

**ASSESSING THE ROLE OF KING SABATA DALINDYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
ON CRIME PREVENTION.**

**By  
Sibusiso Nogwanya  
416419**

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**SUPERVISOR: PROFESSOR. PUNDY PILLAY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study argues that municipalities play a crucial role in economic growth and in creating employment opportunities for the communities they serve. Furthermore, municipalities are required to take part in crime prevention initiatives in all social groupings under their jurisdictions. This is based on the fact that the design and structural arrangements of South African local government make it easier for them to fight crime at the lower stratum of our society.

The mandate of municipalities to fight crime is informed by chapter 7 of South African Constitution of 1996, which elucidates that local government should play a key role in leading a locally based social and economic development. In addition, the White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998 states that local government should play a leading role in local crime prevention through multi-agency partnerships. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) (1996) advocates for the maximum involvement of the community and government departments in crime prevention. The study was conducted in KSD Local Municipality and the reason for this decision is that crime statistics reveal that the majority of criminal acts in the Eastern Cape are most prevalent in KSD local Municipality. Through assessing the role of KSD Local Municipality in crime prevention the study discovered that KSDLM has not met the needs of local communities as many participants who were interviewed express that the municipality is not active in fighting crime, further the study uncovered that the municipality did not have proper mechanisms in place to combat crime. This leads to an increase in criminal activities.

Based on the responses received, it was also uncovered that crime is frequently committed by young people between the ages of 18 to 25. Young people do not have jobs and are excluded from participating in the economy, which leads to criminal activities. KSD must therefore start to intensify crime prevention programs and come up with strategic plans to combat crime, as this is one of their key priorities.

The municipality must further address socio-economic needs of society as part of the crime prevention package. The significance of the study can be drawn from The

National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996) and the White Paper of 1998 which state that local government should promote a safe and healthy environment; and to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government, thus crime prevention and community safety is central to local development.

## **DECLARATION**

I Sibusiso Nogwanya hereby declare that this mini dissertation submitted in the fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Masters in Management in the field of security at the Wits School of Governance, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg is my own work and has not been previously submitted to any university by anyone else for the fulfillment of a degree.

Name.....

Date.....

Signature.....

## **DEDICATIONS**

It is my great pleasure to arrive at the finishing line of this marathon of many miles. Nelson Mandela once said that “A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step” and I consider this project as a significant step towards bigger things in my life. This academic product is the reflection of the caliber of people that are in my social circle. I am very proud to dedicate this mini dissertation to my dear wife Nosipiwo Nogwanya, my three sons, Liyabona, Ntsikane, Aluta and my only daughter, Amandla. The loneliness that has been caused by my absence at home due to the demands of this work needs to be mentioned. That absence was not met by disdain and negativity but it was compensated by great motivation and support from my family. It is this motivation that kept me going.

I also want to dedicate this work to my late mother and to my father who is still alive and to all my siblings who contributed to the success of this academic work in different ways..

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## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **CRIME**

The Oxford dictionary defines “crime” as ‘an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law’. Over and above this definition by the Oxford dictionary, various scholars of criminology have defined crime in different ways. The general understanding to different scholars as explained by Morrison, is that crime is the breach of rules or laws for which a governing authority can ultimately make a conviction, or that warrants punishments by means of mechanisms, such as the criminal justice system and the legal system (1995), on the other hand Pearsall sees crime as an action that constitute a serious offence against an individual or the state and is punishable by law (2001, 46). When one compares these definitions, one may conclude that crime is a breach of the agreed upon norms and standards and once that breach has occurred the state will be there as a watch dog to punish that criminal behavior.

### **CRIME PREVENTION**

Exactly like crime, crime prevention definition is derived from various definitions and from various authors. The Department of Safety and Security defines crime prevention as all the activities that reduce, deter, or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes, firstly by altering the environment in which they occur, by changing the conditions that are thought to cause them, and by providing a strong deterrence in the form of an effective criminal justice system (1998). Farrington & Welsh do not only focus on “reduce” and “deter” but define crime prevention as an attempt to reduce victimization and deter crime and criminals. They argue that crime prevention is applied mainly as efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice (2007).

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Local government is enshrined in Chapter 7 of the constitution, adopted in 1996. It is also supported by Chapter 3 entitled “The principles of Cooperative Government and Chapter 13 which focuses on local government finance.”

Local government is the sphere of government closest to the people. It delivers basic services to people and local ward councilors are the politicians closest to the communities. South Africa is divided into wall to wall local municipalities and each municipality has a council, which is the body that takes decisions for the municipality. Voigts, Mogatusi, Rogers, and Mhlangu define Local government as a primary point of contact between the state and communities and they maintained that it needs to be empowered with capacities and resources (2016).

## **SAFETY AUDITS**

The Councilor Pocket Book, defines “Safety Audits” as a systematic analysis undertaken to gain an understanding of the crime and victimization related problems in a locality; to identify assets, and resources for preventative activities; to enable priorities to be identified; and to help shape a strategy that will enable those priorities to be tackled (2010, 37).

Safety audits are a critical tool for aiding the systematic analysis of local crime problems and the development of a detailed crime prevention plan (UNODC,2010,61). Safety audits are also referred to as security diagnosis. It is important to note that safety audits are not only about crime and victimization, but they link these to social and economic factors.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

**ANC** – African National Congress

**CSIR** – Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

**CSVR** – Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation

**CPF** – Community Policing Forum

**CSF** – Community Safety Forums

**CPTED** – Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

**DSD** – Department of Social Development

**FEEHD** – Foundations for Economic Empowerment and Human Development

**KSDLM** – King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality

**RSA** – Republic of South Africa

**IDP** – Integrated Development Plan

**IGD** – Institute for Global Dialogue

**RDP** – Reconstruction and Development Programme

**SALGA** – South African Local Government Association

**SAPS** – South African Police Services

**NDP** – National Development Plan

**NCPS** – National Crime Prevention Strategy

**NCCS** - National Crime Combating Strategy

**NSS** – National Security Strategy

**ISCPS** – Integrated Social Crime Prevention

**ISS** – Institute of Security Studies

**ORTDM** – O.R Tambo District Municipality

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## **CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Crime is not only an obstacle to growth and development to the people of King Sabata Dalindyebo, but it seems that it has grown as a spider web that has expanded to the Eastern Cape Province. The Republic of South Africa, Africa and the World. In various forums it has been concluded that, once the scourge of crime can be eradicated, the world could be a better place. The African Union Commission, adopted Agenda 2063. Aspiration number 4 of Agenda 2063 carries the following aspiration for Africa, namely that of a peaceful and secure Africa. The aspiration as put forward by the African Commission is that “A mechanism for peaceful prevention and resolution of conflicts will be functional at all levels. As a first step, dialogue – centered conflict prevention and resolution will be actively promoted in such a way that by 2020 Africa shall be gun free. A culture of peace and tolerance shall be nurtured in Africa’s children and youth through peace education” (2015,). On the other hand the Planning Commission of the Republic of South Africa, in its Vision 2030, dedicated Chapter 12 of Vision 2030 to safety and security, terming it “Building Safer Communities”. The vision espoused by Vision 2030, brought hope to South Africans as it envisioned that “In 2030, people living in South Africa will feel safe and have no fear of crime. It goes on to say that they will be safe at home, at school, at work, and they will enjoy an active community life, free of fear. Women can walk freely in the streets and children can play safely outside. The police service will be a resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, to serve the community, to safeguard lives and property without discrimination, to protect the peaceful against violence and respect the rights of all, to promote equality and justice” . In narrowing down the analysis to the Province of the Eastern Cape which King Sabata Dalindyebo falls under, it is important for one to reflect, as pointed out by the ANC Eastern Cape Legotla held on the 8th of May 2019, that the people of the Eastern Cape gave the African National Congress (ANC) an overwhelming mandate to implement The People’s Manifesto as it was canvassed in every part of the Province” (2019). At the Provincial Legotla the issue of crime and crime prevention was at the center of the discussions and critical resolutions were taken to deal with the issue of crime, head on.

The Peace and Stability Commission submitted to the Legotla that the Province needs to be robust on crime prevention. The commission advised that law enforcement officers need to be adequately trained to be able to investigate cases. The Commission also agitated for the strengthening of Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums.

The answers to the list of wishes from the above government agencies and concerned institutions can more or less lead us to a better understanding when we assess the role of KSDLM on crime prevention. Answering the following pertinent questions, is very central to the position that is to be taken by this study:

- Are the guns silent now in 2020 as it was projected on agenda 2063?
- Are people in South Africa feeling safe and have no fear of crime as envisioned in Vision 2030?
- Are Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums efficient and effective as submitted by the Peace and Stability Commission to the Eastern Cape Provincial Legotla?

As the research progresses, it will be giving answers to these questions and define the position that will be taken by this research paper as reflected in its findings and recommendations.

The end of the struggle against apartheid in the 1990s and total dismantling of the apartheid system in 1994 brought an unorthodox policing trajectory to South Africa. This period epitomizes the transcendence and the transition from the state-centric policing, characterized by state power and state control to the humanitarian model of policing, founded on democratic values and on principles of good governance.

In rubberstamping the assertion above Steinberg, J. affirms, that at the center of Botha's security strategy, was the Interdepartmental Bureaucracy called the National Security Management System, which was accountable to State Security Council (2014). Swilling, M. and Phillips, M. concur, that within the NSMS establishment, the Military was given a more strategic role to play in overseeing the

National Security Strategy whereas “the police were assigned an important but a decidedly subordinate position to that of the Military”. Their main task was to gather intelligence on and contain the ANC and its domestic allies, but they implemented that under the instruction and command of NMSM (1989).

The state security approach which the apartheid government used, believed that the issue of safety, security and crime prevention can only be the responsibility of state institutions like the military, the police, private security, correctional services, immigration and intelligence.

They were pre-occupied with the state machinery and never believed that the community or civil society can have any role to play on issues of security and crime prevention. The apartheid government was only concerned about the South African state maximizing its powers to provoke war with other nation states, to test how powerful it was. State security was also about state survival, which means that there was no global institution or overriding authority beyond the state (Institute for Global Dialogue. 2006).

The democratic dispensation in South Africa, post 1996, brought security reforms. People were now being introduced to a new policing system. The new reforms brought about a de- militarized police force, from being a police force to a police service, to serve the people and not the state. Military ranks were removed and ranks that were more civil orientated were introduced. The agenda of this dispensation was democratic policing. Democratic policing was enshrined in section 205 of the constitution of Republic of South Africa, 1996. (Act 108, 1996) Section 205 of the Constitution states, clearly that the objectives of the South African Police Services is to prevent, combat, and investigate crime; to maintain public order; to protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property and uphold and enforce the law. In shifting away from the dispensation under apartheid which constituted a suppressive style of policing, where the minority white authority had used policing to subjugate the majority citizens of South Africa, the new democratic dispensation premised safety and security on the values of good governance. In this particular moment, good governance in the South African Police Service began to prioritize issues of equity, inclusivity, and also suppressed the space for corruption activities (Leftwitch, and Lucharm (1993: 22). on the other hand also

argued that the apartheid authority deliberately chose to ignore to take heed of the fact that national security which includes policing is a public good and not the private property of the state or of a particular dominant interest, even if in practice it tended to be imbedded in structures of power and privilege far removed from the safety and welfare of ordinary people (1982:198).

It is essential to highlight the fact that the negotiated settlement that was concluded before the 1994 elections, brought a lot of sacrifices to both parties, i.e. the government of National Party and African National Congress. Cawthra and Luckharm collectively argue that “The African National Congress was obliged, as a result the deals that were struck during Codesa negotiations to enter into a government of National Unity with the National Party. They advanced that the African National Congress adopted the conciliatory tone, promoting the national unity of a rainbow nation championed by President Nelson Mandela (2005). This kind of settlement was to lead to a crime prevention model that was influenced by the ideological orientation of the settlement agreement that the effectiveness of the government of national unity in crime prevention was to be observed mainly at the local sphere of government.

The above comments clearly illustrate that local government as a sphere of government has an intrinsic obligation to protect its inhabitants against policing that employs draconian laws and use lethal force to resolve criminal disputes. The above is also providing proof that local government in a democratic dispensation has a task to mobilize communities to participate in various structures of community policing. The above passage illuminate local government to participate in crime prevention knowing very well that the police, are in no way above the law or either law or a law unto themselves. “ Police personnel shall be subject to the same legislation as ordinary citizens and exceptions may only be justified for reasons of the proper performance of police work in a democratic society “ (Lewis C. 1999).

The post-apartheid era brought reforms to the broader security cluster and considered many factors that contribute to criminal activities. This is vindicated even today, because there is still a belief that the government in South Africa is confronted by many challenges ranging from unemployment, poverty, corruption, poor health care services, declining economic growth and increasing crime rates

among other challenges (National Crime Statistics, of 2017/18). The 2017/18 crime statistics were shocking because it indicated an increase of criminal activities over the years with Mthatha at 9th on the list, with an increase of 26% (from 127 to 160); Bethelsdorp at 13th, up 8.5% (from 117 to 127), Lusikisiki at 22nd down 15.7% (from 115 to 97) and Ngqeleni at 28th, up 26.8% (from 71 to 90). It has become a general understanding that there is a major shift from the traditional view that crime prevention is only the responsibility of police to the view that it is a collective responsibility, and this argument did not necessarily start with the introduction of democratic policing in the post-apartheid era but emanated from the 80s, where it was viewed by certain sectors of society that a pro- active and collective approach to crime prevention is more effective, cost effective and beneficial to preventing crime (2010: 18).

The 2018/19 crime statistics are painting a gloomy picture in so far as the escalation of crime in the South Africa. President Cyril Ramaphosa, in his capacity as the President of the African National Congress expressed his disappointment whilst addressing the branches of the ANC in Johannesburg. He told the representatives of branches that the crime situation in South Africa is at an unacceptable level.

Responding to the 2018/19 crime stats he declared that “We cannot be a lawless country. We cannot be a country where lawlessness just happens, just willy-nilly, where anybody does what they like” He told the branches that South Africans as a collective need to take a determined action to deal with crime (News 24: 2019). Crime seems to be helplessly rife in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime stats indicate that about 2.01 million crimes were committed in South Africa between 1 April 2018 and 30 March 2019.

The above statistics come as a justification to many reports that were presented to various media forums about the crime rate in KSD, particularly in Mthatha which is the industrial and the economic hub of the local municipality. The latest statistics are positioning Mthatha policing precinct as number one in the country in so far as murder cases are concerned (Crime Stats 2018/19: 25). Mthatha is also indicated as the policing precinct with the most cash in transit robberies. In the financial year under review, there were about 13 cases of cash in transit robberies that were

opened at the Madeira police station (Crime Stats, 2018/19: 94). KSD local municipality is further demonstrated as a paradise of crime in the crime stats of 2018/19, as it is also taking a lead, when it comes to stock theft. It is positioned as number one, by Bityi policing precinct, where about 261 police cases of stock theft were opened in the financial year under review. Mthatha policing precinct pledged solidarity with Bityi policing area by registering about 199 cases of stock theft. The statistics above indicate that KSD municipality alone produced about 460 cases of stock theft. The harsh reality at hand is that the victims of this category of crime are mere small holder farmers who are heavily relying on their livestock to make a living and they contribute through their livestock to the broader economic outlook of KSD Local Municipality.

The statistics presented above, provoked a quest to embark on this particular study, so as to identify the role that local government could play to prevent these heinous crimes that are taking place in local communities.

As one navigates through the municipality in trying to gather facts around the questions that would lead to answers in this study, it is unavoidable to start interrogating the role played by Traditional Authorities. The Abathembu Kingdom is the custodian of everything that exists within the jurisdiction of KSDLM and the perpetrators of these crimes are mostly his subjects. The King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality is named after the late father of the Abathembu King, King Sabata Dalindyebo. King Sabata Dalindyebo is the late father of King Buyelekhaya Dalindyebo, who was forced to escape the country and go to exile for his activism against the suppressive apartheid regime. As a combatant of the military wing of the African National Congress, Umkhonto Wesizwe himself, he subsequently died in Exile. In honor of his role in the liberation struggle, King Sabata Local Municipality was named after him.

The investigation regarding the role that ought to be played by the Kingdom revealed that the Abathembu King, himself has been and is still embroiled and entangled in various criminal activities. The media summary of judgement delivered in the Supreme Court of Appeal in the case of Dalindyebo vs the State (09/2015) details the account of cases in which King Buyelekhaya was convicted for. It is alluded that the King was convicted on multiple counts of arson, kidnapping,

defeating the ends of justice, assault with intent to do bodily harm, and culpable homicides. The media summary elucidates that these crimes were committed by the King between 1995 and 1996 during his reign as the King of the Abathembu people and all these crimes were directed against his 'subjects'. These crimes took place at Tyalara farm, which is registered as his private property (2015:1) Traditional leaders are part of local government and they are represented in local and district councils and therefore are serving in KSDLM Council, whilst also serving King Buyelekhaya Dalindyebo as a Traditional Leader. It is as a result of this nexus of confusion and the scourge of crimes that has engulfed the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality in all facets that the researcher has developed an interest to study and assess the role of King Sabata Dalindyebo local municipality on crime prevention initiatives.

Mark, et al defines crime prevention or crime prevention measures as all the activities, programmes or projects, which are aimed at reducing crime in a particular comprehensive social grouping.(1998). It has been understood as the sole responsibility of South African Police Service (SAPS). Historically, this government agency was viewed as partial in fighting crime and this notion of the South African Police (SAP) by then, continued until the 27 April 1994 democratic election.

The post 1994 era, introduced an integrated approach to crime prevention and it continued to be a priority of government. Yet communities were still not fully integrated into the collective approach of the new dispensation of fighting crime together with the police, for example, communities could play a remarkable role in crime prevention by reporting and assisting the police to prevent and combat criminal activities. There are still theories that are married to the view that crime prevention is the primary objective of the police (Arrington, 2007, McLaren & Wilson, 1977; Walklate, 1996; 1996 Robinson, 2002; Wright, 2002). Contrary to the conservative views of the above authors, the Department of Social Development introduced the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy. The purpose of this Strategy was to demystify the myth that is perpetuated by Arrington, McLaren & Wilson, Walklate, Robinson and Wright that for crime to be combated it can only be the responsibility of police. The Department of Social Development, through this particular strategy, is bringing to the fore a counter hegemonic consciousness, to

say it cannot be the responsibility of formal government structures like police to combat crime, but that it is the responsibility of everyone to make sure that all people are safe (DSD,2011).

The strategy presents a simple theory to say the fundamental task is for government and the people to understand the circle of crime and violence, once that has been identified and understood, then, there will be a collective responsibility to break and disrupt that circle, the strategy believes that once that has been done, local safety will be promoted and maintained by all (DSD, 2011).

That disruption of the criminal circle as suggested by the Department of Social Development can gain momentum if the authorities can take cognizance of the views echoed by Friedman that “It is ordinary citizens who contribute to the decrease of crime and the police performance in deterring crime, correlates with the level at which local communities involve themselves in crime prevention activities” (1998).

Communities are expected to play the central role in championing their own safety and local municipalities are strategically positioned to marshal the role of crime prevention and that mandatory obligation is enshrined by the South African Constitution of 1996, which postulates that local government should play a key role in leading a locally based social and economic development.

The White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998 states that local government should play a leading role in local crime prevention through multi-agency partnerships. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996) advocated for the maximum involvement of the community and government departments in crime prevention. The aim of the NCPS is to deliberately promote a victim centered restorative justice model where perpetrators are removed from society with the aim of correcting their behavior and restore them back to society as constructive citizens (Holtmann, B & Du Plessis, A 2004). The NCPS came as a package of a broader development strategy of its

time, the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The plan was an integrated into a holistic approach to post-apartheid changes that was aimed at meeting the needs of all South Africans and provide the assurance that each citizen would have a decent standard of living and economic security (RDP, 1994). Against this background, the study specifically focuses on assessing the role of the King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD) Local Municipality in crime prevention.

## **1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

The King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality is a Category B municipality (Area: 3 027km<sup>2</sup>) situated within the Eastern Cape Province (KSD Socio-Economic Review and Outlook, 2017:1). The municipality is the largest of the five local municipalities in the O.R. Tambo District Municipality, accounting for a quarter of its geographical area. KSDLM still retains many of the earliest buildings of the neoclassical style that was popular during the colonial times. The main towns that constitute KSDLM are Mqanduli and Mthatha (previously Umtata). The main economic sectors are community services, finance, and trade.

This study assesses the role of KSD Local Municipality in crime prevention in light of its participation in community-based programmes of crime prevention. The issue of local government (inclusive of traditional leadership) and their role in fighting crime has been a subject for discussion in various South African organisations and institutions (Oommen,2000).

## **1.3 RESEARCH PROBLEM (PROBLEM STATEMENT)**

Theoretically, it is imperative to indicate a scholarly problem statement before one delves into detail. Welman and Kruger perceive the research problem as “some difficulty” which the researcher is confronted with in the context of either a theoretical or practical situation, to which his or her quest is to obtain a solution (1999,12). Ellis and Levy summarily put it, that a problem statement addresses “Something that is going Wrong”.(2008,28)

In the past few years, King Sabatha Dalindyebo Local Municipality was the epicenter of crime activities ranging from stock theft, card scam, armed robbery, vehicle theft; pick pocketing, murder and rape. Crime in South Africa is prioritized in

various political and government sources. This includes the ANC Manifesto, NDP, MTSF for 2020 and Provincial Development Plans of Provinces. Despite the establishment of community police forums, satellites police stations, and visible policing in KSDLM, crime has not been reduced. According to the Eastern Cape Socio-economic Consultative Council, (ECSECC, 2017) report, between 2015/2016, King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality scored the highest overall crime rate of the sub-regions in the O.R. Tambo District Municipality with an index value of 70.05.

In view of the crime profile of this local municipality, the study seeks to understand and assess the role of KSDLM in preventing crime through interventions as stipulated in Crime Prevention Strategy (1996) and the Constitution of 1996.

#### **1.4 RESEARCH PURPOSE**

The purpose of the study is to assess the role of KSD Local Municipality in crime prevention initiatives within its area of jurisdiction.

#### **1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The success of the study in answering the research questions requires the following research objectives to be pursued:

- Assess the role and policy/legislative response of the KSD Local Municipality regarding crime prevention.
- Establish the extent to which KSD Local Municipality prioritize crime in its Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)
- To identify priority areas for the implementation of crime prevention programs in KSD Local Municipality

#### **1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The main question which this study aimed to answer is the role that KSD Local Municipality play in crime prevention initiatives in communities? The main question was subdivided into the following sub-questions:

- What policy informs the municipality about crime prevention programs to be implemented in communities?
- What crime prevention programs are being implemented by the municipality in its IDPs?
- What are the priority areas for crime prevention in KSD Local Municipality?

## **1.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **1.7.1 Research design**

The focus of the research is on the assessment of the role of the KSD local municipality in crime prevention initiatives within its jurisdiction. This study is not deductive and therefore no hypotheses were developed or tested. The focus was on a detailed description and analysis of the dynamics of trends in crime over time and the role played by municipality in crime prevention in the community. The study concentrated on answering the question of what policies informed the municipality about crime prevention initiatives, what crime prevention programmes were being implemented by the municipality and what priority areas of interventions were implemented in KSD Local Municipality. In other words, this is a descriptive study from which results were drawn in order to make recommendations on the role of local municipality in crime prevention programmes.

### **1.7.2 Research procedures and data collection**

The researcher used two research procedures, namely a literature study and a sample of 30 identified subjects. The sample was taken from different areas of the municipality to form focus groups. Interviews were held with selected individuals of different ages ranging from 20s to 50s but not over 60 years within these focus groups. One focus group was made up of ten members. The researcher interviewed 30 community members overall. In addition, the researcher interviewed the Municipal Public Safety Director and the Municipal Manager (MM).

### **1.7.3 Data analysis**

The collected data from the various sources were analysed and categorised in order to reach a reliable conclusion at the end of this study. The collection and analysis of the data were structured in such a way to ensure the trustworthiness of

the data.

## **1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Given the position of municipality in the community and the mandates of local government enshrined in various government legislative frameworks and policies provide significant contribution to crime prevention initiatives implemented by municipalities in communities. The study specifically contributed to the following:

- The body of knowledge and awareness policies that assist municipalities to take part in crime prevention initiatives in communities. The study further informs local government to mobilise communities and form strategic alliance against crime
- Empower KSD local municipality with crime prevention strategies that could be part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality. It further clarifies the role of the municipality in crime prevention programmes and identify the ones that should be focused on.
- To know how the KSD local municipality perform in ensuring that the community it serves is safe. This further contributes to political decision making during local government elections in 2021.

## **1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Every research study has its own limitations, depending on the landscape and circumstances under which the study is conducted under. Creswell in his attempt to clarify “limitation”, defines it as an uncontrollable threat to the internal validity of a study. He goes on to say that the internal validity is the likelihood that the results of the study actually mean what the researcher indicates they mean (2005, 198).

The study is limited to KSD Local Municipality. It is based on the increasing crime rates over the years as highlighted by KSD Local Municipality Socio-Economic Review and Outlook, (2017), that the municipality had the highest overall crime rate of the local municipalities within the entire OR Tambo District Municipality with an index value of 70.

The limitation to the study could also be a lack of available and reliable data from the selected sample.

Lastly, the lack of prior research studies focusing specifically on KSD Local Municipality and refusal of individuals within the selected sample to participate.

## **1.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Maseko contends that research projects are required to comply with certain standards of conduct in various communities in which such projects take place. In his analysis he articulates that research projects encounter the following four constraints, namely: scientific, administrative, ethical and political. He stresses the relevance of defining the concept of ethics to discern the importance of ethical compliance within the research in general and he further advances that ethics implies a principle of conformity to the standards of conduct of a specific profession. He also puts more emphasis on the issue of morality, which distinguishes right from wrong (2016).

It is important for any researcher to ensure that the rights of the respondents/participants are respected. For the present study, communities were made up of several cultures due to the diverse backgrounds of community members who reside in the area. During the research and in light of responses provided by community members it was imperative for the researcher to ensure that the way of life of the research subjects were respected and protected. According to Maseko (2016:16-17) there are important aspects that a researcher needs to consider when collecting data in communities. These aspects are explicated below.

### **1.10.1 Voluntary participation**

The researcher informed the selected sample candidates that participation in the research would be voluntary. Thus, respondents were free to decline participation if they wished to do so. This matter of voluntarism needed to be explained clearly to community members in traditional Xhosa communities or other communities. Members of such communities are normally sceptical of such exercises, especially

applied by a stranger, an unknown person in the area. Age, residential area and clan-name play an important role in the African community.

Therefore, it was important to note that the researcher did not find it difficult to access information in this community because he was acquainted with the access-point offices that can be contacted for the purpose of collecting data.

### **1.10.2 No harm to the participants**

The selected target group demanded high respect from within and outside the communities. The researcher was in a favourable position to deal respectfully and with ethical consideration towards the identified subjects, seeing that he was born and bred in the same local municipality.

Ethics were considered when handling the questions and processing the answers. The interviews were also handled in an applicable ethical way. For example, questions that seemed to be embarrassing for the participants including those on personal income and dependence on government grants. The researcher undertook to ensure that such questions are treated with caution and care during the interviews.

### **1.10.3 Confidentiality**

The process of data collection entailed a semi-structured interview schedule that allowed participants to elaborate to a certain extent during the engagement. The case may be that the research subject does provide personal information or data that could compromise a participant's standing in the community. It should be noted that the area has not yet completely overcome the political violence of the 1980s and 1990s, which claimed many lives even in traditional communities. The researcher was duty-bound to maintain and honour the confidentiality of the information obtained from the research participants. The guarantee of confidentiality during the engagement granted the interviewees more freedom to provide further information as required by the researcher.

### **1.10.4 Deception**

Deception implies an act of providing false information. Such action is unethical in

nature. In the labour fraternity such an act is classified as misconduct, which could lead to dismissal. However, social researchers are not always in the position to avoid this type of behaviour when gathering information. Deception may include providing a false name to the research subjects and giving the wrong reasons for the research purpose. In such an instance, a researcher should provide strong reasons, backed by scientific grounds for resorting to such actions. However, in the main, the researcher was obliged to avoid misrepresentation when obtaining information from community members (Struwing & Stead 2001:69).

### **1.11 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan, titled “Building safer communities” presents safety as a core human right. It further envisions that people that are living in South Africa should feel safe and should have no fear of crime (NDP, 2011: 349). The crime statistics released by government demonstrate a country at war with itself (Newham, 2016:17). The Minister of Safety and Security, Fikile Mbalula when presenting crime statistics of 2016/2017 singled out the Eastern Cape as having the highest murder and rape cases in the entire country (Daily Dispatch, 2017:1). The statistics reveal that the majority of these cases were committed in KSD Local Municipality. Through assessing the role of KSD Local Municipality in crime prevention, the study established a policy response for the KSD municipality in combating crime. The outcome of this intervention policy was achieved by assessing the municipal policies and strategies designed to eradicate crime within the boundaries of the local municipality.

Based on these reports and the gravity of crime in the Eastern Cape, it then became pivotal to zoom in on KSD Local Municipality within the Eastern Cape. The highest murders and rapes that the former Minister spoke about included cases from KSDLM and the crime stats of 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years made it salient for the researcher to undertake the study on crime prevention for KSD municipality so that the municipality could begin to intensify crime prevention programmes and improve its strategic plans to include crime prevention programmes. This meant that KSD local municipality must prioritize crime prevention in its Integrated Development Plan.

The Municipal Systems Act (200) mandates Local Government to consult with communities and use municipal resources in the best interests of the local community, but most importantly it says that responsibility should be shared with other agencies. Essentially, it therefore becomes prudent not look at the issue of crime prevention in KSD, in isolation of other agencies and institutions that exist within the jurisdiction of KSD. The Manual for Community-based Crime Prevention, points out clearly that crime and violence are the products of many different factors and it advances that all organizations that can influence the two factors must take part in projects that are designed to make communities safe (2016,21). The essence of this argument is that KSDLM must forge partnerships with institutions that exist within its area. A local crime prevention strategy should also include the contribution of the identified partners. In assessing the role played by KSDLM in crime prevention, it is impossible to ignore the Traditional Leadership institutions, and Institutions of higher learning. Within the Jurisdiction of KSDLM, there are two institutions of higher learning i.e. Walter Sisulu University and King Sabata Dalindyebo Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College. For purposes of this research, the researcher only engaged with Walter Sisulu University (WSU) as it is a bigger institution within the boundaries of the municipality. The Deputy Police Minister, described WSU in Mthatha as “crime ridden, and drug infested institution”. The Deputy Minister made these utterances on his visit to the campus after 5 students were arrested following a drug bust in the institution (SABC NEWS, 2018,8). Mhlelude (2018) reported in the SABC that a year ago a medical student, Mr Lwando Mantshontsho was stabbed and died within the University premises. It is reported once again that some months before the killing of the student, two alleged robbers were bitten to death by students after a number of criminals attempted to rob students on campus (SABC, 2018,8). This is critical information, to be brought forward, because it serves as a microcosm of the bigger problem that engulfs the KSDLM. Interestingly security experts like the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority, in analyzing the criminal incidences taking place at WSU, indicated that it was as result of poor governance. This kind of analysis then leads us to the assertion by Crowe (2000), in “Crime Prevention through Environmental Design”, where he asserts that “The proper design and the effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in fear and the incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life”. The criminal behavior

on the campus justifies the importance of this study. It is components of various sectors of society that contribute to the overall criminal posture of a particular local municipality.

The study explored various interventions designed to curb crime in the municipalities. The study highlighted the importance of the involvement of the community in fighting crime. It is equally significant that municipalities embark on community safety audits in which community should actively participate in, so that the collective can identify problems and for the community to understand their community better. According to Kruger, T. Lancaster, L. Landman, K. Lieberman, S. Louw, A. and Robertson, R. "It is important for a municipality to develop and implement a crime prevention strategy. Key to their view is that the municipality should conduct safety audits in their communities so that crime prevention is guided and driven to where it is needed most. They substantiate their reasoning by providing four important reasons as why it is important for municipalities and communities to embark on community safety audits.

- Their first is that resources are always limited, therefore an audit will help in identifying the most serious crime and violence problems so that time, effort and money is not wasted unnecessarily.
- Secondly, they argue that different stakeholders in the community may want to focus to different problems and they may have vested interests or other reasons for wanting to influence decisions regarding crime prevention programmes. An audit will help to resolve these conflicts by providing factual information on which problems are most serious.
- Thirdly, they are of the view that the efforts of different organisations can be coordinated to avoid duplication and make the best use of available resources.
- Fourthly they are of the view that if one starts by understanding the nature of the crime problem, it will be easier to assess the impact on crime prevention programmes at a later stage.

Over and above the critical points they raise, they further contend that it is important for one to first define community, and that community should be linked to the

broader municipal area (2016, 31).

## **1.12 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The study was limited to KSD Local Municipality focusing on a sample of 30 community members. The interviewees included municipal officials, which might have compromised the reliability and validity of the data. During the analysis of the data the researcher did not use technology for quality assurance of the analysis process and the results. The study lacks literature of previous researchers on the research topic.

## **1.13 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY**

### ***Chapter 1: Introduction and Background***

This chapter gives an overview of the study, defines the problem and outlines the objectives of the study. Thereafter it explains in detail the methodology employed to collect the data and explicate the research design used for the study including research questions and objectives.

### ***Chapter 2: Literature Review***

This chapter presents the theories, principles and paradigms regarding the assessment of the role of local government in crime prevention.

### ***Chapter 3: Research Methodology***

This chapter presents research methods used in the research and detail research procedures and explain how data were collected from the identified subjects.

### ***Chapter 4: Legislative Frameworks and Policies on the role of Local Government in crime prevention***

This chapter outlines national legislation, strategies and policies that regulate crime prevention

### ***Chapter 5: Analysis of data and presentation of results***

This chapter outlines the outcomes of the research completed by means of questionnaires and interviews

### ***Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations***

This chapter provides the conclusions of the study. These conclusions focus on a number of issues raised in the discussion, and furthermore employ subtopics to conclude in detail the discussions of the present study.

## **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this chapter is to review relevant literature in order to generate the framework on which the study is based. In chapter one, the background of the study, the research problem, research questions, research objectives and the significance of the study including the limitation of the study were discussed. This chapter explores the theoretical arguments on crime prevention as a philosophy of fighting crime in communities. The chapter starts by presenting the role of local government in crime prevention in Canada, followed by the South African context.

### **2.2 THEORETICAL ARGUMENTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Literature is defined as knowledge that already exists and which will provide a good basis for other research studies. Literature review is further defined as a process of searching existing available body of knowledge to see how other scholars have investigated a similar problem (Mouton, 2001:86, Babbie, 1998:112, Glatton & Joyner, 2005:172). Through reading previous works on similar aspects resides in the freshening of understanding of what has been learned about a similar problem.

Local government in South Africa is seen as one of the important spheres of government, as it is the closest sphere to communities. It has the responsibility of providing services to local communities including ensuring the safety and security of the members of the community.

### **2.3 AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND PREVENTION IN CANADA**

Crime is a global problem and it affects the quality of life of citizens of that particular country. In developed countries especially in urban areas the crime rate is normally high compared to rural areas. In contrast, crime in South Africa is spread all over including rural areas. Rural crime includes stock theft whilst urban crime has to do with rape, armed robbery, drugs related crime and alcohol generated crime.

According to Horner (1993), Canada's Crime Prevention Program (CPP) dates back to 1994. However, Canada has only started investing in crime prevention at the national level in the last twenty years (Public Safety Canada 2009; 2013; 2016a).

### **2.3.1 Approach to crime prevention: Safer communities in Canada**

On July 5, 2001, the Government of Canada announced an investment of \$145 million in the National Strategy for Community Safety and Crime Prevention referred to as the National Strategy. This funding added to the National Strategy's previous allocation of \$32 million per year. The increase of the crime prevention budget was an indication of prioritizing crime by the Canadian government.

Vézina (2010; Leonard, et al 2005; Hosting 2005) state that Crime and insecurity are challenges confronting all Canadian municipalities. Vézina (2010), further states that the traditional approach of addressing challenges through policing and criminal justice was gradually being complemented by a larger notion of community safety that calls for a diversity of preventive initiatives such as the mobilization of local stakeholders and public engagement. This reflects the complexities of the nature and causes of crime and insecurity as well as their links with other global challenges related to the social, economic development and the management of urban cities. Municipalities provide direct services and programmes that enhance community safety based on community policing to safe urban design and support for vulnerable groups. They are in a strategic position to mobilize local stakeholders and enable them (municipalities) to ensure coordination of crime prevention efforts and to interface with other levels of government.

In Canada, one of the most important strategies for crime prevention focuses on encouraging and fostering community involvement in crime prevention. Community members are required to participate in crime prevention. This is done in collaboration with the police. Communication between community members and police authorities is on-going with the purpose of ensuring that there are good working relations. The Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention (2015/2016) reported that crime and insecurity are challenges confronting all Canadian municipalities. (Vézina 2010), As a solution to crime the National Municipal Network on Crime Prevention brought together Canadian municipalities across the country that are interested and committed to sharing experience and expertise in order to make communities safer. This was therefore part of the solution for local municipalities, namely to engage and share ideas and strategies for dealing with crime. The collaboration of these municipalities contributed in

reinforcing capabilities and capacities of municipal and local stakeholders to expand or develop evidence based crime prevention programmes and collaborative strategies. Through this network, municipalities maintain a sustain dialogue, discuss common issues, trends and new initiatives, exchange key information on programmes and projects and coordinate the development of proposals to support inter-municipal cooperation, knowledge building and training of municipal resources.

### **2.3.2 The Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention (2015) and (Vézina 2010):**

- Establish direct contact and have regular exchanges with the managers, coordinators and professionals in charge of the community safety and crime prevention portfolio in different municipalities across Canada
- Have access to key information on strategies, policies, programmes and projects developed and implemented at the municipal and community levels (for example on youth gangs, difficult neighborhood's, public disorders, women safety, early interventions with children and families, awareness campaigns, public engagement, etc.)
- Share methodological approaches and tools for the design, follow-up and evaluation of crime prevention initiatives (such as surveys, local safety audits, safe urban design regulations, strategic and business plans, communication strategies and tools, evaluation reports, etc.)
- Have the opportunity to exchange on strategic issues of common interest regarding community safety and to develop a shared vision and perspective on those issues
- Develop their capacities to mobilize local institutional and community stakeholders, to establish partnerships and to interact with other levels of government
- Have access to more evidence based information on which municipal investments and budgetary decisions can be based

- Speak from a united voice on issues and challenges related to delinquency, violence and insecurity that threaten the quality of life and sustainable development of municipalities.

## **2.4 THE CONTEXT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA**

In the three spheres of government, local government is the closest to the people, According to Van Niekerk et al. (2001:77) local government is often referred to as “grassroots” government based on its proximity and intimate relationship with communities it serves. Du Toit and Van der Walt (1999:250) define local government in the South African context as an institution that national government has established by law for the residents of a particular area. Local government therefore is an institution that has the jurisdiction to exercise legislative authority in an area that has been demarcated by law by a competent authority. The Housing Act 107 Section 9(1) of 1997 states that every municipality must, as part of the process of compiling their Integrated Development Plan (IDP) take all reasonable and necessary steps towards the development of the local economy within the framework of National and Provincial housing legislation and policy

Local government in the South African context is a broad government institution, which includes Traditional Leadership institutions. The concept of local government in Africa and South Africa is not new. Traditional Leadership used to perform the same functions even before the colonization of the continent. Crime prevention in communities was performed by local traditional councils through local police assigned by the traditional councils. Transformation of local government and traditional leadership came in 1994 after the democratic elections, which introduced a democratic constitution. The handbook on crime prevention guidelines clearly stipulates that the inadequate infrastructure, fiscal and administrative powers, poor housing and neighborhood conditions, lack of facilities such as good education and health services, high unemployment and easy access to drugs can increase the risks of crime (2010:11) This then confirms that local government need to champion the whole governance function within its jurisdiction to prevent socio-economic activities that may lead the citizens to criminal activities.

Section 151(1) of the Constitution states that a local sphere of government is required in the form of wall to wall municipalities for the whole country. The legislative and executive authority of a municipality is vested in the Municipal Council who is elected. This would mean that each municipality has a Council where decisions are made which is implemented by municipal employees. Section 151(3) of the Constitution further provides that a municipality has the right to govern independently, subject to National and Provincial oversight as provided in the Constitution.

Local government is an essential link between government and the citizenry because it is bound to a particular geographical area with people who are directly affected by problems that are peculiar to that area. This enables local government to better understand and address these problems. Local governments are also instruments for meaningful community participation given the fact that they manage a relatively small population compared to that for the country as a whole. Furthermore, municipalities provide more channels and opportunities to utilize the talents, insights and creative abilities of individual citizens. Teyisi (2016:22) argues that local government is at the coal-face of service delivery. He argues that through its unique structure, local government is able to easily interact with communities and provide services to its citizens.

Newham points out that Local Government is expected to play a greater role by playing the following functions:

- To initiate, coordinate, and participate in integrated social crime prevention
- To work with local police, to set joint local safety priorities and possible areas for local government interventions
- Align municipal resources and objectives with crime prevention framework to ensure that development projects take account of crime prevention;
- Effective enforcement of municipal bylaws;
- Assist victims of crime through the provision of information regarding the available support services in the municipal area

In view of the above functions of municipalities, there is no doubt that local government is given a great responsibility of ensuring communities are well provided with basic services including safety. However, this is not an easy task as evidence demonstrates that municipalities are faced with great challenges and are struggling to perform their constitutional responsibility. This study focuses on the role of KSD local municipality in crime prevention plans and programmes.

## **2.5 LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES AND CRIME PREVENTION**

Public protests and demonstrations of communities against municipalities regarding poor service delivery are indications that municipalities are struggling in providing services to the public. There is minimal knowledge of social crime prevention in various local municipalities and a limited desire by local municipalities to implement social crime prevention programmes and strategies. Municipalities tend to be reactive to problems. Mothibi (2012) argues that, one of the major stumbling blocks, is the difficulty of coordinating social crime prevention projects or interventions in local government. Similarly, Meyer and Van Graan (2011) add that the relationship and coordination between police and communities is weak. This is caused by the lack of trust between the community and the police. The mistrust between the institutions affects the role of communities in preventing crime.

The coordination problem has a number of aspects; Mothibi (2012) highlights the following issues on crime prevention efforts by local government:

- Resource allocations vary markedly between councils over the years, providing for crime prevention in some areas but not others. Decisions by subsequent councils are not consistent
- City boundaries do not match the jurisdictional boundaries of other government agencies which are critical to the crime prevention institutions, namely SAPS and Departments of Health, Education and Welfare. This makes it extremely difficult to coordinate the crime prevention effort in a municipality.
- There has been, in some cases, a failure to link government-initiated projects with non-government practitioners and initiatives in the field. This can lead to duplication and wastage of resources.

Shaw (1998), talking from experience as a person who was supportive of the need for municipalities to play a leading role in crime prevention, issues a stern warning regarding the common dangers and constraints that municipalities could be confronted with when they pursue the role of crime prevention. He warns local government to be weary of the following general challenges.

- Skills, experience and resource capacity for crime prevention initiatives are generally lacking.
- Political support – Either it is adequate at the required level or necessary long term interventions are overlooked in favour of short term deliveries for reasons of political expediency.
- Political solutions – With the establishment of metropolitan or municipal police departments (MPDs), all crime prevention initiatives may become the responsibility of these agencies so that law enforcement approaches are favoured rather than developmental and social approaches.

The post-apartheid paradigm change assisted South Africa to benchmark the various approaches to crime prevention that were developed in the past. In the current dispensation human rights are prioritized above everything else, as per the Constitution.

Guidelines for the prevention of crime proposed four main categories of crime prevention:

- ***Crime prevention through social development***

This kind of approach by and large focuses on early intervention programmes, through social, educational, health and training programmes that are targeting at – risk children or families where the children are still very young. This particular approach is meant to support children with child rearing skills. Crime prevention through social programmes is also referred to as developmental crime prevention (Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines, 2010:13). The White Paper on Families, concurs with this approach and states that families are under threat and are unable to contribute to critical roles of socialization, nurturing, care and protection of family members effectively, due to various factors like social ills that

relate to poverty, unemployment, domestic violence and crime generally (White Paper on Families, 2013: Page). It is essential that government employ this crime prevention approach to close the gap as indicated by White Paper on Families.

- ***Community or locally based crime prevention***

This particular approach positioned the community as a referent. Its main purpose is to advocate for the active participation of local residents and organizations in neighborhoods and communities. The approach focuses on crime-stricken areas like informal settlements, the central business districts and areas with the highest concentrations of social problems (Handbook on crime prevention guidelines, 2010:13). This is substantiated by the SALGA Councilor Pocket Book which emphasizes that it is through community safety that people can begin to lower crime rate and reduce anti – social behavior in their neighborhoods (2016:10)

- ***Situational crime prevention***

This approach emanates from the theory of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). The approach's main interest is to minimize the space where crime can be committed. The approach as prescribed by CPTED considers global components of crime prevention through environmental design components such as territory, surveillance, maintenance, access control, activity support and targeted widening (Cozens,P.M, Saville, G. and Hillier, D.2005:1). The guidelines for the prevention of crime put more emphasis on the prevention of the occurrence by promoting the reduction of crime opportunities and are calling for the minimization of crime through the environmental design. The territoriality component enforces a sense of ownership to legitimate users of space, by reducing opportunities for offending and by discouraging illegitimate users. This component defines and also delineates what should be private, semi-private and public areas by using fences, access control and surveillance systems (Cozens, P M, Savile, G. and Hillier, D. 2005:4). Surveillance is another critical component of CPTED and it is perceived as part of capable guardianship and which serves as an important deterrent as criminals would naturally avoid any obstacle in committing crime (Painter and Tilley,1999) Access control also plays an important role in crime prevention through environmental design. When there is a proper access control it is possible to keep

records of people who have visited a particular area and even when crime has already been committed it can be easy to go back to the records of access control and get data of people that have accessed a certain area at a particular point in time.

Activity support mainly looks at design and signage which encourages the proper usage of public spaces and to indicate areas with a high prevalence of crime in a particular area. It is more or less similar to access control and surveillance. The routine maintenance of public spaces plays a crucial role. The target hardening component is a technique to buy time and delay the criminal in the act of committing the crime. This can be done not only as a security deterrent but also to make it a point that the criminal find it very difficult to commit crime. This can be done by the installation of deadbolt locks on doors and the re-enforcement of doors themselves. This kind of approach can effectively curb house breakings and burglaries.

- ***Reintegration programme***

This category recognizes the fact that even those that have already committed criminal acts and were punished through the legal system are still part of the community and they deserve to be properly re-integrated. This includes children, young people and adults that had contact with the justice system and those that have just been released from custody. The guidelines for the prevention of crime are asserting that it is critically important to prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders so that they do not find themselves isolated in the community and start recommitting crimes again (2010: 14). This whole theory of re-integration is premised on the idea that crime represents a breach or absence of community (Padayachee, 2008:16) In expanding on the assertion of Padayachee, Glanz says, rather than solely blaming offenders for crime, proponents of the re-integration theory are arguing that society is responsible for creating conditions that breed criminals, and that it is therefore imperative that the society is part of the solution to re-integrate offenders as oppose to be the bystanders and complainants (1993:3-5). There are also views which aligns to those of Glanz, which postulates that " Those convicted of offences run the greatest risk of re-offending given that they have already broken the law, and have few opportunities and skills to pursue a

legitimate non- criminal lifestyle, and may have strong links with other offenders and offending lifestyles” (United office on drugs and crime, 2010,14)

## **2.6 CRIME PREVENTION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

Human development is one of the key strategies for community development as well as economic growth of the country. Government is required to develop the capacity of its citizens to minimize the rate of poverty and crime. Mohamed (2005) suggests a huge economic-development project to deal with these structural weaknesses such as crime, distortions and inefficiencies. In addressing these social ills, government introduced the National Security Strategy (1996) which intended to prevent crime through the establishment of economic opportunities for people to avoid engaging in crime for material needs.

The first phase was implemented in 2000 to 2003 as a short-term process, followed by a second phase as a medium-term process, which ran from 2000 to 2005. The third phase is a long-term process started in 2000 and is projected to be completed in 2020.

The Foundations for Economic Empowerment and Human Development (FEEHD, 2014) Report highlighted some challenges to economic empowerment and human development in townships and dealt with these issues from a crime prevention perspective are as follows:

### **(a) Youth empowerment**

The crime prevention/economic empowerment axis is distinctly important for townships. In June 2008, of the 113 333 sentenced offenders, 34 819 were 25 years old or younger. The Financial Mail estimates that less than 28 per cent of sentenced offenders participated in rehabilitation programmes and most of them were taught manual skills. In order to reduce the youth who are involved in crime, the following should be implemented:

- Encourage learners to take entrepreneurship or business-related subjects in township schools.
- A practical orientation should be emphasized even for out-of-school youths,

especially for youth at risk or those already in conflict with the law.

- Early intervention remains the most important step in preventing criminal careers. In this case existing State, Non-governmental and Research Institution initiatives must be strengthened.
- Involve the youth in social crime prevention projects extensively. This will raise their awareness of the negative effects of crime in society.

### **(b) Liquor control**

Liquor control in townships is a complex process where African entrepreneurs trade with liquor freely whilst communities suffer from the dangerous effects of alcohol abuse that have already left bodily scars, broken families and a hopeless youth. The regulation of alcohol in townships has evolved around discriminatory patterns since the early twentieth century.

The construction of beer halls as recreational centres for township residents fueled the abuse of alcohol by youth. Beer halls tacitly promoted irresponsible drinking among African communities. This sub-culture continued until late 1980s. Before the festive season of 2009, the South African Breweries announced a R40 million commitment to public awareness about the dangers of alcohol abuse. It helped a number of informal traders to enter the legal market. On the other side, the Medical Research Council estimates that 46 percent of all unnatural deaths in South Africa are directly linked to alcohol consumption. "The impact of alcohol abuse in our welfare system is well documented," notes Ngantweni (2003a). The Liquor Act emphasizes social responsibility, which includes combating alcohol abuse and commitment to economic empowerment, is highly commendable. The involvement of black people in other areas of the business is unlikely to have a positive dimension on the negative impact that alcohol had on the urban black population. Limited knowledge about the danger of alcohol abuse makes it difficult understand the link between liquor and crime in communities. The level of assaults, particularly during weekends, remains a challenge for township police managers to the extent that awareness campaigns on alcohol abuse are increasingly becoming part of the police's social crime prevention programme. In this particular juncture the world is confronted by a dreadful disease that has grossly undermined and collapsed the

walls that divide people in terms of class, gender and creed, super powers, developed and underdeveloped countries. On the 31 of December 2019, the Chinese authorities realized that the Wuhan province of China, which is home for more than 11 million people has been attacked by an unknown pneumonia which the Province and National Government immediately alerted the World Health Organization. On investigation it was realized that the people in Wuhan have contracted what is called Covid- 19, which the acronym given by WHO derived from corona virus 2019 (WHO,2019). The disease became highly contagious and it spread to many countries in Europe, Asia and ultimately across the globe. On January 2020 it was declared a world emergency (WHO, 2020). Currently the disease has infected 1.2 million people. On 15 March 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa declared a national state of disaster. A week later on the 23 of March 2020 the President pronounced the nation- wide lockdown for a period of 21 days which was later extended for a further period of 14 days.

Within the covid- 19 lockdown, as all the shops were closed including liquor outlets the correlation between alcohol abuse and crime were clearly visible as President pronounced stringent regulations that have made to be almost impossible for South Africans to consume alcohol. It is reported that Minister Bheki Cele has placed alcohol at the centre of South Africa's high crime rate. He told City Press during an interview that there had been a significant drop in the number of violent crimes reported since the lockdown begun on Friday, March 27" (City Press, 2020:1). It is also equally important as well to acknowledge that as the Minister of Police is highlighting some positive gains within this cloudy phase, it does reflect that as people are confined to their houses, which probably they are not accustomed to, it caused an increase in cases of gender based violence and some people would argue that people are engaging to gender based violence as they are not used to spend days and nights with their partners and not being able to access alcohol. It was revealed by the Minister that about 87 cases of gender-based violence have been reported in the first two weeks of the lockdown (City Press,2020).

### **(c) Firearms control**

The proliferation of firearms draws attention to the causes and typology of violent crime in these areas. If crime prevention in townships could be improved, they

(townships) could be hub of economic growth (Ngantweni, 2001; 2003b) and safe tourist attractions. A drawback to these economic spin-offs is their reputation for gun violence. Between January and May in 2004 10, registered gun-owners reported about 8 000 firearms lost or stolen. Notably, this figure excludes unreported firearms, which should constitute a considerable figure nationally. This trend has not changed. Since 2000 over 85 000 firearms had been lost or stolen. Many of these firearms were lost but are still circulating and are being used in townships to perpetrate crime.

Police reported that the majority of the stolen firearms elsewhere end up in townships and eventually contribute to murder rates in some areas and create war zones in townships. Botswana and the United Kingdom hold that the stricter control of firearms does not undermine the right to own firearms, it is however, aimed at the protection of people from the abuse of firearms. South Africa, the United States and Latin American countries such as Colombia are good examples of countries, which use different methods of controlling firearms. Their murder rates committed with firearms provide proof that gun violence cannot be mitigated with guns.

## **2.7 THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP IN CRIME PREVENTION**

The undisputable historical fact is that, long before democracy came to existence in South Africa, Traditional Leaders had their own models of crime prevention. The correctness of those models is a complete different matter. History reminds us, as narrated by Tshehla, that, “Traditional Leaders have always served as governors of their communities with authority over all aspects of life, ranging from social welfare to judiciary function” (2005,15). As governors it was their responsibility to ensure that each and every household under their jurisdiction is well looked after. A household with no cattle to work the land used to be supported by the community under the directive of a Traditional Leader.

During the time of the liberation struggle against apartheid there was a feeling from the black majority masses that some of the Traditional Leaders were used by the apartheid governments as conduits of the repressive apartheid laws. The ANC as a ruling party in the democratic South Africa was in the biggest dilemma for quite a long time as it was not clear, how the Traditional Leadership was going to be

integrated in the democratic system. Tshehla further laments by saying that even the Constitution does not clearly indicate the role that ought to be played by Traditional Leaders in crime prevention (2005).

In trying to clarify the role of Traditional Leadership in crime prevention Tshehla consults the South African constitution and the Traditional Leadership Framework Act 41 of 2003, and other legislations and he concludes by saying that the role of Traditional Leadership is not explicitly explained and he continues to say the National Crime Prevention Strategy and the White Paper on Safety and Security also place Traditional Leadership at the periphery of crime prevention (2005,19).

## **2.8 THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IN CRIME PREVENTION**

Fighting crime is not only the responsibility of the government nor is only the responsibility of the South African Police Service. The community is expected to play a meaningful role in crime prevention initiatives. Kruger et al (2016) says that crime and violence affect the quality of life of every South African. Reducing crime and building safer communities require the commitment of everyone and require the implementation of crime prevention initiatives at community level.

Local government and local municipalities are required to take a lead in implementing local level crime prevention programmes, based on its position to the community. Crime fighting structures and strategic partnerships with other community-based organizations has proven to be an effective tool for reducing crime in communities. These efforts need to be coordinated and led by a collaborative team. A crime prevention strategy provides a useful framework to support the development and implementation of crime prevention initiatives at the local level. Local government should encourage community participation in crime prevention. This participation should be part of municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). Communication by the local authorities and community is essential for the successful development, planning, implementation and monitoring of a crime prevention strategy.

According to Meyer and Van Graan, Johan (2011), community policing has increased internationally as the predominant means of enhancing community

participation in creating safer neighborhoods. British police have established good relationships with communities by means of addressing their needs, allocating dedicated police officers to communities and by proactively communicating with residents in different neighborhoods. However, experts argue that community policing has been a failure in South Africa (Brogden, 2002; Burger, 2007). Local government and South African Police Service are to make concentrated efforts to mobilise communities in order to win the fight against criminals.

## **2.9 THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION**

Countering the high levels of criminality in South Africa has become a central focus of government policy (Shaw, 1998:1). The involvement of local governments in crime prevention is important given the proximity of municipalities to the communities they serve. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996) argues for a closer integration and transformation of the criminal justice system as a prerequisite to fight crime adequately. The NCPS (1996) represents a major step forward in the debate on criminality in South Africa, placing the concentration on preventative as opposed to reactive measures to counter crime. Crime prevention means putting measures in place to stop crime before it even happens. According to crime psychologist Siegel (2005) crime is the violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by criminal law, which reflects public opinion, cultural values and the general view of the public. The White Paper on Safety and Security 1998, defines crime prevention as any activity addressing the socio- economic and environmental causes of crime. Schneider (2014) adds that crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of crime risk and action to remove it.

Crime prevention has been identified as a role of local government in many countries. According to Shaw (2001:1) local government is increasingly seen to be a key player in the development and implementation of community crime prevention programmes. Across Australia, government crime prevention agencies include local government in the development and delivery of their respective crime prevention strategies, which is similar to South Africa. Shaw (2001:1) states that crime is very

local in nature, hence, it is the responsibility of the local government to fight it and put measures in place to prevent it. In other words, local government is well placed to coordinate and manage crime prevention responses across communities.

In order to understand the role of local government in crime prevention it is necessary to look at policing post 1994 in conjunction with the Security Sector Reforms in South Africa. In the security sector reform phase, beginning from the inception of the democratic government, Dugmore focuses on four critical phases of democratic policing, but for the purposes of this study only two important periods will be reviewed.

- **1995 – 1999 Period**

This is the period where the former apartheid forces and anti-apartheid institutions were integrated, amalgamated, and demilitarized. The agencies of the apartheid regime, including the ten homeland police agencies, were dissolved and a new, transformed police service was born..

- **2009 – 2011**

During this phase there was a retreat from humanitarian crime prevention policing. Government was caught between democratic policing and state-centric policing, due to brutal criminal activities that were in most instances directed at the police. According to the African Policing and Civilian Oversight Forum, this was the period of reconstruction and re- militarization. On various platforms the Minister of Police of the time, Minister Nathi Mthethwa and the Commissioner justified this policing posture. Minister Mthethwa argued that “We have taken a stance as the government to fight crime and to fight it tough. The rank changes are in line with the transformation of the force, not only in terms of a name change but change in attitude, thinking and operational duties” (2010). General Bheki Cele echoed similar sentiments and reaffirmed that “The objective of becoming a force in the fight against crime and the maintenance of discipline, and the upliftment of morale within the police are high on the agenda” (2010).

The policy uncertainties spilled over in the role of local government in crime prevention. Burger, J.(2008), fueled the uncertainties by suggesting that “

Community policing is inherently flawed in the sense that it has a very idealistic expectation of how the police , by working in partnership with the community can solve problems” He found it too idealistic to expect police and communities to sit around the table and discuss policing issues.

A critical component towards the effective role of local government in crime prevention as put forward by the White Paper on Policing and the White Paper on Safety and Security enforce the establishment of the Community Safety Forums Policy within the jurisdiction of local government. “Once the Community Safety Forums Policy are formalized and established it will facilitate and enhance cooperation, integrated planning and coordinate implementation of safety programmes and projects in the local sphere” (2015,29). The task of local government in crime prevention is not necessarily complex as it seems, precisely because there are existing consultative mechanisms that can be used in solving problems regarding safety and security at the local level. They can be used in the fight against crime. Baba1, Babajo and Namahe (2017:696) state that crime prevention and control is a global issue. Baba1, Babajo and Namahe (2017:696) further explain that Africa and America are continents that are having the highest crime rates in the world. These countries have high rates of murder compare to other regions. For example, America’s murder rates, according to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC: 2013) report stand at 16.3 per 100,000 people, and Africa is 12.5 per 100,000, which is in excess of the worldwide average of 6.2 per 100,000.

Baba1, Babajo and Namahe (2017:696) project that a third of the world killings committed in 2012 happened in Six African countries namely, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, Libya and Kenya. They are ranked among the twenty nation-states with the highest number of crime rates in the world in 2015. Africa was ranked the second in terms of regional murder rates. Baba1, Babajo and Namahe (2017:696) state that Nigeria which has three spheres of government and where the local sphere is close to the community, makes it easier to address crime at the lower level of governance than is the case in Australia.

In the South African context, Landman & Lieberman, using the recent research by the Centre for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR), re-emphasize the points

highlighted by the research that despite the fact that crime or crime prevention is ranking high amongst the top 3 priorities of the municipalities, there is no practical translation into crime prevention plans and the local development agenda (2005). Crime prevention is mostly demonstrated in national and provincial plans. District and local development plans does not adequately address the issue of crime prevention.

## **2.10 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY**

The study was guided by one theory model of crime prevention, namely the Social control theory liberal model.

### **2.10.1 The social control theory**

The social control theory is mainly centered on understanding the social relationships of potential offenders and may encourage or discourage them in committing crime. The liberal model looks at crime as a responsibility of the community and the police.

The theory of social control suggests that social interactions influence criminal acts through informal enforcement of social norms (Lewis and Lewis, 2011: 759 citing Hirschi, 1969). The social control perspective subscribes to the philosophy that the values and morals of the community are shaped by social norms and that they play a major role in determining criminal behavior. Sampson, Raudenbush & Earls (1997) state that the concepts derived from social control theory have been used to develop measures of collective efficacy within a community, which is defined as social cohesion among neighbors combined with their willingness to intervene on behalf of the common good. The ability to work together as a collective is correlated with low crimes rates. There are many social factors that motivate criminal activities like unemployment and poverty. The municipality must have plans of engaging communities they serve and introduce educational programmes for both young and old. Furthermore, local government must create an environment where there is economic growth and young people are encouraged to get education and employment in order to reduce crime. The study aims to understand the extent to which KSDLM prioritize crime in its municipal planning. The social theory of crime prevention theories argues for social cohesion between neighbors combined with a

willingness to intervene on behalf of the community.

The above theory is of the view that the effectiveness of any crime prevention strategy or technique can only be achieved by understanding the causes of crime through examining relationships and social interactions. Thus, government as policymakers and policy implementers should play a leading role in informing potential victims about ways and means that can make them less targeted.

Components of social control theory, which are used as a framework for the research method of the study.

- **Social interactions influence**

Briefly, social control theory is used to help individuals understand criminal behavior and reduce levels of criminal activity. It is based on the idea that an individual's basic belief system, values, morals, commitments and relationships foster a lawful environment. Individuals who have these beliefs and commitments often have a level of self-control over their actions or are, as Janet Jackson would say, 'in control' of their lives - they are accordingly prepared to stay on the right side of the law. This is very important as it gives a clear indicator on how the environmental and social factors influence criminal behavior in society. This theory can further assist municipalities to come up with proper mechanism for crime prevention in KSDLM as reflected in the research methodology.

Furthermore, social control theory (the social influence model), underscores the idea that when individuals are involved and in touch with their community, they hardly commit criminal acts.

- **The values and morals of the community**

Social control theory says that the values and morals of a community play a significant role in influencing criminal acts. This can assist SAPS and local government to understand the nature and culture of communities where crimes occur. This theory, in a nut shell, stresses that the morality of a community is a significant factor of crime. It further assists the study to uncover where crime often takes place and the kinds of communities where these crimes take place.

Understanding the moral values of communities assist police in coming up with reactive measures to minimize the occurrence of continuous criminal activities through better and improved security measures for crime prevention.

According to the South African National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996), high levels of crime pose a serious threat to South African's emergent democracy. The understanding of values and morals of communities can succor the relationship between police, local government and communities to participate in crime prevention.

- **Social cohesion**

Social cohesion emphasizes unity among people to collaborate in fighting crime and come up with strategic framework for fighting crime, Human relations skills are an important means of improving police – community relation. Through this component of social control theory, the researcher managed to identify whether there is unity between communities, local authorities and local governments in addressing certain issues contributing to crime. Partnerships are a way of using resources and skills in a community in such a way that all partners benefit (police and local government). This model puts an emphasis on partnerships through social engagement on crime prevention and brings awareness that crime prevention is the responsibility of police and community. The model assisted the study to establish the level and significance of relationship between the police, local government and the community in fighting crime.

### **2.10.2 The Liberal model**

The Liberal model views crime as a social problem linked to a particular individual deficit and group disadvantages. This model applies the approach of putting people before crime control. The theory behind this model is grounded on the basis of community and the mobilization of community members towards crime fighting activities. One of the most important elements of this model is its high level of pro-activeness and its ability to mobilize people before crime could take place. This model is selected because it views crime as a more complex activity, focusing on both psychological and social/cultural causes, emphasizing that people do not

suddenly choose to commit crime for no apparent reason. The theory enabled the researcher to make recommendations on how KSDLM should come up with organized crime prevention structures.

Components of liberal model are briefly discussed below:

- **Individual deficit and group disadvantages**

The argument there is that there are many factors that play a role in crime such as poverty, the lack of education and unemployment. Individual deficit and group disadvantages are major exponents of criminal behavior in South Africa today. Identifying and understanding the groups/individuals who commit these crimes through research will assist local government and police service to have proper mechanisms of combating crime. The model contributed in understanding individual deficit and group disadvantages and extended the scope of insight of crime prevention.

- **Community mobilization**

Crime is a global challenge that threatens not only safety and security within communities but the peace and stability of a country itself. Crime compromises the quality of life of ordinary citizens. The involvement of communities is important for crime prevention. The Community Mobilization model was used in the study to understand the influence and the role of community participation in crime prevention.

The introduction of community policing is very important although it has its own challenges. Establishing the extent to which local government and police services involve the community in fighting crime is important for the study.



## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, DESIGN AND TECHNIQUE**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The previous chapter focused on the literature review, scrutinizing available literature on the issues surrounding crime and crime prevention approaches in relation to the study and further provided a legal framework for the crime prevention strategy in South Africa. Chapter three of the study discusses the methodology, design and techniques used in the collection of data.

### **3.2 RESEARCH LOCATION FOR THE STUDY**

Sikrweqe (2013:3) explains that King Sabata Dalindyebo local municipality is located in the Eastern Cape, under O.R Tambo District Municipality. KSD is one of the 257 local municipalities in South Africa.

The estimated population in KSD is 494 000 people, and consists of 105 000 households. KSDLM is predominantly a rural municipality with approximately 95% of households living in rural areas. With regards to gender, 54% of the population constitutes females, and 46% males. Most of the population consists of young people.

The KSDLM is a Category B Municipality (Area: 3 027km<sup>2</sup>) situated in the Eastern Cape Province (KSD Socio-Economic Review and Outlook, 2017:1). The municipality is the largest of the five local municipalities in the O.R. Tambo District, accounting for a quarter of its geographical area. The main cities or towns are Mqanduli and Mthatha (previously Umtata). The main economic sectors are community services, finance and trade.

The demographic profile of KSDLM (2016) indicates that the KSD Local Municipality's population consists of 98.62% African (487000), 0.25% White (1220), 0.78% Coloured (3850) and 0.35% Asian (1750) people. It can therefore be deduced that KSD Local Municipality is predominantly African and the most dominant language spoken by the majority of people is IsiXhosa. The KSD Local Municipality was established before the 2000 local government elections when the Mthatha and Mqanduli transitional and rural areas were merged. The name of the municipality was in honor of King Sabata Dalindyebo who was seen as a unifying

figure to the people of both Mthatha and Mqanduli and was seen as a hero for the freedom of Transkei and South Africa.

The above provides a picture of KSD Local Municipality, a picture of how the community is structured, the way people live, their belief system which alludes to how that community will behave and react.

Comaroff, J.L asks pertinent questions around contradictions between the liberal democracy that has been enjoyed by the people of South Africa since 1994 and the traditional customs that is prevalent in KSDLM. He argues for a clear distinction between culture and crime and he advances his point of view by referring to the assertions of Seth Nthai that " Belief is not a problem of law and order, violence is a problem of law and order" In critically engaging the assertions by Cornaroff, In commenting on Comaroff, I want to submit that the South African Constitution clearly remains the supreme law of the country and warrants compliance by all South Africans including the kingdoms where traditional customs apply. In dealing with the research allocation of the study it unavoidable to be sensitive to the realities of traditional authorities, particularly to the Abathembu kingdom as the custodian of the people living in KSDLM.

King Buyelekhaya was sentenced for the jail term of 12 years after he was found guilty of committing an array of crimes. He was sentenced in October 2015. Before his incarceration he appointed his son Azenathi to be regent king of the Abathembu. His son used his position as the acting King to lobby for his father's release and the incarcerated King got released on parole on the 19th November 2019. This particular background is deliberately provided to give an overview of the landscape of KSDLM so that certain criminal behaviors in the municipality can be analysed properly. Since the release of King Buyelekhaya, there have been tensions between the King and his son. The woes of the King seem endemic as it was reported by Daily Dispatch that in the early hours of 13th March 2020, the King stormed the Bumbane Great Place where his son lived as acting King and ransacked the house where his son was sleeping injuring his son and wife. It is alleged that the King was carrying an axe, machete and a crowbar (2020:2) As a result of this incident or crime committed he got arrested and charged for common assault. By committing another offence, he automatically violated his parole conditions.

This sketches a very strange landscape where a King, a leader of the people of KSDLM is openly committing crimes, whilst he should be setting a good example to his subject not to commit crimes.

The Map below shows the surrounding local municipalities under OR Tambo District Municipality. KSD Local Municipality is one of the local municipalities that fall under O.R Tambo District Municipality.



Source: Google Map, 2019

### 3.3 UNDERSTANDING RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology in simple terms can be understood as a plan or technique which the researcher adopts in order to accomplish the research objective. Igwenagu (2016) explains that research methodology is the general research strategy that outlines the way in which a research project is to be undertaken. Among other things, he identifies methods to be used in research. Igwenagu (2016), further states that these methods, described in the methodology, define the means or modes of data collection or, sometimes, how a specific result is to be calculated.

Mkentane (2013:10) and Vogt (2012: 18) describe research methodology as an approach that is a broad scientific investigation using general reference for certain

types of design, sampling, logic and analytic strategy. Research methodology is a division or branch of philosophy that analyses the principles and procedures of scientific enquiry in a particular discipline. One can conclude that research methodology is a system with instruction and guidelines for resolving and explaining problems with specific mechanisms, tasks, methods, techniques and tools in that methodology. This definition can be taken further as an analysis of the principles, methods, and rules employed by a discipline to investigate problems and getting solutions. This chapter provides a research plan on how data were collected and further highlights the targeted participants for the study before the analysis of collected data. Brynard and Hanekom (1997:25) define research methodology as an approach which the research will take in order to fulfill the objectives.

### **3.3.1 Qualitative research method**

Qualitative method is based on the view that reality is constructed by individuals interacting with their social worlds (Snyder, 2012). This implies that researchers study people in their natural settings with the aim of understanding and interpreting a phenomenon.

It is equally important to state that the study employed qualitative research method through primary data collection as well as secondary data collection and qualitative research findings were withdrawn as evidence. These findings are set to help policy makers in KSD Local Municipality in developing their crime prevention policy. The research demonstrated how social theory and the liberal model of crime prevention complement each other to create an effective crime prevention agenda and practical application of the model and theory to the case of KSD Local Municipality.

Sunday, (2018:1) in his paper titled “The Role of Theory in Research”, states that choosing a research methodology depends on a number of factors, including the purpose of the research and audience to whom the research is intended for. Brynard and Hanekom (1997:25) define research methodology as an approach which the research will take in order to fulfill the objectives.

To arrive at the envisaged objectives of this research, broader considerations should be applied based on the conceptual framework around the issue of crime

prevention. What is also significant to note in this process is the combination of models of crime prevention that are most dominant in the literature, so that one is able to compare those available models and identify the most relevant research methodology in the case of KSDLM.

### **3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Brayman (2004:56) defines a research design as a framework that provides for the collection and analysis of data. In addition, Brayman (2004:56) further says that amongst the importance of the design is to understand behavior and meaning of that behavior in its specific social context.

The nature of the research problem always defines the method and the design to be used in the study. This means that the relevance of a research method and design is a task of the nature of the social phenomenon to be explored (Morgan, 1980:491). Mouton and Marais (1998:32) defines research design as an arrangement for conditions, for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. The study adopted semi structured interviews.

#### **3.4.1 Sampling**

Khan (2008:6) defines sampling as the selection of a part of a group with the sole aim of collecting complete information. A purposive sampling method was used with officials and community members.

#### **3.4.2 Target population**

According to Gail (2000:907), target populations refer to the people whom the information is required from. The main aim was to conduct interviews with at least 30 people. The targeted participants include Community Safety Officers, Community Safety Directors, Community Police Safety Forums, and Municipal Manager and community members.

#### **3.4.3 Data Collection; type of interviews and Analysis**

Accurate and systematic data collection is central when conducting a scientific

study (Abawi, 2013:1). The study used qualitative research techniques as means of data collection through interviews.

The collected data were analyzed and categorized into themes which were informed by social theory and the liberal model taken from the literature analysed. The analysis was informed by the key themes identified in the literature review. Data were continuously reviewed to identify important statements which were grouped according to the key themes identified in the literature review and interviews. The researcher identified recurring patterns during interviews which assisted in bringing meaning and to explain the research problem. The data were obtained by using semi-structured interview questions conducted at face-to-face interviews with the participants selected for the study.

An assessment of whether the liberal model is applicable to a crime prevention strategy for KSDLM or not was done. The same exercise was done to analyze the social theory as highlighted above. The aim was to unpack the key themes represented by the social theory and to ascertain as to whether the crime prevention strategy of KSDLM relate to the ideas championed by these theories.

### **3.5 CONCLUSION**

Chapter Three presented the research design and research methodology with the target population used for the purpose of the study. The major focus of the research is to assess the role of KSDLM in crime prevention.

## **CHAPTER 4: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES ON THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

There are policies that have been created for the purpose of providing a framework for local government including ensuring that local government operates successfully. The mandate of local government to provide safety and security stems from various forms of legislation that indicate that local government should promote integrated spatial and socio-economic development for all communities and to form partnerships to fight crime. The next section presents various legislative frameworks and policies that regulate municipalities regarding crime prevention initiatives.

### **4.2 SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION OF 1996**

Section 152(1) of the Constitution, states that the objectives of local government are to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- Promote social and economic development;
- Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of importance to local government.

### **4.3 NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY OF 1996**

The NCPS positions itself as an anchor of crime and it propagates for a comprehensive policy framework, which will make it easy for government to deal with the issue of crime in a coordinated and focused fashion, which will draw the resources from all government agencies and from the civil society (Councilor Pocket Book, 2010). The handbook on crime prevention guidelines also concurs with the statements made in the Councilor Pocket Book that government must create, maintain, and promote a conducive environment for government institutions and all segments of civil society to play their part in crime prevention (2010,29). The NCPS emphasize the mobilization of civil society and the creation of a dedicated and integrated crime prevention capacity which will also deal with issues of research

and awareness's.

In operationalizing the Strategy, it focused on addressing the following four pillars:

- Re-engineering the Criminal Justice System: It aims at providing an efficient and legitimate criminal justice system as the foundation for crime prevention, law enforcement, and the protection of human rights.
- Reducing crime through Environmental Design: It aims at limiting environmental or situational opportunities for crime and maximizing constraints by, primarily, ensuring that safety and crime prevention considerations are applied in new development programmes, and in the re-design and upgrading of existing programmes.
- Community Values and Education: It aims at harnessing community participation and involvement in crime prevention to ensure a positive impact on the way society engages with and responds to crime and conflict.

#### **4.4 DRAFT WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY (1998)**

The draft White Paper (May 1998) proposes that local government should be responsible for the implementation and coordination of social crime prevention programmes within its areas of jurisdiction. The draft paper suggests the following on social crime prevention:

- Initiating, implementing and maintaining social crime prevention interventions in line with broad national and provincial guidelines
- Developing interventions aimed at preventing victimisation and deterring offenders
- Leading and coordinating crime prevention strategies and interventions

#### **4.5 WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY (1998)**

Crime will be reduced through two strategies, Law enforcement and Social Crime Prevention. The involvement of the following different levels of government is the key to making this happen:

- National government will provide leadership, guidance, coordination and

where possible funding on an incentive basis to ensure local implementation.

- Provincial government will coordinate social crime prevention initiative in the province.
- Local government will actively participate in the planning programmes and coordinating a range of local alternatives to ensure these are carried out (White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998).
- Re-orienting municipal services to facilitate crime prevention and
- Ensuring that development projects take account of crime prevention principles

#### **4.6 DRAFT WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY (2015)**

The draft White Paper on Safety and Security envisioned a society where all people live in safe environments, contribute to that safe environment and maintain it, feel safe from crime and have equal access and resources to high quality of services when affected by crime. Its aim and purpose is to provide an overarching policy for safety and security that will be articulated in a clear legislative prescript that will help in facilitating synergy and alignment on policies of safety and security (The civilian secretariat for police, 2015,4).

The White Paper was reviewed in 2010 and the need for two distinct policy interventions was identified. There was need to develop a White Paper that will focus on a policing environment and a White Paper that would focus on an integrated developmental approach to safety, recognizing that safety extends beyond the limits of policing and it needs a collaborative effort to be properly maintained.

#### **4.7 WHITE PAPER ON SAFETY AND SECURITY (2016)**

The revised White Paper on Safety and Security is particularly premised on the fundamental ethos on the integrated, intergovernmental and holistic approach to safety and security. It is precisely meant to give guidance and credence to the objective of the NDP to build safer communities. The revised White Paper commands the national and provincial spheres of government to keep to their constitutional mandate to ensure that local government has the capacity and

resources to perform its functions and is able to create an enabling environment for safer communities.

The White Paper (2016) places local government at the centre of safety and security and it instructs the local sphere of government to come up with programmes and interventions that will assist to coordinate safety, crime and violence interventions within its area jurisdiction (Councillor Handbook, 2010:17). The revised White Paper demands that municipalities should secure funding and allocate a budget for programmes and strategies that are directed to crime prevention. It further suggests that municipalities should establish by-laws for crime prevention

#### **4.8 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2012)**

The National Development Plan (2012), Chapter 12, is titled “Building Safer Communities” After all these safety and security policies and strategies were established and reviewed for a number of years since the dawn of democracy, the South African government decided to develop a long-term strategy. This strategy was referred to as the National Development Plan or Vision 2030. Chapter 12 of this plan carries the crux of safety and security. Its point of view is that people who are living in South Africa should feel safe and should have no fear of crime (National Planning Commission: NDP,2011,349).

The plan is focused on building safer communities by creating an effective, responsive and professional criminal justice system. The NDP champions an integrated approach in building safer communities and put emphasis on the role of local government in understanding safety needs of individual communities and incorporate safety and security priorities into their local Integrated Development Plans (Councillor Hand Book,2016)

#### **4.9. LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT NO. 32 OF 2000.**

The Municipal Systems Act provides for “the core principles, mechanisms, and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of its people, and ensure universal access to essential services that are affordable to all” (Municipal Systems act,

200,3). The Act dictates that the council of a municipality, within its capacity, financially and administratively, must promote an environment that is safe and healthy. It further indicates that “a municipality must in the exercise of its executive and legislative authority, respect the rights of citizens and those of other persons protected by the Act” (2000,26). The Act gives the right to municipalities to champion community safety and to engage with all relevant stakeholders, Ward Councillors, neighbourhoods and supporting networks to participate in crime prevention measures.

#### **4.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT 117 OF 1998**

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act provides for structures of governance in Local Government. It is meant to monitor the management of the municipality’s administration in accordance with the policy directions of the municipal council. It exists to oversee the provision of services to communities in the municipality in a sustainable manner.

#### **4.11 TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK ACT 41 OF 2003**

In responding to the vacuum left by the Constitution on the role of Traditional Leadership in Crime Prevention, Parliament passed the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 41 of 2003. To demonstrate that there was a great deal of un-decisiveness on the side the ruling party, this Act was passed nine years after the first democratic elections in 1994, Tshehla (2005), contends.

It is this Act that brings the Traditional Leadership closer to the activities of the democratic South Africa. The Act provides for better protection of Traditional Leaders.

In its preamble it is instructing the state to respect, protect and promote the institutions of Traditional Leadership. It does what other legislation before it failed to do, to recognize the role of traditional Leadership in safety and security.

#### **4.12 INTEGRATED SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY (2011)**

The integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy (ISCPS) of the Department of

Social Development sets out a framework for the promotion of social crime prevention nationally.

Madonsela V. P. (2011), in his foreword to the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy recognizes that “the strategy is premised on the principle that Crime Prevention is everybody’s responsibility”. In highlighting key areas of the strategy, he indicates the importance of community participation. According to him the key element of the strategy is implementing development and preventative diversion programmes. He further adds that the strategy is also meant to improve community safety, to strengthen families, building social cohesion and improving the quality of life of all people (Madonsela, 2011).

## CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF DATA AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

All analysis done is addressing the stated objectives and hypothesis. SPSS version 24 was used for the analysis. A descriptive analysis was used to describe the study's demographic features. The researcher used descriptive statistics such as graphical tables, pie charts and bar charts to aid the analysis of data and to clarify the results. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to test for the reliability of the data collection. Secondary data from the South African Police Services was also used to supplement the primary data of the study. On the other hand, a thematic approach was used to analyse the qualitative data for the study. The results of the study in relation to the research objectives are also presented.

### 5.2 RESPONSE RATE

Before presenting and analysing data it was important that the researcher outlined the response rate. In a study of this nature a response rate refers to the number of persons who answered the survey divided by the number of people in the sample (Yin, 2009).

Table 5.1 depicts the response rate for this study.

Table 5.1: Response rate

No. of Returned Questionnaires	Target Sample Size	Response Rate
23	30	76.6%

The table above illustrates that 23 questionnaires were completed and returned to the researcher. This therefore means about 3/4 of the participants included in the sample completed the questionnaire giving a 76.6% response rate. The study however intended to interview at least 30 participants but because some participants were unavailable it resulted in only 23 of the participants being interviewed.

### 5.3 INTERNAL CONSISTENCY

Below (Table 5.2) are the results for the internal consistency of the data collection instrument. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to test for the reliability of the scale measuring the KSD Local Municipality's efforts in fighting crime. The Cronbach's alpha for the scale range is 0.972 which indicates to high reliability for the instrument.

**Table 5.2: Reliability Analysis**

Variable	Valid N	Items Used	Cronbach's $\alpha$
KSD's Efforts in Fighting Crime	23	10	0.972**

\*\*Significantly acceptable reliability

### 5.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Before a detailed analysis of the data was done, a basic distribution according to the demographic profile of the study area was performed. A descriptive approach was used to describe the biographical variables of the study (see Table 5.3 below).

**Table 5.3: Descriptive Statistics for Biographical Variables**

Variable	Levels	df	f	Valid %
Gender	Male	1	12	52.2
	Female		11	47.8
Age	18 – 35 years	5	7	30.4
	36 – 65 years		13	56.5
	Elderly		3	13.0
Institution	KSD Municipality	4	3	13.0
	SAPS		6	26.1
	Community Member		14	60.9
Position	Management	4	5	21.7
	Middle Management		3	13.0
	Ordinary Employee		1	4.3
	Community Leader		6	26.1
	Ordinary Community Leader		8	34.8
Experience in Public	3 years and less	5	8	34.8
	5 – 10 years		9	39.1
	10 – 15 years		2	8.7
	15 – 20 years		0	0.0

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N=23

The next section is a graphical presentation and description of the descriptive statistics of the biographical information.

#### 5.4.1 Gender Distribution

Figure 5.1 shows the gender distribution of respondents. The majority of the respondents (52.2%, n = 12) were male respondents, while female respondents comprised 47.8% of the respondents (n = 11)

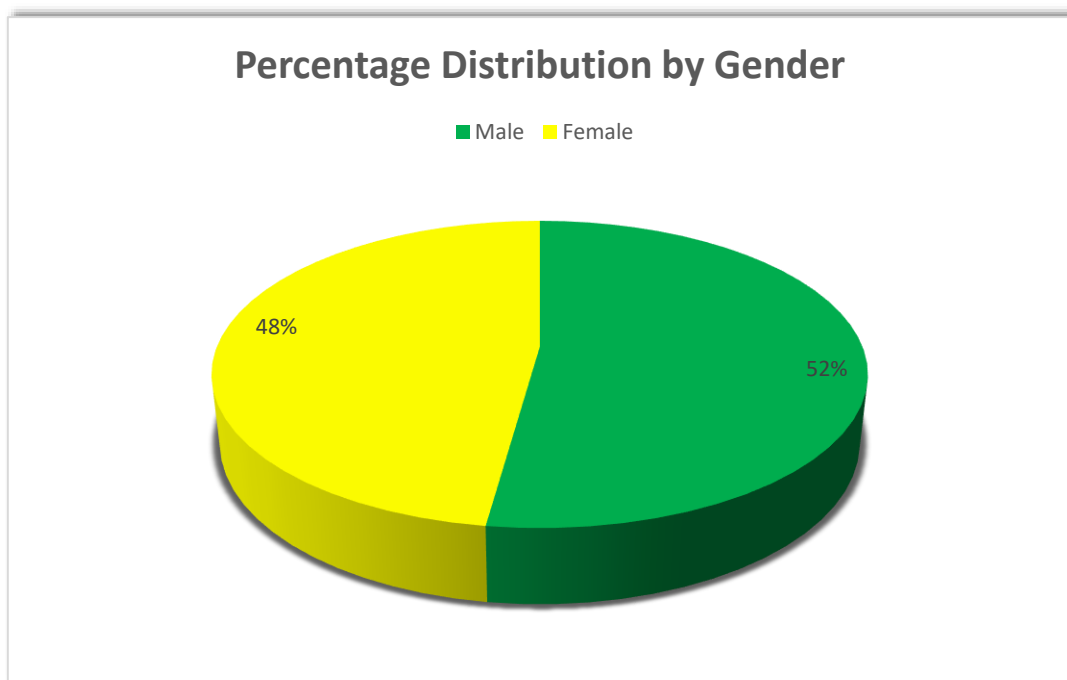
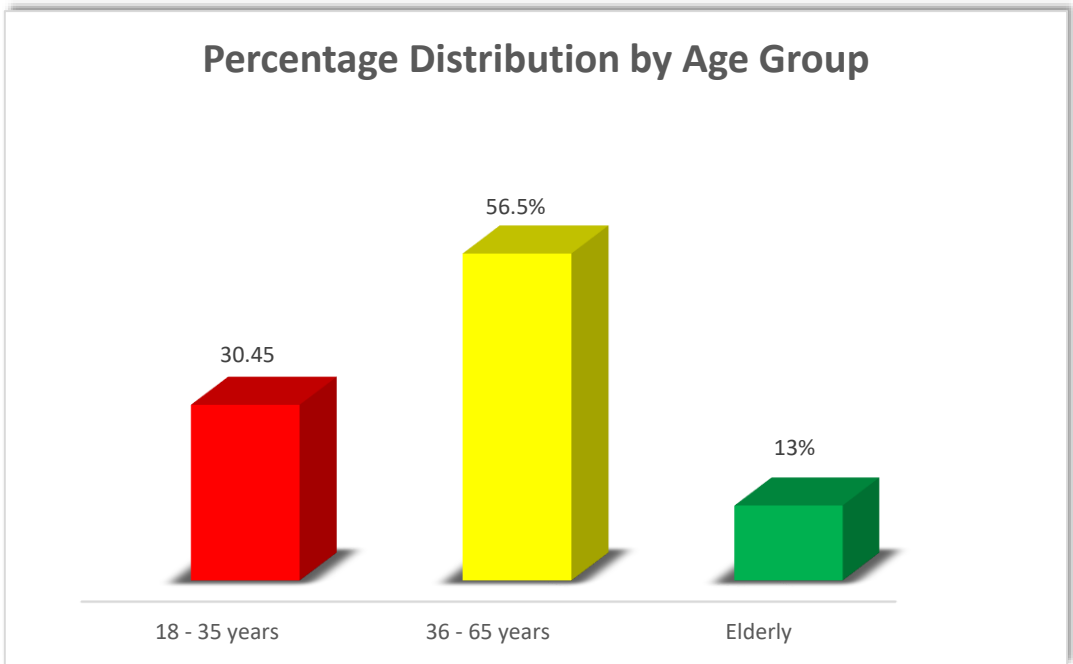


Figure 5.1: Gender distribution of respondents

#### 5.4.2 Age Distribution

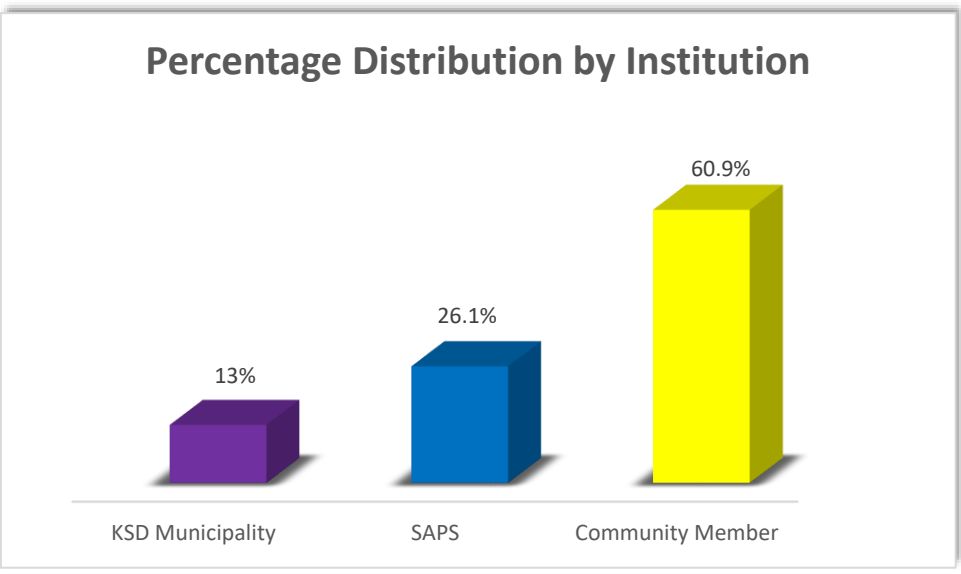
Figure 5.2 below shows the distribution of respondents in relation to their age. The majority of the respondents (56.5%, n = 13) are in the age group of 36-65 years, while 30.4% (n = 7) are in the age group 18-35 years. Only three (3) respondents (13.0%) were aged more than 65 years.



**Figure 5.2: Distribution of respondents by age**

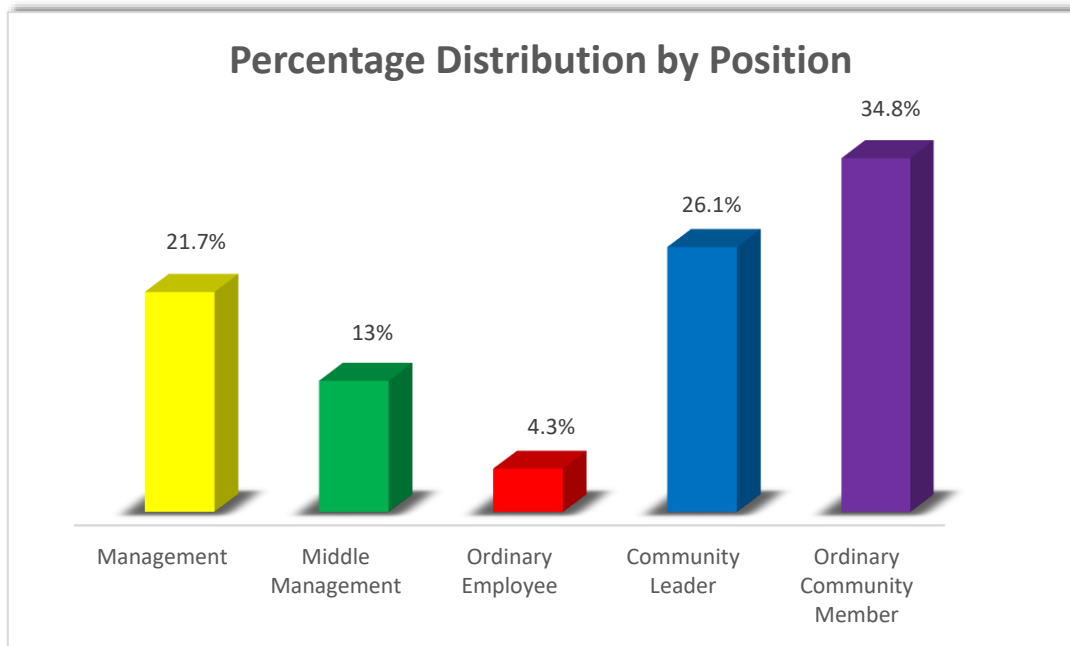
**5.4.3 Institution**

Figure 5.3 below shows the distribution of respondents in relation to the institutions they belong to. Most of the respondents (60.9%, n = 14) are members of the community, 26.1% (n = 6) are members of the South African Police services (SAPS) and 13.0% (n = 3) are KSD Local Municipality employees.



**Figure 5.3: Distribution of respondents by their institution**

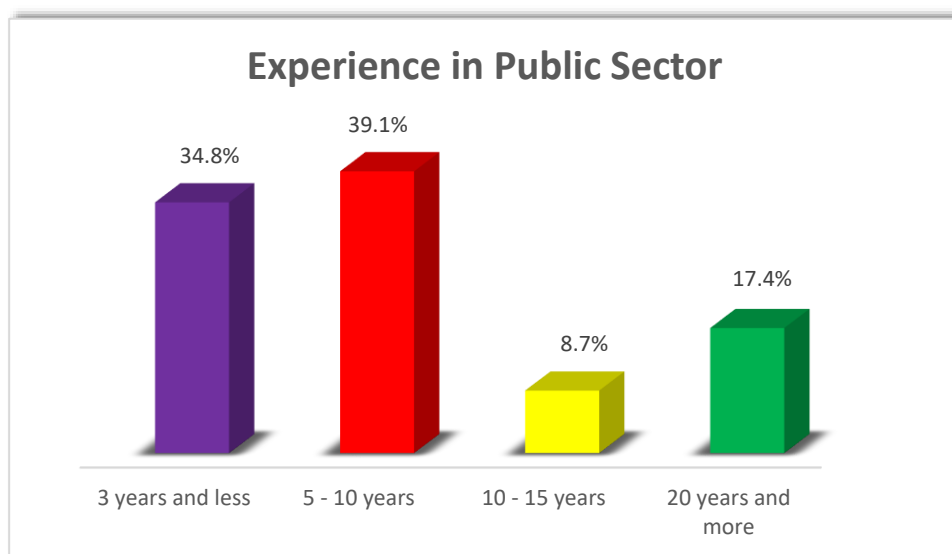
#### 5.4.4 Position



**Figure 5.4: Distribution of respondents by their positions within their institutions**

Figure 5.4 above shows the distribution of respondents in relation to their positions within their institutions. Out of the 23 respondents, eight (34.8%) were ordinary community members, six (26.1%) were community leaders, 5 (21.7%) were in the management, 3 (13.0%) were in the middle management whilst only one (4.3%) was an ordinary employee.

#### 5.4.5 Experience in the public sector



**Figure 5.5: Distribution of respondents by experience in the public sector**

Figure 5.5 above shows that the majority of the respondents, (39.1%; n = 9) have been serving in the public sector for 5 to 10 years. Those who have been serving in the public sector for 10 to 15 years constituted only 8.7%% (n = 2) of the total sample size. A total of 8 (34.8%) respondents had 3 years or less experience in the public sector whereas only four (17.4%) had 20 or more years of experience in the public sector.

## 5.5 KSD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY’S EFFORTS IN FIGHTING CRIME

Non-parametric tests using the asymptotic chi-square tests were used to infer the respondent’s views on whether the KSD Local Municipality is putting any effort in fighting crime using self-constructed constructs which they responded to in the questionnaire. The dichotomous scale (Yes and No) was used. A chi-square test for equal proportions was then used to compare the responses to each question. The given p-values are provided for these comparisons.

### 5.5.1 Initiatives with police and awareness campaigns that involve youth and elderly

Table 5.4 below shows the summary of the findings on KSD’s local municipality initiatives with police and awareness campaigns that involve the youth and elderly. There was a strong indication from the data gathered in the study that most respondents disagreed that KSD Local Municipality is a major role player in fighting crime through its initiatives with police and awareness campaigns that involve the youth and elderly, (Chi-square = 7.348; df = 1; p = 0.007).

**Table 5.4: Initiatives with police and awareness campaigns that involve youth and elderly**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality is a major role player in fighting crime through its initiatives with police and awareness campaigns that involve youth and elderly.	5 (21.7)	18 (78.3)	7.348	0.007*

N=23, statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

### 5.5.2 Crime prevention as a priority in municipal financial planning.

It was also important to determine how the respondents' views on whether the KSD Local Municipality is making crime prevention a priority in its municipal financial planning. Table 5.5 below clearly shows that most of the respondents disagreed (69.6%, n = 16) that the KSD Local Municipality is making crime prevention a priority in its municipal financial planning. On the other hand, only 7 (30.4%) respondents agreed. However, the Chi-square test reveals that there is significant evidence to conclude that the sample neither agreed nor disagreed that the KSD Local Municipality is making crime prevention a priority in its municipal financial planning (Chi-square = 3.522; df = 1; p = 0.061).

**Table 5.5: Crime prevention as a priority in municipal financial planning.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality is making crime prevention a priority in its municipal financial planning.	7 (30.4)	16 (69.6)	3.522	0.061

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

### 5.5.3 Development of interventions aimed at fighting crime

Table 5.6 below clearly shows that most of the respondents disagreed (56.5%, n = 13) that KSD Local Municipality developed interventions aimed at fighting crime. It is also worth noting that 39.1% (n = 9) agreed to this statement. From the Chi-square statistic (Chi-square = 0.727; df = 1; p = 0.394) it is statistically significant that respondents neither disagree nor agree that KSD Local Municipality developed interventions aimed at fighting crime.

**Table 5.6: Development of interventions aimed at fighting crime**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality has developed interventions aimed at fighting crime	9 (39.1)	13 (56.5)	0.727	0.394

N=22, statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

#### 5.5.4 Working with communities to ensure citizen participation in fighting crime.

One of the items of major concern was to determine whether participants agree or disagree on whether the KSD Local Municipality works together with communities to ensure that citizens participate in fighting crime. The table below (Table 5.7) shows the summary of the findings and there was a strong indication from the data gathered in the study that most respondents disagreed (n = 16; 69.6%) that the KSD Local Municipality works together with communities to ensure citizen participation in fighting crime whilst only 7 (30.4%) disagreed. However, the Chi-square test (Chi-square = 3.522; df = 1; p = 0.061) shows that there is statistically significant evidence to suggest that the sample neither agreed nor disagreed that the KSD Local Municipality works together with communities to ensure citizen participation in fighting crime.

**Table 5.7: Working with communities to ensure citizen participation in fighting crime.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality is working together with communities to ensure citizen participation in fighting crime.	7 (30.4)	16 (69.6)	3.522	0.061

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

#### 5.5.5 Ensuring police together with community forums are visible at night.

**Table 5.8: Ensuring police together with community forums are visible at night.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality makes certain that police together with community forums are visible at night.	7 (30.4)	16 (69.6)	3.522	0.061

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

The researcher also assessed whether or not the KSD Local Municipality make certain that police together with community forums are visible at night. Table 5.8

above shows that most respondents disagreed (n = 16; 69.6%) that the KSD Local Municipality make certain that police together with community forums are visible at night whereas 7 (30.4%) disagreed. However, the Chi-square test (Chi-square = 3.522; df = 1; p = 0.061) shows that there is statistically significant evidence to suggest that the sample neither agreed nor disagreed that the KSD Local Municipality make certain that police together with community forums are visible at night.

**5.5.6 Ensuring that street lights in town are working.**

Table 5.9 below shows the summary of the findings on KSD’s local municipality efforts in ensuring that street lights in towns are working. There was a strong indication from the data gathered that suggest most respondents disagreed (n = 19; 82.6%) that as part of crime prevention and crime watch the KSD Local Municipality ensures that street lights in town are working (Chi-square = 9.783; df = 1; p = 0.002).

**Table 5.9: Ensuring that street lights in town are working.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
As part of crime prevention and crime watch the KSD Local Municipality ensures that street lights in town are	4 (17.4)	19 (82.6)	9.783	0.002*

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

**5.5.7 Ensuring victims of crime are assisted.**

**Table 5.10: Ensuring victims of crime are assisted.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality ensures that victims of crime are assisted through various initiatives and referred to the relevant offices/departments for further	4 (17.4)	19 (82.6)	9.783	0.002*

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

It was important to determine what the respondents' views are on whether the KSD Local Municipality ensures that victims of crime are assisted through various initiatives and referred to the relevant offices/departments for further assistance. Table 5.10 clearly shows that most of the respondents disagreed (82.6%, n = 19) that the KSD Local Municipality ensures that victims of crime are assisted through various initiatives and referred to the relevant offices/departments for further assistance. On the other hand, only 4 (17.4%) respondents agreed. The Chi-square test reveals that there is significant evidence to conclude that the sample disagreed that the KSD Local Municipality ensures that victims of crime are assisted through various initiatives and referred to the relevant offices/departments for further assistance (Chi-square = 9.783; df = 1; p = 0.002).

#### 5.5.8 Mobilizing communities in addressing crime issues.

Another item of major concern was to determine whether participants agree or disagree on whether the KSD Local Municipality mobilizes communities to take joint responsibility in addressing crime issues. Table 5.11 shows the summary of the findings and there was a strong indication from the data gathered in the study that most respondents disagreed (n = 17; 73.9%) that the KSD Local Municipality mobilizes communities to take a joint responsibility in addressing crime issues whilst only 6 (26.1%) disagreed. The Chi-square test (Chi-square = 5.261; df = 1; p = 0.022) shows that there is statistically significant evidence to suggest that the sample disagreed that the KSD Local Municipality mobilizes communities to take a joint responsibility in addressing crime issues.

**Table 5.11: Mobilizing communities in addressing crime issues.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality mobilizes communities to take a joint responsibility in addressing crime issues.	6 (26.1)	17 (73.9)	5.261	0.022*

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

### 5.5.9 Crime prevention strategies alignment with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) 1996.

Table 5.12 below shows the summary of the findings on whether KSD Local Municipality has crime prevention strategies that are aligned with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) 1996. There was a strong indication from the data gathered in the study that most respondents disagreed (n = 18; 78.3%) that KSD Local Municipality has crime prevention strategies that are aligned with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) 1996 (Chi-square = 7.348; df = 1; p = 0.007).

**Table 5.12: Crime prevention strategies alignment with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) 1996.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality has crime prevention strategies that are aligned with the National Crime Prevention Strategy	5 (21.7)	18 (78.3)	7.348	0.007*

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

### 5.5.10 Assist criminals by detaining them in various correctional institutions and to capacitate them through skills.

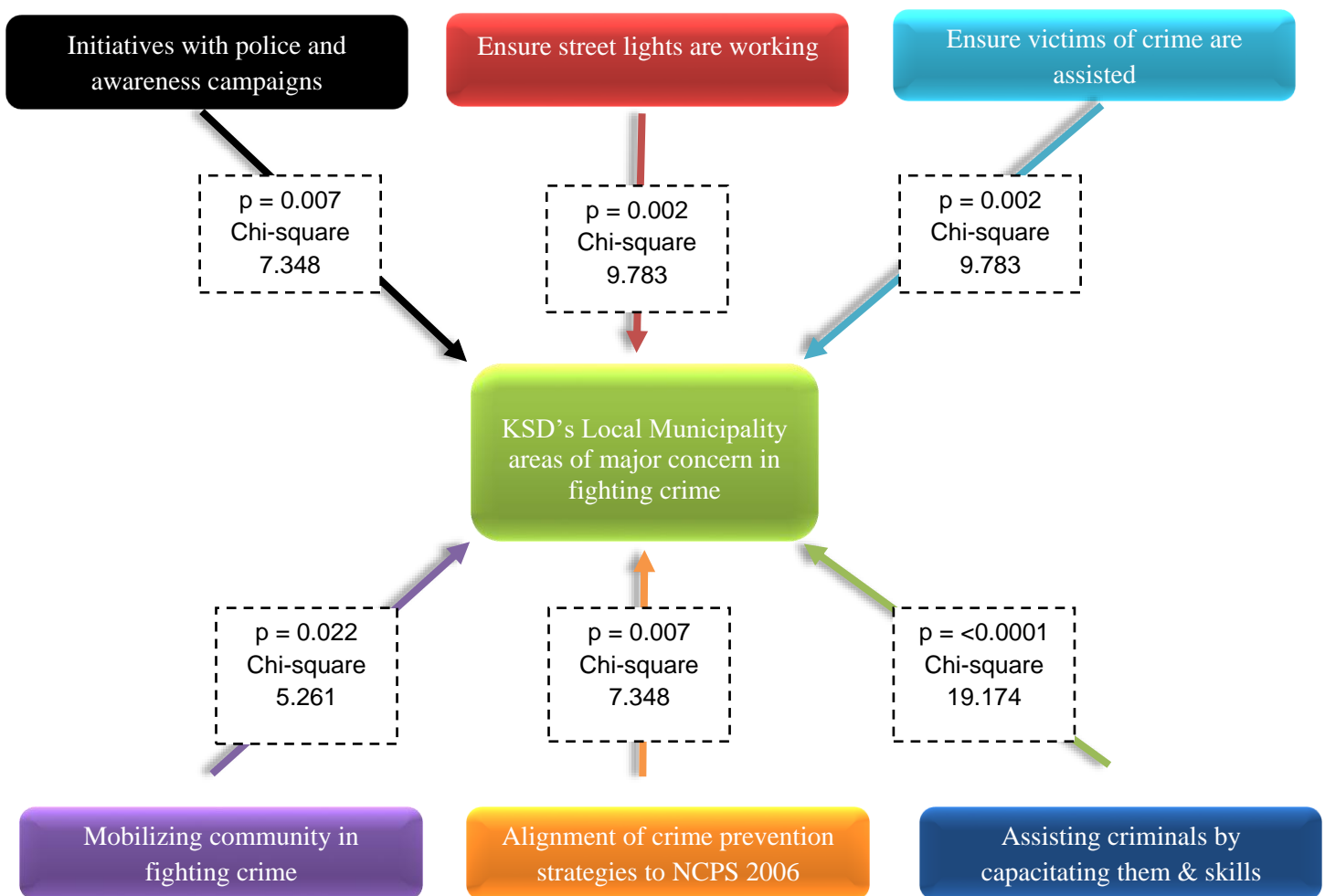
Lastly it was also important to determine what the respondents' views are on whether the KSD Local Municipality are trying to assist criminals by detaining them in various correctional services to capacitate them through skills development. Table 5.13 clearly shows that most of the respondents disagreed (95.7%, n = 22) that the KSD Local Municipality tries to assist criminals by detaining them in various correctional services to capacitate them through skills development. On the other hand, only 1 (4.3%) respondents agreed. The Chi-square test reveals that there is significant evidence to conclude that the sample disagreed that the KSD Local Municipality tries to assist criminals by detaining them in various correctional services to capacitate them through skills development (Chi-square = 19.174; df = 1; p = <0.0001).

**Table 5.13: Assist criminals by detaining them in various correctional services to capacitate them through skills development.**

<b>Do you agree with the following statement</b>	<b>n (%Yes)</b>	<b>n (%No)</b>	<b>Chi-square</b>	<b>p-Value</b>
KSD Local Municipality also endeavour to assist the criminals by detaining them in various correctional services to capacitate them through skills development.	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	19.174	<0.0001 *

N=23, Statistically significant differences (\* p < .05).

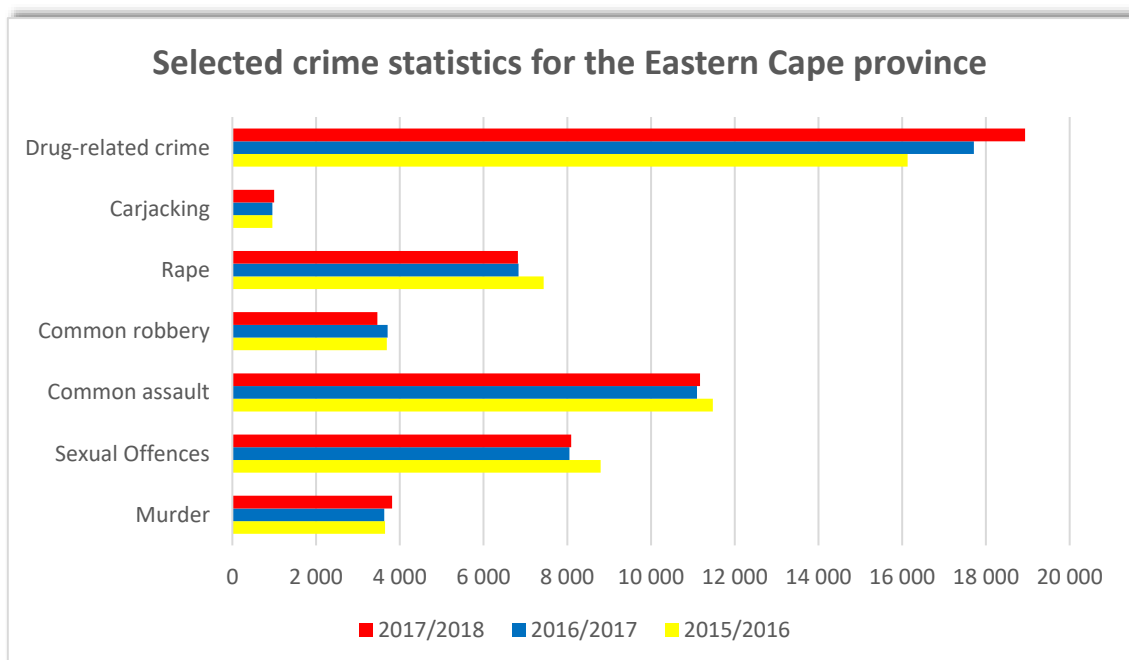
Below is a summarized diagram (see Figure 5.6) showing areas where KSD local municipality should focus more on in terms of fighting crime. These areas have been identified through the non-parametric chi-square analysis conducted above.



**Figure 5.6 Summary of findings from KSD Local Municipality's efforts in fighting crime**

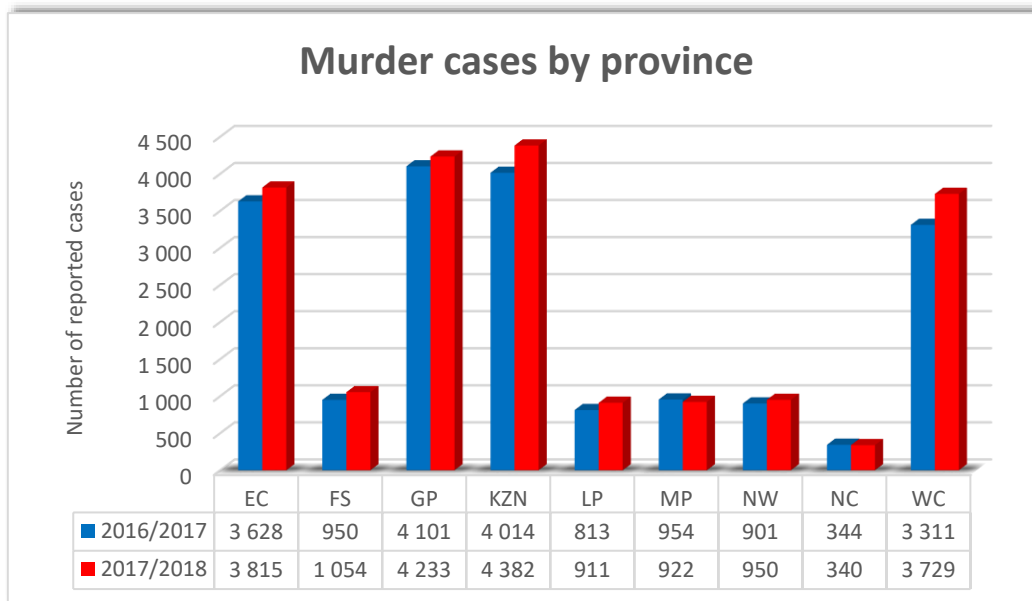
## 5.6 CRIME IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Using data published by the South African Police Services (SAPS) on their website <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimstats.php> the researcher explored the latest crime statistics, covering the period between 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2018. He selected common and frequently reported crimes and used a descriptive analysis to assess the trends of these criminal acts in the Eastern Cape Province. And, later compare these trends with other provinces. Figure 5.7 below shows that for the past three years, drug-related crimes, carjacking and murder have been on the rise. Looking at the past two years, rape cases remained constant whilst common assault and sexual offences are on the rise.



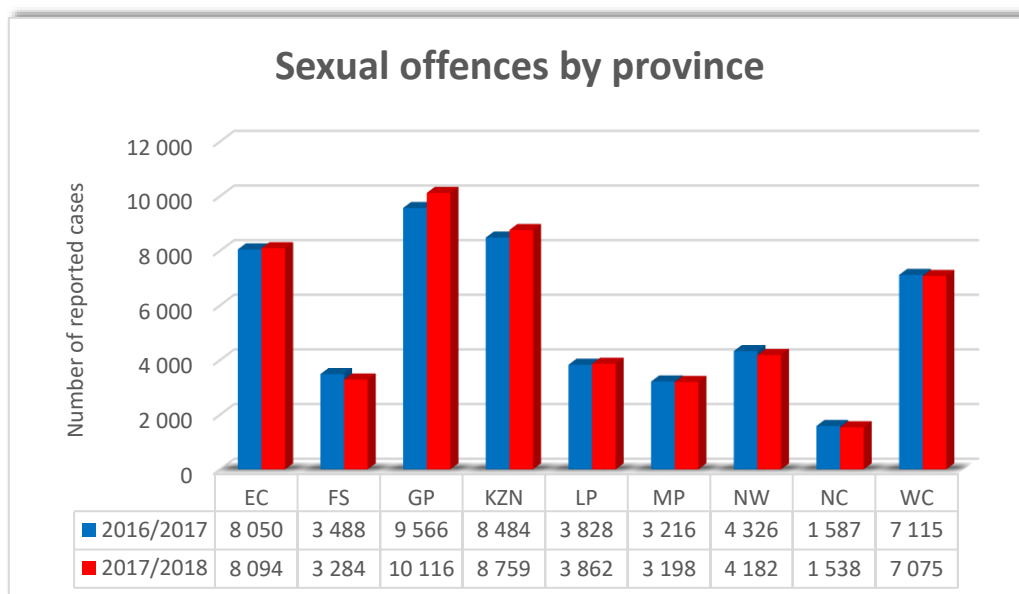
**Figure 5.7: Crime trends in the Eastern Cape Province**

It was then imperative to do a comparison of these trends with other provinces. Below is a graphical presentation of the overview of the selected crime statistics for each province.



**Figure 4.8: Murder – Provincial Overview**

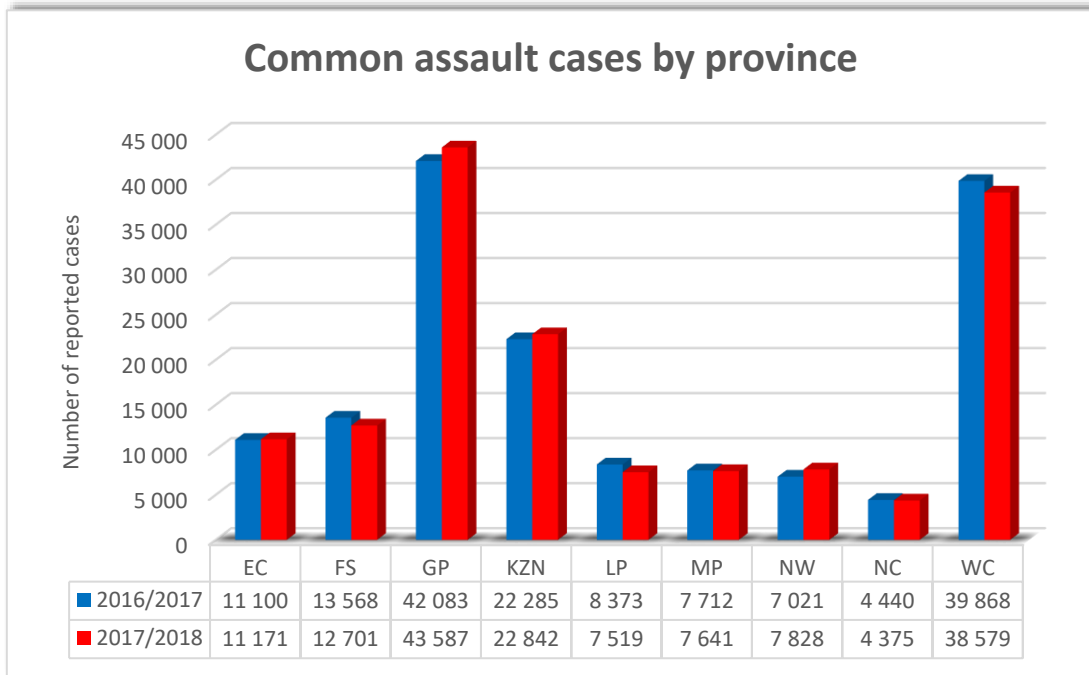
From Figure 5.8 it is clearly evident that in terms of murder cases, Eastern Cape (EC), Free State (FS), Gauteng (GP), KwaZulu Natal (KZN), Limpopo (LP), North West (NW) and Western Cape (WC) provinces are on the increase. This is contrary to Mpumalanga province where murder cases decreased from 954 in 2016/2017 to 922 in 2017/2018 as well as Northern Cape Province.



**Figure 5.9: Sexual offences – Provincial Overview**

In terms of reported sexual offences (see Figure 5.9), there were noticeable

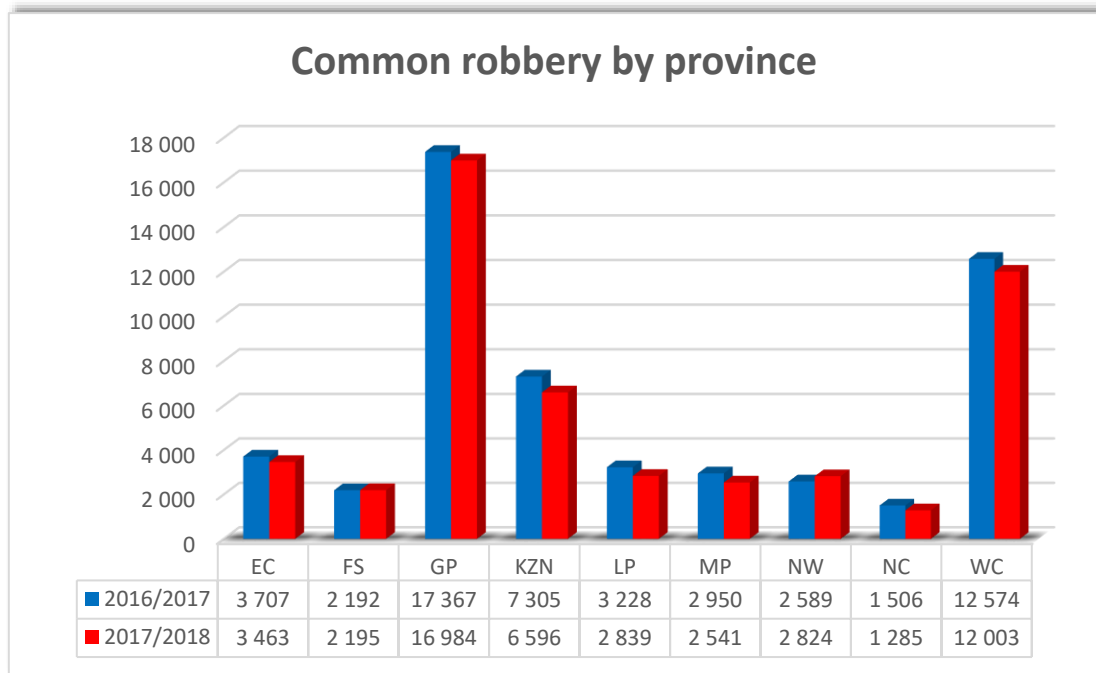
increases of reported cases in the Eastern Cape (EC), Gauteng (GP), Kwazulu Natal (KZN) and Limpopo (LP), provinces. A decrease in these offences was noticed in the other provinces with Free State (FS) province and North West (NW) province having the most significant decrease in sexual offences.



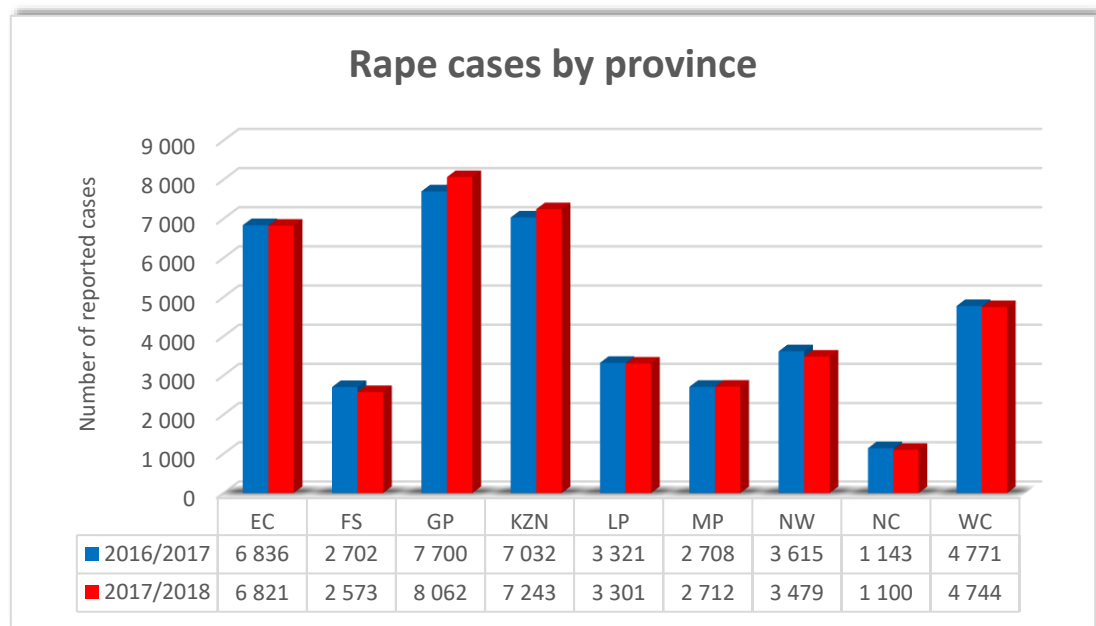
**Figure 5.10: Common assault – Provincial Overview**

In assessing the trends in common assault cases we revealed that from Figure 5.10 these cases are on the increase in, Eastern Cape (EC), Gauteng (GP), Kwazulu Natal (KZN), Limpopo (LP) and North West (NW) provinces. This is however contrary to the Free State (FS), Limpopo (LP), Mpumalanga (MP), Northern Cape (NC) and Western Cape (WC) provinces where these cases are on the decrease.

In terms of reported robbery cases (see Figure 5.11), there was a noticeable increase of reported cases on in the North West (NW) province having increased from 2589 cases in 2016/2017 to 2824 cases in 2017/2018. Eastern Cape Province and the other provinces showed no significant increase in robbery cases but rather a decrease in these cases.

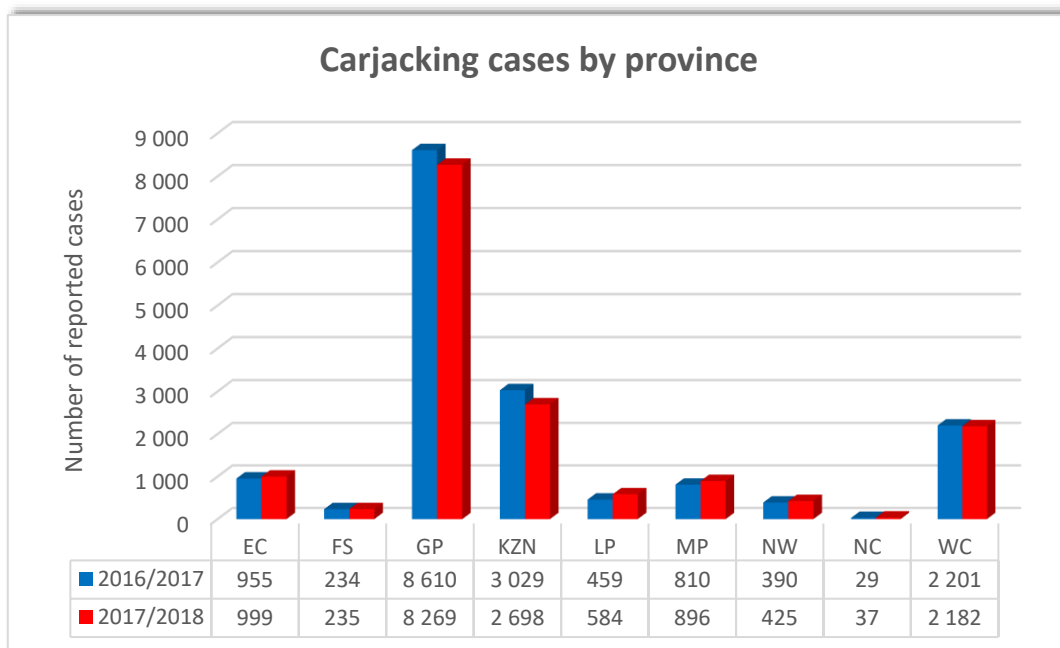


**Figure 5.11: Robbery – Provincial Overview**



**Figure 5.12: Rape – Provincial Overview**

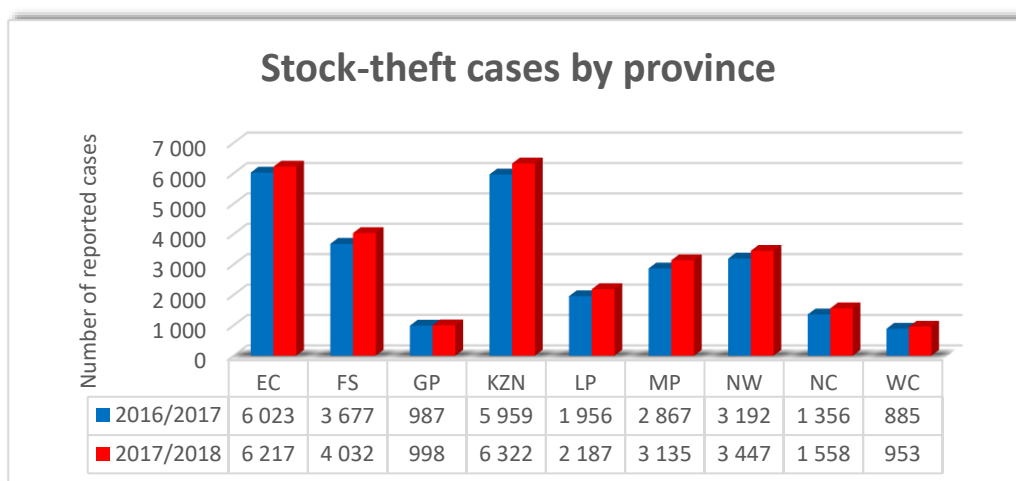
Only Gauteng (GP) and Kwazulu Natal (KZN) Province showed an increase in the number of reported cases of rape. However, there was a slight increase in Mpumalanga province having a slight increase from 2708 cases in 2016/2017 to 2712 cases in 2017/2018. The Eastern Cape Province was among the provinces which showed some decrease in the number of rape cases reported. The findings are presented in Figure 5.12 below



**Figure 5.13: Carjacking – Provincial Overview**

In terms of carjacking, Figure 5.13 clearly shows that these cases are on the increase in the Eastern Cape (EC), Free State (FS), Limpopo (LP), North West (NW), Mpumalanga (MP), North West (NW) and Northern Cape (NC) provinces. This is contrary to Gauteng (GP), Kwazulu Natal (KZN) and Western Cape (WC) provinces where carjacking cases are on the decreased from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018.

Lastly, there seem to be an increase in all provinces in terms of stock-theft cases. The results are presented in Figure 5.14 below.



**Figure 5.14: Stock-theft – Provincial Overview**

## 5.7 CRIME IN THE KSD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

In this section the researcher presents a descriptive analysis of the nature and profile of criminal activities in KSD Local Municipality. He identified nine (9) areas where the respondents had to provide insight as to how they experience trends of criminal related activities in KSD Local Municipality. Below are the findings.

### 5.7.1 Criminal acts frequently reported in KSD Local Municipality.

Figure 4.1 below reveals that most respondents reported that both stock theft and robbery/house breaking (n = 9; 40.9%) are the most frequently reported criminal acts in KSD Local Municipality. Robbery/house breaking alone consisted of 31.8% (n = 7) cases who reported it as a frequently occurring criminal act whereas, 18.2% (n = 4) reported that stock theft alone is the most frequently reported criminal act in the KSD Local Municipality. A few respondents reported car theft as a frequently occurring/reported criminal act (see Figure 5.15).

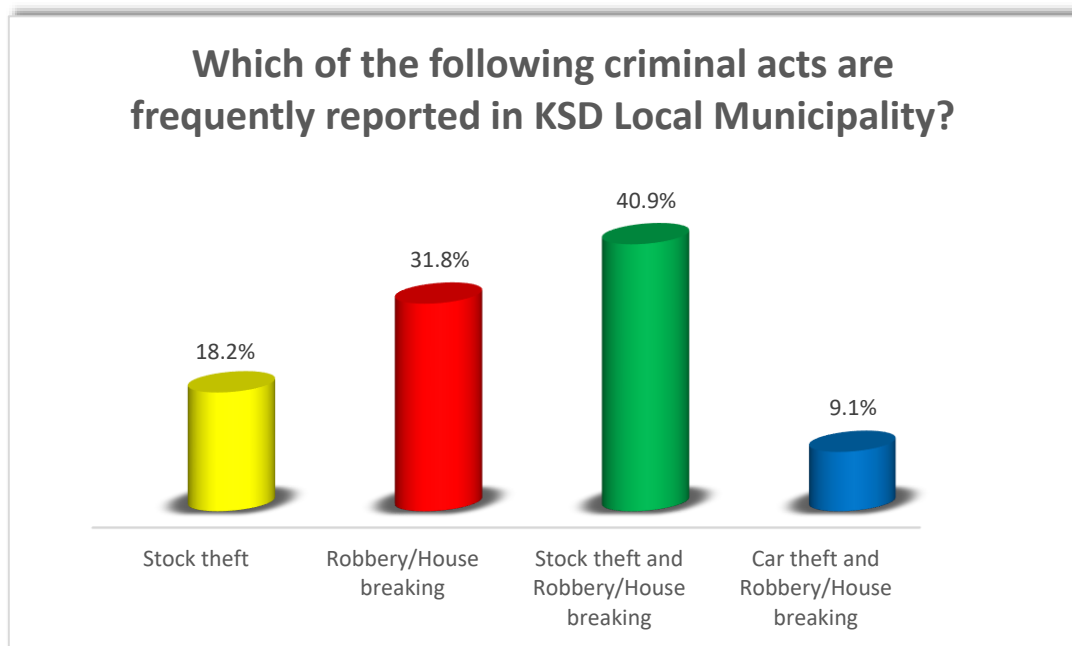
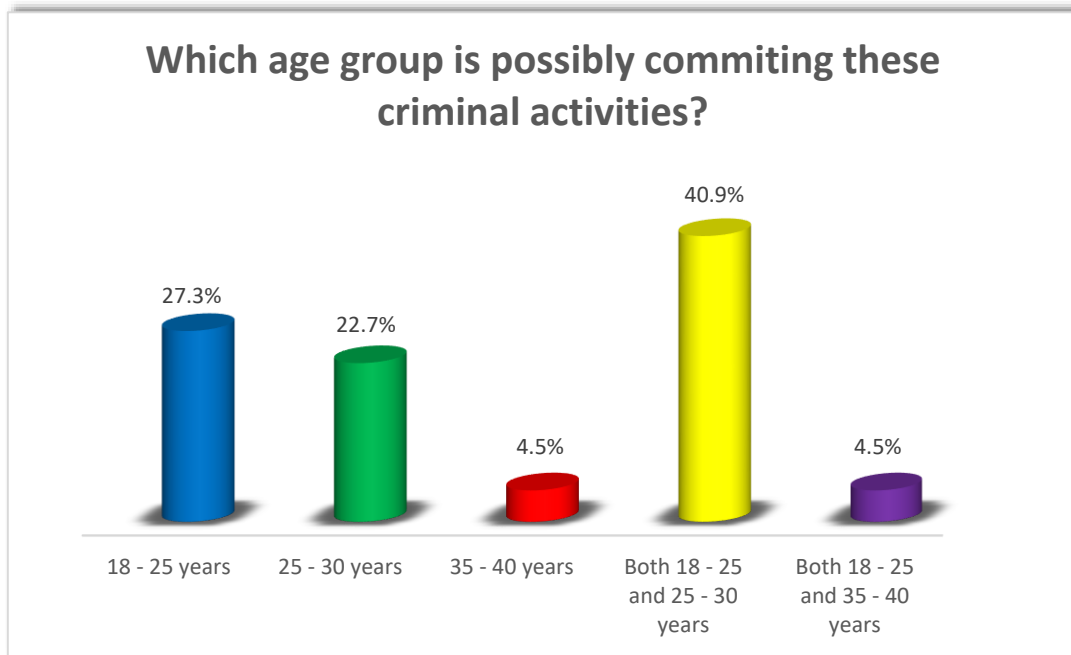


Figure 5.15: Criminal acts frequently reported in KSD Local Municipality

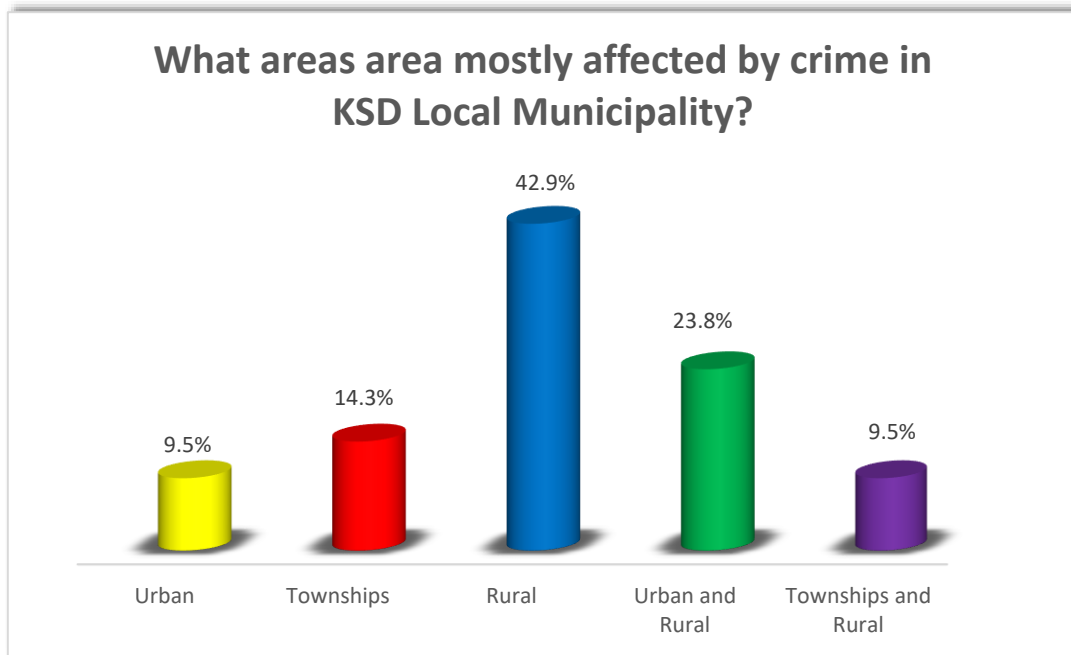
### 5.7.2 Age groups committing criminal activities in KSD Local Municipality.



**Figure 5.16: Criminal acts frequently reported in KSD Local Municipality**

The data revealed that younger people are the ones mostly involved in committing criminal activities in KSD Local Municipality (see Figure 5.16). This is supported by the majority of respondents (n = 9; 40.9%) who reported that both 18-25 years and 25-30 years' age groups are ones committing criminal acts in KSD Local Municipality. Between these two age groups most respondents (n = 6; 27.3%) revealed that the age group 18-25 years is the one possibly responsible for committing criminal activities as compared to the 25-30 years' age group (n = 5; 22.7%). On the other hand, only 4.5% (n = 1) reported that the age group 35-40 years is possibly committing criminal acts in KSD Local Municipality.

### 5.7.3 Areas mostly affected by crime in KSD Local Municipality.

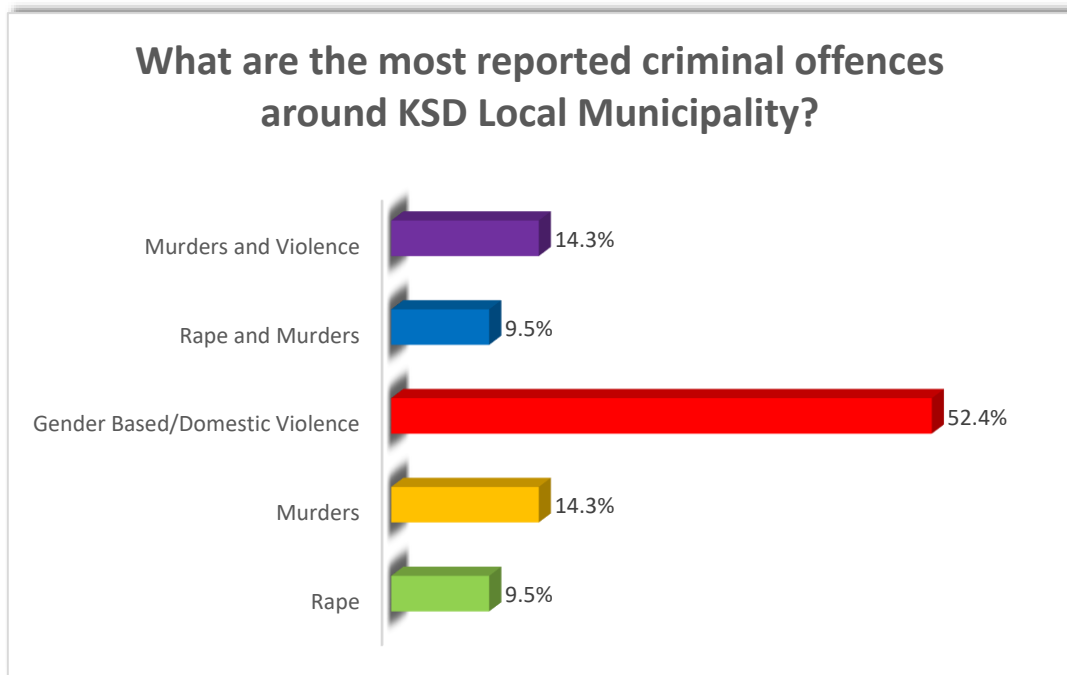


**Figure 5.17: Areas mostly affected by crime in KSD Local Municipality.**

It was also imperative to know the areas mostly affected by crime within the KSD Local Municipality. The majority of the sampled participants (n = 9; 42.9%), indicated that the rural areas are the most affected by crime in the KSD Local Municipality. About 24% (n = 5) reported that both rural and urban areas are mostly affected by crime whilst only 9.5% (n = 2) reported that both rural and townships are the most affected areas. In general, our findings reveal that urban areas are the least affected by crime whilst rural areas are the most affected areas in the KSD Local Municipality (see Figure 5.17).

### 5.7.4 Most reported criminal offences in KSD Local Municipality.

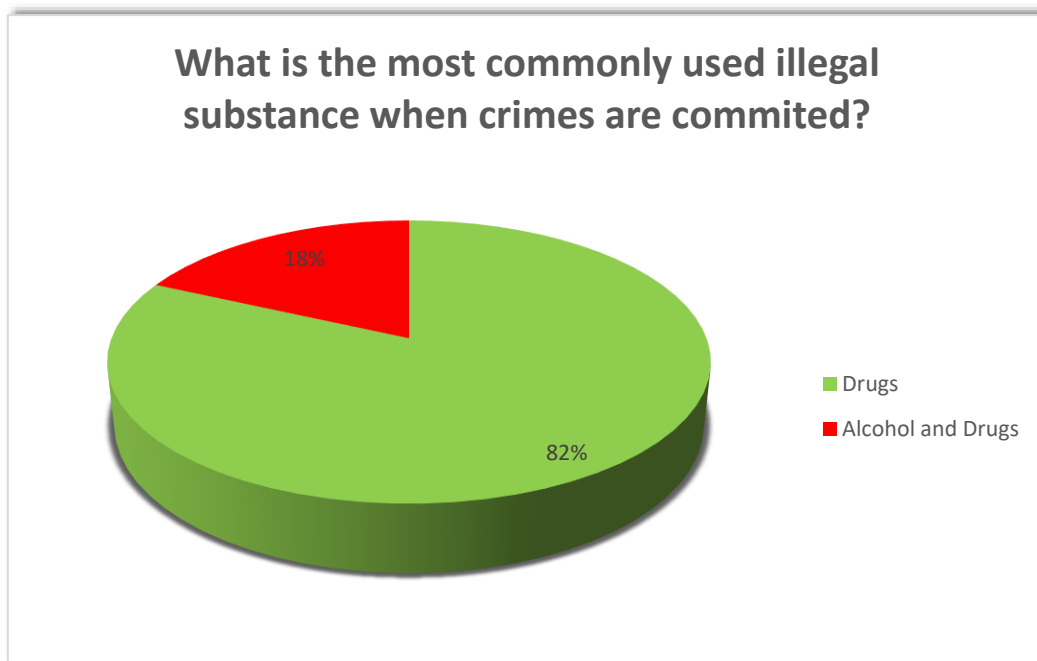
Gender based/domestic violence stood up as the most reported criminal offence in KSD Local Municipality (see Figure 5.18). This was followed by murders where 14.3% (n = 3) of the respondents reported that murder is the most reported criminal offence. Only 9.5% (n = 2) of the sample reported that rape is the most reported criminal offence in KSD Local Municipality. Only a handful revealed that both murder and violence (n = 3; 14.3%) as well as rape and murder (n = 2; 9.5%) are the most reported criminal activities in KSD Local Municipality.



**Figure 5.18: Most reported criminal offences in KSD Local Municipality.**

### **5.7.5 Illegal substance used when crimes are committed in KSD Local Municipality.**

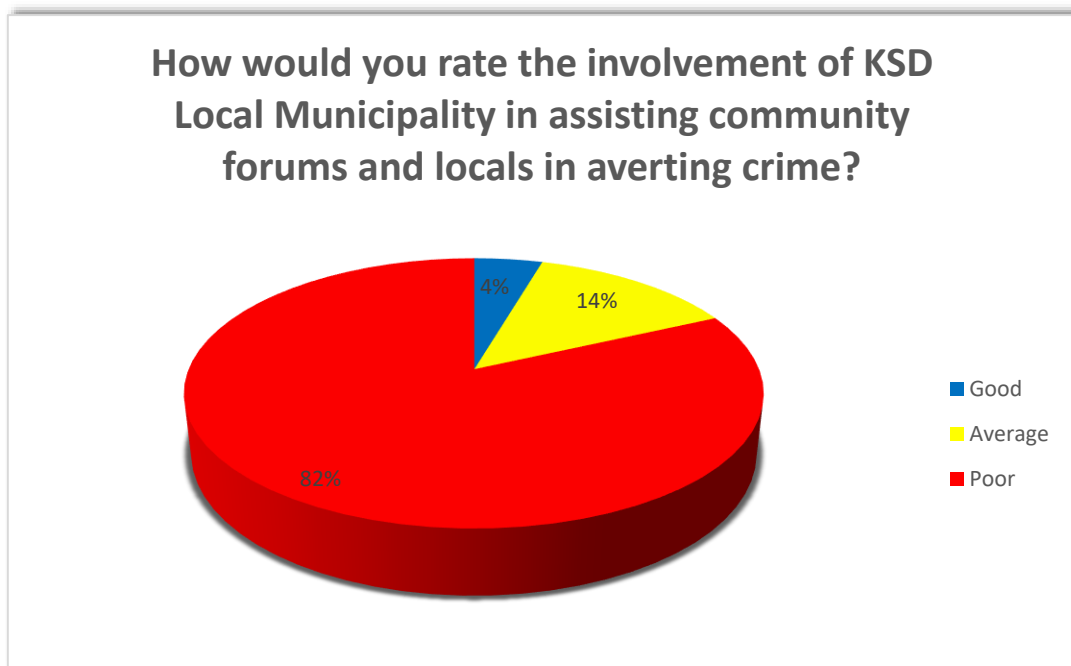
In assessing the illegal substance used when crimes are committed in KSD Local Municipality, the data revealed that drugs (e.g., cocaine, dagga) are the ones mostly used when crimes are committed in KSD Local Municipality (see Figure 5.19). This is supported by the majority of respondents (n = 18; 82.0%) whilst only 18% (n = 4) reported that both alcohol and drugs are commonly used when crimes are committed in KSD Local Municipality.



**Figure 5.19: Illegal substance used when crimes are committed in KSD Local Municipality.**

#### **5.7.6 Rating of KSD Local Municipality in assisting community forums and local police in averting crime.**

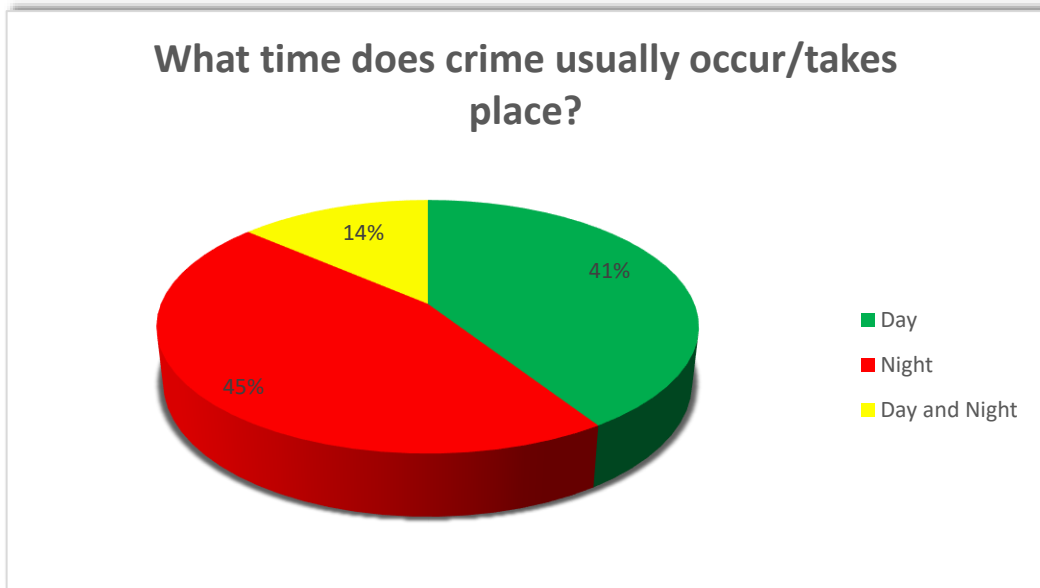
Asked to rate the involvement/commitment of KSD Local Municipality in assisting community forums and local police in averting crime, most respondents (n = 18; 82%) indicated a poor commitment by KSD Local Municipality in assisting community forums and local police in averting crime. Some 14% (n = 3) of the sample reported average commitment whilst only 4% (n = 1) reported good commitment of KSD Local Municipality in assisting community forums and local police in averting crime. Generally, these findings reveal that the KSD Local Municipality are not fully committed to assisting community forums and local police in averting crime (Figure 5.20)



**Figure 5.20: Rating of KSD Local Municipality in assisting community forums and local police in averting crime.**

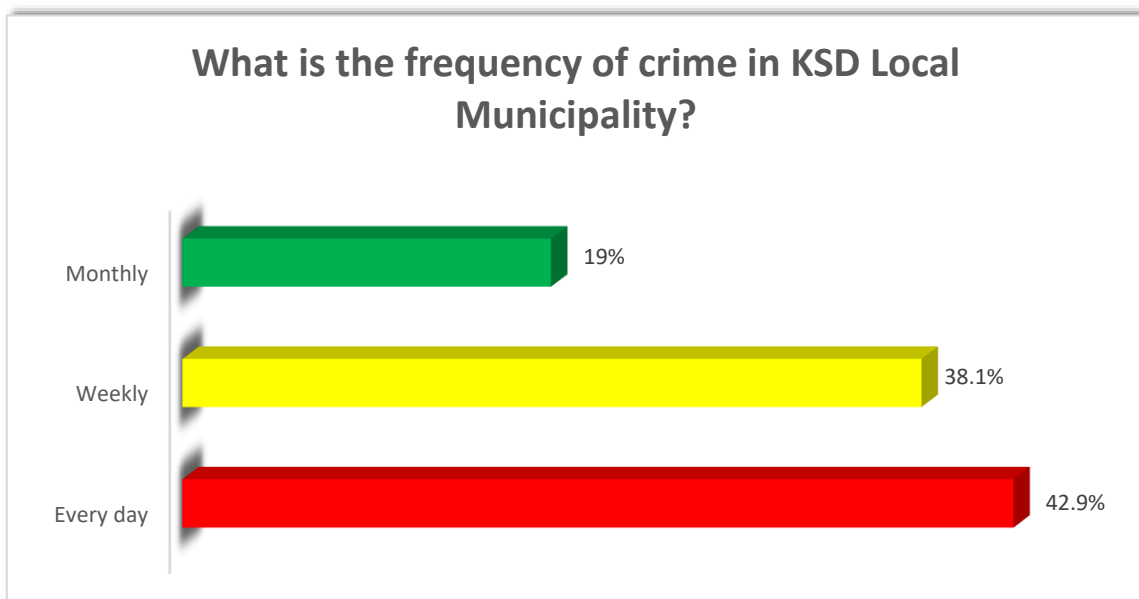
#### **5.7.7 Time in which crime occurs in KSD Local Municipality.**

It is evident from Figure 5.21 that crime mostly occur/takes place at night in KSD Local Municipality. This was reported by about 45% (n = 10) of the participants. A significant number of respondents (n = 9; 41%), also reported that crimes occur during the day whilst about 14% (n = 3) reported that crime take place both during the day and at night in the KSD Local Municipality.



**Figure 5.21: Time in which crime occurs in KSD Local Municipality.**

#### 5.7.8 Frequency of crime in KSD Local Municipality.



**Figure 5.22: Frequency of crime in KSD Local Municipality.**

The data revealed that crimes occur on a daily basis in KSD Local Municipality (See Figure 5.22). This is supported by the majority of respondents (n = 9; 42.9%) who reported that crimes take place every day in KSD Local Municipality. Also a handful (n = 8; 38.1%) reported that crime occur on a weekly basis whereas, only 19% (n = 4) reported that crime occurs on a monthly basis. The results are presents in Figure 5.22.

### 5.7.9 Victims of crime in KSD Local Municipality.

The majority of the respondents (n = 14; 63.6%) reported that women and children are the most affected by crime. The elderly was also reported by a handful of the respondents (n = 3; 13.6%) to be the mostly affected group. The youth were regarded as the least affected, with only 9.1% (n = 2) of the respondents reporting that both the youth and elderly are the most affected by crime. About 14% (n = 3) of the respondents reported that women, children and the elderly are the most affected by crime in KSD Local Municipality. It is also important to note that all the respondents reported that the offenders of criminal acts in KSD Local Municipality are all unemployed (see Figure 5.23).

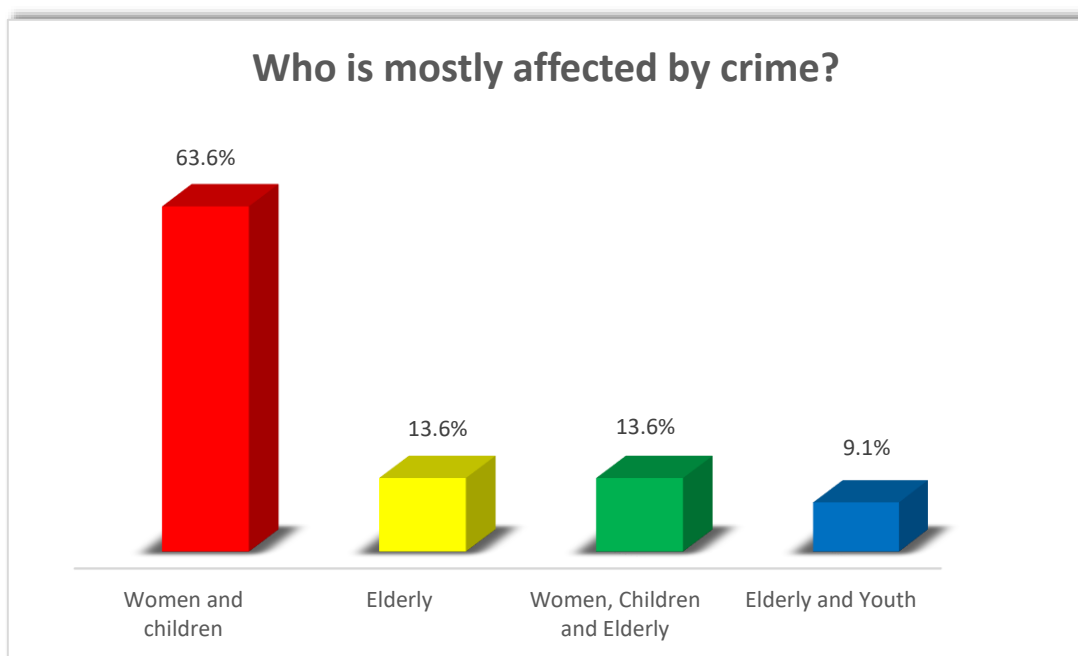


Figure 5.23: Frequency of crime in KSD Local Municipality.

## 5.8 UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

### 5.8.1 Role of KSD Local Municipality in combating crime

The researcher also conducted interviews in order to further probe the involvement and efforts of the KSD Local Municipality in fighting crime. Asked whether the respondents are aware of the role of KSD Local Municipality in combating crime one of the respondents highlighted that,

- The KSD Local Municipality should play a major role in community safety

- The KSD Local Municipality should establish community safety forums and
- The KSD Local Municipality should also establish crime prevention and drug abuse programs.

To further add on this point one of the respondents stated that “the KSD Local municipality should provide sport and recreation programs as well as creating employment opportunities”.

The following are the other respondents’ view of the role the KSD Local Municipality in combatting crime:

- KSD Local Municipality needs to work together with SAPS in monitoring the hot-spots.
- Develop programmes to reduce domestic violence, drug abuse and alcohol abuse through sports recreation programs, employment opportunities and retaining homeless people.
- Develop a community safety plan for the entire Municipality aligned with the IDP

Therefore, it can be noted that from the above responses that the KSD Local Municipality has a role in combatting crime in their municipality and they are working with other departments such as the police and the IDP to uphold their duty.

### **5.8.2 Success of polices or measures undertaken**

The following questions required participants to elaborate on the success of the policies and measures that have been undertaken by the KSD Local Municipality in combatting crime. One of the participants stated that

*“They have not been successful because both Mqanduli and Mthatha communities are battling with high rate of crime”.*

It can be noted that from all respondents they agree that they have been not been successfully in combatting crime. The following are some of their responses:

- The crime rate is still too high.

- Policies need to be revisited.
- There is no approved plan for community safety.
- There is no visible assistance by KSDLM in assisting their community in fighting crime which makes the community believe that crime is not a priority for the municipality.
- The community is not taking initiatives also in fighting crime.
- The police officers do not avail themselves when requested.

On the other hand, one respondent have mentioned that the measures and policies have been a success as they measure them by using reports and there have been some improvements when it comes to crime. Another respondent also agreed that the measures have been successful through road shows conducted. Therefore, it can be noted even though some changes were notices, the crime rate is still high in the municipality and all the various stakeholders are not working together to provide a united front for their community.

### **5.8.3 Challenges faced by the municipality on crime prevention**

There are several challenges that have been identified by the respondents that they believe the KSD municipality faces when it comes to crime. They identified the following challenges:

- The exclusion of community members in the planning phase.
- Absence of skilled and qualified people.
- Limited budget allocation
- Non-implementation of by laws which leads to lawlessness
- Taxi violence
- Political interferences and a lack of support from the management and political parties.

From the point above it can be deducted that the municipality is facing challenges when it comes to fighting crime. The challenges are coming from the community such as taxi violence; from government such as political interference; and from the municipality itself when all stakeholders are not involved in the planning phase. Hence there is a need for all stakeholders to work together and fight crime.

#### **5.8.4 KSDLM crime prevention strategies**

The aim of this question was to gain an understanding on how the KSDLM ascertain that crime prevention strategies are created and implemented effectively. One of the respondents stated that

*“The council is responsible for all the strategies which are needed and the law enforcement section needs to implement those strategies.”*

Another respondent also mentioned that:

*“Strategies are created through IDP sessions ad community police forums”*

On the other hand, one respondent attested that it was not the duty of the KSDLM to complete strategies as their focus is on addressing by laws. Therefore, it can be noted that it is not clear which stakeholder has to develop or implement crime prevention strategies. Other responses from the participants were as follows:

- They have to insure that all stakeholders are involved in the development of strategies to deal with crime.
- There should be a good management of public spaces.
- There is no clear monitoring tool for performance.

#### **5.8.5 KSD Local Municipality Projects/campaigns/programmes to fight crime**

Clarity was required regarding whether are any, projects/campaigns/programmes that has been created by the municipality in their fight against crime. The following are the extracts from the respondents:

- *‘Unfortunately I haven’t seen any, even in towns the majority of the street lights are not working’*
- *“I have not seen any strategies in my community.”*
- *“Community Policy Forum.”*
- *“CCTV cameras, community policy forum, stakeholder engagement.”*
- *“We attend awareness campaigns with SAPS and other role players.”*

It can be noted from the above responses that some respondents have not seen any strategies that have been implemented by the municipality, however, some agree that there has been some developments such as the community policy forum which has been put in place.

### **5.8.6 Community safety forums**

It was necessary to verify whether the KSDLM has been assisting in coordinating the Community Safety Forums as part of citizen participation. One of the respondents stated that the community developed their own safety forum and there was no support from any government department. This shows that the community are not waiting for the government but they are now fighting crime on their own.

Other respondents disagreed with the statement completely that the KSDLM has not been assisting in coordinating the community safety forums as part of the citizen participation. Only two respondents agreed that KSDLM has been assisting in coordinating the community safety forums as part of the citizen participation. Lastly one of the respondents mentioned that:

*“We are busy developing a community safety plan and after which the forum will be established”*

From the above discussion and from the statements above it is not clear whether the community is being involved in the plans of the municipality in fighting crime.

### **5.8.7 Crime prevention priority areas**

The following are the priority areas listed by the participants of the intervention for crime prevention in KSD:

- Domestic abuse
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Abuse of women and the elderly
- Housebreaking and robbery
- Unemployment
- SAPS and community stakeholder participation

- Integrated transport planning
- Implementing by laws
- Social crime prevention programs

### **5.8.8 Impact of crime in KSD**

The participants were asked about the impact of crime in KSDLM areas. The question wanted to inquire about the impact of crime on all stakeholders. The following are responses from the participants:

- Little growth in the economy
- High rate of unemployment as companies closes down.
- Poverty
- Loss of tourism and investors
- Loss of life- increase in death cases

It can be deducted from the above statements that crime has a negative impact on the KSDLM area as they are losing jobs and investments which leads to poverty and an increase in crime.

### **5.8.9 Satisfaction with KSD crime prevention action**

All the participants except one, are not satisfied with the work that the KSDLM has been doing in fighting crime. They all believe that there is a lot that can be done. Only one respondent was partially satisfied but still believed that more effort should be done on environmental scanning and mapping and also in community involvement.

### **5.8.10 Conclusion and the ways forward in fighting crime**

The following were the recommendations that came from the respondents on the way forward or what can be done to combat crime in KSD Local Municipality:

- The municipality should join relevant stakeholders such as the SAPS, Correctional Services, Social Development and the Community to fight crime.
- Create more strategies to fight crime especially the crime prevention policy.
- Implement by laws.

- Use CCTV cameras
- KSD Local Municipality should align the community safety plan with IDP
- Crime prevention to be aligned with the National Crime Prevention Strategy adopted by SAPS
- Educating prisoners and educate the youth on the consequences of crime.

## **CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

Chapter Five concludes and makes recommendations regarding an assessment of the provincial intervention outcomes in KSD Local Municipality. The study set the following aims and objectives.

- Assess the role and policy/legislative response of the KSD Local Municipality on crime prevention.
- Establish the extent to which KSD Local Municipality prioritize crime in its municipal planning.
- Determine the extent to which the existence strategies of crime prevention measures assist in curbing crime.

In fulfilling the above-mentioned objectives, the study presented the findings in Chapter Four. Chapter Five presents a summary of the study then make recommendations in conclusion.

The study has shown that KSD Local Municipality has not been effective in preventing crime, and there are no proper structures in place to successfully fight crime. Further to this, the study revealed that the relationships between communities and police are inactive in that there are no means of communication between the police and the municipality. The study also revealed that crime is often committed during late hours and is mostly committed by young people.

### **6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The recommendations are as follows:

- KSD LM needs to do benchmarking of key information on strategies, policies, programmes and projects that are developed by other the municipalities to fight crime at local levels.
- KSDLM needs to further conduct research and identify priority areas for crime prevention and create a strategic framework to fight crime. This process must involve communities.
- Work closely with community leaders and traditional leaders to establish

committees that will regularly report with the office responsible for crime prevention in KSDLM.

- Create a local Municipal Network with other surrounding local municipalities for crime prevention; this can assist in fighting crime together with other local municipalities in the district.
- Allocating dedicated police officers to communities, and by proactively communicating with residents in different neighbourhoods.
- Ensure the patrolling of neighbourhoods by vehicle, seven days a week, would be the key element of its crime reduction strategy.
- Create additional campaigns such as foot patrols to be carried out on a weekly basis.
- Establish dedicated and well-structured community forums with young people leading crime prevention.
- Establishing and maintaining platforms where key information about crime prevention is shared with communities, e.g. (Creating Facebook account).
- Because crime often take place at night it is advisable that KSDLM implement night patrols between midnight and the early hours of the morning.
- Creating increased crime awareness in the entire community that involves the youth and elderly.
- Establish and coordinate direct contact and have regular exchanges with the community members.
- The National Municipal Network on Crime Prevention is a unique platform and forum for inter-municipal cooperation and exchanges of experiences and expertise related to community safety. (This has been effective in Canada)

### **6.3 CONCLUSION**

Based on the research outcomes, it is clear that crime in KSDLM has been a major concern for communities. According to the report there has been a rise in stock theft as well as murders. However the municipality has played a little role in initiating strategies to fight crime. Communities have lost hope in the municipality to fight crime as many respondents highlighted.

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**ANNEXURE: 1**

**LETTER OF APPLICATION SEEKING TO CONDUCT A STUDY IN KSD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**



**Research Office:**  
Zibusiso Manzini-Moyo  
Tel: 011 717 3506  
Email: [Zibusiso.Manzini-Moyo@wits.ac.za](mailto:Zibusiso.Manzini-Moyo@wits.ac.za)

**Research Director:**  
Prof Pundy Pillay  
Tel: 011 717 3506  
Email: [pundy.pillay@wits.ac.za](mailto:pundy.pillay@wits.ac.za)

Wednesday 06 February 2019

**To whom it may concern**

This serves to confirm that **Mr Sibusiso Nqwanya** student number **416419** is registered for the **Masters in Management** in the field of **Security** at the **Wits School of Governance**. The title of his Research is: **Assessing the role of King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality on Crime Prevention**.

It is recommended that he be given assistance in terms of information for research purposes towards his **Masters Degree**. The information will be used for research purposes only.

Please do not hesitate to contact me - if you have any queries.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pundy Pillay', written over a horizontal line.

**Prof Pundy Pillay**  
**Research Director**

**Wits School of Governance**

[www.wits.ac.za/wsg](http://www.wits.ac.za/wsg)

5 St Davids Place, Johannesburg 2056, Parktown, South Africa  
[admissions.wsg@wits.ac.za](mailto:admissions.wsg@wits.ac.za) (Form 1), [shortcourses.wsg@wits.ac.za](mailto:shortcourses.wsg@wits.ac.za) (Email 2)  
+27 11 717 3500 (Telephone)

## ANNEXURE: 2

### LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE TO CONDUCT A STUDY IN KSD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

TELEPHONE: 047-501 4238  
OFFICE



MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S

OFFICE 317 3<sup>RD</sup> FLOOR  
MUNITATA BUILDING  
P.O.BOX 45  
MTHATHA  
5099

FAX: 047 5325198  
E-MAIL: ksd@ksd.gov.za

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

26 February 2019

Research Director  
Prof. Pundy Pillay  
Wits School of Governance  
Johannesburg  
2000

**Attention: Mr Sibusiso Nogwanya**

Dear Prof Pillay,

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH ON ASSESSING THE  
ROLE OF KING SABATA DALINDYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY ON CRIME  
PREVENTION - STUDENT NUMBER 416419.**

Reference is made to your letter received on the 18 February 2019 regarding the above matter.

This serves to inform you that permission to conduct academic research on the above mentioned topic is granted and Mr Sibusiso Nogwanya may commence the research in due time.

It should be emphasized that the student must maintain strict confidentiality, observe professionalism and ethical consideration when conducting the research.

Yours in developmental local government,

**N. PAKADE (MR)  
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

**CC: Director Corporate Services**

## **ANNEXURE: 3**

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

**Name & Surname Sibusiso Nogwanya**

**Student Number: 416419**

**Supervisor: Mr. Ephrem Gebre**

**Department: School of Governance**

**Masters of Public Administration**

**University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg**

### **RESEARCH TOPIC: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF KING SABATA DALINDYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY ON CRIME PREVENTION.**

#### **The Purpose of the study**

The main aim of the study is to assessing the of King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality on crime prevention, this is because of the increasing number of criminal activities that have been taking place over the past years as reported by the (Daily Dispatch: 2016 and 2017). This did not only affect the people/residents of KSD Local Municipality but it further affected the economic growth of the area as tourism industry is not taking off as a lack interest from tourist to visit.

The study plans to use both qualitative and quantitative research method coupled with structured and unstructured interviews under qualitative. Also under quantitative the study will use semi structured interviews.

#### **Ethical Consideration**

The researcher will be guided by the epistemic imperative of science and will obtain the consent of respondents before gathering data, at all times. In the research report, the anonymity, confidentiality and dignity of the respondents will be carefully protected. No direct attempts will be made to implicate or incriminate any particular individual or organization in the study and participants would be given access to the final report.

Participants will be voluntary participate in the study and that they would be free to discontinue their participation at any time during the research process.

**Research Questions:**

**This section requires that the respondents, upon reading and understanding the question to tick where appropriate or where they agree with the statement. The respondent is further required to only tick one item (YES or NO)**

1. KSD Local Municipality is a major role player in fighting crime through its initiatives with police and awareness campaigns that involve youth and elderly	Yes	No
2. KSD Local Municipality is making crime prevention a priority in its municipal financial planning	Yes	No
3. KSD Local Municipality has developed interventions aimed at fighting crime	Yes	No
4. KSD Local Municipality is working together with communities to ensure citizen participation in fighting crime	Yes	No
5. KSD Local Municipality make certain that police together with community forums are visible at night	Yes	No
6. As part of crime prevention and crime watch the KSD Local Municipality ensures that streets lights in town are working	Yes	No
7. KSD Local Municipality ensures that victims of crime are assisted through various initiatives and referred to the relevant offices/ departments for further assistance	Yes	No
8. KSD Local Municipality mobilizes communities to take a joint responsibility in addressing crime issues	Yes	No
9. KSDL Municipality has crime prevention strategies that are aligned with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) (1996)	Yes	No
10. KSDL Municipality also try to assist the criminals by detaining them in various correctional services to capacitate them through skills development	Yes	No

**Unstructured Interviews; Here respondents are allowed to express their freely in response to the questions below.**

1. What is the role of KSD Local Municipality in combating Crime? (e.g. any strategic frameworks/policy to fight crime?)

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2. Have these policies been successful to date? (Elaborate)

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3. What are the key challenges the municipality face when it comes to crime prevention? e.g. lack of community involvement from communities.

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4. How does KSDLM ascertain that crime prevention strategies are created and implemented effectively?

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5. What are some of projects/programmes/Campaigns the municipality has created as part of crime?

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6. Has KSDLM assisted in coordinating community safety forums as part of citizen participation?

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7. What are the priority areas of intervention for crime prevention in KSD Local Municipality?

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8. What is the impact of crime in KSD Local Municipal areas?

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9. Overall are you satisfied with the work that KSDLM has been doing in combating crime?

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10. What is the way forward to date in fighting criminal activities?

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## **Semi Structured Interviews.**

**This section requires respondents upon reading, to choose one item which will respond to the question. Respondents are allowed to choose only one or two.**

1. Which of the following criminal acts are frequently reported in KSD Local Municipality?
  - (a) Stock theft
  - (b) High jacking/Car theft
  - (c) Robbery/House breaking
2. Which age group is possible committing these criminal activities?
  - (a) 18-25
  - (b) 25-30
  - (c) 35-40
3. What areas are mostly affected by crime in KSD Local Municipality?
  - (a) Urban areas
  - (b) Townships
  - (c) Rural areas/Villages
4. What are the most reported criminal offenses around KSD Local Municipality?
  - (a) Rape
  - (b) Murders
  - (c) Gender base/Domestic Violence
5. What is the most commonly used illegal substance when crimes are committed?
  - (a) alcohol
  - (b) drugs (e.g.Cocain, Dagga,)
6. How would you rate the involvement of KSD Local Municipality in assisting Community forums and local police in averting crime?
  - (a) Good
  - (b) Average
  - (c) Poor
7. What time crime does usually occurs/ takes place?
  - (a) Day
  - (b) Night

- (c) Mid-Night
- 8. What is the frequency of crime in KSDLM? In other words, how often does it Occur?
  - (a) Every day
  - (b) Every day of the week
  - (c) Every day of the month
- 9. Who is mostly affected by crime?
  - (a) Women and Children
  - (b) Elderly
  - (c) Youth
- 10. Who are the offenders, are they?
  - (a) Employed
  - (b) Unemployed

**Thank you all for your participation and contribution towards this research paper. A report may be provided on request.**