Petanenge village
  - **Participant 9:** Former member of CPFs at Petanenge village
  - **Participant 10:** Former chairperson of the CPFs at Petanenge village

3.2.3 Data collection methods

Data collection methods are techniques that are applied to collect data from participants (Pheiffer, 2013). "Conducting an interview is an attempt to understand the world from the subject's point of view, to unfold the meaning of their experiences, to uncover their lived world prior to scientific explanation," (Brinkmann & Kvale, 2015). In this study, one (2) research techniques were applied, namely data collection by means of semi-structured interviews and observations (Pheiffer, 2013). Data collation involves diverse way of collating data and materials, which includes the different strategies; this includes the use of a questionnaire, interview schedule guides, documents, observation guides, and audio tape or video camera (Madzivhandila, 2019).

To this end, data refers to the evidence or information that researchers collect in order to find answers to the particular question they are asking. Primary sources and secondary sources were used in this study to answer the research questions. The researcher used the literature reviews, semi-structure face-to-face interviews, documentary reviews (Literature studies) and direct naturalistic observations for data collection procedures.

3.2.3.1 Semi-structured face-to-face interviews

The selected participants in this study were subjected to the semi-structured face-to-face interviews, which consisted of the open-ended questions emanating from the designed interview schedule. This was done to allow the selected participants to be free during the staged engagements with the interviewer. The researcher was guided by the interview schedule guide to pose to relevant questions to the selected participants. This enhanced by collection of empirical data from Petanenge and Dan villages and it was also done to collect rich data as primary information. Necessary methods were applied by the researcher to offer understandings of obtained facts from these participants. The semi-structured face-to-face were conducted to establish the subjectivity of this study.

The researcher used this approach to give participants an opportunity to talk freely regarding the implementation of community policing in the RPA. The selected participants were those who collaborate towards the effectiveness of CPF in the study area, focusing on the indicated Two (02) villages. The selected crimes as indicated in chapter one of this study were used as guidelines. The semi-structured face-to-face interviews stemmed from the adopted qualitative research approach combining a pre-determined set of open questions (Questions that prompt discussions) with the opportunity for the researcher to further identify study themes and challenges.

The study themes resulted from study findings to offer recommendations. The purpose of the interview schedule guide was to evaluate the contribution and initiatives of the SAPS and the CPF members regarding the effectiveness of the CPF at selected villages under RPA. The researcher used open-ended questions in this investigation. The 25 participants comprised of the CPF Executive and general members, as well as uniform SAPS members, all subjected to semi-structured face-to-face interviews. The advantages and disadvantages of this data collection tool are offered herewith:

The researcher utilised a standardised schedule during the semi-structured face-to-face interviews and asked the same questions to each participant in the same order. Specific questions concerning the roles of SAPS officials and CPF members on effectiveness of CPF in the selected villages; selected crimes guided this approach. All participants provided sufficient information regarding this subject. The semi-structured face-to-face interviews were prepared in English and translated into Xitsonga. All the participants were personally informed about the questions to be posed. All the questions were explained to the participants before being read out to them. A voice recorder and notepad were used for recordings. All the participants were all adult males and females. The purpose of preparing the participants was done to explain what it is anticipated from them before the start of the interviews to be scheduled. The researcher reviewed existing literature on CPF effectiveness before undertaking this study.

3.2.3.1.1 Practical advantages and disadvantages of the face-to-face semi-structured interviews

The advantages of this interview type prompt the researcher can determine whether the participants understand the questions and they may elaborate on certain points of expertise to ensure the validity of the research. In this type of interview schedule, the researcher is able to record the context of the interview and the non-verbal communication of the participants. Another advantage of semi-structured face-to-face interviews is that there is a visual interactional component between the researcher and the participant. During this interview and while asking questions, the researcher could, for instance, note participants nodding their heads.

For the disadvantages, in the face-to-face interview schedule, the researcher had to locate and then secure the cooperation of the participants. Before conducting semi-structured interviews, the researcher had to phone the participants and secure appointments that would be suitable for both the researcher and the interviewees. The interviews could even take place after hours, on public holidays, or during weekends. Another disadvantage of this type of interview schedule is that the researcher motivates and guides the participants through the interview. Before starting with the semi-structured interview schedules, the researcher had to motivate the participant and explain to him/her the importance of supplying information, and thereafter, guide participants through all the interview questions. However, to suspend any preconceived notions that might influence the researcher reflections on this subject; the researcher read out the interview schedule guide to all participants.

3.2.3.3 Literature studies (Documentary studies)

The consulted primary sources included the primary sources, as a "straight from the horse's mouth" (Thomas, 2013). The following primary sources were consulted:

- Written materials of the SAPS and CPF that relate to community policing were consulted as primary sources, for instance, RPA minutes and the CPF minutes.

- Various other documents such as the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa,1996, the SAPS (No. 68 of 1995), National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996, SAPS Journal.

- White Paper on Policing and White Paper on Safety and Security of 1998 and 2015, Statistics South Africa of 2011, and latest crime statistics (2018-2022).

- The SAPS Civilian Secretariat provides for the development of policing policy and in building partnerships with communities and civil society.

- The National Development Plan (NDP), 2030 aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. The core elements of a decent standard identified in NDP, 2030 are housing, water, electricity, sanitation, safe and reliable public transport, quality education and skills development, and safety and security (NDP, 2011).

- Community Safety Forums Policy, 2012

The reviewed secondary sources, shared that "a secondary source is a reworking of usually many primary sources, either in analysis or summary" (Thomas, 2013:58). The following sources were consulted in this study:

- Various textbooks on community policing, crime prevention, Research Methodology, partnership policing, and sector policing.

- Dissertations and Theses were also consulted. This helped the researcher to understand the phenomenon of community policing, as well as its principles, implementation, goals, and nature.

- The local newspaper *Letaba Herald.*

- The social crime prevention pamphlets that are distributed monthly with the assistance of the Gauteng Department of Community Safety were also scrutinised.

3.2.3.3 Direct natural observations

Research observation is a process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone. The researcher made use of observation techniques, such as unstructured observation (Thomas, 2011). Unstructured observation is more like a daily observation that is not pre-set and tends to be normal. In this study, the researcher used the following unstructured observations. The "naturalistic observation is an unstructured

observation which involves studying the spontaneous behaviour of participants in natural surroundings" (Mcleod & Wagner, 2015). The researcher records what he sees in whichever way possible. Naturalistic observation is used to generate new ideas.

The researcher is provided with the opportunity to study the total situation and suggests avenues of enquiry not thought of before. The advantage of naturalistic observation is that it has greater ecological validity by being able to observe the flow of behaviour in its own setting. While applying the direct naturalistic observation, the researcher guided was by prior knowledge and experience. During semi-structured face-to-face interview conducted with the CPF and SAPS members from he selected villages under RPA, the researcher had the opportunity to observe participants the reaction of participates, such as their body languages portrayed during the process.

The expressions which were shown, for instance, as facial expressions, nodding of heads, signs of anxiety and movement of eyes and hands. This assisted in selecting the field notes to be used later when analysing the data. This report will indicate if the participants did comprehend and appreciate the issues of community policing within the community. In relation to 'participant observation,' in this study, the groups studied are SAPS and community members who are involved in CPF within the RPA. Participant observation is the type of observation in which the researcher becomes part of the group being studied to have a deeper insight into the lives of the participants as large (Thomas, 2011).

The researcher gains unique insights into the behaviour and activities of participants because he is part of the situation being observed. Throughout the semi-structured interviews, researcher was able to observe the reactions and behaviours of responses towards the questions that relate to the implementation of community policing within the RPA. This was done to accomplish the following factors:

- Ascertain the conceptual understanding of community policing by both the SAPS and the local community by means of interview questions.
- Evaluate the consequences of integrated partnerships, as well as whether they have an impact on reducing criminal activity at within Dan and Petanenge villages under RPA.
- It also asks whether there was any positive impact on the prevention of crime under selected villages.

- Explore the training of both the SAPS and the local community regarding the issues of community policing within the RPA.

Overall, in support of the employed data collection methods; semi-structured face-to-face interviews, direct naturalistic observations and literature/documentary studies reviews, the researcher ensured that all role-players offered the relevant inputs on this subject. The CPF members and SAPS uniform officials was done prior reading the interview schedule guide, this was initiated to ensure that all participants understood the purpose of the study, and to seek their cooperation, and guarantee their full participation by meeting them personally.

The interview schedule guide was compiled to establish the contribution made by both the police and the CPF towards the implementation of community policing, as a strategy of crime prevention in the local community (Taye, 2011). The interview schedule guide consisted of open-ended interview schedule. All these questions were compiled to verify whether the SAPS and the CPF meet the community's needs regarding community safety at RPA. All questions were posed to all 25 participants (Refer to Annexure A). The researcher wanted to establish the effectiveness of CPF in the selected villages, focusing on the specific crimes as indicated in chapter one of this study.

3.2.4 Data analysis methods

The inductive TCA was used to analyse the open-ended questions in the study. The responses for each question were grouped together, analysed and synthesised into relevant themes. The responses were also compared to view how the residents and the SAPS view the outcomes of the CPF, whether they see it as effective or not in reducing the identified crimes in chapter one of this study. According to Babbie and Mouton (2011), the process of thematic analysis comprises of related steps.

Therefore, the following Eight (08) steps of the TCA are going to be adopted in this study, according to Palmquist (1993) (in Babbie & Mouton, 2011), the process of thematic analysis comprises of related steps: **1)** Deciding on the level of analysis, **2)** Deciding how many concepts to code for, **3)** Deciding whether to code for existence of frequency of concepts, **4)** Deciding how to distinguish among concepts, **5)**

Developing rules for the coding of texts, **6)** Deciding what to do with irrelevant information, **7)** Coding text, **8)** Analysing results. The reason for choosing the inductive TCA is that it provides a means of organising and summarising the findings from a large diverse body of research (Malatji, 2016). The inductive TCA was adopted to analyse the open-ended questions in this study. The responses for each posed question were grouped together, analysed and synthesised into relevant themes. The responses were also compared to view how the residents and the SAPS view the outcomes of the CPF, whether they see it as effective or not in reducing the selected crimes.

The gathering of data was divided into themes, trends, and relationships. According to Berg (2009), oral interviews can be transcribed into written text for analysis. The data analysis methods used in this study were interviews and observations for the primary purpose of collecting data. Open-ended questions were asked during the interviews to enable the researcher to be flexible to follow leads that might not be initially predicted. Moreover, the information, which was gathered through the interviews, was written down and transcribed into texts. The research instruments are the tools used to analyse the collected data from participants. The research instruments used were the mentioned interviews, direct naturalistic observations and documentary reviews [Literature studies].

In this study, the researcher focused on primary and secondary sources. Open-ended interview schedule guide were used during the semi-structured face-to-face interviews to confirm the consulted literature reviews and the adopted theoretical framework (BWT) concerning the execution of CPF in the RPA.

3.3. MEASURES TO ENSURE TRUSTWORTHNESS

The following Four (04) elements were adhered to in this study to ensure factual, accurate and correct methods are used for data collection procedures

3.3.1 Credibility

Creditability refers to the indication of the core consistency in which the issue is how to ensure difficulties in the process of entire research, as well as the communication to others (Morrow 2005). In some cases, credibility could be enhanced by having two researchers observing the same situation, for example in a classroom at the same time. This means that the two people can share their experiences and what they learned from the same object they have been observing and determine whether they obtain different results. In this study, the researcher checked the credibility of this study through the engagements emanated from the conducted interviewed.

The selected participants explored their experiences and perceptions on CPFs within the selected villages under the RPA. Literature studies and direct natural observations also enhanced the credibility of data collecting tools. It is envisaged that the employed data collection methods presented a true and accurate picture of what was claimed by this study. The adopted instruments (Semi-structured face-to-face interviews, literature studies and direct naturalistic observations) provided the researcher with credible data.

3.3.2 Transferability

Harvey (2012) highlights that transferability refers to the degree to which the results of the qualitative research can be generalised or transferred to other contexts or settings. From a qualitative perspective, transferability is primarily the responsibility of the one doing the generalising. In this study, the researcher ensured transferability through relating it to other similar studies. Ensuring transferability in this study was done by describing procedures the researcher followed for other researchers to replicate, such as data collection methods and challenges encountered in the study. The extent in which the theoretical knowledge obtained in this study could be transferred to similar

contexts, which resulted from the neglecting of the selected crimes from the selected villages, as indicated in chapter one of this study.

3.3.3 Dependability

Babbie and Mouton (2012) postulate that to ensure dependability a question to be posed, the researcher dependability can be ensured through the case study research design, exploratory research objective and qualitative research approach, as forms of the adopted methodologies. The explanations on the choice made regarding the employed research design and methodology was made to determine whether the procedures and processes followed in this study are acceptable. This ensured coherent linkages between the collected data and reported findings. A consensus discussion was held between the researcher and the supervisor to corroborate identified themes and make inferences.

3.3.4 Conformability

Conformability refers to the degree to which the results of an investigation could be confirmed or verified by other researchers. Conformability is concerned with establishing whether data and interpretations of other findings are not the creations of other researcher's imagination but is clearly derived from the data. In this study, the researcher ensured conformability through keeping detailed records of all consulted literature studies, as a results researcher was able to prove that the study findings and offered presentations, interpretations and discussions did not derived from researcher imaginations, but can clearly be linked to the collected data through the semi-structured face-to-face interviews, literature reviews and direct naturalistic observations. The conducted interviews with different stakeholders from the RPA officials in uniform and CPF members set aside any biases, motivation and perspectives that could influence this study. It was completely guided by the mentioned data collection tools; they were all used as determinants of this study.

3.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical issues form an integral part of any research project. Bryman (2004) argues that access to the research site is usually mediated by gatekeepers who are concerned about the researcher's motives. The researcher adhered to the internal processes; such as submission of the proposal to the Department for Round-Robin Review (DREC), the proposal was will be submitted to the Faculty of Humanities Higher Degrees and Ethics Committee (FHDC). The favourable decision of the FHDC saw this study submitted to the Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) for the issuing of the final ethical approved clearance certificate (Refer to Annexure C and D).

Subsequently, the researcher made an application to the local SAPS (Seeking RPA approval letter) as per the SAPS National Instruction 04 of 2022 referring to the requests to conduct research in the SAPS. Furthermore, the researcher also applied to interview the community members as selected (Refer to Annexure E). In this study, following ethical principles were taken into considerations:

3.4.1 Informed consent

Obtaining informed consent implies that all possible or adequate information on the goal of the investigation, the expected duration of the participant's involvement, the procedures which will be followed and possible advantages and disadvantage. In other words, consent forms were given to selected participants to complete before the discussion commences. The researcher explained to the participants the purpose, goals and motivation of the study in order to obtain consent from then and also established if they are interested in participating in this study.

3.4.2 Permission

The permission to conduct this study was given by internal body at UL, namely: FHDC and TREC and externally, SAPS and communal level (CPF members), under the Greater Tzaneen Municipality in the Limpopo Province. This was done to subject these participants to the semi-structured face-to-face interviews, focusing at Petanenge and Dan villages.

3.4.3 Voluntary participations

According to Fouka and Mantzorou (2011), participation will at all be voluntary and no members were coerced to participate within the project. The researcher informed the participants about the willingness of withdraw from participating at any time, as it is voluntary.

3.4.4 Confidentiality and anonymity

Participant`s information provided will be handled with confidentiality. The researcher will maintain confidentiality from participant's details by not sharing the information with other people to ensure the ethics are being adhered to (Fouka & Mantzorou, 2011). However, for this study, the use of code instead of their real identities, ensured confidentiality to the selected participants. Moreover, all information given anonymously ensured privacy of participants, hence, the participants were asked not to provide their real names. The researcher's way of maintaining participants' anonymity was based on using codes as a form of identification during the data collections procedures.

3.4. SUMMARY

This chapter outlined the research design and methodology employed for this study, utilised to fulfil the guiding study aim and objectives guiding. The 04 elements to ensure trustworthiness, as well as ethical considerations were also outlined in this chapter. The next chapter (Four – 04) presents the findings of this study, offer interpretations and related discussions.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter brings the empirical study findings from the collected data from Dan and Petanenge villages under the RPA. As initially highlighted, 05 SAPS uniform members, 10:05 CPF Executive members, including the CPFs Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer and 10:05 general members, inclusive to 06:03 CPFs general members, 02:02 Former Executive Member of CPF and 02:02 former CPFs Chairperson, all from Dan and Petanenge villages. About 25 participants were selected in this study in total. Importantly, the effectiveness of CPF in combating the selected crimes in Dan and Petanenge villages under RPA guided this study. This chapter (04) presents the data presentation, interpretations and discussions based on the study aim and objectives.

4.2. STUDY FINDINGS

The study findings are discussed in relation to the study aim and objectives formulated in chapter one. However, many of the themes overlap in relation to the findings; the study findings are presented in terms of the following study aim and objectives, as outlined in paragraph 1.3 and 1.4 of chapter 01 this study, detailed as follows: The aim of this study was *'to explore the effectiveness of the CPF in combatting selected crimes at the RPA.'* Whereas, the objectives of this study were as follows:

- To highlight the nature of the most dominant selected crimes occurring at the RPA.
- To establish factors instigating the selected crime within the RPA.
- To understand the roles and responsibilities in ensuring adequate CPF in the RPA.
- To explore challenges faced by RPA in inducting CPF.
- To offer theoretical [BWT] foundations on effectiveness of CPF in the RPA.

From the study aim and objectives, the following Four (04) study themes emerged: **(1)** The nature of the selected crimes and effectiveness of CPF in policing them, **2)** Factors contributing to the contact and property-related crimes and related behavioural patterns, **3)** Addressing challenges through solving contact and property-related crimes, **4)** Assessment methods to effectively implement CPFs. Furthermore, the adopted theoretical framework informed the study findings, coupled with relevant literature studies on this subject.

The identified participants are arranged in relation of the location of the participants they reside. The method containing letter and number, the example of this method is as follows: (PV: 01:03), the first letters represent the location of the participant, for instances: Petanenge Village (PV), Dan Village (DV) and Ritavi Police Station (RPS). The first number represents participant number (01) in the folder of interviews, while the second number is the sequence in which the cited participant was conducted (03).

Subsequently, the findings of this study are given and classified according to the study themes emanating from the aim and objectives as previously outlined. It is imperative to initially note and comprehend the responses based on the selected villages. The study participants were selected from Petanenge and Dan village under RPA, involving SAPS uniform members, present and past CPF members. It was clear that the contact and property-related crimes are reportedly increasing in the selected study locations. The availability of the CPFs within the selected study areas ensures that the selected crimes to deserve required efficient attention, with obvious challenges and improvements sought. This has been further supported by the following responses quoted verbatim expressions herewith.

4.2.1 Theme 1: The nature of selected crimes and effectiveness of Community Policing Forum in policing them

Participants from the selected villages under RPA indicated that nature of crime and crimes becomes more seriously challenging and leads to the spread fear of crime. Nevertheless, where rural crime becomes more distinctive is when one looks at the nature of those crimes that occur in the communities. The CPFs were established on the premise that increased co-operation and interaction would improve the functioning and deliberations within the criminal justice system and delivery of crime prevention

projects. This resulted in the CPF concept evolving as a replica structure for integrated problem-solving at a local level, destined to provide means for sharing information and coordinating an interdisciplinary approach to crime prevention within the selected area. The following quoted response relates to the submission made based on study findings:

> *I would say most crimes that takes place here at Petanenge village is gangsterism which was there back in the year from 2013 which resulted to more serious crime such as, rape, robbery, killing of one another which is murder, fighting in the taverns which results to murder cases, house breaking and most importantly assaults. However, these crimes are naturally influenced by the use of substance, and gangsterism. They go to the taverns and drink the whole night in the name of ' Xilala (Loosely translated to: Partying all night long)' then start fighting among themselves, they formulate gangs' others calls themselves Gupta-family, Boko haram, hence some did not entitle themselves in order to create divisions. Thereafter they start killing each other during the peak seasons of the year like Christmas, New Year's Eve and mostly during weekends* **(PV - 01:01)**

.

As already presented in chapter 01 and 02 of this study, based on the cited local newspapers; for example, the consulted '*Letaba Herald*,' reported that the alleged girlfriend killer, Dennis Fernando Maswanganyi aged 42 was denied bail, Police revealed that when Patricia Khosa aged (31) body was discovered, some of her body parts were missing. The Nkowankowa Magistrate's Court in Limpopo on Thursday denied 42-year-old man bail after he appeared in court for the alleged murder of his girlfriend. The Ritavi police arrested the suspect for the alleged murder of his girlfriend on 3 March at Petanenge Village outside Giyani. On 03 March 2020, the police were allegedly notified about the disappearance of the female victim from her home by community members after they suspected something bad might have happened to her. A search operation was then conducted jointly with community members and her body was discovered at the nearby mountains. During investigations, police found that some of her body parts were missing.

During further investigations, police recovered some of the deceased's remains buried in a shallow grave around the same village (Citizen Reporter, 2020). This verbatim quotation shared the disturbing nature of contact crimes occurring at the identified study locations:

Rape, according to my knowledge of what I know is that rape do happens just sometimes, however, it happens to both gander both man and the women, whereby a certain man have raped two young boys aged 13 years and 12 years, and also kidnap a young girl rape her for couples of days in his place, however, the perpetrator was sentenced to 54 years imprisonment, on women its likelihood happened to people whom knows each other, this rape take place due being under influences of alcohol , as people meet in the tavern and have agreement, then if the man fail to give the lady money she go to report a he police at the police station **(PV - 04:02)**

Another notably devastating reported incident suggests that 'a 33-year-old Jack Steven Baloyi from Petanenge village outside Nkowankowa was found guilty and convicted of raping a 17-year-old girl and two young boys aged 12 and 13 years old. In the first incident which took place in the evening of September 24, 2005, He forcefully took a 17-year-old girl to his house, locked her in the room and repeatedly raped her until she was rescued by her mother the following morning' (Letaba Herald, 2015).

In support to the hinted story, one of the selected participants had to this to say in verbatim on this scourge:

For me, I can say nature of crimes results from the school dropouts of the citizens, which stay within the village. Once a learner becomes a dropout, he begins to use the substance such dagga, nyaope and drinking more of alcohol, hence the person associate himself with the gangs who are dropout as well and those who are known to be criminals. This issue of drop out leads to the second issue which is the unemployment rate which keeps of increasing, then them being unemployed they start to steal and rob fellow residences heir belongs with the act of showing aggressiveness **(PV: 03:03).**

Moreover, the Tzaneen, Boko Haram gang members sentenced to ten years for murder community outraged 'as a community we are saying no to gangs and not in our area,' explained Joe Rikhotso, Chairperson of the Dan/Lusaka Neighbourhood Watch and CPFs.' These groups have been linked to a number of horrible crimes including murder and rape. In 2018 thirteen members of the Boko Haram gang were sentenced by the Polokwane High Court to six- and ten-years imprisonment for violent crimes.

Every weeknight from 20:00, hundreds of males in the area deny themselves sleep for the safety of the whole community and on weekends they start working from 21:00 (Letaba Herald, 2018). Furthermore, about 840 men from Lusaka Village and about 100 or more men watch over the streets of Dan village," said he CPFs chairperson. He also acknowledged the good partnership they are having with the Ritavi Police Station and councillors from ward 18 and 20. Since the beginning of the initiative, the team has made about six successful arrests and promise that more are coming. "We also appeal to the whole community to assist us in finding criminals even if is their loved ones, because the future of Dan and surrounding villages depends on it.

Equally, one of the selected participants revealed the following verbatim expressions on this practice:

> *I can say that child trafficking and killing of the women results whereby a mother become in the intimate relationship with the person from neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, amongst others, in the motive to outsource money from him, then when the mother start to cheat on foreigner with another man, then the foreigner kills the mother and rape the children's and kill them too, however most children are abducted and be raped then after are found killed by people who reside from neighbourhood villages and sometimes by those who stays within the village. Cheating of women in their relationships within the community leads women to be killed by their spouse. Most children become victims of abduction whereby they are later found raped and killed by the strangers who reside from the neighbouring villages which are known to the community* **(PV- 01:04)**

As initially recorded, on the 19 February 2022, Saturday, the alleged child rapist in Limpopo stoned to death by angry community members. A 6-year-old baby girl, Xivono Ndlovu was allegedly raped and murdered by the man who was in turn stoned to death by community members at Petanenge village outside Tzaneen afternoon (Tzaneen-Voice, 2022). The local police received a report about the body of a child Petanenge village, and that of a 28-year-old man Lusaka *Mbambamencisi (Nkomanini)*, both under the RPA. On arrival, they found the body of a child with brutal neck injuries and the man appeared to have been stoned to death. Initial, Police investigations revealed that the six years old child allegedly fetched some oranges from her grandmother's home at about 08h30 and never reached her homestead after being abducted by the perpetrator.

Furthermore, the family, assisted by community members, started searching for her and later, at about 14h00 on the same day, they reportedly received information that the child was last seen with the suspect who stays at Lusaka village under Ritavi policing area. They then proceeded to the area and allegedly found him hiding in the house. The suspect allegedly told community members that he raped the child and then killed her to conceal evidence. He then led them to the place where he hid the body. On arrival, the body was indeed found hidden under the shrubs close by her granny's home about 50 meters.

"The rape and brutal killing of a six-year-old child is shockingly devastating, and we therefore call on all our communities, especially parents and guardians to always take extra measures to protect children," highlighted Lieutenant General Hadebe. The Provincial Commissioner continued to warn all people to desist from taking the law into their own hands but actively assist the police in the fight against crime (Tzaneen Voice, 2022). The local police opened cases of rape and murder against the suspect (Deceased) and another case of murder that resulted from vigilantism by the community members. However, this kind of crime leaves the community as large more stressed and fear of crimes such as the mention one above. Most parents are in umbrella of fear of sending their children in order to fetch   some needs near by the shops.

Community plays a significant role when needed; hence, the need of support from the police will forever be needed in order to ensure a safer community. The joint strategy of the CPFs with the positive involvement of the community members is vital to the community challenges and identification of criminals. This is seen in terms of search of the culprit who abducted, raped and killed a 6-year baby girl from Petanenge village.

4.2.2 Theme 2: Factors contributing to the contact and property-related crimes and related behavioural patterns

Based on the following opening verbatim quotation on the contributory factors to the contact and property-related crimes in the selected study locations, it can be deduced that multi-related factors negatively influence the noted crimes in chapter 01 of this study:

> *According to me, alcohol is one of the most influential challenges that causes crimes proliferate. Crime within our community such as killing is through the fights that take place at the taverns late at night due to under influenced of alcohol and substance abuse. When fellow individual or group of the citizen is drunk, they start to initiate criminal behaviours such as robbery, theft, and burglary at residential areas. Most of the youth create gangs to support each other on fights and showing off their powers among themselves claiming victory in the name of gangs* **(PV - 07:05)**

Cell phone thief gets 20 years. At Tzaneen, a young man Rennie Ratlou, aged years 20 was handed a stiff 20-year jail sentence for robbing a man of his cell phone and R20 at gunpoint. A perpetrator, which is of Petanenge village near Tzaneen in Limpopo was found guilty of armed robbery and possession of an unlicensed firearm in the Ritavi regional court on Monday. The court found the suspect and an accomplice, who were both wearing balaclavas and carrying guns, attacked the victim in a street in Mohlaba village on February 18 in the evening. He took a 5110 Nokia cell phone and R20 while his accomplice pointed the two guns at the victim. Residents heard the victim's cries for help and chased after the robbers.

The court heard that the suspect was found hiding in the bushes outside the village and was frogmarched to a local clinic where a security guard on duty handcuffed him and called the police. His accomplice managed to escape and is still on the run. Before passing sentence, magistrate Louis Claasens commended the community for their bravery and for not taking the law into their own hands. A suspect was not assaulted. "The community has put their trust in the justice system and the court must not disappoint them," he said. The suspect was sentenced to 15 years for armed robbery and five years for possession of an unlicensed firearm (News24, 2005).

Importantly, combating the selected crimes in the Dan and Petanenge villages surely depends on community's participations and their willingness to assist the local police and other relevant stakeholders to keep law and order in their respective communities. This should be confined to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Criminal Procedure Act [CPA] (No. 51 of 1977) and the SAPS Act, 1995. However, despite the indicated efforts, the following verbatim submission by one of the selected participants clearly showcase that gangsterism is still high in the study locations:

> *Gangsterism is the vital problem which cause serious problem here in our community, let me take you back to some years back from 2010 where most behaviour of gangsterism was depicted in the selected villages, most of the act of gangsterism had left the communities more devastated in a way that fear of crime was experienced by both children and adult, man and women* **(DV-11:06).**

Notably, Dan Village is no longer a gangsters' paradise. The reputation of Dan Village is slowly but surely changing as the local community is working together towards a safe place. Since Wednesday, May 01, the streets of the village are one of the safest streets around after the establishment of Dan/Lusaka Neighbourhood Watch, in which locals patrol the streets. Dan is notoriously known for gangsterism especially since the emergence of 'Boko Haram' and Masakhinya groups, which had been terrorising the community for the past few years (Letaba Herald, 2019).

To this course, the High Commissioner of Police, Bheki Cele also visited the area with the hopes of finding a solution to the social evil. We formed the neighbourhood watch because our people were no longer safe, due to the existence of Boko Haram and Masakhinya groups. These gangs used to go to taverns, churches and funerals and harass the people and even demanded cell phones and cash. Tzaneen, Boko Haram gang members sentenced to ten years for murder community outraged thirteen members of the notorious Boko Haram gang which terrorised residents in Ritavi for about three years were sentenced to six- and ten-years imprisonment respectively. Thirteen members of the notorious Boko Haram gang which terrorised residents in Ritavi for about three years were sentenced to six and ten years imprisonment respectively for violent crimes by the Polokwane High Court on Monday September 10 (Letaba Herald, 2019).

In another disturbing story, the infamous gang members, all from Dan village, who terrorised the residents of Lusaka Village, Petanenge village and the surrounding areas were convicted and sentenced for contravening the Rioters Assemblies Act and murder, where each sentenced to six years imprisonment (Letaba Herald, 2018). Boko Haram's reign of terror. A man in his late 40's was allegedly gunned down and killed by a member of the 'Boko Haram' gang at Dan Village on Sunday night. It is believed the deceased together with other community members went to confront the 'Boko Haram' gang member when he was killed. The community of Dan and surrounding areas continue to live in fear of 'Boko Haram' as things are now getting out of hand. Taverns close earlier than usual and when they are still in operation they have to stand guard in fear of the gang. A week ago, a Councillors car was set alight, and it is believed the 'Boko Haram' had something to do with it. Community members said they have had enough of this gang and it should stop because they cannot live in fear forever' (Letaba Herald, 2019).

Therefore, many socio-economic conditions negatively contribute to the commission of the selected crimes, based on the cited verbatim expression here.

> *I can say that in our community poverty and unemployment is the vial challenge of which most families are living under this umbrella, most criminals and those who commits deviant behaviours are from the poor background in their families, subsequently they begin to search for an income in a bad way that incriminate them as they start to steal other people`s property, killing, people for their belongings in order for themselves to survive. you can agree with me that the higher level of unemployment in his community is very higher which leaves families in poverty and having no basic needs, some people, chiefly Male's youth are committing criminal behaviours in the name of putting a bread on the table* **(PV - 13:07)**

Mob beats a 'thief' to a pulp. The man was stoned and viciously assaulted with various types of weapons A Limpopo man is fighting for his life under police guard in the Letaba Hospital outside Tzaneen after he was brutally assaulted by a mob for theft. The man was stoned and viciously assaulted with various types of weapons by community members in Petanenge village outside Nkowankowa on Tuesday. Police said the incident took place after the man and his four accomplices were caught direct red-handed stealing borehole equipment in the village. Police spokesperson Lieutenant Colonel Ronel Otto said they were investigating a case of attempted murder. She also said the suspect would appear in court once he was fit. The area, declared a disaster zone last year, recently became a hot spot for theft of borehole equipment. The Mopani district municipality said yesterday that since 2009 it had spent more than R20 million on boreholes to supply water to areas hit by drought (Matlala, 2011).

Thus, the following quoted verbatim note showcased that school dropout also contributes largely to the commission of the selected crimes in the DV:

> *As for me, the persisting problem is school dropout, which is leading to more serious crimes and criminal behaviours because most of the crime are committed by the groups of people who have dropout from the school then later which leads to lack of knowledge and information about the circumstance of crimes and risk of crimes. however, at the later stage when they supposed to be responsible and provide for their families, they start to have financial challenges then they begin to teal, search people, sometimes they end up killing the victims when disputes to be victimised at the crime scene* **(DV- 15:08)**

Crime awareness at schools after Boko Haram terrorise villages. The campaign comes a few weeks after the arrest of the two gangs, Boko Haram and Sakhinya that have been terrorising Dan and neighbouring villages. Tzaneen cluster, Ritavi police together with various stakeholders hosted a crime awareness campaign at Magoza Secondary school in Dan village Friday March 17. The campaign comes a few weeks after the arrest of the two gangs, Boko Haram and Sakhinya that have been terrorising Dan village and neighbouring villages such as Petanenge, Lusaka and Nkowankowa, amongst others. The SAPS Cluster Commander, Major General, told the learners to respect their teachers and also told them that school-children are not allowed to smoke dagga, Nyaope or even cigarettes. She closed by complementing the learners for cleaning up so well. "You look beautiful, and I do not associate you with all the bad things that are happening in your community" (Nkhwashu, 2017).

The school principal, Godfrey Rikhotso, thanked and appreciated the members of SAPS and requested them to never get tired of visiting them. He asked that learners be patrolled on their way to and from school as there are criminals stopping them on the way and robbing them of their belongings. During the campaign, they gave school shoes to learners who needed them, and top learners were given pens and diaries (Nkhwashu, 2017).

Another finding was based on abuse of power by women over partners, which is an ignored form of Intimate-Partner Violence (IPV). The following verbatim indications highlighted the prevalence of this practice as DV:

According to my knowledge of the community as I reside here, and what I noticed in my community is that I have seen most of the women are misusing power to their partners in the relationship. Most women control their boyfriend in the romantic relationship and cheat on them with other man who also reside within the same village, then when the man notices the shenanigans of the women, he tries to solve the conflict through committing gender-based violence and end up killing the wife nor with sustainable injuries **(DV - 04:09)**

The unemployment state of the man in the house of most families leads men to be treated badly by their spouse, then man end up beating the women because of the ill-treatment they receive. Most GBV that take place within Petanenge village is because of behaviour of the women. This is supported by the scene of the problem because it happens chiefly in the households. Men regard physical abuse as a way of discipline to women and that it is also normal to do so. Damba, Lunga and Musarurwa (2013) also agreed that amongst men, references to physical abuse frequently describe using terms such as 'discipline'. Many South African women and men have long accepted some degree of physical violence between intimate partners and, in various South African communities.

The depicted responses by the selected participants collectively shared that violence against women was committed by victims' partners, followed by participants indicating that violence against women was committed by family members. This indicated that sons were raping their mothers and fathers were sleeping with their daughters or uncles raped their nieces. Two respondents stated that gangsters that operate in the area committed violence on women. The gangsters attack robs and gang rape women during the night and early hours of the morning. One participant said they are strangers because they were unknown to the victims. The result shows that people who are committing violence against women were mostly partners, followed by family members, gangsters, and strangers (Matli, 2018).

97

Sexual assault on women in the area is seen that women were facing sexual assaults in the area, whereby Eight (08) men gang raped a woman. Likewise, this has been supported by the statement given by the volunteered individual outset that since volunteered at the Victim Support Centre (VSC), numerous cases about rape have been reported, this shows that indeed women were facing sexual assaults in the area. A 26 years old woman from Limpopo, who was stabbed seven times by her boyfriend, is living in fear after she received several threats despite a protection order she has against him.

A victim of Dan village outside Tzaneen said her boyfriend, who is believed to be related to several police officers at the Ritavi police station in Nkowankowa, had repeatedly violated a protection order. She said the police were failing to act against him, she said her ordeal started on December 19 last year when her boyfriend, aged 28, arrived at her home. He allegedly kicked the doors open and stabbed her seven times in the face and head with a broken bottle and left her for dead. She said she had laid charges of attempted murder with the local police, but they only arrested him for a few minutes. He was released on free bail. However, Area SAPS Spokesperson Captain Seth Magadzi said he was not aware of the situation but promised they would investigate the matter (Matli, 2018).

4.2.3 Theme 3: Addressing challenges through solving the selected contact and property-related crimes

Various factors delay the successful of the joint strategy. The Inadequate support and protection from the police, collapse of CPF, because of a lack of police cooperation within the community. However, the involvement of the police in criminal activities result in loss of community faith in the police when police do not fully engage with the residences. When the CPF concept has not received enough and adequate publicity. The Community residences are not aware of the existence of CPFs within the community and the other stakeholders of the community and generally do not know what it stands for.

The CPF members are being targeted by criminals for working with the local police. The local police see CPFs as a watchdog and thus feel threatened. Police are not sure what role community members are expected to play in these structures. They might thus regard it as an intrusion in their work. Some CPF, are only serving the interest of a particular political group and are not representative of the community. Police attempt to use CPF members as informants and do not regard them as partners, this leads the community residences depicts the relationship as not mutual. The selected participants have noted the following in verbatim regarding the submitted analysis on this subject:

> *I can personally say that lack of cooperation and communication with some of the community members for instance providing us the police with the information that can lead to the arrest of the arrest of the criminals* **(RPS - 22:10).**

The role of the CPF is to affect community participation at all levels by working together with communities. CPFs were established to help build a relationship between the police and the community so that together both parties can tackle the issue of crime in communities. The Regulations for CPFs and Boards in terms of the SAPS Act, 68 of 1995 outlined the responsibilities of CPF (Malatji, 2016). Public participation also fuels the reorganisation of local police publicised to ensure equality and freedom (Denham, 2008).

The CPF's effective interventions on special programmes for women, youth, children, aged and disabled increase community participation. Community policing rely on community engagement which requires the active participation of the community in activities such as improving neighbourhood conditions like cutting of overgrown grass fields, providing emergency social services to those at risk and conducting door-to-door visits to residents. This is done with the aim of increased perception of safety, resolving of underlying conditions which create problems such as deteriorated buildings and apartments, intimidations, rehabilitation of old buildings, drugs dealing, robbery and gang activities (Nyuswa, 2015).

Other participants submitted the following contradicting statements based on the needed supporting structures and observations in verbatim:

Support from the community structures such as the political, religious, cultural, schools and all the stakeholders of the community as large **(DV- 17:11)**

Some community members have negative attitude towards the police when we are looking for valid information to make arrest **(RPS - 21:12)**

The important role-played by and responsibility of community structures in terms of fighting crime will be highlighted. Essentially, the primary objectives of the study will be identifying how the community safety structures support means a lot when it comes to the effectiveness of the CPFs within the community, because with community residence, the police will not find it easy to search and apprehend the criminals. The role of the CPF is to affect community participation at all levels by working together with communities. Public participation also fuels the reorganisation of local police publicized to ensure equality and freedom (Denham, 2008).

The CPF's effective interventions on special programmes for women, youth, children, aged and disabled increase community participation. Community policing rely on community engagement, which requires the active participation of the community in activities such as improving neighbourhood conditions like cutting of overgrown grass fields, providing emergency social services to those at risk and conducting door-to-door visits to residents. This is done with the aim of increased perception of safety, resolving of underlying conditions which create problems such as deteriorated buildings and apartments, intimidations, rehabilitation of old buildings, drugs dealing, robbery and gang activities (Nyuswa, 2015)*.

The community policing practices also involve public education programmes on crimes prevention, neighbourhood watch, mini-stations, community meetings, police safety festivals, community training workshops, operation ceasefire gun projects, foot patrols, working with religious bodies, schools, Early Child Developments (ECD's), auxiliary volunteer programmes, community newsletters, websites, team policing, crime

mapping system which require on-going research and interaction with communities (Nyuswa, 2015).

Therefore, lack of resources was also cited to be urgently looked at in the following verbatim indications:

> *Lack of the resources such as reflector jackets, torchers, protective equipment's on patrol such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), hand radio and as well as mobile vehicle to patrol ,I can say without the relevant materials and equipment that we can use in the patrol time at night brings more challenges this led most of our members to call it off in this strategy due to putting their life at risk. We do not have even have a Pepper spray to defend ourselves when we encounter more reluctant and disobeying person* **(RPS - 21:13)**

The challenges, which take place in most cases for the CPF is the lack or absence of basic resources required by the police and those they serve in a particular community. Lack of basic resources and access to communication by its participants and other resources such as finance and equipment also challenge the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in communities.

For the police, lack of such resources affects their basic policing tasks, whereas for the community members, it affects their ability to contribute in a meaningful manner to their CPFs. The lack of Police resources, adequate training CPF members and allegations of Police conspiring with drug dealers are some of the contributing factors to a worrisome situation prevailing in the selected area where community members are seen to be risking their lives to fight crime in the area. Community members emphasised the lack of resources, support and training. They also requested some sort of uniform and reflector jackets in order to be easily identified as it was reported that some so-called CPF members are doing more harm than good in the area. However, the residents also raised their concern about the election processes of CPFs in different areas.

They requested Masemola to investigate the recruitment process of the Police employing CPF members. A female resident indicated that there is no CPF in her area which resulted in an increase in the number of housebreakings when they are out work. She has been a victim of crime twice and in both cases, Police officers took her statement, but she never heard anything about the cases again. Supporting her opinion on the dragging of cases community members raised their concerns on the slow processing of cases. They alleged that residents are left in the dark on the progress of cases being reported which is known as communication and crime reporting by the residence. However, they also described the justice system as a game since residents have noticed that suspects, especially drug dealers, are released back on to the streets within days after they have been arrested.

The unlicensed liquor outlets or those who do not adhere to their licence's terms and conditions are just as worrying as drug related crime in the area. A woman expressed her disappointment about noise pollution from taverns until late night and even early mornings during the week as it has a huge influence on learners having to study for the final exams. Hence, more crimes will be committed due to the influence of alcohol and being out of cash to buy more of alcohol. Stock theft also came under the spotlight; especially in the Dan and Petanenge villages, whereby pigs were killed and taken from is pigsty. A resident indicated that stock thieves have been seen moving around with other people from the neighbouring villages contrary. However, it is believed that if the CPFs were having more resources such as touch to patrol everywhere were danker at nigh perpetrators of stock theft will be afraid execute such criminal behaviours (Manganyi, Maluleke & Shandu, 2018).

Moreover, poor roads also formed part of verbatim expressions shared by the selected participants, as follows:

> *Poor roads facilities within the villages, some roads are not in good standard for the vehicles to be driving at in order to arrive earlier in the crime scene or called by the CPFs in order to ensure we patrol and reduce the level of crimes within the selected villages* **(RPS - 22:14)**

The effects of this lack of facilities in the CPF threaten the process of community involvement as SAPS is physically unable to meet community expectations and needs in some cases. The low morale created by lack of facilities such as good roads for transport within the villages to ensure the effective patrol, and sometimes to arrives as expected in the crime scenes makes members of the SAPS more resistant to change, and even angry with the additional demands' community policing places on them (Western Cape Government Community Safety, 2011). Due to the selected villages being in the area where roads by the houses are not paved, vehicles come across the challenges because the heavy water erodes the roads during rainy season. The local police find it difficulty in driving on such roads. Furthermore, lack or limited workshops or training on CPFs operations were also illustrated to be contributing negatively to the combating of the selected crimes in the study locations (PV).

This is supported by the following verbatim quotation:

Lack of the workshop or training for the CPFs because sometimes we encounter challenges whereby we do not know what to do when we come across the perpetrator in action of crime, then the community find that they arrive and take the law into their own hands. Sometimes we put ourselves in danger by approaching a perpetrator whom we do not know if he is armed, so we need to be trained on how to deal with such issues and guided on dealing with armed criminals **(PV - 04:15)**

The CPFs members need training to ensure the effectiveness of the community poling forums strategy. People must be trained before partaking on the duties where they put their lives on danger. Members must be taught how to approach that criminal no matter how the criminal look, young or adult, male or female, this is to ensure that all the members of the CPF are well safe. The CPFs members must be filled with knowledge about all the events of which they might come across while patrolling, because this member might take action, which incriminate themselves as well without knowing.

For instance, whereby they find a perpetrator on act of crime then he starts beating the suspect until death, detaining the suspect for many hours without calling the police only to find out that the suspect survives through certain medications. Proper training ensures the quality members on the joint strategy in fighting against crime within the community. An active partnership between the police and the community is important, in which all parties really work together with the same knowledge to identify and solve problems. The community can take a greater role of public safety with the help of the police only when the members are well trained, thus because the community members know precisely their problems within the community and the kind of crimes that affect them on the daily basis.

Lack of workshop and training is one of the challenges that the CPF have in ensuring effective and safer strategy. Issues like police brutality are linked to lack of proper training for SAPS members. According to Hosken (2011) (in Dlamini, 2017), the management of the police , poor training, disrespect for law and order, improper addressing of the criminal members within police ranks and a obvious disregard for internal disciplinary procedures are the chief causes behind the scourge of police brutality. Training that enhances officers' capacity to ensure they are playing is significant roles deployed for such as to perform community policing functions which are involving the problems analysing, working cooperatively with community groups and stakeholders, the implementing and developing of the responses that do not rely on the criminal law could shape officers' outlook on the police role and their attitudes toward the public.

It is chiefly vital to involve the problem solving skills, communication skills, and leadership skills in training of both the CPFs and he police, however, even he community members can be imposed with knowledge and skills about fighting crimes through crime-education talk engagement. In some police stations, management has not been able to take responsibility for stopping excessive force by members under their command. Hosken (2011) (in Dlamini, 2017) argues that in certain instances, the impression is created that extra-legal methods are necessary to deal with violent crime. The CPFs and sometimes the police officers often do unlawfully and unnecessary attempt to apprehend neither suspected criminals in a wrong way nor impose wrong powers, which in other instances they incriminate themselves.

The CPFs and the police officials should be trained in order to ensure that they resolves the challenges within the communities effective as the community policing forum strategy needs to be perform duties with a better understanding by all he par involved such as community members, the police, CPFs the victims and the perpetrators of crimes. Police leadership is supposed to be leading the process of training officials at station level rather than waiting for training to be initiated. Training of police officials remains a focus since transformation and change are continuous processes. All these mentioned, however, there is also a need for strong leadership and the political to make the change to community policing a living reality at all times. Training of all the party involved in the joint strategy it leads to a smooth and conducive partnership in fighting against crimes within the communities.

4.2.4 Theme 4: Assessment methods to effectively implement Community Police Forums

The implementation of the vital strategies to combat crime needs effective strategies which will enable the Police, community and community to easily contribute to crime prevention. The CPFs are constituted to improve communication between the SAPS and the community, to foster joint problem-solving and cooperation with a view to improving service delivery by the SAPS. The SAPS is answerable to the communities they serve (Munneke, 2011). The CPF performs a vital role in ensuring the effective crime prevention, the civilian oversight of the police in the precinct. A police service can only be effective when it enjoys the confidence and cooperation of the community, which it serves. The role of the CPF is to make the needs of the community known to the police and help the police to meet those needs (Malatji, 2016).

The following verbatim quotation share notes on improving the relationship between the local SAPS and affected communities:

> *To improve the relationship between the SAPS and community and working hand to hand with the CPF to combat crime. On the issue of ways in which the better ways of implementing the community policing and a safer community it can be through concrete partnership with the police and the community as larger, start to fight crime through patrol mostly during peak seasons such as December and busy times during the year. All I am saying is that we need to have a good relationship in order to effective joint strategy* **(RPS - 21:16)**

The relationship between the police, community and the CPFs as larger to be effective it should be sanctioned more extremely, however both parties must mutually participate for better change and bettering the community, this is to say that community residents experience the feeling of being useful in building the moral relationship between the police and the community as large (Salamone, 2010). The involvement of the community dwellers in crime-prevention and control is not an impractical anticipation. Historically, residency has involved the responsibility for maintaining peace and justice within the community to be free of fear of crime. Community must be extra vigorously involved because is depicted as the 'eyes-and-ears' of their community and as well as the neighbourhood community.

However, community policing takes several methods, as can be, as ranging from an officer on foot patrol to an officer in a vehicle when paroling whereby showing the visibility within the community. Researchers generally recognises and considering the police officers that are heavily dependent on citizens in carrying out their responsibilities, which is to decrease the level of crime within the selected villages. The police of the RPA area depend on citizens to report crimes and criminal behaviours seen within the community, make statements, provide information about suspects and cooperate in the investigations when trying to source out the information (Manganyi, 2017).

In order to have an effective CPF, the community must be ready and willing to work with the police and the CPFs in addressing and stopping crimes within he selected villages. Police alone cannot control crime and to effectively uphold the law hence, the seriously in need of citizen to help them identify the epicentre of crime and criminals. In order to ensure he better service delivery, restructuring of police force is inevitable to facilitate smooth integration between citizens and police needs a cooperative partnership. There has been long lasting mistrust between these two groups as their conducts more often infringes the freedom and peace of other one, thus many a time police and public have been at loggerheads (Erickson & Breci, 1998) (in Malatji 2016).

The police relationship to the community should be in a good manner and conducive in working. Subsequently, community relies upon the police department to 'protect and serve' and however, the police in return equally rely upon community support and cooperation to be effective. For the relationship to be tight and effective it is significant that the police officers be freed from the separation of patrol vehicles or other resources needed in the strategy of the CPFs and be in contact with the community members (Salomane, 2010).

In the joint strategy of the CPF, the station commissioner roles and the community police officer differ immensely from their traditional role. Their role no longer involves planning for the community, but rather planning together with the community in identifying the criminals within the community. This empowers the community members and help build strong relationship between the SAPS and the community as large. The police should involve themselves in the lives of local communities who live and work there. Working close with the community enable the police to identify local problems and to be supplied with relevant information on a regular basis, and factors that affect the community members (Malatji, 2016).

The contact with the community will enable the police to communicate daily with the community members and other people who frequent the selected community. The face-to-face interaction with the community will enable the police to identify priorities at the community and also to identify and know the hotspot of crimes within the villages. The police involvement with the community members and being known by the community leads to a trust relationship to be established between the police and the community as (Salomane, 2010) (in Malatji, 2016).

Thus, the use of 'crime information systems or Intelligence-Led Policing' can play an essential role in combating the selected crimes in this study, based on the following verbatim quotation:

> *I can say the use of the crime information system, whereby CPFs with the police must visit schools, funerals and other events to educate them about circumstance of crime and criminal behaviours, and most importantly to search learners randomly at schools in order to combat criminal behaviours within the community. because these students are the ones committing crimes and sometimes they smoke dagger at school and other drugs, however, we also need to combine all part of the community dweller and inform them about the issues of visitors who visit the community mostly the foreigners because are chiefly the one who cause more crimes in our community* **(DV - 14:17)**

Violence in schools occurs in different forms and intersects with violence occurring in a learner's home and their broader community. Some learners experience violence during school hours, in after-school programmes, and on their way to and from school (Lamb & Warton, 2017). It is important to address school violence for the following reasons: it violates the rights of the child and the educator; it negatively impacts on the educator's ability to teach and on the child's ability to learn; it has a negative impact on surrounding communities; it negatively impacts a country's development goals; and as well as it has extensive health and economic costs for the country (Burton & Leoschut, 2013).

Violence in South African schools includes threats of violence, psychological abuse, robbery, physical assaults, gang violence, corporal punishment, sexual violence and bullying (Burton & Leoschut, 2013). The majority of school violence is learners-on learner violence (Burton & Leoschut, 2013; and Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] (2017). The same learners may be both victims and perpetrators in them .life because this behaviour also affect the future of the person even the next generation. In high violence neighbourhoods where weapons are easily available, physical violence at school can include stabbings and shootings (Burton & Leoschut, 2013). Another form of physical violence at schools is corporal punishment by educators (Department of Education, 2000). Most of the violence occurring in schools takes place in the classroom (Burton & Leoschut, 2013).

This violence often occurs when educators are unable to manage and control their class or when the class is left without supervision. Classroom violence poses a significant barrier to learning. The factors relating to 'relationships' suggests that in the home context, the attitudes and actions of parents, caregivers and siblings have a strong impact on a child's behaviour as well as their norms and attitudes. This influences how the child interacts with those in their school and community. Learners who have been victimised at home are at increased risk for violence victimisation at school. Further, if a child's friends or peers bring illegal drugs or weapons to school, the child is at increased risk of experiencing violence (Burton & Leoschut, 2013; and Brown, Simelane & Malan, 2016).

The community in which a learner grows up also influences their risk for violence victimisation at school (Burton & Leoschut, 2013). There is an increased risk of witnessing and/ or experiencing school violence in schools situated in communities where alcohol, drugs and weapons are easily available. These communities are often very violent themselves (Leoschut, 2008). Alcohol, drugs and weapons can serve to facilitate and/or exacerbate violence. In communities where gangs predominate, gang violence can affect learners on their way to and from school, (Mncube & Harber, 2013).

This violence can also erupt in schools, particularly where: learners at the school are members of a gang; schools have inadequate safety infrastructure around the school premises; and access control is poorly monitored (Equal Education, 2016). This gang activity, in and around schools, includes gangs robbing and threatening learners; fighting, often including weapons; and selling drugs to learners (Mncube & Harber, 2013). Gang violence is a particular risk factor for school violence in the Western Cape (Burton & Leoschut, 2013; and Brown, Simelane & Malan, 2016).

While violence in communities can increase the risk for violence in schools, this is not inevitable. Well managed, safe schools can play a role in mitigating this risk (Burton & Leoschut, 2013). The Department of Basic Education (DBE) is responsible for a developing national policies and guidelines concerning school safety and monitoring and evaluating school safety interventions across the country.

The effectiveness of strategies to be used to combat selected crimes in this study should involve combinations of other relevant stakeholders within the communal level, as the following verbatim submission refers:

> *According to my knowledge, the best strategy in fighting crime in our community can be effective patrol by the CPFs and other issue can be the involvement of other stakeholders of the community to take part in fighting against crime and criminal behaviours. The involvement can be in any form which can be assistance through financial, food, taking part in patrol, providing information about criminals and crime taking place. However, we as the community must engage and ensure that rules to be followed by the community are well followed in order to minimise the possibility of crime occurrence to take place. Such as not allowing a child to walk around after 19h00 at night, CPFs appearance at night patrolling and check if is there any other criminal behaviours taking place around* **(PV- 08:18)**

Mr Nicholas Shingange, born and raised in Dan Village, is the chairperson of Ritavi Victim Empowerment Programme. Due to his concern about the situation in the village, Mr Shingange wanted to improve the situation through working with the community to fight the crime in the area. Together with his team and community structures, he collected evidence from the police station and through Ritavi VEP held three community meetings to discuss the situation. The meeting was attended by community structures with all community structures invited including CPF, churches, traditional leaders, and young people. At the meeting, attendees heard reports from the local police station of alcohol-fuelled crime incidents in the area (Baloyi, 2020).

Upon the involvement of the community structures and stakeholders, it has also been realised that crime be addressed effectively if the respective communities accept shared responsibility for their own safety and security. The level at which community members are willing to participate in crime prevention programmes is influenced by context and social organisation. Communities that share common understandings and values are more willing to achieve common interests, including maintaining safety and order.

The tribal authorities and *'Ndhunas'* must ensure that crimes are being discussed within the community's meetings, funerals, and schools' events, amongst others, whereby providing more relevant information about crimes that are taking place within the community and ask for better strategy in which can be utilised when given the chance to address the community every time.

Having decided to address the problem, Ritavi Victim Empowerment (VEP) held three meetings with the community, CPF, local churches and the police, sharing police crime statistics and engaging on how to solve the problem. Because the police indicated that most criminal activities are reported over weekends, with most offenders under the influence of alcohol and drugs, the community's view was that the problem was the accessibility of alcohol and drugs. Complaints included the number of taverns, some of which operate 24 hours a day, the easy availability of alcohol, the lack of regulation of tavern closing hours so that some operate 24 hours a day, alcohol abuse within the village, the resultant violence on streets and in households, including high rates of gender-based violence against women and children.

Since the community has started patrolling at night, Dan Village has seen a reduction of criminal cases reported to the police and is aiming to become a crime free area, with day and night patrols to guard against crime and ensure criminals have little chance to commit a crime. The community is actively involved in addressing their concerns. Partnerships have been developed between the various stakeholders, including Provincial Legislature. Through engagement, Ritavi VEP managed to improve the situation by motivating the community to take responsibility to solve the situation. Through the patrols, they have achieved a significant reduction in cases reported to the police. The community and the police are working together to fight crime which is a great achievement.

Motivated by Ritavi VEP, the community finally submitted a petition to the Provincial Legislature. This achievement was a result of Ritavi VEP motivating the community to participate in the Legislature processes; Ritavi VEP has been motivated to engage the community to participate in the legislature, sharing this information and its importance with the community.

Ritavi VEP and the CPF invited the MEC to the imbizo to address the issues of crime and alcohol. The MEC and the former Premier attended to address the problem, commending the action taken by Ritavi VEP to bring people together to address their challenges (Baloyi, 2020). We develop close relationships with the communities where we are present, seeking to make a positive and lasting contribution to their social and economic progress. The most significant support provided by the group, either directly or indirectly, is generally in the form of donations in foodstuffs, to contribute towards the fight against poverty and criminals. Community policing is a non-political group of representatives from the community established through the SAPS with the purpose of addressing safety matters. Community policing is a non-political group of representatives from the community established through the SAPS with the purpose of addressing safety matters community. The main objective of community policing is to build a partnership between the police and the community, improve community–police relations and conduct the local oversight over police.

The proactive strategy in fighting against within the community is through communicating with the community leaders about the suspect and stranger who visit the community because these strangers are the ones who initiate the criminal behaviours to community members, meaning strangers must be reported to the community when noticed to be with the motive of committing deviant behaviour within the community. However, Community policing should not merely be a new structure, but it should predominately be a new philosophy of policing. It requires a change of attitudes, approach, planning, execution and feedback, involving the police and the public, in an equal partnership. Considerably, the following precise highlight shared that effective communication and interactions can be used as best tools to combat the selected crimes at DV:

> *Personally, I can say the best and effective way in which our relationship with the Ritavi SAPS in combating crime can be through effective communication and interaction, because we do not really have that kind of that relationship as they take time to respond when we need them, however, crimes that we come across within our village become more viral when the perpetrators notice that police are not physical assisting nor their visibility, for example joining us on our patrolling on the roads even once a month can be better* **(DV - 19:19)**

Poor relationships with police and lack of trust in the police impinge on community participation in crime prevention. Poor community participation based on lack of trust in the police, however, may be understandably and justifiable because no one would be willing to collaborate with untrusted partners. The relationship between police and community is important in ensuring the effective strategy of CPFs in order to ensure the crime prevention. The community and police members need to have the same understanding of the role or functions of CPF. Such an understanding can be valuable in shaping the attitude of the community towards the police. On the other hand, the police remain protective of its operational duties, yet the community greatly values the notion of promoting police accountability to the public. Thus, certain terms such as police accountability, public participation, good governance, and attitude are supposed to be explained properly.

Effective joint strategy in combating crime from the police as ensuring visibility in the community gives the notion to the residents that indeed police are working with the CPFs and if suppose a member of the community commit any criminal behaviour, he/she will be apprehended without any delays. In another incident, a body of a young boy believed to be a member of the 'Boko Haram' was discovered next to Charles Mathonsi High School on Monday Morning. Ritavi police spokesperson, SAPS Warrant Officer Seth Magadzi, confirmed they are investigating a case of murder, but they do not have information linking the murder with the 'Boko Harams.'

This submission is fully supported by the following verbatim expression by one of the selected participants from PV:

> *I can say effectiveness the community policing forum within our community also relies on other villages in search of the criminal, supposed the perpetrator went for hiding in their area. The surrounding villages such as Zanghoma, Mariveni, Muhlava, Lenyenye, Dan, Lusaka and including the areas that are affected by the crimes must engage in the meetings and have a way of a communication about being the eyes and ears for other villages in locating criminals* **(PV - 06:20)**

Community policing across all countries experiences violent crime and victimisation. It is recorded that in most countries, violent crime results in a high rate of young men who are killed before they become adults, societies with families who lose a parent or have members in prison, who are living in abject poverty and without access to support or legitimate sources of income, neighbourhoods experiencing gang wars or where there seems to be little public protection and security and women who are at risk of sexual assault in public spaces. Crime is a serious problem in this country chiefly within the villages. Cost effective initiatives leading to positive solutions in fighting crime should be found. A community crime prevention strategy is a framework for the crime prevention activities that will make your area safer.

Considerably, crime casts fear into the hearts of South Africans from all occupations and prevents them from taking their rightful place in the development and growth of our country. It inhibits our citizens from communicating with one another freely and from engaging in economic activities and prevents entrepreneurs and investors from taking advantage of the opportunities that our country offers. For this reason, our government regards the prevention of crime as fundamental and countries to be regarded as national priority.

Crime continues to be a serious problem in South Africa as the country ranked number 3 on the global crime index as of 2016 for a time, reacting to crime became the default mode of policing worldwide but today we are seeing a return to the principles outlined by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. Countries are beginning to view prevention as "the primary purpose of policing," placing focus on making committing crime in the first place as hard as possible.

The community members should also provide relevant detailed information to the local SAPS and other stakeholders in an attempt to combat the selected contact and property-related crimes at DV, this is based on the following verbatim expressions:

> *I can say the involvement of the community members in assisting us through providing relevant information can lead to better way of finding those who violent other people's rights through their deviant behaviours in the community. This is because CPFs alone will not be able to root out the bad behaviours that are taking place within the community. The availability of the of the CPFs in our community is playing a very important role because crimes are decreasing than before, more serious crimes just happen after a long period of time. However, we as the community we know the challenges which give us problem then we can alert each other and our children to alienate themselves from what seems danger* **(DV - 14:21)**

The arrest came after one community member was shot and killed on Sunday night by someone who is believed to be part of the 'Boko Harams'. The gang consist of boys as young as 16 who terrorise Dan Village, Lusaka, Petanenge, Nkowankowa and other neighbouring villages. It is alleged the community members were filled with anger after the death of an innocent community member who was fighting against crime, and that they ended up murdering a 'Boko Haram' gang member.

Reportedly, his body was found hanged behind Charles Mathonsi High School on the following Monday morning. The men were remanded in custody and will appear again in December, hence, community members were enraged at the magistrate's verdict and started chanting songs saying the men must be released. In partnership with SAPS and other relevant role players provide a supportive creativity whereby by they should be the eyes, ears and voice of SAPS within the community with the intention of preventing crimes. The goal of the patrol group involves that resident become more proactive and be aware of the risk of crime and to take action to protect their own properties and that of their neighbours. However, dealing with the Neighbourhood Watches' one should not look at the name given to activity, but rather to the actual purpose. To all such, action may contain reporting suspected activities and improving home security, which reduce opportunities for crime occurrences within the community (Malherbe, 2013).

4.3. SUMMARY

Based on the feedback of the data from selected participants to this study, the most important lesson learnt regarding 'exploring effectiveness of CPF at Dan and Petanenge villages under RPA,' as emanating from the SAPS uniform members, past and present CPF members suggest that the selected crimes, which guided this study cannot be combated without formulation enhanced partnerships within the communal level.

This chapter (04) provided the findings relating to the aim and objectives of the study. The questions posed to the selected participants were presented, interpreted and discussed by the researcher. The 04 emerging challenges and themes were also highlighted and discussed accordingly. The next chapter Five (05) offer the study summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of the study and the conclusions drawn from the data relating to factors that affect the effectiveness of the CPFs, as a community policing strategy in combating crime. Based on the findings, recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the CPFs in both study settings are presented. The researcher conducted data from the primary (From participants through the semi-structured face to face interviews) and secondary (Existing information on documents) information involved in community policing, especially the CPFs members and those that are not in order to obtain their views, opinions, perceptions on the effectiveness of the CPFs in combating crime in two selected village under RPA.

In this chapter (05), the researcher summarises and interprets the main ideas contained in the entire study, while showcasing the summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the study findings stemming from the study aim and objectives to clearly present the identified study challenges and themes.

5.2. STUDY OVERALL SUMMARY

Chapter One dealt with the problem and its setting, to offer the general orientation thereof. The statement of the problem was highlighted, as well as the aim and objectives of this study. **Chapter Two** focused on consulted literature studies and theoretical framework (BTW) which underpinned this study. **Chapter Three** discussed the adopted research design and methodology, as well as the 04 elements to ensure trustworthiness and ethical considerations. **Chapter Four** provided data presentations, interpretations and discussions; and **Chapter Five** presented the summary, conclusions and recommendations pertaining to this study.

5.3. CONCLUSIONS

Overall, this study concludes that the guidelines for future research studies should notes that various factors exists for making the CPFs for crime prevention a success or a failure. To this end, problem solving is an interactive process, involving the local SAPS and community members to identify existing crime problems, as witnessed in the Dan and Petanenge villages under the RPA and developing appropriate solutions to the selected contact and property-related crimes. To this course, problem solving is essential in the use of CPFs for crime prevention and, as such, the identified crime problems in table 1 of this study should not be limited to crime combating, prevention and investigation nor maintenance of order and making possible arrests. Therefore, the local SAPS and the residents of the selected areas, together with other important stakeholders should be empowered to adopt problem-solving techniques, and take every opportunity to address the conditions that cause incidents.

It is also recommended that crime intelligence can offer 'end product' to this process, to make sense of complex, physical, and intellectual commissions of the indicated crimes. Relevant information should be collected, analysed and evaluated in order to prevent crime the crimes in question and to secure apprehension of potential offenders. From these key concepts, it is obvious that the goals and objectives of strategic intelligence is something, which the local SAPS, Dan and Petanenge village members need to clearly understand, as well as identify and discuss goals and objectives of intelligence gatherings.

6.4. STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.1 Recommendations to improve the identified study themes and challenges

6.4.1.1 Study theme 1: The nature of the selected crimes and effectiveness of the CPF in policing them

Strengthening relationships with sister departments, such as the DoJ & CD, Department of Health (DoH), and Department of Social Development (DSD), amongst others to excessively deal with unexpected and new organised forms of criminal activities, as the selected contact and property-related crimes of this study refers and there is a need for a continental approach to policing to determine the root cause of crime, especially the *Modus Operandi (MO)* and there is also a dire need to conduct an intensified research on why all South African National Police Commissioners do not complete their terms of office, especially post 1994 as that may impacts negatively on evaluating the successes and failures of any SAPS models.

This study also recommends that community members and the police in the identified study locations should take the initiative to effectively implement community policing and be strategic in terms of identification of perpetrators within the Petanenge and Dan village under RPA Challenges and common problems should be regularly taken and be based on discretionary actions rather than sticking to guidelines or policies. The study also recommends that to avoid some of the challenges during the implementation of the CPFs, the police officials should always take a lead in all CPFs activities chiefly during the patrol. The local police under RPA should accept that policing in the community comes with responsibility and the concept of community policing forum is dependent on performance measures and should not only be an exercise for the police to be observed in proximity of the communities.

The meeting attendance by the community members of Dan and Petanenge villages can enhance understanding the nature of the selected crimes and the effectiveness of the CPF in policing them, the researcher emphasises that community meetings are very imperative, and they should be attended by all members of communities, this includes the community stakeholders and leaders, but it can be much better and professional if community meetings are led by police and every community member is expected to attend. However, the community leaders including the politicians within the community realise that it is their responsibility to educate their community members about the need and status of community policing forum to be effective.

It is also recommended that when the meetings are not attended in magnitude and properly with due time, then, the education campaign on the CPFs should be strengthened and such meetings should be frequent until the majority members of the community to attend crime-related meetings. The best way of achieving a relationship is interaction between the parties involved to share their point of views concerning the way of solving challenges and plans on moving forward within the community as larger. The researcher further recommend that if all community members respond positively by attending community meetings, crime will be reduced at Dan and Petanenge villages under RPA by offering joint strategy responsibility (Nyanya, 2017).

6.4.1.2 Study theme 2: Factors contributing to the contact and property-related crimes and related behavioural patterns

The selected criminal activities at Dan and Petanenge villages under the RPA should not be tolerated, the local SAPS and respective community members should be guided by the 'rule of law,' and the Constitution, 1996 should reign supreme, recognising possible contributory factors to the mentioned crimes, this should be largely considered, with the adoption of an integrated strategy involving the National governmental and other related NGOs to address these conditions and political factors associated with the outlined crimes, as well as prevalent crimes in the study location.

Proper implementation of the NCPS, 1996 should be always exercised. While noting that this strategy failed due to lack of a shared understanding of crime and policing among politicians, lack of funding, a disregard for socioeconomic conditions, and the inability of police to deliver immediate and visible results on crime prevention, and transforming the degree of anger from the populace, should be regarded as lessons to be learned for future in the urban area, like the selected study areas. Moreover, it is also stated that the most important element of the CPF is that officers identified the underlying causes and contributions to the highlighted crimes in the Dan and Petanenge villages, to ensure that the available strategic intelligence provide the local SAPS investigators with means of understanding the structure and movement of crimes guiding this study. This strategic intelligence accommodates the following important aspects:

- It provides a strategic context within which to understand emerging threats of crimes that guided this study.
- Provide a foresight capacity to allow the development of targeted strategies (Providing warning of the need for new or different policies, responses, priorities, and powers, among others).
- Due to the high levels of crimes that guided this study, this situation is not highly conducive to public or National government support, based on given to measures to combat the resulted practices. Efforts to tackle this problem requires improvement in tackling crime (Preventing, combating and investigation), this should be formulated in such a way as to support the local SAPS in meeting their objectives, while working together with the local communities to provide more detailed information regarding criminal elements in the Dan and Petanenge villages. Furthermore efforts to engage with these crimes needs to be combined and integrated with measures of addressing the current ineffective relationship between the local SAPS, Dan and Petanenge native residents.

This study recommends that the Greater Tzaneen Municipality should continue with the project of closing the big with soil and cleaning on unpaved roads within the streets as they were doing back in the years. It has been identified by one of the participants at RPA in the uniform that *"poor roads facilities within the villages, some roads are not in good standard for the vehicles to be driving at to arrive earlier in the crime scene or called by the CPFs in order to ensure we patrol and reduce the level of crimes within the selected villages."* **(RPS - 22:14)**. The challenges should be taken into consideration because police are unable to arrive on time when they are called then it results to detaining of the perpetrator of which is against the constitution of the CPF as it might happen that the perpetrator held is using medications.

6.4.1.3 Study theme 3: Addressing challenges through solving the selected contact and property-related crimes

Zinn (2010) highlighted that the most effective factors of ensuring the effectiveness of the CPF in the community can be in the form of consultation, understanding, communication, services as well as an involvement to improve the safety of the neighbourhood to a point that criminals avoid the entire area. This was only achieved when the residents understood their involvement in the strategy of the CPF for its effectiveness, hence communication between the involved parties was supposed to be taken into consideration.

The Neighbourhood Watch also expanded to other neighbouring whereby community dwellers must take responsibility to watch at their neighbourhood as they were ensuring there is no crime that was being initiated. Officers involved themselves in the lives of local communities to the extent that they were well-known to the people who lived and worked there (Khompane, 2010). Visible foot patrol, involvement of potential criminal and ex-convict so that they can help in preventing the possible crime proactively due to keeping themselves busy in ensuring the effectiveness of the CPF. The selected villages have assessed the implementation of the CPFs by ensuring mentioned strategies. Several studies have shown that the South African Police Service has been ineffective in preventing crime.

Considerably, the *'teachings of community members about CPF and human rights'* remains of utmost importance as well, as the researcher Identify that there is a lack within the community, lack of knowledge concerning the bill of rights is a contributing factor. The community dwellers of he selected communities under the RPA should be equipped and be taught about crimes, CPFs ways of combatting crimes and as well as how to the police in fighting crimes within the community. The CPFs should be formed while considering that democracy in action needs active participation of all the members in the affected areas at Dan and Petanenge villages.

Solutions should be taken that provide the most promising implementation of CPFs within the communities to reduce the level of crimes. In the RPA, majority of community members should be motivated and educated of becoming involved and actively participate in CPFs and crime prevention programmes within the identified study areas. The cause of poor participation by the community members should be identified and be made a priority then, be properly motivated, communicated and however, consultation should be provided for the implementation of the CPF and crime prevention initiatives.

An analysis and exploration of the effectiveness of the CPFs in combating crime showed that not all community members of the community know and understand about the CPFs in their respective areas. This portrays ineffectiveness on the part of CPFs. To improve the members' awareness of CPFs use various forms of media, social networks, brochures and strategies such as strong visibility as measures that have been developed to make the CPFs known by the communities. Studies have found that community policing, especially the CPFs are not always implemented with immediate success. The participants highlighted lack of communication between the executive members of the CPF and the broader community as a challenge that affects the functioning of the CPF in the area. This has resulted in community members being reluctant to seek and develop a sustainable partnership with SAPS. The participants added that the proper functioning of the CPF is affected by politics.

Furthermore, barriers from within the police organisational structure and the organisational culture or climate were expressed as a challenge for the effective functioning of CPFs. The lack of resources in the CPFs was highlighted as a source of frustration for most of the members. Similarly, where there is competition for resources, conflict is often generated between individual and organisational commitments, hence community policing, especially the CPFs may be difficult to maintain (Dlamini, 2017).

6.4.1.4 Study theme 4: Assessment methods to effectively implement Community Police Forums

This study recommends that all the community members and as well as the Ritavi police in the uniform should take the creativity to implement the *'joint strategy of the CPFs,'* and this has not only meant to rely on the policing guidelines stipulated by the constitution. The decisions which the CPFs make and as well as the common problems should be regularly taken into consideration and be grounded on discretionary actions rather than sticking to guidelines or policies.

The researcher also recommends that in order to avoid some of the crimes challenges nor difficulties during the implementation of CPFs within the selected areas, police officials should always take a lead in all CPFs related activities while educating other leaders from CPFs suppose they are absent. The RPA should accept that policing in the community comes with huge responsibility and the concept of CPFs is dependent on performance measures and should not only be an exercise for the police to be observed in nearness of the communities.

The DSD should also offer family preservation and parenting programme that might assist people in how to create a safer environment for the protection of the vulnerable groups of our society, however, the MEC of social development Rakgoale had urge communities to be always vigilant and always know the whereabouts of their children due to the number of abduction and rape which is affecting the communities.

The MEC outlined that *"we will help to prepare the family so that they can be able to stand in court to testify against the suspect as we do have a facility to detain minors who are in conflict with the law and rehabilitate them,"* hinted MEC Rakgoale (The Citizen, 2020). Moreover, the 'relationship of the joint strategy' should be enhanced by ensuring that the relationship between police, community dwellers, and CPFs should equally involve partnerships among other community stakeholders, businesses, individual citizens, non-profit groups and the media to develop effective methods to police the community. For the proper implementation of community policing, the mentioned organisations should work together to address criminal matters and reduce crime instead of simply leaving it to the police force as the police as well needs community support in terms of solving crimes and identification of the crime hot-sport and criminal.

The researcher further recommends that the CPF should revolve around a philosophy that the entire community could help take measures to prevent crime that is affecting the entire community. This researcher suggests that community policing should be understood by all community dwellers of any age to flourish because police innovation requires an atmosphere of trust, a willingness to experiment and exchange ideas both within and outside the police structure, and, perhaps most importantly, a recognition of the common stake of the entire community in better police services. The traditional authorities, the CPF, business communities (Business Against Crime - BAC) and Justice Cluster Departments.

6.5. FUTURE RESEARCH STUDIES

Future research studies should adhere to the highlights shared by the SAPS (2022) that future directions nor way forward on CPFs implementations should ensure that the Civilian Secretariat for Police (CSP) lead a process for the implementation of payment of stipends to CPFs structures and formalise the Expanded Public Works Programme for sub-forums. A funding model should be developed and it must be inclusive of the non- state organs in the fight against crime.

The immediate focus must be given to the development of portable skills for the benefit of CPFs to building safer communities; a 'National Instruction' must be issued on improving the quality of SAPS participation. The CPFs must be engaged on responding to and educating communities on the impact of protest action particularly where this protest action results in violence and destruction of community centres and infrastructure, the CSP must develop a concept to engage CPFs on oversight of SAPS at station level.

The drafting of a National CPFS/Boards Constitution, 1996 and a national patrollers policy should be developed; while embracing strategic planning session must be held for the National Community Police Board and the CSP must develop a concept to engage CPFs on oversight of SAPS at station level, it is envisaged that this will assist the CSP considering that there are 1 137 (By the time of conducting this study) police stations across the country and will allow a footprint at each of these. The Drafting of a national CPFs/Boards Constitution is highly sought and a national patrollers policy be developed; while an evaluation tool for functionality of CPFs is urgently developed. The Minister of Police is requested to endorse this document and direct the SAPS and the CSP to ensure that all issues raised as per recommendation, herein, are complied with and must be implemented.

LIST OF REFERENCES

Allender, J & Manke, M.P. 2004, July. Evoking self in self-study: The analysis of artifacts. *Proceedings of the fifth international conference on self-study of teacher education practices.* England: Herstmonceux Castle, East Sussex.

Antunes, M.J.L & Ahlin, E.M. 2015. Protecting youth against exposure to violence: Intersections of race/ethnicity, neighbourhood, family, and friends. *Race and Justice*, 5(3), pp.208-234.

Babbie, M. 2013. *The practice of social research*. Wadsworth, Thomson Learning *Inc.*

Bairagi, V. and Munot, M.V. eds., 2019. *Research methodology: A practical and scientific approach*. United States of America: CRC Press.

Bayley, D.H. 2001. *The new structure of policing: description, conceptualisation and research agenda*. United States (US): US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.

Berg, J. 2013. Civilian oversight of police in South Africa: from the ICD to the IPID. *Police Practice and Research*, 14(2), pp.144-154.

Berg, M., Coman, E & Schensul, J.J. 2009. Youth action research for prevention: A multi-level intervention designed to increase efficacy and empowerment among urban youth. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 43(3), pp.345-359.

Bitektine, A. 2008. Prospective case study design: qualitative method for deductive theory testing. *Organisational Research Methods*, *11*(1), pp.160-180.

Boateng, W. 2012. Evaluating the efficacy of focus group discussion (FGD) in qualitative social research. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, *3*(7), pp. 54-57

Bowling, A. 1996. Health care rationing: the public's debate. *BMJ: Global Health*, 312, pp.670-674.

Bradshaw, C., Atkinson, S & Doody, O. 2017. Employing a qualitative description approach in health care research. *Global Qualitative Nursing Research*, 4, pp. 61-77.

Braga, A.A & Clarke, R.V. 2014. Explaining high-risk concentrations of crime in the city: Social disorganisation, crime opportunities, and important next steps. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 51(4), pp. 480-498.

Brogden, M & Nijhar, P. 2013. *Community policing*. United Kingdom: Willan.

Brogden, M. 2004. Commentary: community policing: A panacea from the West. *African Affairs*, *103*(413), pp.635-649.

Brooke, D. 2006. *The cracks in broken windows*. Available from: http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2006/02/19/the_cracks_in_broken_ window/. [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Business Tech [Online]. 2022. The crimes that are getting worse in South Africa. February 18. https://businesstech.co.za/news/government/560270/the-crimes-that-are-getting-worse-in-south-africa/ [Accessed: 2022/05/06].

Buur, L & Jensen, S. 2004. Introduction: Vigilantism and the policing of everyday life in South Africa. *African Studies*, 63(2), pp.139-152.

Chappell, A.T & Lanza-Kaduce, L. 2010. Police academy socialisation: Understanding the lessons learned in a paramilitary-bureaucratic organisation. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 39(2), pp.187-214.

Citizen Reporter. 2020. A*lleged girlfriend killer, 42, denied bail*. Available from: https://www.citizen.co.za/news/south-africa/courts/2284685/alleged-girlfriend-killer-42-denied-bail/ [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Clarke, V & Braun, V., 2013. Teaching thematic analysis: Overcoming challenges and developing strategies for effective learning. *The Psychologist*, 26(2), pp. 1-15.

College of policing, 2015: Hunter, G., May, T. and Hough, M., 2019. Are the police embracing evidence-informed practice? A view from England and Wales. *Policing and Society*, 29(3), pp.251-265.

Cordner, G. 2016. The unfortunate demise of police education. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 27(4), pp. 485-496.

Cozens, P & Love, T. 2015. A review and current status of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). *Journal of Planning Literature*, 30(4), pp.393-412.

Creswell, J.W. 2007. *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches.* Los Angeles: Sage.

Creswell, J.W., Klassen, A.C., Plano Clark, V.L & Smith, K.C. 2011. *Best practices for mixed methods research in the health sciences.* Bethesda (Maryland): National Institutes of Health.

Cherney, L. R. (2006). Ethical Issues Involving the Right Hemisphere Stroke Patient: To Treat or Not to Treat? *Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 13*(4), 47–53.

Currie, I & De Waal, J. 2001. *The New Constitutional and Administrative Law: Constitutional Law* (Vol. 1). Cape Town: Juta Publishers.

Daily Sun [Online]. 2014. For years the people of the village have lived a life of fear at the hands of thugs and gangs / Boko Haram terror. Available from https://www.politicsweb.co.za/iservice/boko-haram-terror--daily-sun [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

David, M & Sutton, C.D. 2004. *Social research: The basics.* London: Sage.

Denscombe, M. 2010. *The good research guide for small-scale social research projects.* England: Open University Press.

Dlamini, S. 2017. *A criminological exploration of Community Policing Forums in Durban, South Africa: A study based on Glenwood Suburb and Cato Manor Township.* Unpublished Doctoral Thesis: Criminology. Glenwood: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Donda, K., Agyemang, C.O., Adjetey, N.A., Agyekum, A., Princewill, N., Ayensu, M., Bray, L., Yagnik, P.J., Bhatt, P & Dapaah-Siakwan, F. 2021. Tracheostomy trends in preterm infants with bronchopulmonary dysplasia in the United States: 2008-2017. *Pediatric Pulmonology, 56*(5), pp.1008-1017

Dozier, D. 2013. Contested development: Homeless property, police reform, and resistance in Skid Row, LA. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 43*(1), pp.179-194.

Durlak, J.A. 1995. *School-based prevention programs for children and adolescents*. London: Sage.

De Vos, J & Kirsten, G.J.C. 2015. The nature of workplace bullying experienced by teachers and the biopsychosocial health effects. *South African Journal of Education*, 35(3), pp.1-9.

Engelbrecht, M. (2016). *The perceptions of private security officer behaviour on the preliminary investigation of housebreaking crime scenes in Berea, Durban* (Doctoral dissertation).

Engelbrecht, M. 2016. *The perceptions of private security officer behaviour on the preliminary investigation of housebreaking crime scenes in Berea, Durban*. Unpublished Dissertation: Criminology. Glenwood: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Fouka, G & Mantzorou, M. 2011. What are the major ethical issues in conducting research? Is there a conflict between the research ethics and the nature of nursing? *Health Science Journal*, 5(1), p. 1-3.

Garces, L.M. 2012. Racial diversity, legitimacy, and the citizenry: The impact of affirmative action bans on graduate school enrolment. *The Review of Higher Education*, 36(1), pp. 93-132.

Geoghegan, T.M. 2019. *Promoting public participation in Community Policing Forums: The case of the Stellenbosch Local Municipality*. Unpublished Master of Arts: Public Management and Governance. Potchefstroom: North-West University

George, T. 2022. Exploratory research: definition, guide and examples. *Scribbr*. Available from: https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/exploratory-research/ [Accessed: 2022/10/26].

Gonzales, L. 2018. *Sites of translation: What multilinguals can teach us about digital writing and rhetoric*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Google Map. 2022. *Map of Petanenge*. Available from: https://www.google.co.za/maps/@-23.9071998,30.2916735,14z?hl=en [Accessed: 2022/09/20].

Greater Tzaneen Municipality. 2022. *Map of Dan Village*. Available from: http://www.greatertzaneen.gov.za/documents/sdf/MAP%208b%20DAN%20VILLAGE .pdf. [Accessed: 2022/11/19].

Gregory, M. 2016. Murder was the case that they gave me: defendant's rap lyrics as evidence in a criminal trial. *Boston University Public Interest Law Journal,* 25, p. 329-340.

Griffith, R. 2017. Criminal liability for spreading sexually transmitted infections. *British Journal of Community Nursing*, 22(9), pp. 461-463

Guest, G., Namey, E & Mitchell, M. 2013. *Collecting qualitative data: A field manual for applied research*. London: Sage Publications, Ltd.

Harvey, J.P., Gheribi, A.E & Chartrand, P. 2012. Thermodynamic integration based on classical atomistic simulations to determine the Gibbs energy of condensed phases: Calculation of the aluminum-zirconium system. *Physical Review B*, 86 (22), pp. 202-224.

Hinkle, J.C. 2009. Pockets of Crime: Broken Windows, collective efficacy and the criminal point of view. *Criminal Justice Review*, 34(2), pp.263-265.

Homel, P & Fuller, G. 2015. Understanding the local government role in crime prevention. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, (505), pp.1-12.

Kempen, A. 2020. SABRIC annual crime stats 2019-the state of banking crime in South Africa. *Servamus Community-based Safety and Security Magazine*, 113(8), pp.40-41.

Kenton, W. 2018. *Sampling*. Available online https://www. investopedia.com/terms/s/sampling.asp. [Accessed: 2021/10/13].

Kgosimore, D. 2000. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and its application within the criminal justice system. *Crime Research in South Africa*, 1(1), pp.1-10.

Khompane, S. 2010. *Role of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) in effective crime prevention in the Merafong Local Municipality.* Unpulished Master's Degree in Development and Management: Potchefstroom: North West University.

Kelling, G. L., & Coles, C. M. (1997). *Fixing broken windows: Restoring order and reducing crime in our communities*. Simon and Schuster.

Kumar, T.V. 2012. Impact of community policing on public satisfaction and perception of police: findings from India. *International Criminal Justice Review*, *22*(4), pp. 397-415.

Legal Guidance [Online]. 2022. Violent crime: Offences against the person, incorporating the charging. Available from: https://www.bing.com/search?q=Offences+against+the+Person%2C+incorporating+the+Charging+Standard&cvid … [Accessed: 2021/11/12].

Letaba Herald [Online]. 2014. Boko Haram's" reign of terror. https://letabaherald.co.za/9090/boko-harams-reign-of-terror/ [Accessed: 2022/08/18].

Letaba Herald [Online]. 2019. Dan Village no longer a gangsters' paradise. Available from: https://letabaherald.co.za/67032/dan-village-no-longer-gangsters-paradise/ [Accessed: 2021/11/12].

Letaba Herald [Online]. 2018. Tzaneen: Boko Haram gang members sentenced to ten years for murder – community outraged. Available from: https://letabaherald.co.za/56436/tzaneen-boko-haram-gang-members-sentenced-ten-years-murder-community-outraged/ [Accessed: 2022/08/18].

Letaba Herald [Online]. 2014. Tzaneen: Crime awareness at schools after Boko Haram terrorise villages. https://letabaherald.co.za/35155/school-safety-crime-awareness-held/ [Accessed: 2022/08/18].

Letaba Herald [Online]. 2015. 54 years in jail for rape The Ritavi Regional Court last week sentenced a 33 year-old man to 54 years imprisonment for rape. Available from: https://www.bing.com/news/search?q=54+Years+In+Jail+For+Rape+The+Ritavi+Regional+Court+Last+Week+Sentenced+A+33+Year … [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Leedy, P. D. & Ormrod, J. E. 2019. *Practical research: Planning and design*. Essex: Pearson.

Lombardo, R & Lough, T. 2007. Community policing: Broken Windows, community building, and satisfaction with the police. *The Police Journal*, 80(2), pp.117-140.

Makin, D.A & Marenin, O. 2017. Let's dance: Variations of partnerships in community policing. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 11(4), pp. 421-436.

Malatji, M.M. 2016. *An evaluation of the effectiveness of community policing forums in the Makhwibidung Village under Greater Tzaneen Municipality in Limpopo*. Unpublished Master of Arts: Criminology. Sovenga: University of Limpopo.

Manganyi, F.M. 2017. *Community policing and partnership policing: A case study of shared responsibilities between the police and Alice community*. Unpublished Doctor of Philosophy of Social Science: Criminology. Alice: University of Fort Hare.

Manganyi, F.M., Maluleke, W & Shandu, S.N., 2018. An examination of co-operative strategies towards policing stocktheft in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology and Victimology*, 31(4), pp.97-122.

Matlala, A. 2011. *Mob beats 'thief' to a pulp*. Sowetan Live, 09 September. Available from: https://www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/2011-08-04-mob-beats-thief-to-a-pulp/ [Accessed: 2021/06/22].

Matlala, R.L.G. 2015. Implementation of Sector Policing in Hillbrow. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, *4*(3), pp. 135-137.

Matli, P.R., Fareeha, U., Shakoor, R.A & Mohamed, A.M.A. 2018. A comparative study of structural and mechanical properties of Al–Cu composites prepared by vacuum and microwave sintering techniques. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 7(2), pp.165-172.

Mcleod, A.S & Wagner, M.R. 2015. Sub-diffractional focusing and guiding of polaritonic rays in a natural hyperbolic material. *Nature Communications*, *6*(1), pp.1-7.

Mamosebo, S. P. (2014). *A descriptive analysis of the implementation of community policing forums in the Lebowakgomo area* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Limpopo).

Meyer, M & Van Graan, J.G. 2011. Effective community policing in practice: The Roodekrans neighbourhood watch case study, West Rand. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology and Victimology*, 24(2), pp.130-143.

Moja, T & Cloete, N., 1996. Transforming higher education in South Africa: A new approach to governance. *African Issues*, *24*(1), pp.10-16.

Molebeleli, L.B. 2018. *A cooperative government approach to domestic violence: The case of SAPS, Ikageng and the North West Department of Justice and Constitutional Development*. Unpublished Master of Arts in Public Management and Governance. Potchefstroom: North-West University

Moodali, T. 2001. *The Ethical Import of the Batho Pele White Paper.* Unpublished Master Degree: Administration. Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria: University of South Africa.

McCain, N. 2022. 'Gang members sentenced to 128 years' imprisonment each for crime spree. June 29, *News24*. Available from: https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/gang-members-sentenced-to-128-years-imprisonment-each-for-crime-spree-20220629 [Accessed: 2022/08/18].

Morash, C. 2002. *A history of Irish theatre 1601-2000*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Morrow, S.L., 2005. Quality and trustworthiness in qualitative research in counselling psychology. *Journal of Counselling Psychology*, 52(2), pp. 250-260.

Mosia, J. 2022. Most rapes occurred at the residence of the victim or perpetrator. February 18, *SABC News*. Available from: https://www.sabcnews.com/most-rapes-occurred-at-the-residence-of-the-victim-or-perpetrator/ [Accessed: 2022/12/11].

Mpofu, Z.F. 2019. *An Exploration of communal responses to burglary at residential premises in the Cato Crest informal settlement of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal Province.*

Unpublished Master of Social Science in Criminology and Forensic Studies. Glenwood: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Muniz, A. 2012. Disorderly community partners and broken windows policing. *Ethnography,* 13, pp. 330-351.

Munneke, J.J. 2011. *The eyes and the ears of the police? Questioning the role of community policing in Durban, South Africa*. Available from: https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Eyes-and-the-Ears-of-the-Police-Questioning-the-Munneke/9f8f2b2c08fefc2799ba95220aa23e450c74c3a1 [Accessed: 2021/02/15].

Murphy, K., Bradford, B & Jackson, J. 2016. Motivating compliance behaviour among offenders: procedural justice or deterrence? *Criminal Justice and Behaviour*, *43*(1), pp.102-118.

Netshitangani, N.A. 2018. *An evaluation of the implementation of community policing in Westonaria*. Unpublished Master of Arts: Criminal Justice. Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria: University of South Africa.

News24 [Online]. 2005. Cell phone thief gets 20 years. Available from: https://www.news24.com/news24/cellphone-thief-gets-20-years-20050802. [Accessed: 2021/02/15].

News24 crime check. 2022. *Ritavi police precinct.* Available from: https://crimecheck.news24.com/ [Accessed: 2023/04/03].

Ngcobo, K. 2021. Limpopo man sets girlfriend alight after 'heated argument.' *Times Live,* May 20. Available from: https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/south-africa/2021-05-20-limpopo-man-sets-girlfriend-alight-after-heated-argument/ [Accessed: 2021/02/15].

Nkhwashu, N. 2021. Tzaneen rape statistics shocking. *Letaba Herald*, May 21. Available from: https://www.bing.com/search?q=Tzaneen+rape+statistics+shocking%3A+The+crime+statistics+for+the+first-quarter+of+2021 … [Accessed: 2021/03/16].

Nkwenyane, E.B. 2011. *Community participation in the establishment of community policing forum: a case study of Nelspruit Police Station, Mpumalanga Province.* Unpublished Masters in Public Administration. Polokwane City. Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership, University of Limpopo.

Nyanya, J.T. 2017. *Community policing as a strategy to prevent crime.* Unpublished Master's in Policing. Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria: University of South Africa.

Nyuswa, S. 2015. *Knowledge, attitude and practice of community policing forums within the eThekwini Municipality*. Unpublished Master of Law and Management Studies. Glenwood: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Nzimakwe, T.I & Mpehle, Z. 2012. Key factors in the successful implementation of Batho Pele principles. *Journal of Public Administration*, *47*(01), pp. 279-290.

Owusu, G., Wrigley-Asante, C., Oteng-Ababio, M & Yaa-Owusu, A. 2015. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and built-environmental manifestations in Accra and Kumasi, Ghana. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 17(4), pp. 249-269.

Parliamentary Monitoring Group. 2021. *Gangsterism.* Available from: https://pmg.org.za/page/Gangste%20rism. [Accessed: 2022/05/24].

Payne, J & Morgan, A. 2020. *COVID-19 and Violent Crime: A comparison of recorded offence rates and dynamic forecasts (ARIMA) for March 2020 in Queensland, Australia*. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341055161_COVID-19_and_Violent_Crime_A_comparison_of_recorded_offence_rates_and_dynamic_fo recasts_ARIMA_for_March_2020_in_Queensland_Australia [Accessed: 2021/06/17].

Peacock, R & Rosenblatt, F.F (Editors). 2013. *Victimisation vulnerability of street (Community) children*. Hartfield: Van Schaik Publishers, pp.199-208.

Peacock. R [Editor]. 2013. *Victimology in South Africa*. Hartfield: Van Schaik Publishers.

Pheiffer, D.C. 2013. *An analysis of the role of the South African Police Service and the local government in crime prevention*. Unpublished Doctor of Literature and Philosophy: Police Science. Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria: University of South Africa.

Princewill, N. 2021. Four (4) men found burned alive and 2 others hanged in South Africa, police say. *CNN News source*, April 15. Available from: https://abc17news.com/news/national-world/2021/04/15/4-men-found-burned-alive-and-2-others-hanged-in-south-africa-police ... [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Raga, C & Heleta, S. 2022. *Gangsters as people's champions*. Available from: https://africasacountry.com/2021/11/gangsters-as-peoples-champions#:~:text=Gangsterism%20has%20existed%20in%20South,criminal%20groups%20in%20their%20areas. [Accessed: 2022/05/24].

Reising, B. 2016. Revisiting Ernest Hemingway and Baseball: Sanity, Success, and Suicide. *The Journal of American Culture*, *39*(2), p.165-170.

Review Observer [Online]. 2017. *A 62-year-old man kills two men and injures two others in Nkowankowa*. Available from: https://reviewonline.co.za/239319/62-year-old-man-kills-two-men-injures-two-others-nkowankowa/ [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Reyns, B.W. 2010. A situational crime prevention approach to cyberstalking victimisation: Preventive tactics for Internet users and online place managers. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 12(2), pp. 99-118.

Roberts, D., Boon, R., Diederichs, N., Douwes, E., Govender, N., Mcinnes, A., Mclean, C., O'Donoghue, S & Spires, M. 2012. Exploring ecosystem-based adaptation in Durban, South Africa: "learning-by-doing" at the local government coal face. *Environment and Urbanisation*, 24(1), pp.167-195.

Roelofse, C.J & Manganyi, F. 2011. An exploratory study on the use of the Community Police Forum in Muchipisi village to develop Partnership Policing. *Internal Security*, 3(2), p.83.

Rupp, T. (2008) Meta-Analysis of Crime and Deterrence: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature. Ph.D. Dissertation, Technische Universitat, Darmstadt. http://tuprints.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/1054/

Roelofse, C.J. 2007. A systems approach to community crime prevention. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology and Victimology*, 20(3), pp.100-112.

Ruteere, M & Pommerolle, M.E. 2003. Democratising security or decentralising repression? The ambiguities of community policing in Kenya. *African Affairs*, 102(409), pp.587-604.

Salomane, K.E. 2010. *Role of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) in effective crime prevention in the Merafong Local Municipality Area: A critical analysis*. Unpublished Master's Degree in Development and Management. Potchefstroom: North West University.

Shipalana, T. 2022. *Murder has increased in Limpopo province*. Letaba Herald, March 10. Available from: https://letabaherald.co.za/110773/murder-has-increased-in-limpopo-province/ [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Simon, G.E & Ludman, E.J. 2010. Predictors of early dropout from psychotherapy for depression in community practice. *Psychiatric Services*, 61(7), pp. 684-689.

Singh, J. 2005. Collaborative networks as determinants of knowledge diffusion patterns. *Management Science*, 51 (5), pp. 756-770.

Sithuga, N.P. 2021. Criminology lecturer warns against vigilantism. *Capricorn FM*, May 25. Available from: https://www.capricornfm.co.za/criminology-lecturer-warns-against-vigilantism/ [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

South African Broadcasting Corporation News [Online]. 2017. Tzaneen residents live in fear of Gangsterism. Available from: https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/tzaneen-residents-live-in-fear-of-gangsterism/ [Accessed: 2022/08/18].

South African Government. 2021. *Minister Bheki Cele: Quarter One Crime Statistics 2021/2022*. Available from: https://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-bheki-cele-quarter-one-crime-statistics-20212022-20-aug-2021-0000 [Accessed: 2021/08/18].

South African Government. 2022. *What are sexual offence crimes?* Available from: https://www.gov.za/faq/justice-and-crime-prevention/what-are-sexual-offence-crimes. [Accessed: 2022/05/24].

South African Police Service. 2022. *The effectiveness of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) in addressing crime at local level: Practical perspectives*. Available From: https://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/mr_tj_masilela_presentation_ effective_policing_practical_perspective.pdf. [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

South African Police Service crime statistics. 2023. *Third quarter crime statistics 2022/2023*. Available from: https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php [Accessed: 08/03/2023].

The Citizen [Online]. 2020. Man gets two life sentences for raping mentally ill woman. Available from: https://www.georgeherald.com/News/Article/National/man-gets-two-life-sentences-for-raping-mentally-ill-woman-202008200946. [Accessed: 2022/12/10].

Terblanche, O. 2022. *Crime stats: Cele's head must roll*. Available from: https://www.da.org.za/2022/02/crime-stats-celes-head-must-roll#:~:text=Shocking%20statistics%20recorded%20by%20the,compared%20to%20t he%20previous%20year. [Accessed: 2022/07/20].

Stevens, P & Yach, D.M. 1995. *Community policing in action: A practitioner's guide*. Cape Town: Juta and Company Ltd.

Theriot, M.T & Orme, J.G., 2016. School resource officers and students' feelings of safety at school. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 14(2), pp.130-146.

Thomas, E.J & Rothman, J. 2013. *Intervention research: Design and development for human service*. United Kingdom: Routledge.

Trojanowicz, R. C., & Bucqueroux, B. (1998). *Community policing: How to get started*. Routledge.

Trojanowicz, R. C., & Bucqueroux, B. (1990). *Community policing: How to get started*. Routledge.

Tzaneen Voice [Online]. 2022. A Man from Dan Village suspected of 'raping and killing six-year-old girl' stoned to death by angry mob. Available from: https://tzaneenvoice.co.za/2022/02/20/a-man-from-dan-village-suspected-of-raping-and-killing-six-year-old-girl-stoned-to-death-by-angry-mob/ [Accessed: 2022/01/19].

Ward, J.T., Nobles, M.R., Youstin, T.J & Cook, C.L. 2014. Placing the neighborhood accessibility–burglary link in social-structural context. *Crime and Delinquency*, 60(5), pp. 739-763.

Wilson, J.Q & Kelling, G.L. 1982. Broken Windows. *Atlantic Monthly*, 249 (3), pp. 29-38.

Wong, P.W., Shimoda, Y., Nonaka, M., Inoue, M & Mizuno, M. 2008. Semi-transparent PV: Thermal performance, power generation, daylight modelling and energy saving potential in a residential application. *Renewable Energy*, 33(5), pp.1024-1036.

Xobiso, L. 2018. *The critical analysis of the role of the military police in crime prevention.* Unpublished Magister Technologiae: Police Practice. Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria: University of South Africa.

Ziembo-Vogl, J & Woods, D. 1996. Practice versus Paradigm: How Today's Police Departments Define Community Policing. *Police Studies*, 19(3), pp. 33-45.

ANNEXURE A: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE GUIDE

(a) The Community Policing Forums [CPF]

1. What is/are the most crime(s) experienced in your respective community?
2. What are the contributing factors to the crimes?
3. What mandates the CPF continuous activities?
4. What are the communication channels between the CPFs and the police officials?
5. What are the strategies used to combat crimes within Ritavi Policing Area (RPA)?
6. What are the existing challenges faced by the CPFs?
7. How often does the CPF hold meetings?
8. Which role is being played by other community structures in the fight against crime in your area?
9. How do you deal with the perpetrator after the arrest as CPFs?
10. How do you recruit members to join the CPFs, as it is voluntary?
11. How do you deal with the CPF member who violates the rules?
12. Any other comments you would like to make, regarding the CPF operations?

(b) The South African Police Service [SAPS]

1. What governs you as a member of the SAPS to channel the CPFs to be effective?
2. How is the relationship between the SAPS and CPFs?
3. How do you address the CPF member who violets stipulated rules?
4. Which challenges do you come across in ensuring effective strategies?
5. Which resources are reserved for the CPFs operations for its effectiveness?
6. How often do the SAPS and CPF hold meetings?
7. Any other comments you would like to make, regarding the CPF operations?

XINAMARHELO XA A1. SEMI-STRUCTURE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE GUIDE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

(a) Ntlawa wo sirhelela muganga (CPF)

1. Hi byihi vugevenga lebyi talaka ku humelela emugangeni lowu u nga ka wona?

2. I yini leswi hlohlotelaka vugevenga lebyi?

3. Hi byihi vu fambisi byo yisa mintirho ya CPF emahlweni?

4. Hi tihi tindlela to kanerisana exikarhi ka CPFs na Maporisa?

5. Hi wahi mano lama tirhisiweke ku lwisana na vugevenga emugangeni wa ritavi?

6. Hi kwihi kunonoha loku CPFs yi hlanganeke na koho?

7. Swi tele ku fika kwihi ku va CPFs wu va na tinhlegeletano?

8. Hi xihi xiave lexi tlangiwaka hi swiyenge swa miganga yin'wana eku lwisananeni na vugevenga emugangeni wa wena?

9. Va tshinyisiwa ku yini va bohiwa endzhaku ka ku khotsiwa?

10. Hi yihi ndlela yo navetisa swirho ku hlawula CPFs, tani hi leswi ku nga hi ku ti twela?

11. Xi tshinyisiwa ku yini xirho lesi tshoveke milawu ya CPF?

12. Hi swihi swibumabumeri leswi u tsakelaka ku swi engetela, mayelana na matirhelo ya CPF?

(b) Vukorhokri bya xiphorisa bya Afrika Dzonga (SAPS)

1. U leteriwa hi yini tani hi xirho xa SAPS ku hlohlotela CPFs ku tirha hi ku hiteka?

2. Hi byihi vuxaka le byi nga kona exikarhi ka SAPS na CPFs?

3. U nga kombisana ku yini ni xirho xa CPF lexi tlulaka maendlelo ya milawu?

4. Hi swihi swiyimo leswi u hlanganeke na swona ku tiyisisa matirhelo lamanene?

5. Hi swihi switirhisiwa leswi nga hlawuleka eka CPFs ku tiyisisa mbuyelo lowunene?

6. CPFs na SAPS va khoma tinhlengeletano kangani?

7. Hi swihi swibumabumeri leswi u tsakelaka ku swi engetela, mayelana na matirhelo ya CPF?

ANNEXURE B: INFORMED CONSERT FORM

Dear Participant

I am Kwashu Hennick (201500099)**,** a Master's candidate from the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at University of Limpopo (UL). In order to complete this degree, I am conducting research entitled: ***"The effectiveness of Community Policing Forum: A case of Ritavi policing area, Limpopo Province, South Africa."*** The main aim of this study is to gain insight into the effectiveness of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) existing collaborations and partnerships with the local South African Police Service (SAPS) and other relevant stakeholders in the selected study locations.

Your co-operation will assist me in reaching my aim. Furthermore, the knowledge and information gained will help make recommendations in dealing with child offenders especially in the rural villages. It will also help to inform relevant programmes needed in policing the selected contact and property-related crimes. To gather the information needed for the research, the researcher would like to ask questions relating to the nature and extent of these crimes and related strategies to effectively address them.

Please note that:

- Your confidentiality is guaranteed as your inputs will not be attributed to you in person, but reported only as a population member opinion.
- The interview may last for about an hour.
- Any information given by you cannot be used against you, and the collected data will be used for purposes of this research only.
- Data will be stored in secure storage and destroyed after 5 years.
- You have a choice to participate, not participate or stop participating in the research. You will not be penalised for taking such an action.
- Your involvement is purely for academic purposes only, and there are no financial benefits involved.

- If you are willing to be interviewed, please indicate (by ticking as applicable) whether or not you are willing to allow the interview to be recorded by the following equipment:

Audio equipment / Voice record **(Mark with X)**

Willing	**Not willing**

I can be contacted at: 083 402 1102 / hennickwashu@gmail.com

Should you require further clarity you can contact my supervisor Dr FM Manganyi on 015 268 3195 / foster.manganyi@ul.ac.za and Co-supervisor Prof W Maluleke on this number: 015 268 4881, or email him: witness.maluleke@tut.ac.za.

You can also Contact the Research Office:

University of Limpopo Department of Research Administration and Development, Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa, Telephone No.: (015) 268 3935, Fax No.: (015) 268 2306, Email: makoetja.ramusi@ul.ac.za

DECLARATION

I…………………………………………………………………………… (Full names of participant) hereby confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of the research project; I consent to participating in this research project.

I understand that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire.

SIGNITURE OF PARTICIPANT   **DATE**

…………………………..   …………………………………..

ANNEXURE C: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

University of Limpopo
Department of Research Administration and Development
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3935, Fax: (015) 268 2306, Email:
makoetja.ramusi@ul.ac.za

TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

MEETING: 17 February 2021

PROJECT NUMBER: TREC/26/2021: PG

PROJECT:

Title:	The effectiveness of Community Policing Forum: A case of Ritavi policing area, Limpopo Province
Researcher:	H Kwashu
Supervisor:	Dr FM Manganyi
Co-Supervisor/s:	Dr W Maluleke
School:	Social Sciences
Degree:	Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice

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.

Finding solutions for Africa

ANNEXURE D: FACULTY HIGHER DEGREES COMMITTEE ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

University of Limpopo
Faculty of Humanities
Executive Dean
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 4895, Fax: (015) 268 3425, Email:Satsope.maoto@ul.ac.za

DATE: 14 January 2021

NAME OF STUDENT:	**KWASHU, H**
STUDENT NUMBER:	**[201500099]**
DEPARTMENT:	**MA - Criminology**
SCHOOL:	**Social Sciences**

Dear Student

FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL (PROPOSAL NO. FHDC2020/10/11)

I have pleasure in informing you that your MA proposal served at the Faculty Higher Degrees Meeting on 21 October 2020 and your title was approved as follows:

TITLE: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM: A CASE OF RITAVI POLICING AREA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Note the following:

Ethical Clearance	Tick One
In principle the study requires no ethical clearance, but will need a TREC permission letter before proceeding with the study	
Requires ethical clearance (Human) (TREC) (apply online) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	√
Requires ethical clearance (Animal) (AREC) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	

Yours faithfully

Maoto RS

Prof RS Maoto,
Executive Dean: Faculty of Humanities
Director: Prof SL Sithole
Supervisor: Dr FM Manganyi
Co-supervisor: Dr W Maluleke

Finding solutions for Africa

ANNEXURE E: RITAVI POLICING AREA APPROVAL LETTER

Headman : Risenga		P.O Box 1184
		Letaba
Petanenge Village		0870
Muhlaba		
NKUNA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY	☏	
Limpopo Province	Enq: 082 842 6581	Vun'we I matimba

Enq: Baloyi K.N
Cell: 082 842 6581

25..02../2022

Sir/ Madam

SUBJECT: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH PROJECT

Ndhuna Risenga from Petanenge village under The Nkuna tribal authority at Greater Tzaneen Municipality has given Kwashu Hennick permission, to conduct research project at Petanenge village to collect data through interviewing members of the community policing forum (CPF) which is under Ritavi policing area, under the topic. "The effectiveness of community policing forums: a case of Ritavi policing area, Limpopo province"

Research project
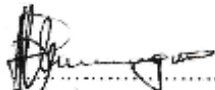
Institution: University of Limpopo

Surname & initials: Kwashu H

Degree: Masters in Criminology and Criminal justice

Student no: 201500099

Hope the above matter is in order.

....
Secretary

....
Ndhuna Risenga

Headman RISENGA
PETANENGE / MOHLABA
STAMP
2022 -02- 25
RISENGA
P. O. BOX 1184 LETABA 0870
LIMPOPO PROVINCE

ANNEXURE F: EDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

University of Limpopo
Department of Linguistics, Translation and Interpreting
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3596 Email: Thembeka. Makamu@ul.ac.za

To whom it may concern

From   :   Dr TA Makamu

                           Senior Lecturer

                           Department of Linguistics and Translation Studies

Date   :   12 January 2023

SUBJECT   :   MR KWASHU HENNICK: 201500099 EDITING REPORT

This serves as a proof and confirmation that I have edited a dissertation for the above-mentioned candidate under the title 'The effectiveness of Community Policing Forum: A case of Ritavi Policing Area, Limpopo Province'. I am content that all the grammatical and technical errors that the candidate had to work on have been attended to and that you will find the editing quality to be in order.

Thanking you in advance.

Best regards,
Dr TA Makamu

Finding solutions for Africa

149

ANNEXURE G: TURNITIN REPORT

turnitin

Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author:	Hennick Kwashu
Assignment title:	POSTGRADUATE STUDIES: CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUS...
Submission title:	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM: A CA...
File name:	FINAL_STUDY_H_KWASHU.docx
File size:	5.03M
Page count:	160
Word count:	47,048
Character count:	258,428
Submission date:	03-Apr-2023 10:43PM (UTC+0200)
Submission ID:	2054949608

151