

**An evaluation of the effectiveness of Community Policing Forums in
Makhwibidung village under Greater Tzaneen Municipality in Limpopo
Province**

By

Modjadji Madintshi Malatji

DISSERTATION

Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

in

Criminology

In the

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

(School of Social Science)

at the

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

Supervisor: Dr K.A Mothibi

2016

DECLARATION

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

Surname, Initials (Title)

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to thank God for inspiring me, granting me good health, strength and wisdom throughout my study. Without His love I wouldn't have had the courage to complete this dissertation.

A sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr K.A Mothibi for providing the support, encouragement, and guidance needed on completing the dissertation process. Your assistance, knowledge and dedication greatly contributed to my success and helped me persevere even through the hard times. Your patience is appreciated.

A special thank you, to my parents and my siblings Pulane, Mokhenete and Kabelo for their unconditional love, support, encouragement and understanding. You are the pillars of my strength.

To all the participants, the police officers at Maake police station, CPF members and the residents of Makhwibidung village for leaving their busy schedules to participate in the study and for their honest completion of the questionnaires.

Thank you to the acting station commander Colonel Magoro and his staff, for affording me permission to conduct the study in their warmth and friendly station.

I thank Mr Netshidzivhani of UL research statistics, for his assistance in the development of questionnaires and in analysing the data.

I thank Mrs Maanaso M.M of Phepene primary school for translating my questionnaires from English to Sepedi.

I would like to thank my friends Destry, Rahab, Bertha and Leonard for believing in me and being friends indeed during hard times. Their support and words of encouragement made me strong and able to proceed with my study.

ABSTRACT

Community Policing Forum is a forum established in terms of section 19(1) of the SAPS Act 68 of 1995 aimed at ensuring police accountability, transparency and effectiveness in the community. It was aimed at bridging the gap between the police and the community at large and builds a harmonious relationship between them. This study was aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of Community Policing Forums (CPF) in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village. Using structured and non-structured questionnaires, a total of 40 participants consisting of three groups, namely SAPS, CPF committee and residents, were conveniently selected to provide their knowledge of CPF in the above mentioned village. The findings revealed, by majority (82.50%) of respondents, identified lack of resources as the main challenge against the functioning of CPF, whilst 55% of 40 respondents pointed out poor relationship between the police and the community among other things. These challenges may therefore lead to the downfall of CPF, and thus showing that CPF still needs full support not only from the residents but from the provincial and national government. However, beside the challenges, the community and the police still manage to work jointly to fight against crime in their area as it is mandated by the Interim Constitution of 1993 that CPF must be established in each and every police station so that together they can fight crime.

KEYWORDS: Policing. Effectiveness. Crime Prevention. Community Policing Forum. Community

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPF- Community Policing Forum

CPTED- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

SAPS- South African Police Services

NCPS- National Crime Prevention Strategy

Table of contents

Contents	page no.
TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	v

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT	2
1.3. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	4
1.3.1. Aim	4
1.3.2. Objectives	4
1.4. MOTIVATION OF THE STUDY	4
1.5. METHODOLOGY	4
1.5.1. Research design	4
1.5.2. Population and sampling	6
1.5.3. Data collection	6
1.5.4. Data analysis	7
1.5.5. Reliability and validity of the study	8
1.6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	9
1.7. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	10

CHAPTER 2

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN CRIME PREVENTION

2.1.	INTRODUCTION	11
2.2.	THE ORIGIN OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM	12
2.3.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUMS	14
2.4.	LEGISLATION GOVERNING COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM	15
2.4.1.	The Constitution of Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996	15
2.4.2.	The Interim Constitution Act 200 of 1993	15
2.4.3.	The South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995	16
2.4.4.	SAPS Interim Regulation for Community Policing Forums and Boards 2001	16
2.4.4.1.	Establishment of Community Policing Forums	17
2.4.4.2.	General principles relating to the functioning of Community Policing Forum or Board	17
2.4.4.3.	Constitution of a Community Policing Forum, sub-forum or board	18
2.4.5.	The National Crime Prevention Strategy 1996	19
2.4.6.	The Community Policing Policy and Framework Guidelines of 1997	20
2.4.7.	The White Paper of Safety and Security 1998	20
2.4.8.	The White Paper of the Transformation of the Public Service 1995	21
2.5.	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY IN COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM	24
2.6.	THE FUNCTIONS AND ROLES OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM	28
2.7.	A SHIFT FROM COMMUNITY AND POLICE TO COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM PARTNERSHIP	30
2.8.	RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM	31
2.9.	CHALLENGES FACED BY COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN REDUCING CRIME	32
2.9.1.	Community Policing Forum contradictory goals	35
2.9.2.	Failure of Community Policing Forum	36
2.9.3.	Factors contributing to dysfunctional Community Policing Forum	37
2.10.	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM	39

2.11. EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN REDUCING CRIME	40
2.12. THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUMs ON CRIME RATES	45
2.13. WAYS COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM TACKLES CRIME	46
2.13.1. Law enforcement	47
2.13.2. Situational crime prevention strategy	48
2.13.3. Social crime prevention strategy	49
2.14. STRATEGIES TO INVOLVE YOUTH IN COMMUNITY POLICE FORUM	49
2.15. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	51
2.16. SUMMARY	57

CHAPTER 3

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1. INTRODUCTION	59
3.2. ANALYTICAL METHOD USED	59
3.2.1. Statistical Package for Social Science	59
3.2.2. Thematic content analysis	59
3.3. RESEARCH RESULTS OF THE STUDY	60
3.3.1. Statistical analysis	60
3.3.1.1. Demographical information	60
3.3.1.2. Success factors of CPF in reducing crime	66
3.3.1.3. Crime prevention strategies employed by Community Policing Forum within the community	74
3.3.1.4. Challenges of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime	77
3.3.2. Thematic analysis of the study	78
3.3.2.1. Ways in which Community Policing Forum helps in reducing crime	78
3.3.2.2. Obstacles that prevent Community Policing Forum from reducing crime	79
3.3.2.3. Problems faced by the forum in its operation	81
3.4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	83
3.5. SUMMARY	89

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. INTRODUCTION	91
4.2. SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTERS	91
4.3. EVALUATION OF THE STUDY	93
4.3.1. The aim of the study	93
4.3.2. Objectives	93
4.4. CONCLUSION	94
4.5. RECOMMENDATIONS	95
4.5.1. Monitoring and evaluation	95
4.5.2. Public awareness campaign of Community Policing Forum	95
4.5.3. Resources needed to support Community Policing Forum	96
4.5.4. The need for support and good relationship between the police and community	96
4.5.5. Communication	97
REFERENCES	98
APPENDIX I- Informal consent	106
APPENDIX II-Questionnaire	107
TLALELETSO I-Tumello ka kwesiso	113
TLALELETSO II- Dipotšišo	114

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The South African Police (SAP) was the National Police force in South Africa from 1913 to 1994. It was responsible for numerous human rights abuses against black South Africans, including the acts of state terrorism, murder and was responsible for applying discriminatory law and regulations (Provincial Gazette, 2011). The Police Act 7 of 1958 state the functions of the police as “maintaining law and order and investigating and preventing crime”, and gave the police extraordinary powers to quell unrest and to conduct counterinsurgency activities. The Police Amendment Act 70 of 1965 empowered the police to search without warrant any person; vehicle or premises within one mile of any national border and seizes anything found during such search (Police Accountability SA, 2013).

Within the adoption of the Interim Constitution in 1994, the homelands and old development regions were abolished and integrated into a united South Africa with nine provinces. The new Constitution Act 108 of 1996 established single National Police Service for South Africa under the executive command and control of a National Commissioner who is appointed by the President. Consequently, the South African Police Service was formed by integrating the SAP with the police forces of the 10 ethnic “homelands” that had been created under apartheid.

The National Peace Accord which was signed by all major political parties in 1991, created various structure through which police accountability could be sought. In 1993, the Interim Constitution of South Africa Act 200 of 1993 formalized the establishment of Community Policing Forum (CPF) at police stations. The Advisory Committee to the National Minister for Safety and Security formed a subcommittee which was tasked with outlining basic guidelines for the establishment of forums. These guidelines served only as the minimum requirement for the formation of forums in the period prior to the promulgation of the Police Act in 1995. It became apparent that the various MECs of Safety and Security in the provinces would be primarily responsible for the formation of these forums in terms of the guidelines

which were issued by the national ministry. In April 1995, the office of the MEC for Safety and Security held a two days conference on community policing. As such, the establishment of CPF was formalized and Gauteng was the first province to implement community policing through establishing CPF (Mistry, 1996:3 in Wisler & Onwudiwe, 2009).

The SAPS Act 68 of 1995 made a formal provision of partnership between the police and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing. The Act also set out the rules of CPF, area community police boards and provincial community police boards. A major objective of CPF is to establish an active partnership between the police and the community through which crime, service delivery and police-community relations can jointly be analyzed and appropriate solutions designed and implemented. This however requires that the police should consciously strive to create an atmosphere in which potential community partners are willing and able to cooperate with the police. The police new vision of policing was introduced by setting up CPF at the police stations throughout the country. The implementation of community policing, through CPF, has brought to bear the complexity, dynamics and of social and political relationships at both the provincial and local levels.

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Crime is a serious problem in South Africa and it affects the quality of life of every citizen. As the result of crime trends, South African feel less safe in their own country, community and their own homes which make life more uncomfortable for them. Crime does not only have effect on society, but also have influence on the economy of the country as it leads to material cost for those who become victims; and also forces national and local government to spend billions on the prevention of crime, the detection and the punishment of criminals.

CPF aims at ensuring police accountability, transparency and effectiveness in the community; promoting cooperation between the service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community in regarding policing, and promoting communication between the police and the community. It was established to

maintain a partnership between the police and the communities, to jointly identify priorities and solve problems related to crime, disorder, fear, poor police community relation and service delivery.

The roles of the police in CPF is to mobilise and organise the community to take action against local crime together with the police, to act as liaison between the community of the sector and the local police station; and to act as a crime prevention officer, which involves being responsible for all plans and projects to address crime in the community. On the other hand, the role of the community is to attend the community policing sub forum meetings, to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the community; to participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live, work and play; and to take ownership of the community policing and support in the enforcement of the law (SAPS Sector Policing, 2013). In all, CPF was implemented to bring the police and the community together to fight against crime in communities.

Makhwibidung village is situated in ward 27, under the greater Tzaneen Local Municipality in Mopani District Limpopo. This village is approximately 15km from its nearest police station called Maake police station. Maake police station is situated in Lenyenye under the same area as Makhwibidung village. As a resident of Makhwibidung village, the researcher observed that, even though CPF has been implemented in the village, the community still experience crime. There are still crimes such as illegal gambling, rape, murder, house breaking, selling of marijuana mostly at high schools, mob killing, theft, possession of stolen goods, possession of dagga, cable theft, crimen injuria, stork theft, robbery, public drinking and etc. these shows that there are discrepancies within CPF. This affects partnership between the community and the police and as such, the community feels as police are not doing enough in protecting them and their property against crime. Therefore it was logic to assess the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village.

1.3. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1.3.1. Aim

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village.

1.3.2. Objectives

In attempting to achieve the above mentioned aim, the following objectives were pursued:

- To assess the challenges associated with CPF in the area.
- To examine the success factors of CPF in reducing crime in the community.
- To identify crime prevention strategies employed by CPF within the community

1.4. MOTIVATION OF THE STUDY

The study was motivated by the need to encourage police accountability, transparency and their effectiveness in the community as indicated in Section 19(1) of the SAPS Act of 1995. It states that the powers of CPF are to promote accountability of the local police to communities and cooperation's with the community and the local police. The police alone cannot reduce crime, but if the community and the police cooperate together in fighting crime, then crime can be reduced in communities.

1.5. METHODOLOGY

1.5.1. Research design

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were found suitable for data collection for this study. Qualitative research allows a wide room for respondents to voice out their opinion; as such more data can be captured. As such, the researcher will get in-depth information about the research topic as the respondents will give their in-depth knowledge about it because qualitative method of data collection does not restrict respondents in answering questions. On the other hand, quantitative research can be used when large quantities of data need to be collected. The researcher can collect data from large sample in a short period of time and is easy to analyse. In

quantitative research, the researcher cannot manipulate the situation because it is rooted in numbers and statistics. It has the ability to effectively translate data into easily quantifiable charts or graphs that can be easily interpreted.

Qualitative and quantitative methods provide researchers with different ways of operationalising and measuring theoretical constructs and practical concepts. While quantitative methods provided a high level of measurement precision and statistical powers, qualitative methods supplied a greater depth of information about the nature of CPF and their functions in detail in the research.

Combining qualitative and quantitative methods capitalised on the strengths of each and ensured higher quality of data. This simply means that, using both research methods allowed the building of strengths of each method and minimising their weaknesses. Creswell (2009) states that, there is more insight to be gained from the combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods and their combined use provides an expanded understanding of research problems.

The research was evaluative in nature which employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods because evaluative study attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of social programmes. Its focus is on evaluating an event and to make judgment about its usefulness. Qualitative methods are used in evaluation because they tell the program's story by capturing and communicating the participant stories. Quantitative evaluation used numbers gathered from measures over comparative samples and used statistical procedures for describing and generalising the patterns between and among variables.

The researcher used formative type of evaluation because CPF has already been implemented in Makhwibidung village to help in reducing crime. It is a type of evaluation which has the purpose of improving programmes. Since CPF has been implemented, it was logical to evaluate it as to know whether it is effective in achieving its goal or not. According to Scriven (1980: 6) in Babbie and Mouton (2011), formative evaluation may be done to provide feedback to the people who are trying to improve something. Formative research helped the researcher to evaluate the CPF from its formation, find the kind of partnership that the community and the police have and also to provide feedback on whether CPF is effective in reducing crime or not.

1.5.2. Population and sampling

Population is a group which the researcher is interested in gaining and designing conclusion from (Tuckman, 1994:238 in Muthaphuli, 2012). The population of the study in this research was all the residents and CPF members of Makhwibidung village which is situated in ward 27 and police officers in Maake police station which is situated in Lenyenye, which are all under the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality in Mopani District Limpopo Province.

Non-probability sampling technique called quota sampling was used as a sampling method. This is because the targeted population in the study varies considerably. As such grouping members of the population into relatively homogeneous subgroups before sampling was needed. The reason for choosing quota sampling was that, in quota sampling, the selection of sampling is convenient. As such it allowed the researcher to sample a subgroup that is of great interest to the study. In this type of sampling, the researcher divided the entire targeted population into different subgroups because the researcher wanted to observe relationship between three subgroups namely, the SAPS officials in Maake police station, the CPF members and the residents of Makhwibidung village; then conveniently selects the final subject proportional from the different subgroups. This type of sampling method was used because the researcher wanted to observe relationship between the SAPS, CPF and the community members of Makhwibidung village in order to evaluate the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in the community.

It was the purpose of this study to collect data from various parts of the population, in order to interpret the relationship between the various variables that are being measured. The sample comprised of three subgroups which include twenty (20) residents of Makhwibidung village, ten (10) members of the SAPS in Maake police station and ten (10) CPF members which makes a total sample of forty (40).

1.5.3. Data collection

Data for the study was collected by means of survey. A questionnaire was used as a specific survey technique to collect data. According to Bless and Higson-Smith (2006: 156), a questionnaire is a tool of data collection consisting of a standardised series of questions relating to research topic. The questionnaire consisted of both

structured (close-ended) and non-structured (open-ended) types of questions as the primary strategy for data collection. The researcher used own designed questionnaire and the questionnaires were distributed to conveniently selected sample in the subgroups.

The respondents were not restricted in terms of the in-depth answers they were giving for non-structured questions. Survey is easy to standardise, thus because in a survey, data is collected through the use of standardised procedure. Meaning all questions in the questionnaires was asked in the same way. The non-structured questions were used to allow for individuals variation. The respondents were not restricted in terms of the in-depth answers they were giving for non-structured questions. For those who cannot read and understand English, the questions were in the language of the participants.

1.5.4. Data analysis

For this study, data collected was analysed using both SPSS (IMB SPSS Statistics 22) software and thematic content analysis. Since the quantitative method refers to the collection of data using numbers, counts and statistics of things, the SPSS helped in calculating and turning the responses into percentages. The information gathered during the collection of data was analysed in the form of statistics and presented in tables, graphs and coding data. The data was quantitatively analysed through descriptive statistics and presented as tables, figures and qualitative discussion of findings.

Thematic content analysis was used to analyse open-ended questions in the survey. The responses for each question were grouped together, analysed and synthesised into relevant themes. The responses were also compared to view how the residents and the SAPS view the outcomes of CPF, whether they see it as effective or not in reducing crimes.

According to Palmquist (1993: 27 in Babbie & Mouton, 2011) process of thematic analysis comprises of related steps. The following are eight steps of thematic content analysis:

- Deciding on the level of analysis
- Deciding how many concepts to code for

- Deciding whether to code for existence of frequency of concepts
- Deciding how to distinguish among concepts
- Developing rules for the coding of texts
- Deciding what to do with irrelevant information
- Coding text
- Analysing results.

The reason for choosing thematic analysis was that it provides a means of organising and summarising the findings from a large diverse body of research.

1.5.5. Reliability and validity of the study

Validity is concerned with the effectiveness of the measuring instrument. According to Golafshani (2003:597 in Heilbronn, 2011) validity determines whether the research truly measures what it is intended to measure. Reliability means consistency or dependability. According to Welman and Kruger (1999:142) in Van Graan (2005), reliability is the extent to which comparable measurements indicate similar results.

Validity and reliability were ensured by using the following methods:

Structured questionnaires were distributed to conveniently selected participants for their input. In terms of sampling, the quota and convenience sampling methods were used, which ensured validity and reliability (all members of the community, CPF officials and SAPS members were readily available for research purpose). According to Welman and Kruger (1999: 62) in Van Graan (2005), convenience sampling or accidental sampling is the most convenient collection of members of the population that are near and readily available for research purposes. The data analysis techniques abided by scientific standards as a statistician quantitatively analysed the questionnaires through descriptive statistics by means of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The questionnaires were also analysed through thematic content analysis which helped the researcher in grouping the data according to categories, themes and codes.

1.6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Researchers are responsible for upholding the dignity and wellbeing of the participants and to secure the actual permission and interest of all those involved in the study. The approval to conduct the research was sought from the School of Social Sciences higher Degree Committee and Research Proposal and Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Limpopo. Approval was also requested from the station commander in Maake police station.

This study was designed to ensure that an ethical code, guided by the Nuremburg Code of Ethics is adhered to. According to Grodin (1995: 60) in Nkwenyane (2011), the Nuremburg Code of Ethics provides for the following:

- Voluntary consent of the human subject

According to Sales and Folkman (2000: 42) in Tracy (2012), the use of informed consent is meant to give the participants a choice whether to participate in the study or not. The respondents were given an explanation about the questionnaire and its details. They were informed that their participation is voluntary, vital, in other words, they are not coerced to complete the interview and they were free to withdraw if they did not feel like taking part in the study.

- Limit any possible harm that may be inflicted to the participants involved

The research may place respondents in stressful and anxiety-producing situations. Research will unveil information that might embarrass respondent or endanger their friendship or job and so forth, but they were assured that their identity will be protected. During data collection respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and those who experience discomfort and felt like withdrawing they were set free.

- Ensure a highest level of confidentiality; and anonymity

This ethic is related to the previous one of protecting them from harm. Confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents were considered in this study. Sensitive and personal information obtained from the respondents will be protected and unavailable to anyone other than the researcher. The researcher will not connect a given response with a given respondent. The researcher will know the respondent but will promise not to reveal their identity. The respondents will be assured of

protecting their identity when publishing the results of the study. During data collection, their names, cell phone numbers, identity numbers and residential address were not needed.

1.7. SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPOSED RESEARCH

The findings of the study will have significance to several areas in the community. The study will be a significant endeavor in promoting a strong work relationship in CPF and motivations of its members. It will help to strengthen CPF in the community and close the gap between the police and the community. The study will also be beneficial to the community as it will unveil the challenges met by the police and community in implementing CPF. It will also alert the community and the police where CPF is not effective, and what is expected from them to make it effective.

Understanding the challenges faced in CPF will help the police and the community to find solutions to problems encountered in CPF. This research will provide recommendation on how to make CPF effective if it's not and also on ways in which the police and the community should work in order to reduce crime in their community.

Moreover, this study will assist in providing knowledge to the community in terms of who should participate in CPF matters and how. The police and the community will work together to address the issue of crime in the community and crime will be reduced. The academics, NGO's, business people, policy makers, and so forth will access the finding of the study and will have knowledge on the dynamics of CPF. It will also serve as a future reference for research on the subject of CPF, as it will contribute to the literature pertaining to the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime.

CHAPTER 2

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN CRIME PREVENTION

2.1. INTRODUCTION

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

It is therefore very important that policing officials must have an average knowledge of the role of the community in the prevention and combating of crime. In efforts to address the issue of crime, CPF were formed in all South African police stations which will help the police and the community to work jointly to fight against crime in communities.

It is the delegated task of the police to reduce or prevent crime and to maintain order in society. Social order cannot be achieved by the police alone. It requires the active participation of all citizens. The police as an active partner have an obligation to convert the passive role of the community into that of fully active partners. The community as a passive partner has a duty to help and support the active partner (Van Heerden, 1982:132 in Salomane, 2010).

Engaging the community in crime reduction and prevention allows a more targeted approach to local priorities by empowering the community to identify and respond to local concerns. It is the main part of the police to maintain order but initiatives are always going to be more effective if they come from the grass roots, from the people who live in an area, and who have a stake in the place and their quality of life there.

The previous chapter introduced the problem, the aim and the objectives of the study. The major aim of this chapter is to provide a discussion of the various

definitions and interpretation of CPF as advanced in various academic literature. This chapter will explore how different authors understand the issue of the effectiveness of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime. It will contain a literature review from relevant publications, books, journals, legislature, document, files, reports and speech so as to show the need for the research study. It is based on what is known about the problem from other researchers. It will also provide a theoretical basis in order to explain the phenomenon that is being observed in the study. In all it is also based on what is known about the problem from a theoretical perspective.

2.2. THE ORIGIN OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUMS.

During the apartheid era, the old South African Police were in the front line of the enforcement of many criminal laws, which were devoid of morality and founded on the underlying policy of racial discrimination and oppression of the majority. The majority saw policemen and women as being the least friendly arm of the state. That perception resulted in a very negative mutual relationship between the police and the community/people, one of mutual fear and often hatred (Nel & Beizenhout, 1997: 62 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

South Africa's transition to democracy requires a radical transformation of all state institutions. In restructuring itself, the police institution adopted community policing as its own vision of policing in South Africa. Community policing was created by the Police Act 68 of 1995 and it is being used as philosophy that guides police management style and operational strategies and emphasizes the establishment of police-community partnerships and problem solving approach responsive to the needs of the community. As a result, community participation ensures that people are equal and active partners in the decision making process, have a better understanding of the challenges and difficulties associated with their particular problem or need, and share responsibility to develop practical solutions to the issues raised.

CPF's were established to address the problems caused by the political history of policing in South Africa. During the apartheid years, the police had been responsible for enforcing apartheid laws, and, as a result, did not have trust or cooperation of many communities in South Africa. CPF's were established as a vehicle through

which the police and the community could be brought closer together (Pelser, 1999: 14 in Maroga, 2005).

The SAPS adopted a community policing process since 1993 to meet the safety and security requirements of all people in the country. A major objective of community policing is to establish active partnership between the police and the community, especially at local level through which crime, service delivery and community-police relations can be evaluated and plans to address problems implemented. Throughout South Africa, CPF have been set up to work with SAPS. They were established at police stations across the country to ensure that station commissioners were more accountable to those they serve (Bua News, 2007:2).

In the final constitution in 1996, the CPFs were left out but the Police Service Act referred back to the interim constitution, noting that the role of CPF “may” include the functions listed therein. A new set of regulations in terms of the Act, which deals with powers and responsibility for all CPFs was established and states that the SAPS are accountable to the communities it serves; it adds that the Act provides for CPFs to promote communication and cooperation between the police and the communities and to improve transparency and service delivery in the SAPS. It also refers “to the partnership and joint problem solving between communities and the SAPS” (Ludman, 2010: 1).

CPFs are intended to assist the police to improve the delivery of police service to the community, strengthen the partnership between the community and their police, promote joint problem identification and problem-solving, ensures police accountability and ensure consultation between the police and the community (Nel & Beizenhout, 1997: 62 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

In this way, CPFs contribute toward enhancing the ability of the police to combat and prevent crime, disorder and fear in partnership with the community. Communities will therefore be able to monitor, evaluate and advice the police. The police will therefore be accountable to the community they serve. Community involvement is thus directed at finding lasting answers to the problems of crime, disorder and fear.

CPF jobs dovetail neatly with police work, as a forum members see where the gaps are and try to make themselves useful. They are not allowed to arrest, for example

or write down statements, they can still take on a range of activities that will make policing more effective (Ludman, 2010).

2.3. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUMS

Police regard the CPFs as community, yet CPF is a consultive forum consisting of both the SAPS and community members. The Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 200 of 1993) as stated in Chapter 2, paragraph 2.3 introduced the CPF with an oversight role of the police by the community. The aim was to bridge the gap between the police and the community. The main objective is to democratize the police.

The aim of oversight is to make the police members responsive to the needs of the community, to make the police accountable to the community in respect of the execution of their responsibility, their action and the results achieved in preventing and combating crime, disorder and fear of crime, and to strengthen the partnership between the police and their communities. The oversight role empowers the communities to monitor and evaluate and advice the police (Department of Safety and Security, 1997:8 in Wisler & Onwudiwe, 2009).

The CPF exist to assist the democratization of the police by creating a body like the CPF to bring the two groups i.e. the SAPS and the community members together and to serve the interest of effective crime control. Two basic principles of the CPF were introduced by the Interim Constitution namely, the democratization of the police and effective crime control (Chiliza, 2005:90).

The intensions of democratizing the police are as follows:

- To make the police acceptable to the general community
- To make the police conduct policing according to the will of the community in other words, to conduct policing according to the needs of the community
- To make the police accountable to the community in respect of doing the job required of them.

In his study of the attitudes towards CPF in Durban North Area, Chiliza (2005: 91) argued that the intentions of effective crime control are based on the premises that the police alone cannot control crime without the active participation of the community. For effective crime control to happen there is a need to be a joint partnership between the police and the community.

Chiliza (2005: 91) further stated that the democratization of the police and effective crime control cannot be realized if the CPFs do not work effectively. There is a need to be an agreement on functions and process of the CPF by both the SAPS and community members in order to democratize the police and realize effective crime control.

2.4. LEGISLATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY POLICING FORUMS

The South African government values the issue of community- policing highly. This is because the present democratic government has made provision of community policing in its constitution. This in turn means that community policing is entrenched in the South African Constitution, which places emphasis on the need for community consultation (Yach & Stevens 1995: 36 in Salomane, 2010). The following is a legislation that governs CPF.

2.4.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No. 108 of 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is the most important law of the country. It states that everyone has the right to freedom and security. It says we all have the right to be free from all forms of violence. The Constitution says the task of the police service is to prevent, combat and investigate crime; to maintain public order, to protect and secure the people of South Africa and their properties; and to uphold and enforce the law; Section 206 state that each province must monitor the public service and promote good relations between the police and the community.

2.4.2. The Interim Constitution Act 200 of 1993

Community Policing Forums were originally envisaged in the Interim Constitution (Act 200 of 1993). Section 221(1) and (2) of the constitution provide that an Act of parliament “provide for the establishment of CPF in respect of police stations”. The aim of these forums was to promote accountability for the police to local

communities, encourage community cooperation with the police, and monitors the effectiveness and efficiency of the police (Pelsler, Schnetler & Louw, 2002: 12 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

The constitution provides that consultation will be facilitated by introduction of Community Policing Forums in every police station area. These forums present the formal structure through which the police will be able to communicate with representatives of the total community.

The establishment of CPFs at police station was done to build trust and legitimacy, particularly in those areas in which the relationships between the police and the community has been characterized by mistrust and conflict (White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998: 35 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

2.4.3. The South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995

In 1995, the SAPS Act 68 of 1995 was adopted. According to the Act, the SAPS station commissioner must subject to instructions of the provincial commissioner, take all reasonable steps to establish a CPF which is broadly representative of the community in the station area under his/her jurisdiction.

In the same year, the Act also made a provision of a formal partnership between the police and the community in fulfilling the need of the community regarding policing. The police were required to consciously strive towards creating an atmosphere in which potential community partners are willing and able to cooperate with the police (Fouche, 2003: 2).

2.4.4. South African Police Service Interim Regulation for Community Policing Forums and Boards 2001

Chapter 7 of the SAPS Act 68 1995, provides for the establishment of CPF and boards through which the SAPS can liaise with communities with a view to promoting efficient and effective service. The regulations were drawn up to reinforce the objective of the CPF as contained in the Police Act and to regulate other activities of the CPFs. It contains various existing police-community liaison forum and how these forums should be adapted to fit in with the consultation process; and how a CPF should be structured for it to be effective.

2.5.4.1. Establishment of Community Policing Forums

A provincial commissioner shall, subject to the direction of the members of the Executive Council, be responsible for establishing Community Policing Forums at police station in the province which shall, subject to subsection 3 as far as possible and broadly be representative of the local community. A Community Policing Forum may establish community police sub-forum. Subject to section 23(1)(b), the station commissioner concerned and members designed by him/her from time to time for that purpose shall be members of the Community Policing Forum and sub forum established at the police station concerned.

2.5.4.2. General Principles relating to the functioning of a Community Policing Forum or Board

- a) A CPF performs the function set out in the section 18 of this Act.
- b) A CPF has no power to command and control over the Service or any part or member thereof and the policing of the station area, area province in respect of which CPF has been established, remains the responsibility of the service.
- c) Management of the service of national, provincial, area or station level is the responsibility of the police management of the respective levels and CPF may not perform any function of the management of the service at any level
- d) A CPF is non-political entity and no member of such forum may:
 - Wear any identification mark in respect of any political party, organization, movement or body while attending a meeting of a CPF
 - Utilize his or her membership of a CPF to further or prejudice party-political interest
- e) A member of a CPF is not entitled to have access to police register or files without the approval of the provincial or station commissioner concerned and may only be allowed access to police dockets with the prior written approval of the relevant Director of Public Prosecutions.

- f) A member of a CPF may only use property belonging to or under control of the service with the prior written approval of the station commissioner concerned.
- g) A CPF must have a written constitution which complies with the requirements set out in regulation 7 and function in accordance therewith.

2.5.4.3. Constitution of a Community Policing Forum, sub-forum or board

According to SAPS Interim Regulation for CPFs and Boards (2001 in Maroga, 2005), each and every CPF, sub-forum or board should have a written constitution. CPF is like an institution. For an institution to function well it must have a constitution. In the constitution it's where the rules and regulation for managing the forum are written. It is where they can refer to when thing goes wrong in the forum and solve them. The constitution also protects the forum and its members.

The constitution of a CPF, sub-forum or board must set out:

- a) The name of the forum,
- b) The aims and the objective of the forum, which must at least contain the object set out in section 18 of this Act,
- c) A code of conduct for members of the forum;
- d) The membership requirements which does not have the effect of unfairly discrimination against any member of the community on any ground;
- e) The composition, powers and functions of the executive committee of the forum which must at least consist of the chairperson, the vice chairperson, a secretary and a person responsible to manage the financial affairs of the forum;
- f) The election procedures for members of the executive committee;
- g) The terms of office of members of the executive committee
- h) Basic meetings procedures, including:
 - I. What would constitute a quorum at meeting

- II. How voting must take place at meetings
 - III. That minutes of all meetings of the forum must be kept; and
 - IV. How notice of meetings (including regular special and annual general meetings) must be given to members.
- i) How the forum will communicate with its members and the community concerned
 - j) The procedure for amending the constitution
 - k) The management and control of the financial affairs of the forum
 - l) – in the case of community police sub-forum, how members will be designated to present the sub-forum on the CPF,
- in the case of CPF, how members of the forum will be designated to present the forum on the area community police board, and
- In the case of an area community police board, how members of the board will be designated to present the board at the provincial community police board.
- m) Dispute resolution procedures, and
 - n) The procedure for the dissolution of the forum.

2.4.5. The National Crime Prevention Strategy 1996

The idea of partnership for dealing with crime in South Africa was also emphasized in the National Crime Prevention Strategy in 1996. It stated that, 'to effectively reduce crime, it is necessary to transform and organize government and facilitate real community participation'. The police and the court cannot prevent all crimes on their own; the community must participate in crime prevention plans. The involvement of the state in crime prevention and not only law enforcement and the justice system; the improved cooperation and coordination among all department involved in the justice system; and the involvement of civil society will overcome crime in South Africa.

2.4.6. The Community Policing Policy and Framework Guideline of 1997

The Community Policing Policy and Framework Guidelines of 1997 stressed that CPFs should be involved in improving service delivery and facilitating partnerships for problem solving. It also defined community policing as a collaborative, partnership-based approach to local-level crime solving.

2.4.7. The White Paper on Safety and Security 1998

The White Paper on Safety and Security 1998 emphasizes on the importance of effective service delivery to the public by the police. The primary focus of this White Paper is improving the quality of service delivery to the South African public. In order to achieve improved service delivery, effective mechanisms were established in the form of civilian Secretariats at both national and provincial level. The role of these Secretariats is to provide oversight and more effective monitoring of the SAPS. This implies that the police will become more transparent to the community they serve and, in effect, enhance their service to the public.

The White Paper on Safety and Security state that the community and the local government and the police must meet in a forum called CPF. This is where they will work together to prevent crime. It also asserted that, problem-oriented partnership strategy has shown to provide positive result in terms of reducing crime.

The most significant elements emerging from this White Paper are the focus on improved service delivery, community involvement and human rights. Furthermore, the White Paper attempts to reform the police to ensure that they become protectors of our communities and of human rights and, from the other side, to prepare the community to participate in providing safety and security through CPF advocated in this White Paper to ensure greater cooperation with the SAPS at local level.

The White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) provides that crime will be reduced through two strategies: law enforcement and social crime prevention. That is, accordingly to social crime prevention needs much broader participation by government and community members. It implies that social crime prevention should

be an integral part of good urban management and not something that is added on to existing functions (Liebermann & Landman, 2000: 18 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

2.4.8. The White Paper on the Transformation of the public Service 1995

The SAPS is an important and sizeable component of the public service. It has to transform in accordance with public-service, foremost of which is a commitment to continually improve the lives of the people of South Africa through a transformed public service that is representative, coherent, transparent, efficient, effective, accountable and responsive to the needs of all (White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service, 1995: 14 in Wessels, 2008).

Batho Pele paper was introduced in 1997 as part of the transformation of the Public Service as stipulated in the White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service. The 'Batho Pele' paper 'provide a policy framework and practical implementation strategy for the transformation of the public service delivery. It is about how public services are provided and specifically about improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which service are delivered (White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997: 3 in Department of Public Service and Administration, 2007).

Department of Public Service and Administration in its Batho Pele White Paper on Transformation Service delivery outlined the core functions of CPFs (Pelser, Schnetler & Louw, 2002: 14 in Maroga, 2005). The functions include:

- Service orientation: The provision of a police service responsive to community needs and accountable for addressing these needs.
- Partnership: the facilitation of a cooperative, consultative process of problem solving.
- Problem solving: joint identification of the cause of crime, and the development of innovative measures to address them.
- Empowerment: the creation of a culture for addressing crime.

- **Accountability:** the creation of a culture for addressing the concerns of the community.

Eight principles, known as the 'Batho Pele principles', were identified in the White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery (1997: 7 in Department of Public Service and Administration, 2007) to guide the improvement of service delivery:

a. Consultation

Consultation is a process by which the public's input on matters affecting them is sought. The White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery in South Africa (Batho Pele White Paper) indicated that "Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public services they receive, and wherever possible should be given a choice about the services that are being offered. In CPF, consultation simply mean that the police should interact with the community they serves and find out what service they need, and how they would like the service to be delivered. It further argues that consultation can also help to foster a more participative and cooperative relationship between the police and the community. This can be achieved by setting community meeting where the police and the community gather and talk about community issues.

b. Service standards

Batho Pele principles state that citizens should be told what level and quality of public services they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect. The SAPS should describe what they deliver to the community and how long the service take and what people can expect from them. For example, in case of CPF, the police should clearly explain their roles in CPF, what service they will deliver and who will be in charge so that if the community's needs are not met or the community did not receive expected service they know where to go.

c. Access

Access is the ability, right, or permission to approach, enter, speak with, or use, admittance. According to Batho Pele principles, all citizens should have equal access to the service to which they are entitled. This equal access may also include people from the rural areas who may have difficulties in accessing government

service. Most people in the rural areas are away from many government services and they lack knowledge about them. In this case, the police should take service to the community. As such, the community will benefit from the service that the SAPS provide.

d. Courtesy

Courtesy means showing of politeness in one's attitude and behaviour towards others. The principle state that citizens should be treated with courtesy and considerations. This means that the police in their contact with the community, they should always be courteous and helpful. They must show politeness and respect to all the people who come for help. They should not judge the victims of crime but show sympathy so that the community will not hesitate to report crime.

e. Information

All citizens should be given full and accurate information about the service that they have a right to. The police should provide the community with all the information they need to know about policing. If the community need to know about a certain service which the police is not entitled to, they must refer the community where they can get help.

f. Openness and transparency

People should be told how nation, and provincial department are run, how much they cost and who is in charge. The SAPS should be transparent. The community have the right to know how the decision are made in the local police stations that concern them, how the SAPS works, who is in charge and what its plans and budget entails. The police should be open about their day-to-day activities, how much police stations budget receives and how the money will be spend. The information should be made available to the community freely.

g. Redress

Redress is a remedy or compensation for a wrong, or to set right. The success and image of the public service are built on its ability to deliver what is expected from it. If the police fail to deliver service, they should apologies to the community, give them a full explanation of why they failed, and tell them when and how they will deliver such

service. When complaints are made, the police should respond in sympathy and a positive way. They must be friendly to the community so that they won't be afraid to lay complaints.

h. Value for money

Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money. The police should be provided with all possible equipment they need so that they can be able to help or provide service for the community in time.

2.5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY IN COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM

Policing in South Africa has undergone tremendous changes since 1994. One of the challenges of the newly elected government was to create a legitimate police service that would support the democracy. The police were also faced with the challenges of winning the trust of the citizens in dealing with the problems of crime. Policing then became a partnership process between the police and the community.

In the partnership approach to crime prevention, crime is seen as a social rather than a security matter, and involves the whole community. Previously crime prevention was a main responsibility of the police; it is now the joint responsibility of both the individual members of the community and the police.

According to the South African Police Services Act 68 of 1995, the vision of SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa, including visitors to South Africa. The SAPS Code of Conduct seeks to compel members of the SAPS within a given community to strive towards the creation of a safe and secure environment, and to do so by taking part in all efforts aimed at:

- Participating in effort to cope with roots causes of crime in all communities
- Assisting in preventing any action which may threaten the safety and security of the community

- Investigating any act that threatens the safety and security of a community with the aim of bringing the suspect before the law
- Arresting perpetrators thereof and bringing them to justice.

The Constitution of Republic of South Africa (1996) and the SAPS Act (1995) state explicitly that the objectives of the SAPS are as follows:

- To prevent, combat and investigate crime
- To maintain public order
- To protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa and their properties
- To uphold and enforce the law

The SAPS is further assigned to comply with the following:

- Enforcing law to protect the safety of person's and property preserving the constitutional democracy
- Rendering service to victims of crime and cultivating a sensitivity to the needs of victims
- Collaborating with communities in preventing and controlling crime creating mechanism for external (civil) monitoring.

Although the Constitution states the objectives of the police as to combat and prevent crime, they cannot reduce crime alone, or they cannot oblige to their mission or vision alone. It is the responsibility of both the police and the public. According the Department of Safety and Security (1997, 16 in Van Graan, 2005), the police cannot solely solve all problems faced by the community. The police should do the following:

- Assist the community to solve their own problems in partnership with the police
- Acquire assistance of other appropriate agencies to address specific problems

- Where necessary, make police resources to assist the community in problem solving.

In order to reduce crime in communities through Community Policing Forums, both the community and the sector commanders have roles they play. According to South African Police Service Sector Policing (2013), the roles of the sector commander is to:

- Mobilize and organize the community to take action against local crime together with the police,
- To act as liaison between the community of the sector and the local police station,
- To act as a crime prevention officer, which involves being responsible for all plans and projects to address crime in the communities.

On the other hand the role of the community is to:

- Attend the community policing sub-forum meetings
- To launch and participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live, work and play;
- To ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law.

The “Batho Pele Principles” emphasizes on service delivery and putting people first (White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997: 3 in Department of Public Service and Administration, 2007). In the context of the SAPS, putting people first means that the police will endeavours to address the real needs and problems of the people instead of imposing a service on them. This will only be possible if the community is consulted about the level and quality of the service they require.

The police have a duty to consult with the community regarding the crime prevention problems and the identification of properties. The consultation must reflect a total participation by the community. Consultation simply implies that the SAPS should interact with, listen to, and learn from the people they serve. The police should make

sure that they stay in touch with the communities they serve, by finding out what services they need, how they would like their services to be delivered and what they are dissatisfied about. The police must also inform other members of the SAPS what the community expects from them (Department of Public Service Administration, 2003).

Van Vuuren (1998: 45 in Smith, 2008) outlined the roles of the police to encourage the community in reducing crime and also the roles of the community in reducing crime.

The roles of the police to encourage the community in reducing crime include:

- The police must consult the community about crime in order to identify and jointly seek solutions via the CPFs.
- In attending complaints, the police must be professional.
- Both the police and the community must appreciate their respective roles in the partnership
- The police must understand and communicate with the community and the communication and understanding must be accompanied by sympathetic actions.
- The police must give fair treatment to all members of the community.

The roles of the community in reducing crime are:

- To take ownership of community policing and support the police in the enforcement of the law.
- To give the police unconditional assistance
- Attend the CPF meetings to address action plans with the police in order to deal with crime in the community.
- To take responsibility of their own safety
- To always obey the law

- Assuming responsibility for others interest.
- To participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live, work and play.

2.6. THE FUNCTIONS AND ROLES OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM

Community Policing Forums are constituted to improve communication between the SAPS and the community, to foster joint problem-solving and cooperation with a view to improving service delivery by the SAPS. The SAPS is answerable to the communities they serve. The CPF performs a vital role in the civilian oversight of the police in the precinct. A police service can only be effective when it enjoys the confidence and cooperation of the community which it serves. The role of the CPF is to make the needs of the community known to the police and help the police to meet those needs (Pelser, 2002: 13 in Munneke, 2011).

According to the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act no 200 of 1993 and the Policy of Community Policing by the Department of Safety and Security, the functions of CPF are:

- The promotion of accountability of the police to local community, and cooperation of communities with the police
- Monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the police
- Advising the police regarding local police priorities
- Evaluation of the provision of visible police services including:
 - The provision, siting and staffing of police stations
 - Reception and processing of complaints and charges
 - The patrolling of residential and business areas
 - The prosecution of offenders.
- Requesting enquiries into policing matters in the locality concerned.

CPF were formed to instill trust between the police and the community, to close the gap that existed between the two during the apartheid era. According to Department of Safety and Security (1997: 17 in Smith, 2008), the aims of the CPF are the following:

- To democratize the SAPS by ensuring that they police with the consent of the community, according to the will and the needs of the community
- To bridge the gap between the police and the community
- To make the police accountable to the community in respect of addressing their reasonable needs and their reasonable concerns
- To serve in the interest of the effective crime control
- To check the transparency of the police
- To create a joint partnership between the police and the community in preventing crime and disorder.

Section 18 of the Police Act defines the objectives of CPFs. It state that the SAPS will interact with the community, through CPF, with the following objectives:

- Promoting joint problem identification and problem solving by the police and the community
- Improving the rendering of police services to the community and national, provincial areas and local levels
- Improving transparency in the police and accountability of the police and the community
- Establishing and maintaining a partnership between the community and the police
- Promoting cooperation between the police and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing
- Promoting communication between the police and the communities.

According to Baloyi (2013:19) the worrying factors identified through the observation of CPF activities and analysis of the CPF indicates that the prescriptions of SAPS Act regarding the building of partnership are neither fully understood nor implemented. He believes that board-based partnerships in line with the Act will contribute to the creation of a wider communication network, capable of closing gaps which may be identified in the fight against crime at sector levels.

Stevens and Yach (1995:65) in Nxumalo (2010) argue that an effective way to structure the Community Policing Forums is to establish sub-committees to address every problem or specific need of the community concerned. Examples of such subcommittees could include the following:

- Family violence: to address the problem of violence in the family. People such as social workers, ministers of religion, psychologists and medical personnel could serve on a sub-committee together with the police in order to address not only the symptoms but also the causes
- Training: to address the needs for expertise which are identified in the police and the community with available means in the community
- Crime: to plan and advise the police regarding specific crime problems, ego gangsterism
- Recruiting: to use research methods which enable the police supplement the manpower requirements of the police station area.
- Community visitor system: to co-ordinate the visits of the community members to police cells.
- Finances: to investigate the possibilities of obtaining and administering funds for the community-police forum.

2.7. A SHIFT FROM COMMUNITY AND POLICE TO COMMUNITY-POLICE PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership approach to policing emphasizes that the relationships between the police and the public should be consultative, and need to extend into the process of planning. Furthermore, the community and its leaders must be involved in

determining the policing needs of the area, the style of police work that would be effective and appropriate, as well as desirable or undesirable forms of police intervention (Newman, 1989: 15 in Salomane, 2010).

Hence, partnership policing may be defined as the police taking, “a proactive leadership role in bringing disparate community groups such as the public, elected officials, Government and other agencies together to focus on crime and community disorder problems”. Ultimately, the new role of the police is that of an “accountable professional practitioner” and a community leader who wants to harness community resources to tackle the problems leading to crime and disorder. Police professionalism is hereby recast into a new mould (Salomane, 2010: 37).

Partnership involves the heart of what is meant by community safety. While this idea may have the ring of an advertising jingle, it highlights the principle that no single agency alone can succeed in reducing crime. This sentiment is echoed by John Smith, who expressed the view that, “any comprehensive strategy to reduce crime must not only include the contribution of the police and the criminal justice system, but also the whole range of environmental, social, economic and educational factors which affect the likelihood of crime” (in Avery, 1981:3).

In this regard, it is the aim of the NCPS to establish partnerships between government institutions, and to a lesser extent private enterprises, in addressing crime. The basis for such partnerships must be the recognition by all participating role players that they have something to gain by working together. Like partners in a business context recognize their joint responsibilities, each participating agency must be able to make a contribution towards combating crime (Salomane, 2010: 38).

2.8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM

Each and every organization or forum has its responsibilities. CPFs were established to help build a relationship between the police and the community so that together they can tackle the issue of crime in communities. The Regulations for Community Policing Forums and Boards in terms of the SAPS Act, 68 of 1995 outlined the responsibilities of CPF. According to section 4 of the regulations, the responsibilities of CPFs are to:

- Advice the SAPS regarding local policing priorities

- Facilitate in resolving concerns, problems and complains from community members regarding policing
- Harmonies the relationships between the police and the community
- Request the station commissioner to provide information on policing in the area on a quarterly basis
- Obtain regular feedback from the community about the quality of police service-delivery
- Initiate community-based crime prevention projects
- Inform the community about the activities of the CPF and engage them in these activities
- Ensure the effective management of the CPF's resources.

2.9. CHALLENGES FACED BY COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN REDUCING CRIME

Community Policing Forums were established across the country after the first democratic elections in 1994. Nevertheless, reports show that some police stations no longer have functional structures which means that the link between communities and the police has been cut, leading to poor channels of communication and ineffective information sharing. Maintaining an active membership within these voluntary structures is a challenge that police stations and local authorities must overcome in order to make a difference in crime prevention, and to establish positive relationships between the police and the public (Shabe, 2006:140).

South Africa's background, which historically was characterized by the state machinery including the police being used against the people, has created mistrust between the police and the civilian population or community. Conflict is likely to emanate from such relationship, and the police may not fully accept the civilian oversight of the CPF making it difficult to shift from a client-focused approach to a partnership of equals. Changing to participatory policing is bound to be a major

challenge for certain police stations (Shabe, 2006:140). Crime is a joined-up problem that calls for a joined-up intervention. Without proper coordination and buy in from role-players in both the police and private sectors, the effort of the CPF will not bear fruits.

According to Nel and Bezuidenhout (1995:29) in Chiliza (2005), South African Community Policing Forums follows the British model of community-police consultative forums, and one can expect similar teething problems like those encountered by liaison committee in Britain to affect community liaison forums in South Africa. Drawing from the British experience, the most important problems that can be anticipated as encountered in Britain are:

- Lack of consensus between the police and communities as to the real purpose and focus of such forums
- Resistance emanating from the ranks of police to the whole idea of the liaison
- The lack of power of liaison forums to challenge operational policy of the police.

Given the history of oppression in South Africa, it is argued that CPFs in South Africa ostensibly lack the systematic and practical support of the government. Another fundamental problem is that community policing has been seen as an 'add-on' function to other police responsibilities and has failed to be effectively internalized as police practice (Pelser, 1999: 2 Maroga, 2005).

Stevens and Yach (1995:68 in Nxumalo 2005) in their book *Community Policing in Action* outlined the following as problems that are still being experienced with the establishment of CPF.

- Some communities, especially in black residential areas, do not fully trust the police yet and are therefore still hesitant to become involved in any CPF
- In some rural areas crime does not pose a substantial threat to the security of the community and it is therefore difficult to motivate the community regarding the formation of a CPF

- Occasionally it happens that individual political leaders try to exploit the CPF for their personal political gain, and in so doing the smooth functioning and/or establishment of a CPF may be adversely affected.

There are many challenges that hinder the effective functioning of CPFs. According to National Secretariat for Safety and Security (1999: 3), the experience of community policing appears to be determined by an identifiable and specific set of challenges by the police and the people they serve. The most obvious challenge for CPF is the lack or un-availability of basic resources required by the police and those they serve in a particular community. Lack of basic resources such as education, transport and access to communication by its participants; and other resources such as finance and equipment also challenge the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in communities. For the police, lack of such resources affects their basic policing tasks, whereas for the community members, it affects their ability to contribute in a meaningful manner to their CPFs.

The effects of this lack of resources in CPF threaten the process of community involvement as SAPS is physically unable to meet community expectations and needs in some cases. The low morale created by the lack of resource makes members of the SAPS more resistant to change, and even angry with the additional demands community policing places on them (Western Cape Government Community Safety, 2011).

The issue of trust remains the primary challenge faced by the majority of South African police stations and the people represented at CPF. Perceptions of police competence and corruption have a significant effect on the level of trust. Public understanding of the roles of the broader criminal justice system has a similar impact. The granting of bail, the withdrawal of charges or a lack of conviction in cases gone to trial is often blamed on the police. As such, the community believe that the police did not do their work or assume that they have been bribed and feel like is useless in trusting or helping them. Political and racial stratification also impact on the development of trust as police action are perceived to protect or promote the interest of one or another political or racial groups (National Secretariat for Safety and Security, 1999: 10).

The aim of CPF is to build active partnerships between the police and the community so that they can fight crime together and improve service delivery. Given the history of conflict between the police and the communities, it is not possible that in communities where the police were perceived to be oppressors and where the police believe that the most constructive crime prevention is police-led, that many members of the community would willingly give of their time and resources to assist the police in fighting crime (Altbeker & Rauch, 1998: 2 in Maroga, 2005).

Partnership is a challenge in CPF. South African's still stand on the notion that crime prevention rest with the police alone and still view it as a social health problem. Working out a balance between police and CPF members also represent a challenge. The police oppose the behaviour of the CPFs, and feel that CPF input should be curtailed so as to limit the disturbance into the discretionary domain of the police. The police are also reluctant to make community policing a priority due to the perception that community policing is distinct from other 'police work' thus reinforcing the notion that it is not 'real' police work (Grodin, 2001:2 in Kwenyane, 2011).

On the other hand, CPF feel that they should be privy to choose police personnel, help to set educational and experimental standards, be able to inspect police cells, etc. as such, some community members are reluctant to seek and develop a sustainable partnership with law enforcement and community constraints often hinder Community Policing Forum success, especially in areas with minority and special needs groups. Communication differences have also surfaced. CPF have been known to accuse police of bullying citizens and of being insensitive to their needs, while the police claim that members of the CPF are arrogant, apathetic, and on occasion politicized (Schneider, 1998: 2 in Tengen, 2007).

2.9.1. Community Policing Forum contradictory goals

The Interim Constitution contained a detailed requirement that the new police service should establish a "Community Policing Forum" at every police station. However, the old SAP has taken the view at the outset that community policing is a communication strategy only. Consequently only the station commander felt bound by it. Other units such as public order, drugs and so on carried on as before, considering that they are

not bound by community policing procedures and responsibilities. Nothing was detailed about what station commanders hold do apart from “hold meetings” (Brogden & Nijhar, 2013).

According to Scharf (2000 in Brogden & Nijhar, 2013), many of the local politically based transitional Peace Committees formed the core of the new CPFs, although membership of the CPFs was not limited to political parties but intended to include any community group. Confusion over politics rather than over policing pragmatics was evident from the outset. The roles and functions of the CPFs were not laid down in any official policy rather than the SAPS Act which basically reiterated the wording of the Interim Constitution until April 1997.

The purpose of the forums was unclear. The impetus behind them seems to be more concerned with local police accountability than in increasing police effectiveness. The two aims do not always coincide. For communities’ long barred from the ‘secret’ world of policing under apartheid, the practicalities of policing and the duties of members of the new forums are confused (Malan, 2001:141 in Brogden & Nijhar, 2013).

This gap in the community policing was partially filled by international donor assistance. Community policing underwent considerable promotion from Western societies who evidently believed that such a police model was a primary prerequisite of a new democracy. However, community policing did not have a policy until April 1997 when the Minister of Safety and Security published detailed guidelines as to the practice of community policing to the ground.

2.9.2. Failure of Community Policing Forums

There are major conflicts over policing priorities. Communities express their crime priorities to the police, creating immediate quandaries for police officers who saw their priorities unexpectedly challenged. The SAPS has expected that its own objectives such responding to murder, armed robbery and the like would be also the community priorities. But when some CPFs expressed the view that rape was the crime that worried them most, the police were confused and lethargic because they regarded sexual or domestic assailants as being peripheral to police concerns.

Conflicts over properties dominated many of the urban CPF (Scharf, 2000:142 in Brogden & Nijhar, 2013). The CPF became the battleground for community infighting and argument over what constitutes good community representation. Some of CPFs were taken over by gangs.

Community policing had impact only on station level. It did not affect the higher level of the SAPS. The most evident local consequences is the creation of many Community Policing Forums essentially unelected local structures consisting of nominated individuals who wished to see improvement in the police operations of grounds. Throughout their existence, most officers seemed to regard them as a necessary evil required to bring citizens in contact with the police but as having little impact on police themselves (Shaw, 2002:141 in Brogden & Nijhar, 2013).

According to Shaw (2002:141) in Brogden and Nijhar (2013), disputes arose between forum members and the local SAPS over the operational independence of the police. At first, the police were determined to control the whole CPF process. Each side saw the CPF differently. Local communities often wanted the police to be held accountable for past misdeeds. Conversely, the police wished those problems to be forgotten. Communities on the other hand were determined to let the police know about their past failings. In practice, this meant that the community was essentially seeking to use the CPFs to penetrate the hated police agency, to tame and shame them and make them accountable to the community for the past, present and future (Scharf, 2000:142 in Brogden & Nijhar, 2013).

2.9.3. Factors contributing to dysfunctional Community Policing Forums

Mbhele (1998: 9) in Johan Van Graan (2005), questions the viability of CPFs as vehicles of fostering trust and cooperation between the police and community. He states that CPF was meant to be one of the cornerstones of the post-apartheid approach to policing, but, particularly in black communities, it has not lived up to expectations.

Based on the findings of his 1998 research on the performance of CPF in Kwazulu-Natal, Mbhele (1998: 9) in Johan Van Graan (2005) identifies the following factors

that contribute to the perception that CPFs are not successful in executing the functions they were intended for:

- Insufficient support and protection from the police
- Collapse of CPFs as a result of a lack of police cooperation
- Police involvement in criminal activities result in loss of community faith in the police
- A CPF concept has not received enough publicity. Community members are not aware of the existence of CPFs and generally do not know what it stands for
- CPF member are being targeted by criminals for working with the police
- Police see CPFs as a watchdog and thus feel threatened
- Political power struggles with a CPF on who should control these structures
- Police are not sure what role community members are expected to play in these structures. They might thus regard it as an intrusion in their work
- Some CPF, are only serving the interest of a particular political group and are not representative of the community
- Police attempt to use CPF members as informants and do not regard them as partners.

Mistry (1996: 2) in Van Graan (2005) supports Mbhele's observation that CPF members in the historically black areas tend to align themselves according to political parties. Political parties view CPFs as instruments to further their political agendas.

Furthermore, the involvement of criminals in the CPFs can affect the credibility of the forum. It can seriously jeopardize policing, especially if information of police operations is leaked to criminals. Criminal elements must, however, be prevented from hijacking or misusing the CPFs (Department of Safety and Security, 1997 in Smith, 2008).

2.10. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM

To have an effective CPF, the community must be ready and willing to collaborate with the police in stopping crime. Since police cannot control crime and uphold law and order simultaneously hence, the dire need for citizen to help them identify the epicenter of crime. For better service delivery, restructuring of police force is inevitable to facilitate smooth integration between citizens and police. There has been long lasting mistrust between these two groups as their conducts more often infringes the freedom and peace of other one, thus many a time police and public have been at loggerheads (Erickson & Brecci, 1998).

In CPF, the roles of the station commissioner and/or the community police officer differ immensely from their traditional role. Their role no longer involves planning for the community, but rather planning together with the community. This empowers the community members and help build strong relationship between the SAPS and the community.

The relationship of the police to the community should be harmonious. The community relies upon the police department to “protect and serve” and the police, in return, rely upon community support and cooperation in order to be effective. For the relationship to be tight, it is important that the police officers be freed from the isolation of a patrol vehicles, and be in contact with the community members (Zlembo-Vogl & Woods, 1996: 6 in Salomane, 2010).

According to Kelling and Coles (1996: 16 in Salomane, 2010), the police should involve themselves in the lives of local communities who live and work there. These close contacts with the community enable them to identify local problems and to be supplied with relevant information on a regular basis.

The contact with the community will enable the police to communicate on a daily basis with the community members and other people who frequent the area. The face to face interaction with the community will enable the police to identify priorities at the community (Trojanowicz, 1998: 2 in Salomane, 2010).

The police involvement with the community members and getting known by the community allows for a trusting relationship to be established between the police and

the community. This will create an environment in which community support can be harnessed towards the identification of the underlying causes of crime (Van Rooyen, 1994: 25 in Salomane, 2010).

According to the Manual of Community Policing Policy (1997 in Nkwenyane, 2011), successful policing largely depends on how well police officers operate as information managers. This means 'interactive policing', a routine exchange of information on a reciprocal basis with the community members through formal contact and informal networks. These contacts allow the public to become familiar with their local police service and the police to become more knowledgeable about their community. Closer ties with community members and open channels of communication between local communities and their police allow for:

- The community to become an evaluative source of information
- A more realistic expectation of the abilities of the police
- The functions of the police as well as the relationship between the police and other agencies in the criminal justice process to be put into perspective.

The police need to explain procedures and process of investigation to the community so that members of the community can have a better understanding of how the police function. An improvement of dialogue between the community and the police will enable the community to begin to appreciate the limitations and difficulties that the police encounter in executing their tasks. Effective dialogue, cooperation and collaboration will further ensure that the police become accessible to the community and the results will most likely be greater participation and cooperation of the community with the police (Rakgoadi, 1995 in Maroga, 2005).

2.11. EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN REDUCING CRIME

According to Section 19 of the South African Police Services Act (68 of 1995), Community Policing Forums play a particularly important role in the field of civilian oversight and have a competitive advantage over other bodies in the field. The advantage that CPFs have is based on the legal framework in which they operate, as

well as the fact that CPFs have been in existence for almost decades and have established strong relations in most cases with all role players in the field of policing, including the South African Police Service.

Community Policing Forums however, are also faced with a number of challenges most noticeably their lack of credibility in some areas. Sadly, they are seen by many community members as “gate keepers” for SAPS, they lack transparency in some areas and many are not focused on the performance of an oversight role over the police (Western Cape Government Community Safety, 2011: 6).

According to Ludman (2010:1), Stein who is the board chair of the Johannesburg area CPF stated that, the powers and effectiveness of each CPF depend upon the police at station level. He argues that for a CPF to be effective or run smoothly there is a need for a station commissioner or area commissioner who is favourable towards the partnership. Without their support then CPF is useless. Successful CPF requires coherent communities that are motivated to reduce crime, as well as a police force that can implement innovative methods.

An effective Community Policing Forum reduces neighbourhood crime, decrease citizens fear of crime, and enhance the quality of life in the community. Effective CPF also depend on the optimizing positive contact between the community and the police. An important goal in community policing is to provide higher quality of service to neighbourhood, therefore the community satisfaction become an important task for the police (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994: 45 in Senamolela, 2014).

Community partnership, trust, participation and communication are factors that can make CPF effective in reducing crime.

a. Community partnership

Partnership is regarded as a formally structured regular interaction between the police and an identifiable group with the objective of exchanging information so that overall functional performance of the police is enhanced (Fouche, 2003: 23).

Establishing and maintaining mutual trust is the central goal of community partnership. For a CPF to be effective in reducing crime, partnership between the police and the community is needed. The cooperation and participation of community

members is necessary to deter crime and reduce the fear of crime in neighbourhood (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994: 45 in Senamolela, 2014).

If fighting crime, the police have to encourage the community members to come up with the relevant information they know. For such to happen, the police have to work with the neighbourhood groups, participate in business and civic events, work with social agencies and also take part in educational and recreational programs so that the community can regard the police as part of them. The community must have a say in how police must operate and the police must consult with the community in every action that take that concern them (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994: 46 in Senamolela, 2014).

An active partnership between the police and the community is important, in which all parties really work together to identify and solve problems. The community can take a greater role of public safety with the help of the police, thus because the community know their problems and the kind of crimes that affect them.

b. Trust between the community and the police.

Trust reduces mutual suspicious of police and residents and it provides the foundation that allows the police and the community to collaborate. It will also enable the police to gain greater access to valuable information from the community that could lead to the solution and prevention of crime and will provide an opportunity for officers to establish a working relationship with the community (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1998: 9 in Nxumalo, 2005).

Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994: 30) in Nxumalo (2005) further argued that, When there is trust between the police and the citizens, there will be information sharing. The citizens will share the information they know with the police. For example, the community will inform the police of all crime hot-spot, the types of crimes which are mostly committed in the community and also inform them about the troublesome people in the community. As such the police are able to know what is needed for them to do and crime will be reduced.

To build trust for effective community participation, the police must treat people with respect and sensitivity. The use of unnecessary force and arrogance or rudeness at any levels of the agency will dampen the willingness of community members to ally

themselves with the police (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994: 45 in Senamolela, 2014).

c. Community participation

Community participation is a key and not simply one of the steps in the process that has to be completed before moving on to the next step in the implementation of CPF. It is an integral part of the entire process as it should be the underlying approach that governs all aspects from inception right through to implementation and monitoring of the different projects that make up the CPF's strategy (Ludman, 2010).

Community participation should be based on the principle of "people-centered development" which is grounded on the convictions that the intended beneficiaries of developmental activities should gain control over the goals, designs and implementation of development efforts. The local community and community-based organizations should take charge of activities intended to create their own crime-free environment and should have influence on the sustainability of crime prevention efforts (Theron, Cease & David, 2007:4).

Participation of members of the community in policing is critical in ensuring that policing becomes a people oriented process. This will go a long way into ensuring that a shift in the policing environment, from a police force to a police service underpinned by involvement of community members in policing activities is realized throughout South Africa. Participation is a form of cooperation between agencies and the community, and is widely recognized as an efficient tool for analyzing and addressing social problems in a sustainable manner (Osti, 2004: 6).

In essence, community participation can be divided into three staged, being planning, implementation and follow up. The planning stage involves for levels of intensity in community participation which is distinguished as follows: information sharing, consultation, decision making and initiating action (Ngowi & Mselle, 1998: 315 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

According to Philip (2000: 36) in Nkwenyane (2011), community participation ensures that people are equal and active partners in the decision making process, have a better understanding of the issues and difficulties associated with their particular problem or need, and share responsibility to develop a practical solution to

the issues raised. Community participation does an important and valuable role in assisting to changing perceptions of ordinary people on the police, empowering people and developing a common understanding about issues that require the collective effort of communities and the police. For the police to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the communities, partnership will have to be developed.

Wheelen and Hunger (2006:60) says a continuous community participation through interaction with all community based structures and relevant public sector departments will empower communities. It will also improve transparency, provide information and increase access to most needed services.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (1994:46) in Senamolela (2014) further argued that, participation of the community in its own protection is one of the central elements of community policing. This participation can run the gamut from watching neighbour's home to reporting drug dealers to patrolling the street; from converting abandoned buildings to community assets to involving police actively in neighbourhood watch groups. It can involve participation in problem identification and problem solving efforts, in crime prevention programs, in neighbourhood revitalization, and in youth-oriented educational and recreational programs. Citizens may act individually or in groups, they may collaborate with the police, and they may even join the police department by donating their time as police department volunteers, reserves, or auxiliaries.

Gutas (2005:32) is of the opinion that "development efforts cannot succeed without authentic and sustainable community participation". Similarly, CPFs cannot succeed in reducing crime without authentic and sustainable community participation. It is only this kind of community participation that can serve as vehicle for effective CPF.

d. Communication and cooperation

The success story of a forum is attributed partly due to the free-flowing communication between the leadership of the forum, the police and the members of the community (Dung, 2004:21).

According to Nel and Bezuidenhout (1997:62) in Nkwenyane (2011), the idea behind the CPF is certainly a noble one, to promote communication between the police and the community, promote co-operation between the police and the community in order

to meet the community's police needs and to improve transparency and accountability of the police service. However, their effectiveness as institutions will depend on a number of factors. One factor, which is probably of more importance, is the extent to which the police are able to allow communities to influence their policies, choices and decisions. It will indeed be unfortunate if the perception develops that Community Policing Forums are little more than instruments of the police to control communities.

Communication and co-operation between the SAPS and communities" could well refer to a crucial CPF task: notifying police of trouble spots say dangerous corners where illegal drugs are regularly sold, or houses where stolen goods are believed to be stored, or teenage gang hideouts - so that police can move in and stop crimes before they're committed. In all, the community serves as the eyes and ears of the police (Redelet, 1994:44 in Nkwenyane, 2011).

2.12. THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM ON THE CRIME RATE

An effect of CPF on crime rate was one of the findings of Mottiar and White (2003) in their study on the co-production as a form of service delivery, community policing in Alexandra Township. In their study they argued that, it is difficult to quantify the impact the CPF has had on the crime rate in Alexandra, owing to the fact that official crime statistics gathered by the Alexandra police do not differentiate between police and CPF activities. It is however, possible to assess CPF impacts on crime in a qualitative manner.

Accounts from CPF members suggest that township residents find it easier to impart information concerning crime in their vicinity to CPF members rather than to the police. Two reasons for this are put forward. Firstly, the CPF, being members of the community, are quicker to access than the police; and secondly, township residents who do not wish to be divulged as sources of information, for example in having witnessed a rape, would rather impart their information to a CPF member than to the police, where a statement would have to be made and signed.

Information which therefore would have remained private is now being made public through an alternative channel than the police. It is important to stress though that

the CPF's mandate is to encourage its informants to go to the police station and open cases. In many cases CPF members actually escort informants to the police station. This not only provides support for hesitant informants and witnesses, but also helps to build a culture of using the police as a service. Should informants refuse to open cases at the police station the CPF would then approach, for example, the suspect named by the informant.

In Mottiar and White interview with John Dlovu, he stated that, the activities of the Patrol Group are vital in assessing the CPF's impact on crime. The aim of the foot patrol is to target crime 'hot-spots' in the township, and then increase visibility around them. This has been very successful in the case of crime spats in and around shebeens in Sector Four. According to the CPF, muggings around the shebeens in Sector Four have been greatly reduced owing to the visibility of the Patrol Group.

During interview with Captain Nofelohwane, Mottiar and White (2003) found that it has to be emphasised that, notwithstanding accounts from the CPF and the Patrol Group, accounts from some police quarters confirm the benefits of CPF activity regarding information dissemination and gun confiscation. Captain Nefelowhane of the Alexandra police described a situation where the police arrested a suspect accused of rape based on information from the CPF, who had been approached by the victim's mother. Captain Nefelowhane also pointed out that the CPF is helpful in providing police with information about the community. For example, often police are unable to trace people who have opened cases to provide follow up information. This is owing to either the person having moved or the person having recorded his or her address incorrectly. CPF members are usually better able to trace such people than the police as their members reside in the community. For the same reason, identifying suspects is also made easier for the police by the CPF.

2.13. WAYS COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM TACKLES CRIME

When developing CPF or working with the community concerning crime, you need to know that there are different ways to work against crime (Community Policing Forum Toolkit: 2003). According to the Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines (2010), many people believe that it is only through action by the police and the court

that crime in our community will be reduced. The truth is the police and the court alone cannot or will never succeed in preventing crime, they need help from the community

In order to make sure that our community is safe as possible, one of the best things to do is to get involved and help. The starting point is to report crime when you see it, but there are lots of other ways you can tackle crime and protect your neighbourhood. The police and other public services cannot tackle crime and anti-social behaviour alone. If people don't report crime or come forward as witnesses it can be hard for them to solve cases and bring criminals to justice (Findlaw, 2015).

According to the Community Policing Forum Toolkit (2003), the following are crime prevention strategies that CPF use to tackle crime:

2.13.1. Law enforcement

Law enforcement is the application of legal sanctions, usually in the form of arrest, to persons who have injured innocent victims in either person or property through serious crimes such as housebreaking, robbery, theft and fraud. The police help to enforce the law when they arrest crime suspects and take them to court with good evidence. To enforce the law successfully, the police must investigate crime and collect evidence against suspects; do crime prevention operations and patrol areas (visible policing); and provide good service to victims. By doing this successfully, it will deter potential offenders from committing crime (Community Policing Forum Toolkit, 2003).

In order to do crime prevention operations and patrol areas (visible policing), police on the beat need to strongly perform their policing functions. This entails communicating with members of the public and engaging in the street level law enforcement. Thus because visible policing involves vigorous law enforcement, it relies on the support of the local community (Lab, 2004).

The police cannot investigate crime and collect evidence against suspects; and provide good service to victims while sitting at police station, the police must interact with the community. That is because they need community support to enforce the law. Victims and witnesses play an important role in assisting the police in the collection of evidence. Thus because the success of any investigation depends

largely on the accuracy and detail of the material obtained from the victims and witnesses. Therefore, police or investigators must recognise the individual needs and concerns of witnesses and treat them with dignity and respect. This can have a significant impact on how witnesses cooperate with the investigation and any subsequent prosecution (College of Policing, 2015) When the police have enough evidence, they can take a suspect to court.

2.13.2. Situational Crime Prevention Strategy

Situational crime prevention is a strategy that is aimed at reducing criminal opportunity which arises from the routines of everyday life. It involves changing the physical environment to make it more difficult and risky for people to commit crime. Such strategies include target hardening and surveillance. Target hardening makes it physically more difficult for the offender to engage in criminal activity. Installing burglar bars, alarms and building palisade fence to make it more difficult for criminals to enter a building (houses or businesses) are examples of target hardening (Hirsch, Garland & Wakefield, 2000 in Cherney, 2006).

Oscar Newman (1972: 22) in *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* (2009) proposed natural surveillance as a technique of crime prevention through physical design. The physical space is designed in a manner in which legitimate users can monitor the activities that occur in that area. For example, by increasing street lighting, provide better lighting in dark areas so that users can see better any unusual activity. This increases the exposure of any potential criminal behaviour and increases the chance someone will be able to identify the criminal. Residential motion lights are also examples of increased lighting. According to Cornish and Clarke (2014: 48), crime is an event that occurs when an offender decides to take a risk by breaking the law after considering both personal and situational factors. By using both the strategies namely target hardening and surveillance, the offender will think twice before committing crime as the risk of being caught is too high.

2.13.3. Social Crime Prevention

Social crime prevention seeks to effectively through its interventions, empower communities to deal with social issues that lead to crime and address fears of crime and perceptions of unsafe environment (Social Crime Prevention and Promotion of

Safety, 2015). There are different approaches to social crime prevention, but their aim is to establish a cohesive and socially aware community where crime cannot flourish. Some examples of social crime prevention are neighbourhood watch programmes, citizen patrol, organized community clean ups, social events with local law enforcement, crime awareness campaigns and physical designs. Such programs are most successful if there is active participation from both community members and local resources. The more actively involved members are in the overall well-being of the community, the more successful the program will be in reducing crime (Sherman, 1996: 48 in Social crime prevention and promotion of safety, 2015).

2.14. STRATEGIES TO INVOLVE YOUTH IN COMMUNITY POLICING FORUMS.

Although most communities regard the youth as the most susceptible to crime due to peer pressure, drug abuse, frustration of out-of school youth and unemployment; not all youth regards crime as a way of living. Some are affected by crime in a bad way especially domestic violence. Crime also affects a way of life for youth. Engaging youth in crime prevention or Community Policing Forums will have a great impact on the reduction of crime. Youth are the one that spend most of the time on the street, they are the one who knows what's happening where, what time and who is involved. They can help the police by identifying crime hotspots and also help the community in clearing bushy lands for visibility.

The police officers need to be alert if they want the youth to be active participants in the Community Policing Forums. This is because the youth, although it belongs to the community has different interests to those of adults. In order for the youth to be fully involved in CPF, Bucqueroux and Trojanowicz (1994:18) in Nxumalo (2005) suggest the following activities for the police:

- Organize activities classes designed to instill self-esteem.
- Work with recreation personnel and volunteers to expand after-school and sport activities
- Recruit volunteers for tutoring and post a list in the community-based office.

- Encourage schools to stay open late, and recruit volunteers- so that youngsters have a place to socialize other than the streets.
- Educate youth on their legal rights and responsibilities.
- Initiate conversation about child abuse to uncover hidden problems. Be alert for signs of abuse. Organize classes for parents on dealing with stress.
- Encourage schools and Churches to provide "quiet rooms" where youngsters can do their homework.
- Involve parents in enforcing curfew.
- Work with area businesses and residents on providing safer havens for children.
- Encourage churches to develop an exchange program so that urban youth can visit rural/ suburban areas and vice versa.
- Enlist university arts/literature departments to establish classes so that youngsters can express themselves

Siabbert (1994:66) in Nxumalo (2005) provide the following strategies which can help in engaging the youth in crime prevention:

- Acknowledging violence and crime as a national problem.
- Public counseling and educational programs on violence and crime.
- Specially designed rehabilitation programs for those who have been involved in violence and Crime (as perpetrators and victims)
- Appropriate mechanisms for re-integration into the education system of those young people of school going age who are not in school and might resort to Crime.
- Special employment (also skills training) programs for unemployed youth as an alternative to income gained by Criminal means.

- The government and other organizations should institute a range of measures and approaches to combat violence and crime.
- It is vital to note that the strategies mentioned are not a panacea or all community-police forums but just recommendations. It is therefore vital for each community-police forum to work out its own strategies for engaging the youth.

2.15. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theory is a coherent set of general propositions, used as principles of explanations of the apparent relationship of certain observed phenomena. It helps the researcher in explaining the phenomenon that is being observed in the study. It is necessary that all research be grounded by theory. The study adopts broken windows theory as a guideline in assessing the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime.

The broken windows theory is a criminological theory of the norm-setting and signaling effect of urban disorder and vandalism on additional crime and anti-social behaviour. It first came to prominence in 1982 by Kelling and Wilson. The theory, as they explained it, holds that people are more likely to commit crime in neighbourhood that appears unwatched and uncared for by residents and local authorities. Kelling argued that, criminals are emboldened by the lack of social control (Kelling & Wilson: 1982 in Brooke: 2006). According to Brooke (2006), the roots of Wilson and Kelling argument was that perception affect reality that the appearance of disorder begets actual disorder and that any visual cues that a neighbourhood lacks social control can make a neighbourhood a breeding ground of serious crime.

The broken windows theory asserts the existence of an important connection between incivility and crime. According to the theory, if symbols of disorder are left unaddressed in a neighbourhood, then more crime problems will intensify there. A corollary of the theory holds that the police should focus on misdemeanor offences to reduce disorder, because this will work to prevent more serious crime (Wakefield & Fleming, 2008: 12).

Broken windows theory is arguably the most popular theory of crime in recent history for policing. Kelling and Wilson outlined a sequence that they suggest can lead to localized crime problems. It begins with an unrepaired broken window or some other instance of unaddressed disorder. For them, broken windows symbolize a neighbourhood that does not care about itself. This serves as a cue for those interested in criminal acts; they lack fear of detection in places where disorder is evident.

Wilson and Kelling argued in their 1982 work that activity, such as loitering, prostitution, and public drinking, accumulation of trash, and the presence of many untended and abandoned buildings, leads to loss of confidence among residents (Neubauer, 2011:100). Wilson and Kelling (1982:33) in Hinkle and Weisburd (2008) further suggest that, untended disorder makes residents fearful as they conclude that social control has broken down in the neighbourhood. As crime becomes more common, residents eventually withdraw from community, lowering the level of informal social control and a cycle of deterioration is set in motion. This increases the level of anonymity that criminals start to infiltrate the community leading to an increase in crime. This in turn causes more disorder to occur, and may even cause crime to increase as local criminals step up their offending as they conclude that social control is low and that their chances of being caught are slim. As the cycle worsens, criminals from outside areas may move their activities into the neighbourhood as they too may perceive their risk of capture to be low. It is therefore considered necessary to fix broken windows. This can be prevented when the community, in conjunction with the police, work together to root out social disorder.

Crime is not necessarily caused by broken down neighbourhoods, but that they become magnets for crime and delinquent behaviour because of their disorganization. Residents may become more lax in their civility and criminals and other delinquents may be drawn to these areas of lawlessness.

Broken window theory argues that if someone breaks a window in a building and it is not quickly repaired, others will break more windows. A lack of attention to disorder sends a message that nobody cares about the neighborhood. That sort of environment attracts criminals, who thrive on public apathy and neglect (Wilson &

Kelling, 1982: 4 in Cordner, 2010). A community that lack in any sense of social cohesion and mutual interest witness a significantly high risk of criminality.

This can simply mean that if small crimes are committed in a community and nothing is done about it, more serious crimes will be committed. Not all crimes are major but they do affect the quality life of people. The police must take all types of crimes serious regardless of whether they are small or major. This could mean dealing with small crime such as mugging, illegal gambling, public drinking, selling of marijuana, graffiti and so forth.

To understand the significance and implications of the theory requires recognizing what Wilson and Kelling mean by broken windows. Although their use of the term might suggest an emphasis on aspects of the build environment, their discussion centers on people. The symbols of disorder which they concentrate are disreputable or obstreperous unpredictable people such as panhandlers, drunks, addicts, rowdy teenagers, prostitutes, loiterers, and the mentally disturbed (Wilson & Kelling, 1982: 29 in Cordner, 2010). These are the symbols of disorder whose presence, they believe starts the chain of events leading to rampant crime. To fix broken windows, in other words, means the removal of those people from visibility. Tactics designed to accomplish this are there by often referred to as Community Policing Forum.

This reorientation of policing means that officers should work in partnership with the community to remove all the broken windows in the community. They should address the actions those considered disorderly rather than waiting for serious crime to emerge. Through the threat or use of the power to arrest, the police can pressure urban undesirables to relocate. Although police officers might prefer to make profile arrest like felony or white collar crimes, but broken windows theory suggest that they better serve communities by concentrating on low level misdemeanor offences (Wakefield & Fleming, 2008: 12).

To assist the police in cracking down on those considered disorderly, communities has joint in partnership with the police and form a forum called Community Policing Forum that allows the police and the community to work together as one thing. They both create by-laws that are against such disorders. They are also tolerance to no misdemeanor offences associated with street level behaviour, such as drinking or aggressive panhandling.

According to Rupp (2008:48), broken window theory says that signs of disorder induce more disorder. Initially, growing disorder leads to commission of small crimes before bigger crimes, such as murder and robbery, start to be committed. When signs of disorder are removed, incidences of crimes go down. Following the broken windows theory, serious crimes drop off when the police and the community successfully stop disorder or succeed in repairing all “broken windows” as they were.

Bratton and Kelling (2006) and Wilson and Kelling (1982) support Rupp by arguing that when the police pay attention to minor offences such as aggressive panhandling, prostitution, and graffiti; they can reduce fear, strengthen communities, and prevent serious crime.

To stop this downwards spiral, the police and the community must not wait for assaults and murders, but repair the first broken window, literally and metaphorically. The police must get tough on misbehaviors from vandalism to turnstile jumping even of behaviour that may not be technically illegal, like loitering and panhandling. Combating such nuisance may sound like a waste of resources when serious crime is on the rise, but according to the broken window theory, fighting the seemingly minor indicators of neighbourhood decay and disorder, graffiti, public drunkenness and even litter helps prevent major crimes (Brooke, 2006).

Though citizens can do a great deal, the police are plainly the key to order maintenance. For one thing, many communities cannot do the job by themselves. For another, no citizen in a neighbourhood, even an organized one, is likely to feel the sense of responsibility that wearing a badge confers (Kelling, 1982:15 in LeGates, 2011).

The following examples show that disorders really lead to crime. In 1969, a Stanford professor decided to test the theory in real world. He collected two seemingly old vehicles that had all their parts intact and left one in Bronx, a rundown New York neighborhood, and another in a high end suburb of Palo Alto (Samaha, 2006: 23). He reported that the car in Bronx was vandalized within hours while the one in Palo Alto stayed for more than a week before anyone touched it. It was after the researcher himself smashed the car that people started to gradually steal parts. He noted that in both cases, it was smartly dressed white men who looked respectable vandalized the vehicles (Kelling & Coles, 1996: 56 in Dozier, 2013). He theorized

that even people with no intention to steal or vandalize may be inclined to do so when the situation allows or looks favorable.

In a recent experiment carried out in Europe, investigators placed five euro bills in an envelope where they were clearly visible. One envelope was placed in a mailbox that was littered while the other one was placed in a clean mailbox. Predictably, the Euros in dirty mailboxes would be stolen more quickly and in high frequency after the stolen bills were replaced. All these support the key tenet of the theory that disorder encourages commission of petty crimes at first and serious ones later as disorder increases (Dozier, 2013).

Broken windows theory shows that small crimes lead to big crimes. The key, therefore, to keeping crimes down is going after small crimes. According to experts, when police aggressively deal with minor crimes such as graffiti, prostitution, and panhandling, cases of big crimes reduce considerably.

From the examples given, there is evidence that social disorder leads to criminal activities. Following that, when law enforcement agencies deal with disorder, criminal activities can be managed successfully.

The general idea of dealing with disorderly conditions to prevent crime is present in myriad police strategies, ranging from order maintenance and zero tolerance, where police attempt to impose order through strict enforcement, to community and problem-oriented policing strategy where police attempt to produce order and reduce crime through cooperation with community members and addressing specific recurring problems (Cordner, 1998; Eck & Maguire, 2006; Skogan, 2006; Skogan et al., 1999). While its application can vary within and across police departments, broken windows policing to prevent crime is now a common crime control strategy.

For example, in South Africa, CPFs were introduced in police stations so that the police will produce order and reduce crime through cooperation with the community members by addressing specific recurring crimes. The police and the community members meet together in CPF and discuss the problems within the community and come up with solutions on how to overcome such problems.

Dealing with disorderly conditions requires community support. The police, on their part, must strictly enforce some basic requirements. On the other hand, the

community must be the eye and the ear of the police. Therefore, the combination of working with the community, NGO's and zero tolerance to petty crimes will reduce crime or will succeed in producing good result. The police must work together with local authorities and the communities to fix the "broken windows" in their locality to eliminate potential situations that may breed criminal behaviour (Jean, 2007: 89).

The Makhwibidung community may work with the police to identify crime hot spot and types of crime in the community and find solutions for them. They can also do a great deal by improving lighting and cleaning up areas that are associated with high rate of crime. All these can be done by the help of the police. The police in Maake police station can start by dealing with small crimes such as mugging, illegal gambling, selling of marijuana and so forth; or dealing with small time offenders, or cleaning up physical disorders.

The idea of CPF and broken window theory go hand in hand in this new era of policing. CPF role is to make the needs of the community known to the police and help the police to meet those roles. The police and the community work together in a proactive partnership to ensure safety in their community. On the other hand broken window urge the police and the community to be zero tolerance to crime. It urges them to participate in making their community a crime free zone.

Broken window theory support the notion of partnership in CPF. If the community and the community work together to address issues of crime in the community, crime will be reduced and that will make Community Policing Forum effective.

Broken windows theory gave police a new way to examine the underlying causes of social problems. It also provided them with a reason to do something about problems such as public drinking, panhandling, graffiti, illegal gambling and so forth. Previously considered nuisances rather than serious crimes, they began to be seen as early warnings which had to be addressed before they dragged the whole neighbourhood down (Bowling, 1996:16 in Hinkle, 2009).

Broken windows theory and CPF are crime prevention strategies that expand the traditional police mandate of fighting crime from those of regular levels of patrol, ad-hoc investigation, etc to including forming partnerships with citizens that endorse mutual support and participation. The police and the community members' work

together in the community to identify delinquent behaviour in communities and solve them collectively. Like the CPF policy, the broken window theory has a compelling idea of improving police relations in the community. They both urge the police to get the cooperation of the citizens if they intend to reduce fear and successfully fight crime in areas with broken window and vacant places which causes concern for personal safety. If the community and the police are zero tolerant to things like nuisance then crime in such community will be reduced making Community Policing Forum to be effective.

2.16. SUMMARY

Although the SAPS remain the only institution compelled by law to safeguard the citizens of South Africa, they will never be in a position to do it without the cooperation of all stakeholders who share their vision and mission. The establishment of CPFs is the mechanism through which civil monitoring takes place. CPFs are groups of people from different communities and the police representatives who meet to discuss safety problems in their communities.

CPF implies that the community and the police accept joint responsibilities for the levels of crime and for endeavors to find solutions for crime problems. The effectiveness of the police to reduce crime depends on community cooperation and support. Effective partnership between the police and the community can play an important role in reducing crime and promoting safety in communities. Partnership is the most important factor that can contribute to the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime. Thus because without partnership there will be no participation, cooperation, trust or even communication.

Crime affects people or communities differently and each and every community has its own needs, and the police will not know all the community needs and all the crimes that affect them. In order for the police to know most of the crimes in the communities, they (the police, CPF and community members) employed strategies in the community that can help them in fighting crime together with the community members. CPFs are there to help the police to know what kind of service is needed in communities hence they will be working hand in hand with the community

members. Although there are challenges that they may face in their vision of preventing crime, CPFs were established to instill trust, partnership between the police and the community so that they can work together to tackle the issue of crime in communities hence they were mistrust during the apartheid era.

According to broken window theory, disorders lead to crime in communities. If such disorders or small crimes are not taken serious, as a result serious crimes may be committed. The police must take all crime as serious regardless of their nature. They cannot do this on their own, they need help from the community members hence the community members are the one which know what is going on in their community. They can help the police by identifying crime hot spot and by clearing all bushy land in the community. In all broken window theory and Community Policing Forum share the idea of partnership. They all argue that in order to reduce crime in communities, there must be a partnership between the police and the community.

The following chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation on the findings collected in Makhwibidung village on the effectiveness of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime.

CHAPTER THREE

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of Community Policing Forum in reducing crimes in communities depends on the community's participations and their willingness to assist the police in keeping order in communities. The previous chapter focused on literature review and theoretical framework of the study. It was based on what is known about the topic from various researchers and from theoretical perspective. This chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation on the data collected in Makhwibidung village, on the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime.

3.2. ANALYTICAL METHOD USED

Two analytical methods were used in analysing the data, namely Statistical Package for Social Science (IMB SPSS Statistics 22) and the thematic content analysis.

3.2.1. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)

Quantitative data collected was analysed by using SPSS programme available at Turfloop campus. The software allowed the researcher to tabulate the responses of all respondents into frequency tabulation with variable under study. Charts, graphs and frequency distribution tables have been utilized for the presentation of data.

3.2.2. Thematic content analysis

The qualitative data collected during the study was analysed using the thematic content analysis, where similar answers to each questions were categorised into relevant themes. Responses for each question was grouped together synthesised into relevant themes.

3.3. RESEARCH RESULTS OF THE STUDY.

Quota and convenient samplings were used as sampling methods, which conveniently divided the targeted population into three subgroups namely the SAPS, CPF and community members. The following are analysis and interpretation of the data collected by means of survey questionnaires that were conducted with the 40 respondents from three conveniently selected subgroups. Data was analyzed in four sections; the first section is the analysis of the demographic information of the respondents. The second section is the analysis of the success factors of CPF in reducing crime. The third section is the analysis of crime prevention strategies employed by CPF within the community. The last section is the analysis of the challenges of CPF in reducing crime.

3.3.1. Statistical analysis

The following is research analysis and interpretation for quantitative data. Data collected was analysed by using SPSS programme available at Turfloop campus.

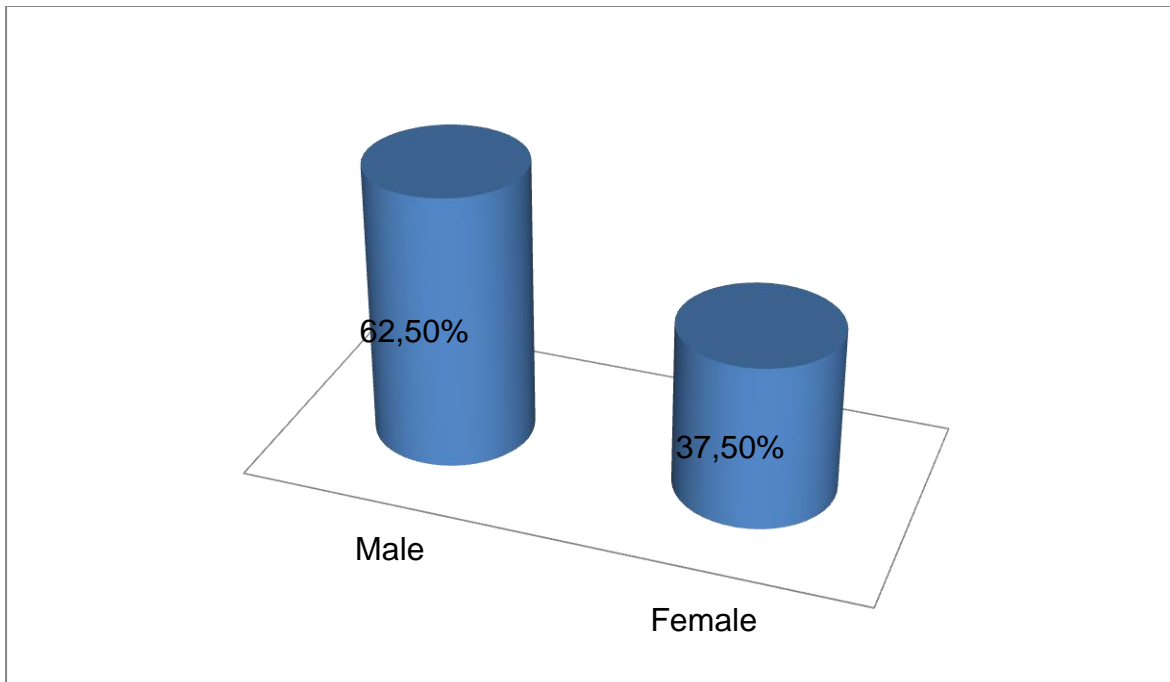
3.3.1.1. Demographical information

The demographic details of respondents who took part in the study have been grouped according to various variables organised to draw out information about respondents' who took part in the research. This section focuses on the biological details of the respondents who took part in the study of the evaluation of the effectiveness of CPF in Makhwibidung village in Limpopo province.

3.3.1.1.1. Respondents gender

The following information indicates the gender group that was available during the data collection.

Graph 3.1. Gender

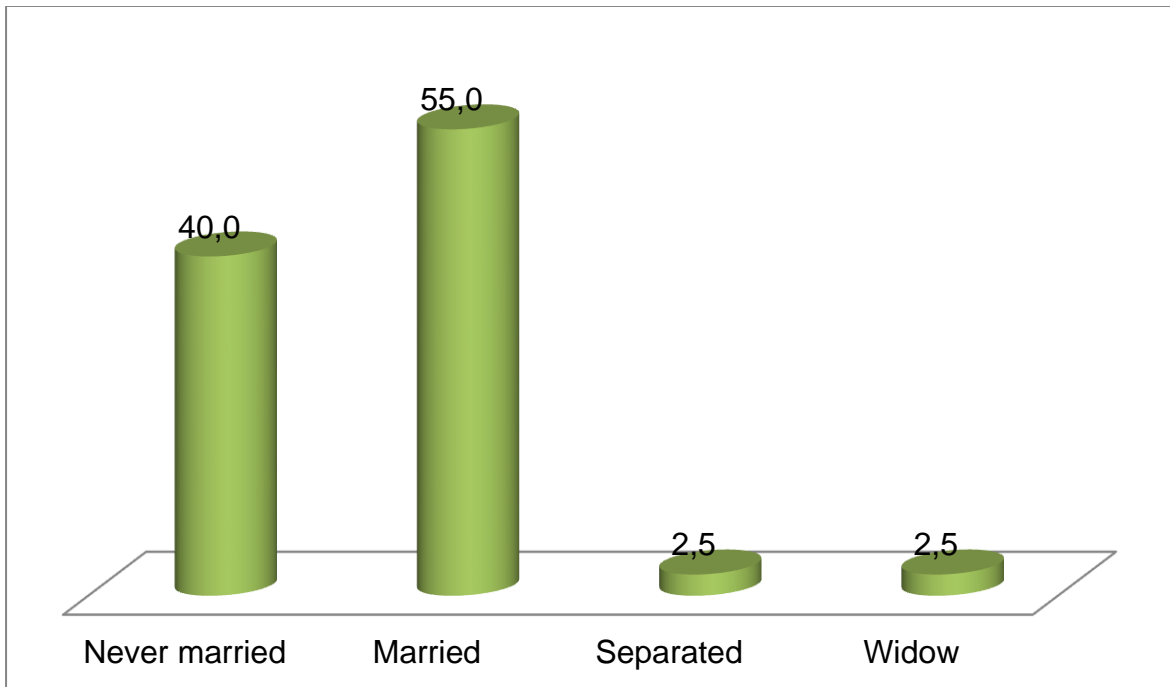


The sample consisted of 40 respondents who participated in the study. Majority of respondents in the study being 62.5% of respondents are males, with 37.5% of the respondents being females. Although the gender of participants is not balanced, it has helped the study to draw experience of both males and females about CPF in Makhwibidung village.

3.3.1.1.2. Respondents marital status

The following are respondents' marital statuses:

Graph 3.2. Marital status

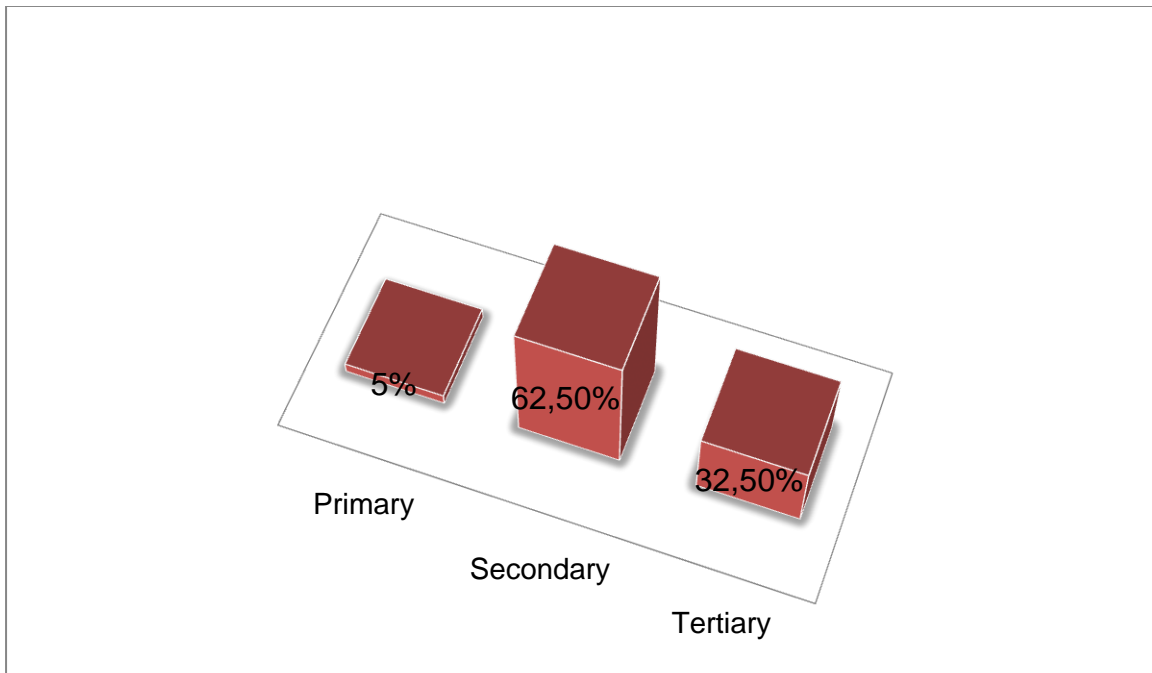


The above graph shows that the dominating are individuals whom are married, representing 55% of the respondents in the study, followed by the ones who were never married who constituted 40% of the entire respondents. Of all the respondents who took part in the study, only 2.5% are separated and 2.5% were widows. The study did not address the reasons for these findings because they are not part of the main focus of the study.

3.3.1.1.3. Respondents education

The following are respondents' educational level:

Graph 3.3. Education level

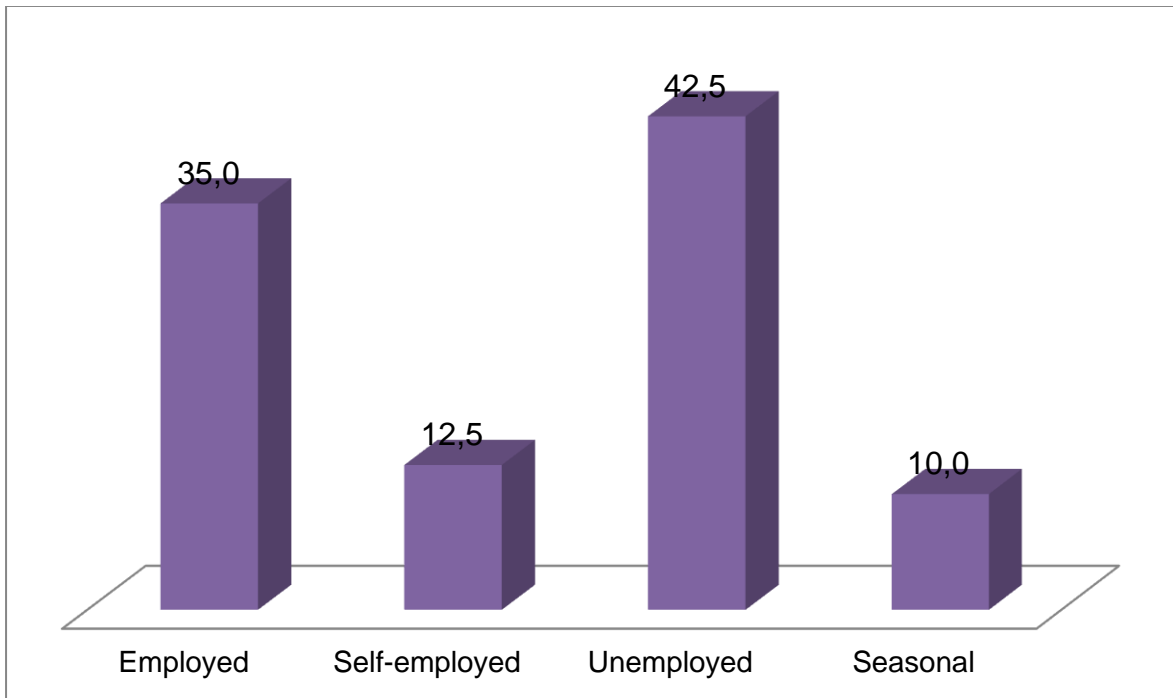


The figure shows that respondents with secondary education are leading with 62.50% followed by tertiary level with 32.50% and followed by primary level with 5%. Many of the respondents had no tertiary education in this area.

3.3.1.1.4. Respondents employment

The following are respondent's employment statuses:

Graph 3.4. Employment

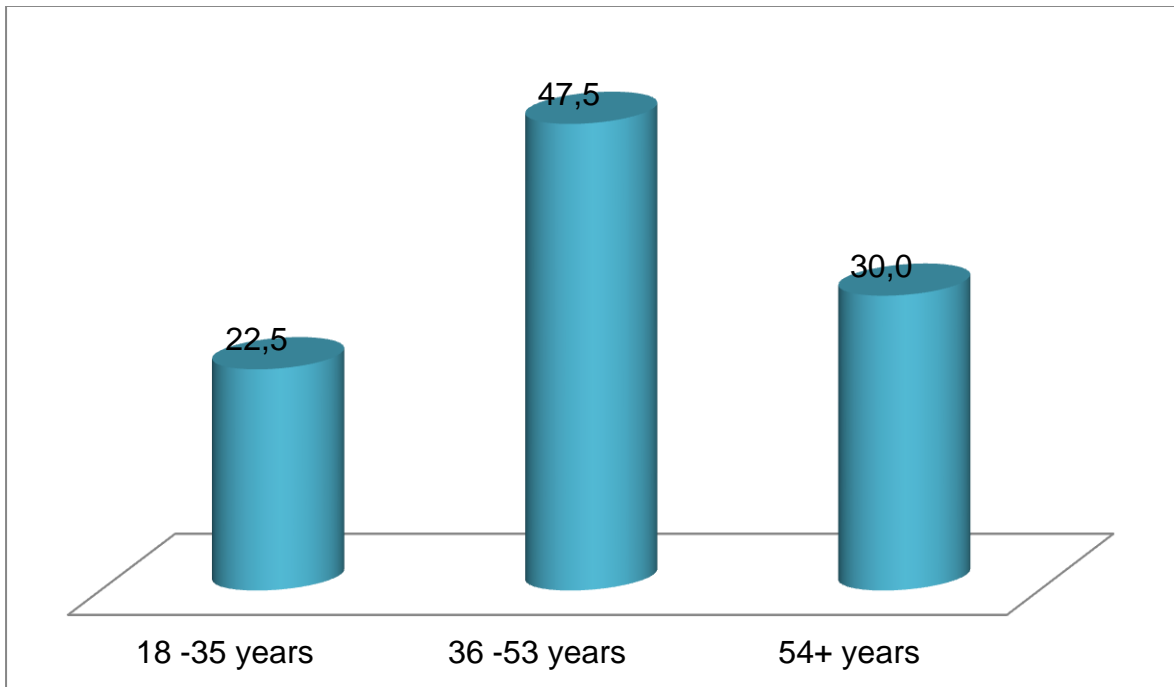


The employment status statistics shows that the highest percentage of 42.5% of participants fell within the category of being unemployed, as opposed to 35% which are employed. This is followed by 12.5% of participants who are self-employed and lastly is the 10% of participants who are seasonally employed.

3.3.1.1.5. Respondents age group

The following are respondent's age group (in years) that took part in the study:

Graph 3.5. Age (in years)

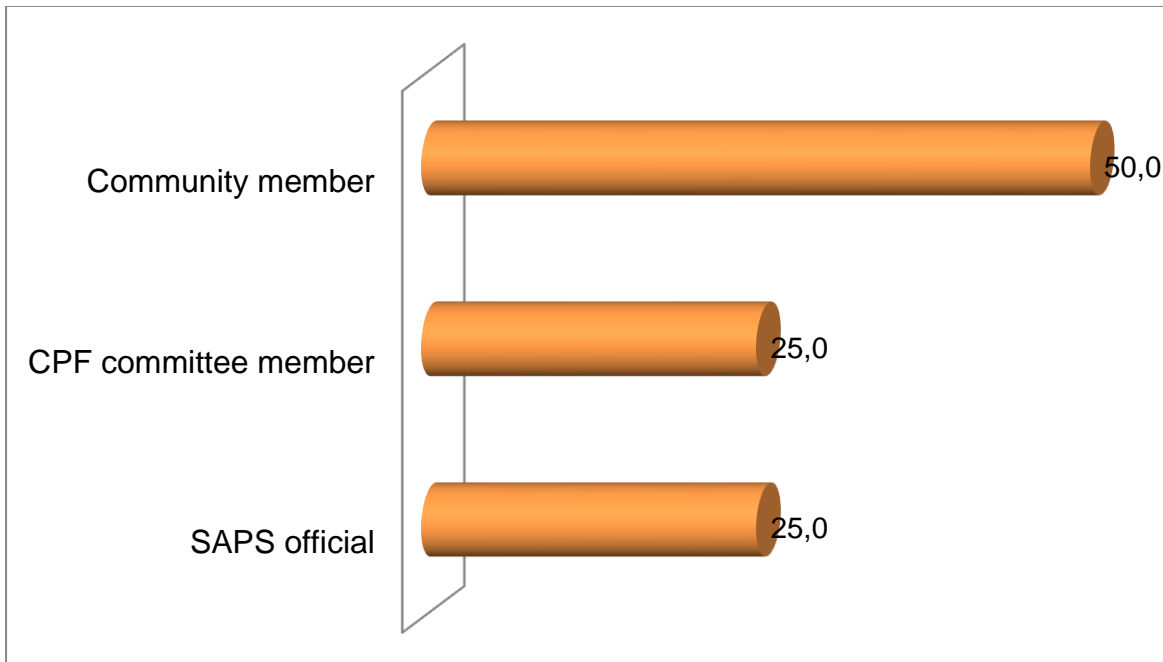


At least various age groups were involved in the study. Dominating the sample are individuals ranging between 36 and 53 years representing 47.5% of the respondents in the study, followed by participants ranging between 54+, who constituted 30% of the entire respondents. 22.5% of the remained respondents were youth aged between 18 and 35 years. From the data presented above, a conclusive observation can be drawn that representation of various age groups in the study has been fair and inclusive. It also validated data in the sense that experienced people (age group 54+) participated in the study.

3.3.1.1.6. Respondents membership

The following are respondent's membership:

Graph 3.6. In which category are u?



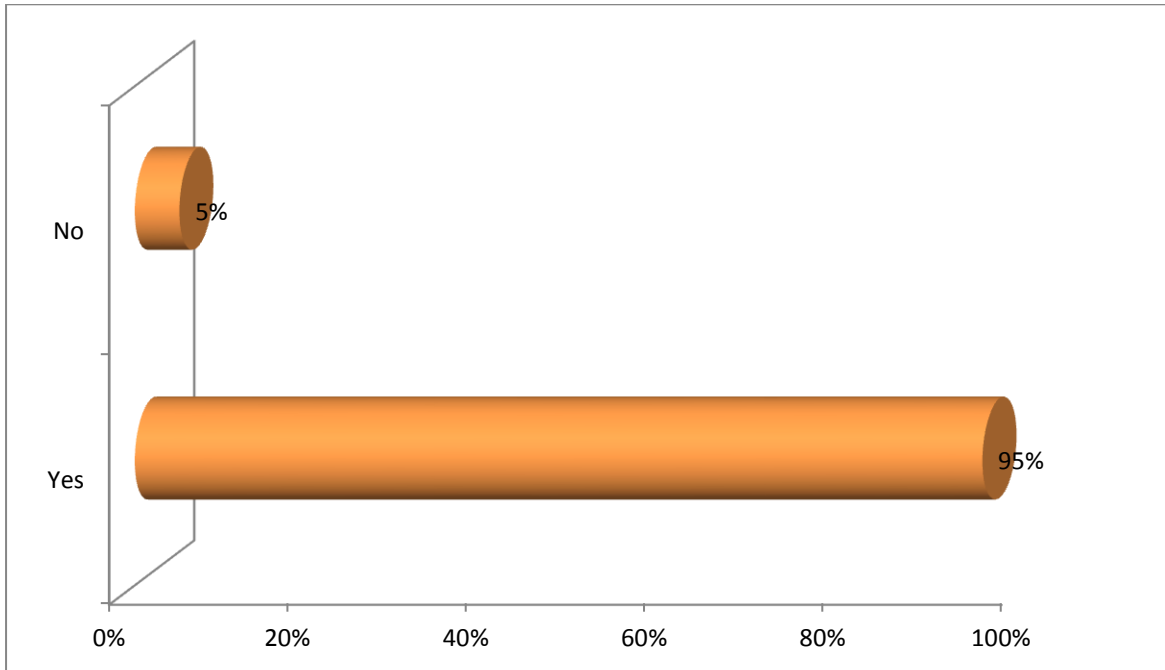
From the sample, majority of respondents who took part in the study constituting 50% of the entire respondents are community members, with 25% of the respondents being SAPS officials, and 25% of the respondents being CPF committee members. The participation of all these respondents (SAPS officials, CPF committee members and community members) has helped the study in obtaining information from all part of people who make CPF.

3.3.1.2. Success Factors of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime

The following are responses from the SAPS, CPF members and community members on success factor of CPF in reducing crime. The aim of this section was to determine the success factor of CPF in reducing crime.

3.3.1.2.1. Question B7

Graph 3.7. Do sector commander mobilise and organise the community in the sector to take action against local crime together with the police?



The findings show that the sector commander mobilises and organise the community in the sector to take action against local crime together with the police. This is supported by 95% of respondents who took part in the study supporting the view that indeed the sector commander do mobilize and organize the community. Only 5% of the respondents are of the opinion that the sector commander does not mobilise and organise the community to take action against local crime with the police.

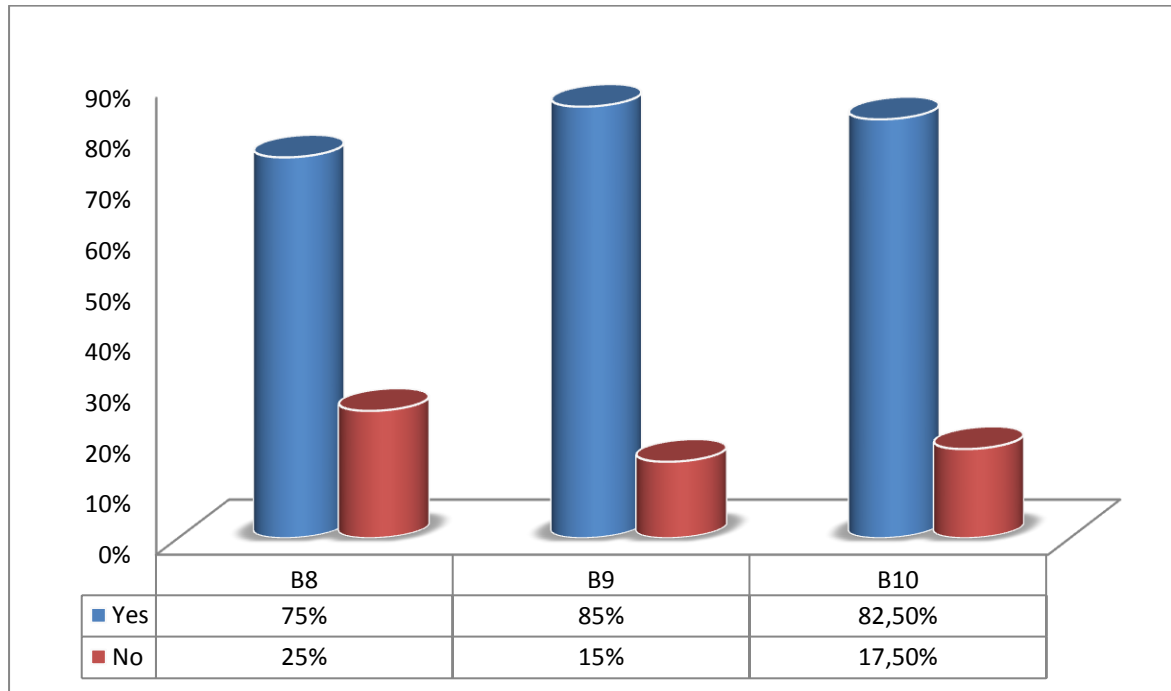
3.3.1.2.2. Question B8-B10

Table 3.1. Question B8-B10

Items	Yes	No
Do community members participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live?	75%	25%
Do community members attend CPF meetings to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the sector?	85%	15%

Do the community members take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law?	82.5%	17.5%
---	-------	-------

Graph 3.8. Question B18-B10



Question B8. Seventy-five percent (75%) of participants are of the view that community members do participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live. On the other hand, twenty-five percent (25%) of the respondents are on the view that the community members do not participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard their area.

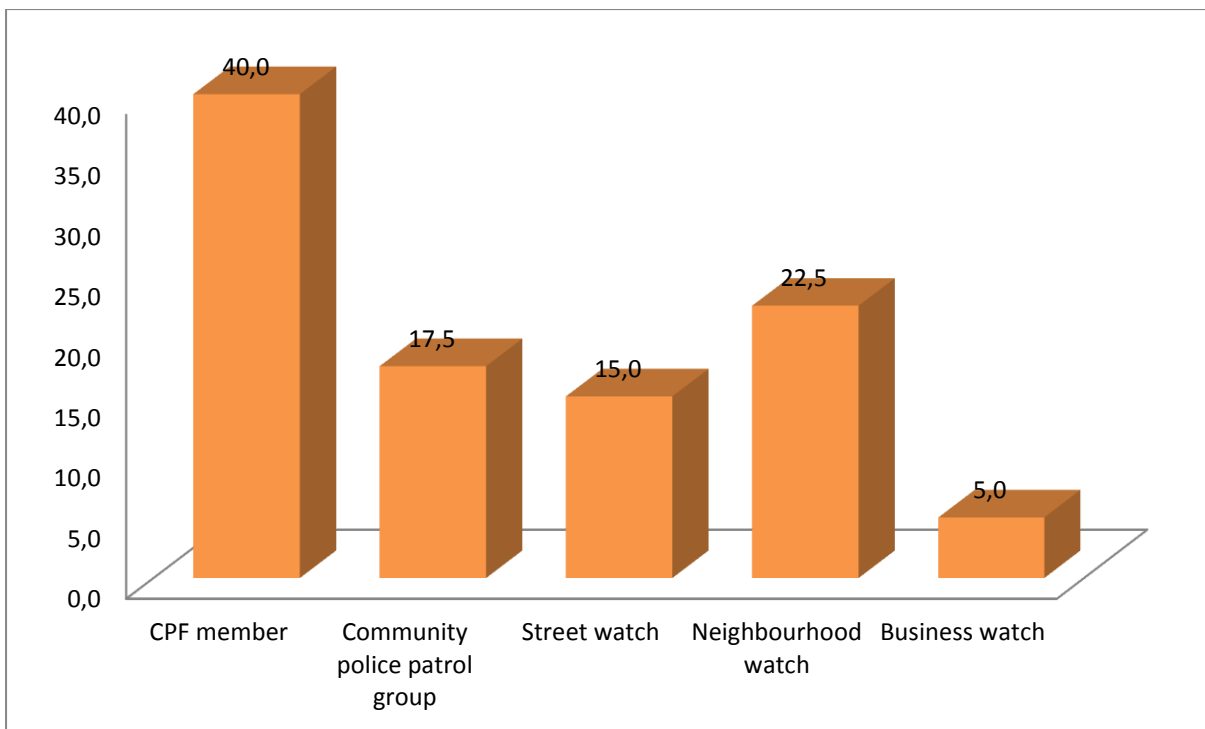
Question B9. Out of forty (40) participants, a total of thirty-four (34/85%) respondents agree that the community do attend CPF meetings to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the sector. On the other hand, six (6/15%) respondent disagree with the latter.

Question B10. Majority of the participants constituting of 82.5% of the study are on the opinion that the community members take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law. This is because the police cannot tackle the issue of crime alone. On the other hand 17.5% disagree, they say the

community members do not take ownership of the community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law.

3.3.1.2.3. Question B11

Graph 3.9. What kind of support does the community members give the police?



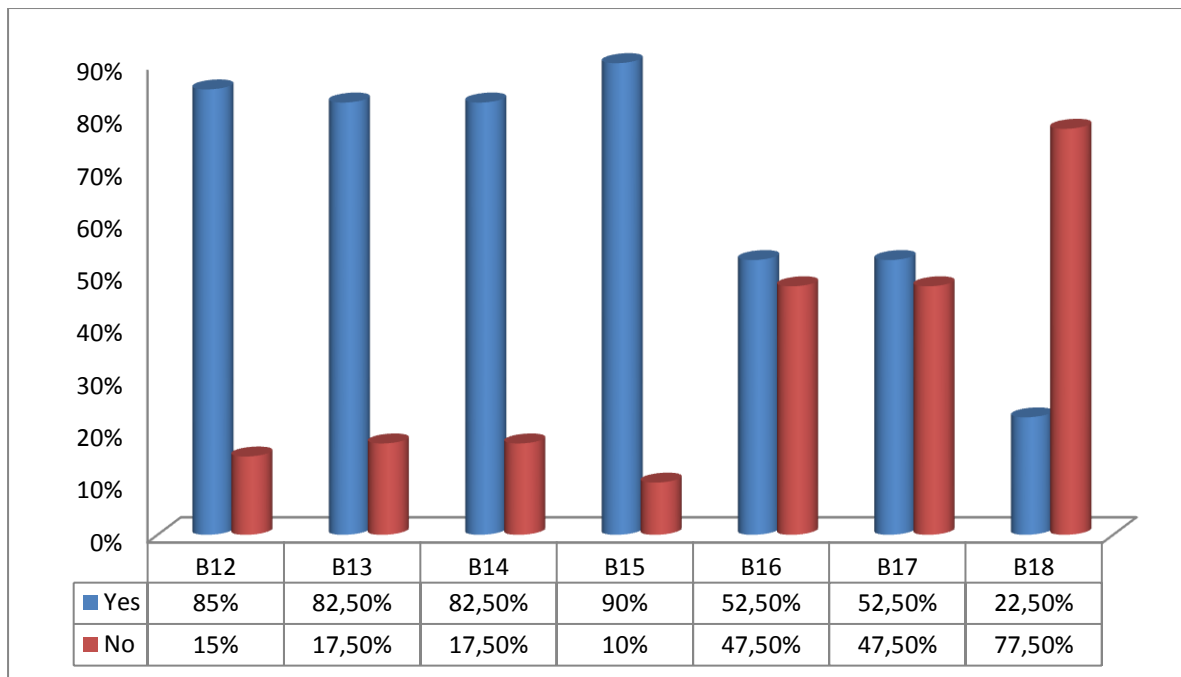
40% of the participants responded that the community members support the police by becoming CPF members. Meaning they volunteer to be CPF members and become a buffer between the police and the community. 22.5% of participants pointed that community members support the police by neighbourhood watch, 17.5% by community police patrol groups, 15% as street watch and 5% as business watch.

3.3.1.2.4. Question B12-B18

Table 3.2 Question B12-B18

Items	Yes	No
Do the police consult the community members when important decisions affecting them are taken?	85%	15%
Do members of the community consult the officials of the forum when they have problems?	82.5%	17.5%
Does the police support and encourage the community members to exchange information with them?	82.5%	17.5%
Do you know anything about CPF in your area?	90%	10%
Do community members know their roles in CPF?	52.5%	47.5%
Do community members know the sector commander in their area?	52.5%	47.5%
Is there enough resources allocation to support CPF activities?	22.5%	77.5%

Graph 3.10. Question B12-B18



Question B12. The results shows that most respondents, namely 34 (85%) who participated in the study agree that the police do consult the community member when important decisions affecting them are taken. The 85% include member or the

community, SAPS officials and CPF members. This is contrary to the view held by 6 (15%) respondents who are on the opinion that the police do not consult the community members when important decisions affecting them are taken.

Question B13. The findings show that the community members do consult the officials of the forum when they have problems. This is supported by 82.5% of participants who took part in the study and reported that the community do consult the forum officials when they have problems.

Only 17.5% of the participants are of the opinion that the community members do not consult the officials of the forum when they have problems.

Question B14. Out of the 40 respondents who took part in the study, 33 (82.5%) of them are of the view that the police do support and encourage the community members to exchange information with them. Only 7 (17.5%) of them disagree with the latter. With a majority of 33 (82.5%) a conclusion can be made, that indeed the police do encourage the community to exchange information with them. That is because the police alone cannot reduce crime.

Question B15. The analysis of the data with respect to the respondents knowledge about CPF in their area revealed that 36 (90%) of the respondents have knowledge about CPF in their area. 4 (10%) of the respondents know nothing about CPF in their area. This means they never heard of it in their village.

The higher number of respondents who agreed that they know about CPF in their area indicates that activities of CPF are communicated to the community.

Question B16. 21 (52.5%) respondents indicated that the community knows their roles in CPF, while 19 (47.5%) respondents disagreed.

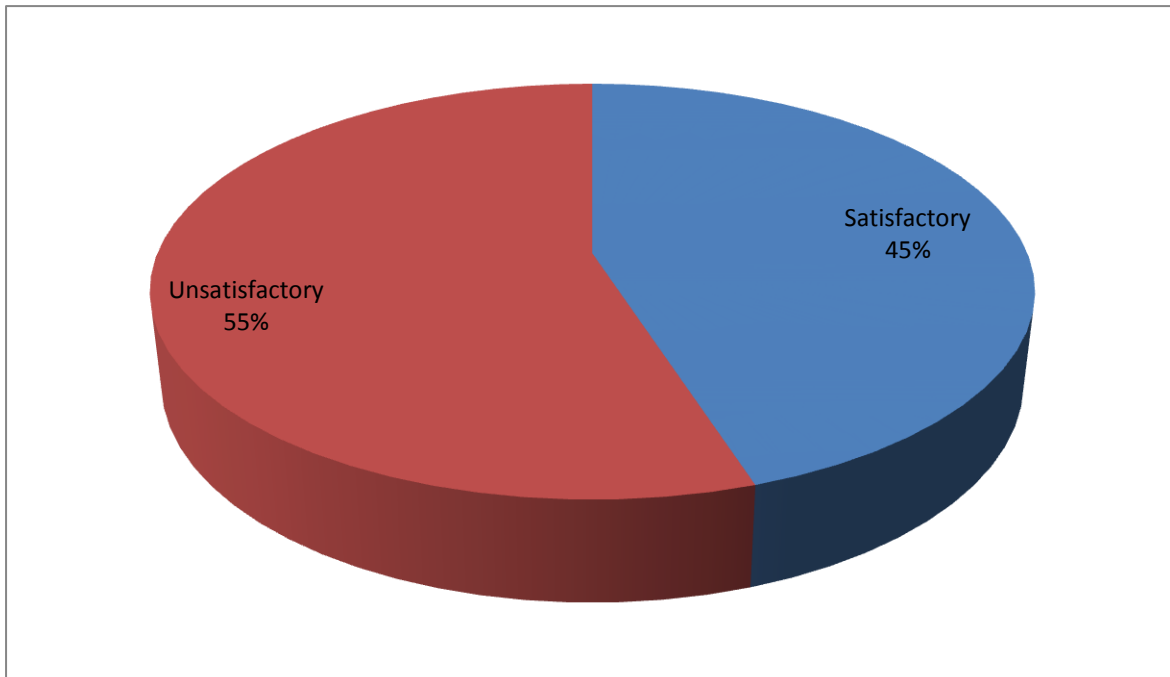
Question B17. The purpose of this question was to determine whether the community members know the sector commander in their area/sector. 21 (52.5%) of the respondents indicated that they know the sector commander who is responsible for their village. On the other hand, 19 (47.5%) of the respondents indicated that they do not know him or her.

Question B18. There is indication from the above chart that there are no enough resources allocated to support CPF activities that can enable them to perform their

tasks. This is supported by 77.5% of the participants who took part in the study, with 22.5% of respondents in the study who are on the opinion that enough resources have been allocated to support CPF activities.

3.3.1.2.5. Question B19

Graph 3.11. How would you describe the relationship between the police and the CPF members in your area?



An overwhelming majority of the entire respondents (constituting 55% of respondents who took part in the study on which are SAPS officials, CPF committee members and community members in Makhwibidung village) maintains that there is no relationship between the police and the CPF members. Meaning the relationship is not satisfactory.

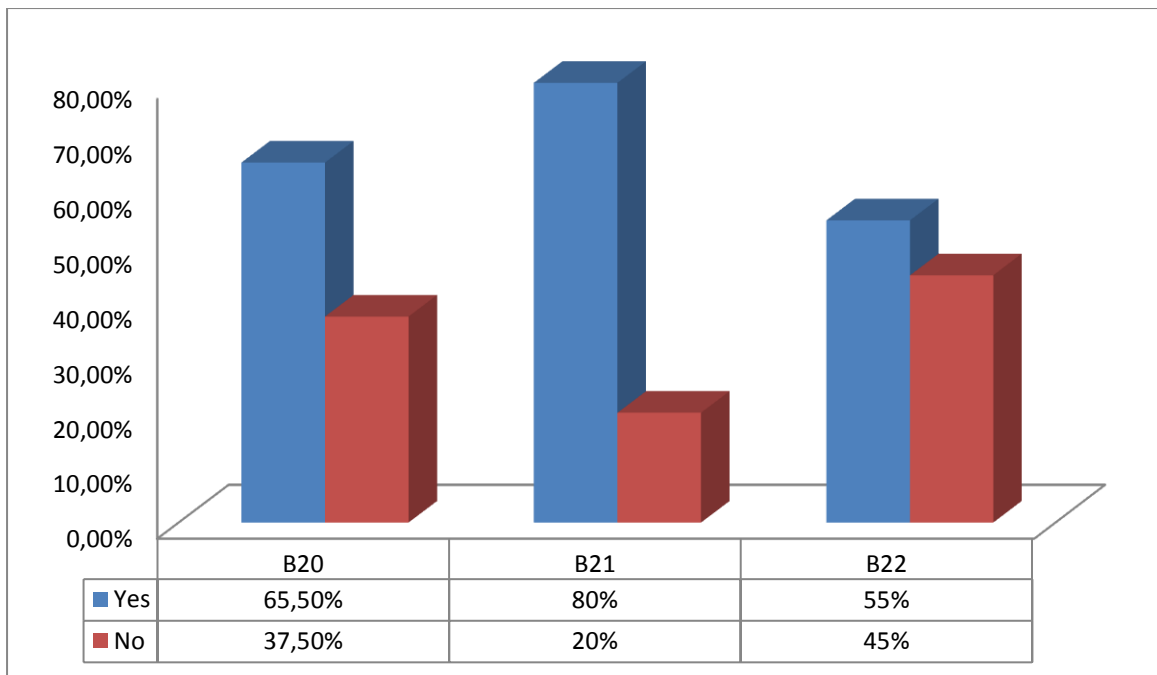
At least 45% of the respondents are of the view that there is satisfactory relationship between the police and the CPF members.

3.3.1.2.5. Question B20-B22

Table 3.3 Question B20-B22

Items	Yes	No
Do community members recognise and accept the need for community members to assist them in the performance of its duties?	62.50%	37.50%
Do the police encourage innovative forms of partnership with the community members so that together they can reduce crime?	80%	20%
Do the community members volunteer to be part of CPF committee?	55%	45%

Graph 3.12 Question B20-B22



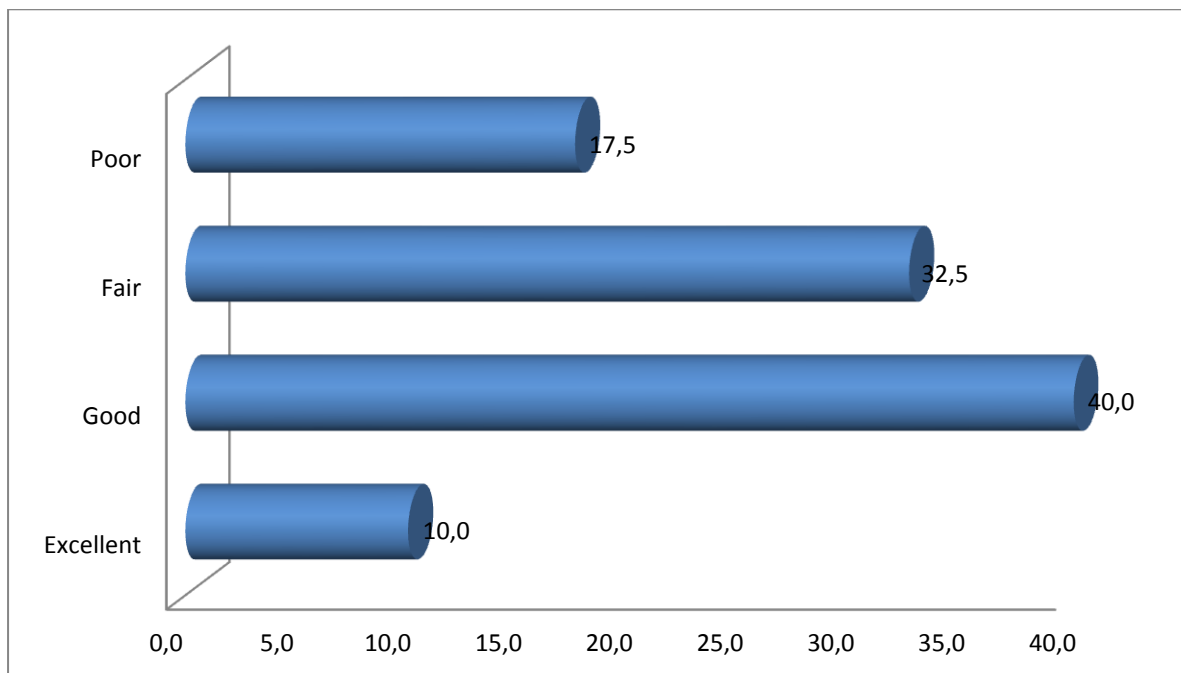
Question B20. From the data obtained on whether the police accept and recognize the need for the community members to assist in the performance of its duties, majority of respondents (62.5%) indicated that the police do recognize and accept the need for the community members to assist them in their performance. On the other hand, 37.5% disagree with the latter.

Question B21. The findings indicate that the police encourage innovative forms of partnership with community members so that together they can reduce crime. This was supported by 80% of the responded who took part in the study, with 20% who disagreed.

Question B22. Respondents were required to state whether the community members volunteer to be part of the CPF committee or not. Majority of respondents, constituting 55% of the respondents are of the view that community members do volunteer to be part of CPF committee. On the other hand 45% disagree, they are of the opinion that community members do not volunteer to be part of CPF.

3.3.1.2.6. Question B23

Graph 3.13. How is community perception on CPF?



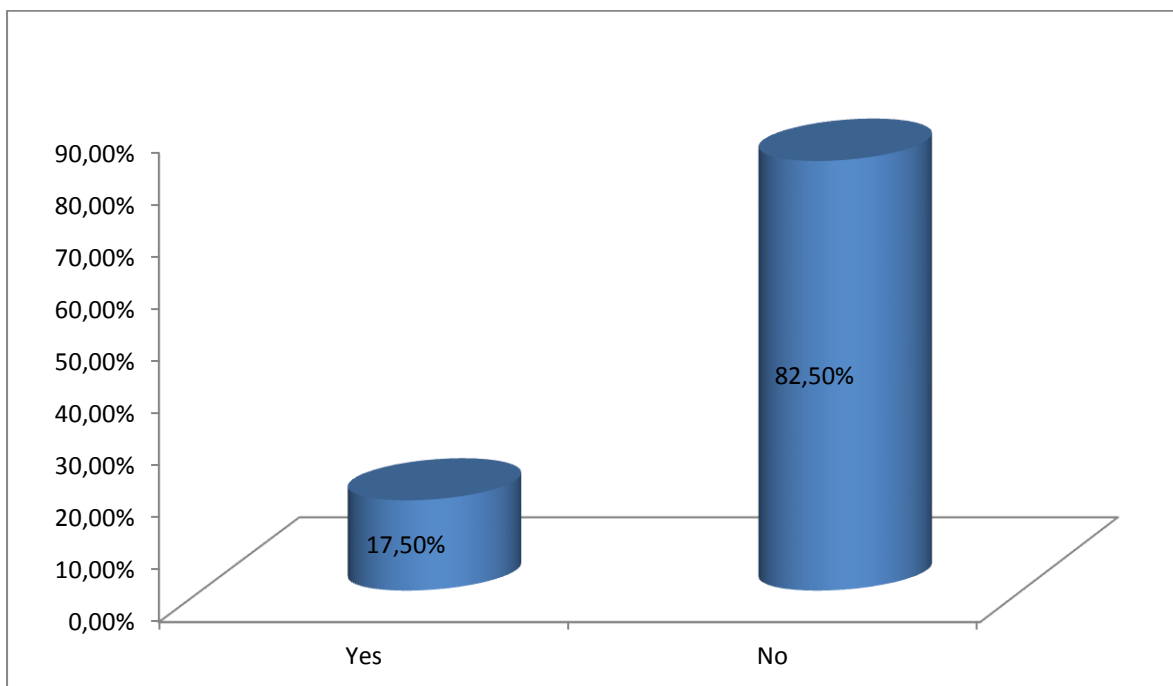
Out of 40 participants who took part in the study, 4 (10%) perceive CPF as excellent, 16 (40%) perceive it as good and 13 (32.5%) perceive it as being fair. Only 7 (17.5) perceive CPF is poor. From the data, it shows that community has good perception on CPF with 50% of participant agreeing with it.

3.3.1.3. Crime prevention strategies employed by Community Policing Forum within the community

The following are respondents view about crime prevention strategies employed by CPF within the community. The aim of this section was to identify the crime prevention strategies within the community.

3.3.1.3.1. Question C24

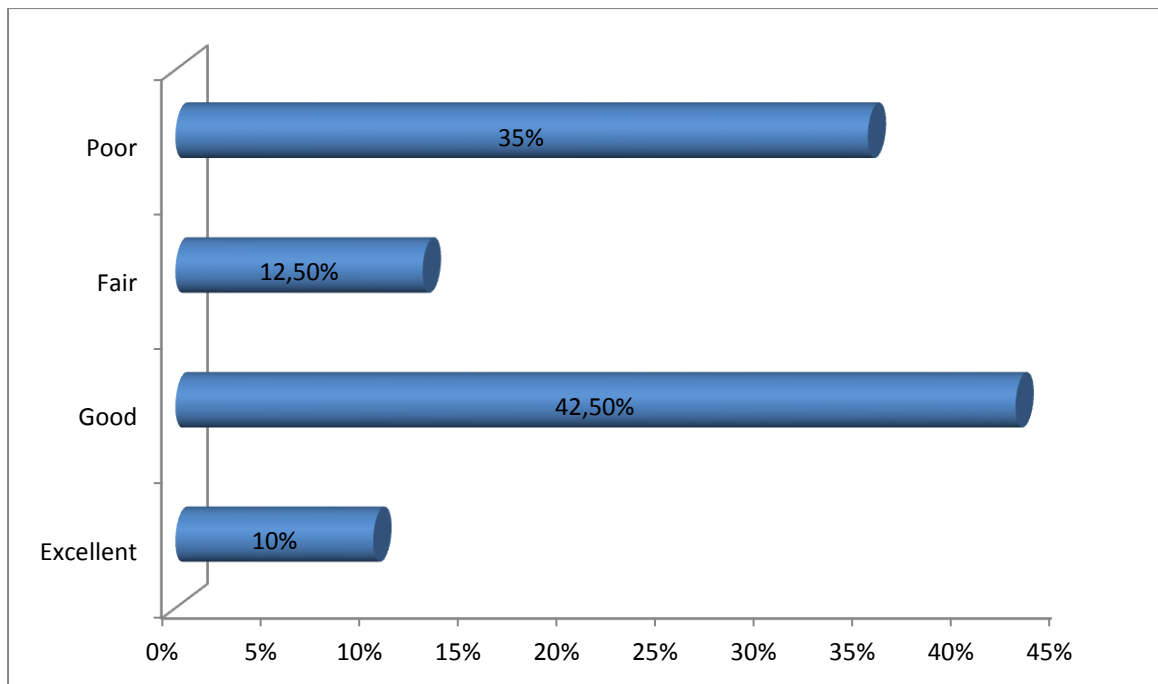
Graph 3.14. Are there functional street lights in high risk areas in your community?



Majority of the respondents constituting 82.50% of the respondents claim that there are no street lights in their area of residence. Only 17.50% of the respondents are positive that there are street lights in their village.

3.3.1.3.2. Question C25

Graph 3.15. How is police visibility in your area during the day?



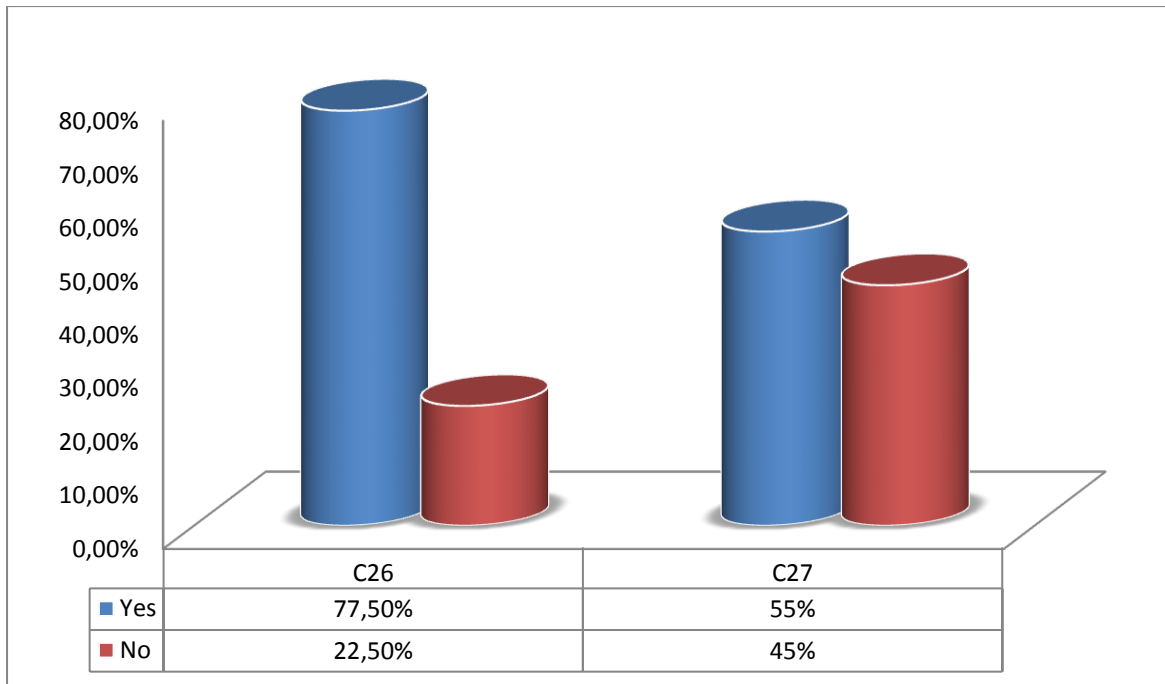
Out of the respondents who took part in the study, 10% sees police visibility as excellent at Makhwibidung village, 42.50% of the respondents are of the opinion that police visibility is good, and 12.50% view it as fair. Meaning they do see the police regularly in their village. On the other hand, 35% claim that police visibility is poor in the village.

3.3.1.3.3. Question C26-27

Table 3.4. Question C26-C27

Items	Yes	No
Do community members clean up roads and crossways to improve visibility within their village?	77.50%	22.50%
Do the CPF members together with the police patrol your area of residence at night?	55%	45%

Graph 3.16. Question C26-C27



Question C26. From the data obtained, it shows that community members do clean up roads and crossways to improve visibility in their village. This is supported by 77.50% of the respondents who said there are community cleans ups, whereas 22.50% disagree.

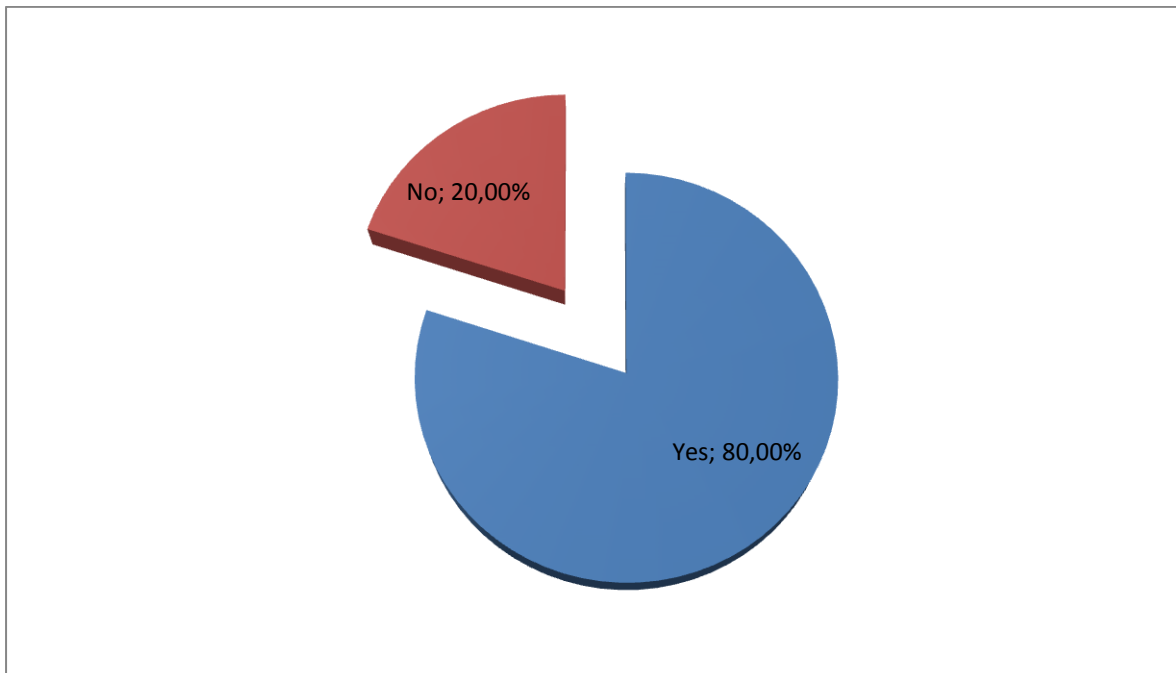
Question C27. Fifty-five percent (55%) of the residents are on the opinion that the CPF members and the police do patrol their area of residence. On the other hand forty-five percent (45%) says they have never saw them patrolling.

3.3.1.4. Challenges of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime

The following are respondent's views when they were asked about the challenges of CPF in reducing crime in the village. The aim of this section was to see the challenges of CPF in reducing crime in communities.

3.3.1.4.1. Question D28

Graph 3.17. Does CPF help in reducing crime?



From the chart above it shows that CPF do help in reducing crime. This is supported by 80.00% of participants who responded yes to the question they were asked. Among the participants are SAPS officials in Maake police station, CPF committee members and community members in Makhwibidung village. They are of the opinion that CPF do help in reducing crime in their village. On the contrary, 20.00% of the participants are of the opinion that CPF do not help in reducing crime.

3.3.2. Thematic analysis of the study

The following are responses from all the qualitative questions in the study. The responses were synthesized and grouped in relevant themes.

3.3.2.1. Ways in which Community Policing Forum help in reducing crime

Only 80% of participants who said CPF help in reducing crime in the previous question participated in this question. The following are response the participants gave when they were required to explain how CPF help in reducing crime.

a. Calling the police

Majority of the residents mentioned that CPF reduce crime by calling the police when there is crime in the community. They argued that when they have problems or crime in the community, the CPF members come and help and also call the police when is necessary.

b. Providing information

In most cases, the community knows the perpetrators as such they inform the CPF members and inform the police. They provide valuable information to the police, making it easy for them to make arrest.

The police and CPF members organize community CPF meetings where community members are told about crimes that are happening in their community and how they can protect themselves from them or not to become victims of such crimes. CPF also encourage youth not to commit crime.

c. Police visibility

The visibility of the police in the community immediately deters criminals from committing crime because of fear of being apprehended. Police do door to door campaign and regular connections with the community scare criminals.

3.3.2.2. Obstacles that prevent Community Policing Forum from reducing crime

In this question, respondents were asked to state the obstacles that prevent CPF from reducing crime in their area. They mentioned many obstacles that prevent CPF from reducing crime. Their responses were grouped into themes.

a. Lack of support

Each and every organisation needs support for it to be successful. Support shows that people appreciate what the organisation hold. Just like CPF, for it to be effective it need full support from both the police and the community. Residents of Makhwibidung seem not to appreciate what CPF is doing in their community. This is because they do not support it. This was supported by both the police and the CPF member saying they lack support from the community.

To show that there is lack of support, the community members do not attend CPF meetings, do not volunteer to be part of CPF and do not take part in crime prevention initiatives in the community. The reason for not volunteering to be part of CPF is because they are not paid. Some of the respondents mentioned that “we don’t volunteer to be part of CPF committee because they are not paid”. One of the CPF member said “we lack full support from the community, but mostly we lack support from youth, if only we can get support from them, then Makhwibidung will be the safest place in Tzaneen”. That is because youth are the ones who believed to commit crime, and that they spend most of the time in the street so they know what’s happening in the community.

b. Lack of information sharing

Information exchange between the police and the community can make it easy for the police to make arrests. According to the police, the community members do not share information they know with the police. Some of the parent hide or protect their children even though they are suspects of a certain crime. When investigations are made in the village, the community members do not share information even when they have witnessed the crime. Community members also do not report crime.

The reason for community members not to exchange information with the police or CPF members is because of fear of threats. One of the community members said “we fear to become victims of crime that is why we don’t give the police information or become witnesses. I was ones assaulted because I gave the police the whereabouts of a certain boy who was accused of rape in the community”.

c. Lack of knowledge

The community members need to know about CPF in their community. It seem like the community member only know one CPF committee member because after completing the questionnaire, most of them were referring the researcher to one CPF committee member. They need to know what kind of person can become CPF members. What procedure must be followed if they are some changes they need to do in the CPF committee. Most community members claim that the CPF members are criminals, while some says CPF members collaborate with criminals, making criminals free to do what they want in their community. They also argue that most of the CPF members are members of the political party ruling in their ward.

3.3.2.3. Problems faced by the forum in its operation.

Respondents who took part in the study were requested to state the problems faced by their forum in its operation. Similar responses for this question were grouped together into relevant themes.

a. Lack of resources

In order for CPFs to carry out their duties properly, resources are required to support activities of participants in the CPF, helping them to achieve the vision and goals of establishing and operating CPFs in their respective communities.

Lack of resources seems to be the main challenge of CPF in reducing crime. Most of respondents who took part in the study gave the opinion that lack of resource is the problem that the forum has faced and is still facing in its operation. Lacking such resources can make it difficult for both the police and the community to carry out their duties in CPF and making it useless in reducing crime.

Resource like transport to transport CPF officials from point A to B and airtime for source of communication was also mentioned as types of resources that the community is lacking. Such lack of resources can threaten the process of community involvement as the police will be physically unavailable to meet community expectations and needs

These findings are in line with those of National Secretariat for Safety and Security (1999: 3), who found that, the most obvious challenge for CPF is the lack or unavailability of basic resources required by the police and those they serve in a particular community. Lack of basic resources such as transport and other resources such as finance and equipment also challenge the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in communities. For the police, lack of such resources affects their basic policing tasks, whereas for the community members, it affects their ability to contribute in a meaningful manner to their CPFs.

b. Threats

According to the respondents, lives of those who participate in CPF, mostly the CPF committee members are at risk as they are being threatened by criminals. This is because they act as a shield between the community and the police. One of the respondents said “rena rea tšhosetšwa gape re bitšwa dimpimpi”, meaning “we are

being threatened and also called sell-outs". Police in Maake police station also confirmed that the CPF members are being threatened, but they do report it. The community perceives CPF members to be selling them out to the police because they are seen moving up and down in the village with the police. Criminals in the area obviously dislike the fact that members of the community assist the police in fighting crime. That's were threat come in.

c. Lack of support and cooperation

Lack of support and cooperation by the police, community and the CPF officials is one of the problems faced by CPF in Makhwibidung village. Some of the police mentioned that, the community member do not cooperate with them in the CPF activities. They do not come to CPF meetings. The CPF members also support the police by saying the community members do not support the idea of CPF in their area. They do not volunteer to be part of CPF and they don't attend CPF meetings.

On the other hand the community pointed that the police do not cooperate with them. They further argued that the police do not come early when they are being called in the community. Some even said the police totally do not come when they are called; it has been four to five cases where the police were phoned but never availed themselves in the community. This has made some of the community not to trust the police. As such it led to the community to take law into their own hands leading to wrong people being harmed or murdered. Lack of police cooperation has led to community not reporting crime because in some cases the community knows the perpetrators and they report them but justice is not done, as such the community fights crime in their own way, namely mob justice.

d. Lack of communication

Respondents argued that there is lack of communication between the police, community and the CPF. CPF is about the community and the police coming together to discuss about the safety of their communities; but when there is no communication then there is no way CPF can be effective.

The community members claimed that when a crime has been reported, the police do not give them feedback. Making it difficult for them to know what is happening concerning the case. Some of the CPF members also supported this by saying: "there is always communication breaks down between us (CPF members) and the

police when we try to do some follow ups about cases”. They say communication between the police and the community is not conducive; it is always us against them. This led to lack of understanding about CPF in the community. When there is no communication the community becomes confused and not to know what to do when they have problems or who to trust.

e. Lack of knowledge

Few respondents reported that lack of knowledge about CPF is the problem. This can be due to lack of communication between the police, CPF members and the community members. It is through communication were the communities will know about the running of CPF in their area. Some respondents reported that CPF does not exist while some had no idea what CPF means.

3.4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The dominating gender in the study is males. The research findings also show that, individuals whom are married are dominating with 55% in the study. This shows that they are many male led families in Makhwibidung as the questionnaires were conducted to head of the family. However, never married participants took the second large of the sample; most of the respondents were married, which may also be the reason why most of the respondents were males.

Majority of the respondents who participated in the study have secondary education. This may be due to lack of educational facilities around their village or lack of finance. However the research findings reveal that the community is fairly educated. With all that, their level of education put them at a favourable position to understand the proceeding related to CPF. Their level of education may have an effect of the employment status of the respondents as majority of them are un-employed. That is due to their level of education they are unable to get employed. Although the employed group comes second on the employment status, on the sample, 25% of the respondents were members of the SAPS which mean they form the large part of the employed group. As such a conclusion can be drawn that majority community members are unemployed in the village.

Although participants from various age groups participated in the study, majority of them fall between 36 and 53 years age group. This validate that more experienced people participated in the study. Large number of community members took part in the study as its aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of CPF in their area. They are the ones who knows the in and out of their forum, that is the reason why they took the large part of the sample.

The research finding shows that the sector commander mobilises and organises the community in the sector to take action against local crime together with the police. This is supported by majority of 95% of respondents who took part in the study. This shows that the sector commander do go to the village and meet the community members.

CPFs were formed in all South African police stations to help the police and the community to work jointly to fight against crime in their communities. Research revealed that police at Maake police station work jointly with the community to fight against crime with their communities, thus because they organise the community so that they can fight crime together. The above finding is in line with findings by Ludman (2010) who argued that for a CPF to be effective or run smoothly there is a need for a station commissioner or area commissioner who is favourable toward the partnership. Without their support CPF is useless. The research findings show that the area commissioner is favourable toward partnership because he do mobilize and organize the community in the sector or area to take action against local crime together with the police.

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

Research findings show that community members in Makhwibidung village are fulfilling their roles in CPF. The research findings show that 75% of respondents agree that community members do participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which the live. 85% of respondents agree that community do

attend CPF meetings to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the sector. 82.5% of respondents agree that community members take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law.

Community support is one of the roles of community members in CPF. There is an indication in the research that the community members in Makhwibidung village support the police in many ways. Apart from only attending CPF meetings there are other things that the community do to ensure that their village is a safest place around Tzaneen. Although the community engage themselves in street watch, community police patrol groups and neighbourhood watch to assist the police in cracking down those considered disorderly by the broken window theory so that they can be solved, majority of residents support the police by becoming members of CPF. Meaning they become a buffer between the police and the community. These people take their precious time and take their own responsibility within their own community and help the police to make their community a safer environment. This is because the police cannot make an area safe if the community does not help.

From the data presented it is clear that the police are following one of the Batho Pele principles on Transforming Public Service Delivery (1997) which is consultation. That is because they consult the community members when important decisions affecting them are taken. These show that the SAPS are interacting with, listen to, and learn from the people they serve. The police stay in touch with the communities they serve, finding out what services they need, how they would like their services to be delivered and what they are dissatisfied about.

The research findings revealed that community members do consult the officials of the forum when they have problems. This shows that there is communication between the forum official's representatives and the community at large. It also shows that the community trusts their elected CPF representative, because if they did not, they would not be consulting them or seeking help from them when they have problems. From the research findings, a conclusion can be made that the police support and encourage the community members to exchange information with them with majority of 82.5% respondents.

These findings are in line of those of Mottiar and White (2003) who found that the police arrested a suspect accused of rape based on the information from the CPF, who had been approached by the victim's mother. This evidence shows that the police indeed do encourage communities to exchange information with them, and also the community consults the forum officials when they have problems.

Mottiar and White (2003) also found that residents in Alexandra find it easy to impart information concerning their crime to their vicinity to CPF members rather than to the police. Reason being CPF are members of the community and are quicker to be accessed than the police.

The community members have knowledge about CPF in their area with majority of ninety percent (90%). The fact that the sector commander mobilizes and organizes the community to take action against local crime with the police; community members attend CPF meetings; and that the police support and encourage community members to exchange information with them have an effect on community member's knowledge about CPF in their area. When communities are organized in a CPF meeting with police they share information about their CPF and crime in their village. The higher number of respondents who agreed that they know about CPF in their area indicates that activities of CPF are communicated to the community.

Statistic findings of research show that community members know their roles in CPF. However, almost half of the respondents disagree with the latter, but majority agree that they know their roles in CPF. The statistic findings also indicate that the community knows the sector commander in their area.

There are not enough resources allocated to support CPF activities that can enable them to perform their tasks, meaning CPF in Makhwibidung village lack resources to support its activities. This can make CPF and police work to be difficult in trying to reduce crime in the village. These findings are in line with those of Nkwenyane (2011:31) who found that, although resources are allocated to support CPF activities in police station or communities, not much is provided to enable CPF to do their work properly.

The Western Cape Government Community Safety (2011), state that, the effect of this lack of resources in CPF threatens the process of the community involvement as the SAPS is physically unable to meet communities' expectations and needs in some cases.

From the research findings, a conclusion can be drawn that there is no relationship between the police and the CPF members. This can affect the running of the CPF as for it to be effective there is a need of good relationship between the police, CPF officials and the community members at large. The lack of resource has an effect on the relationship between the police and the community, as the community will see the police as not doing their work while they lack resources.

This finding is in line with those of Zlembo-Vogl and Wood (1996: 6) in Salomane (2010), who found that the community relies upon the police department to protect and serve and the police, in return, rely upon the community support and cooperation in order to be effective. For community support and cooperation to be effective, there is a need for good relationship between the police and the community. As such the relationship for community, police and CPF members should be harmonious in order for CPF to be effective in reducing crime.

Jean (2007: 39) said dealing with disorderly conditions requires community support. When there is no good relationship between the police and the CPF there is no way the community can support the police. As such there will be no solidarity between the police and the people they serve. Broken window theory state that, a community that lack any sense of cohesion and mutual interest witnesses high risk of criminality.

Research finding revealed that the police accepts and recognizes the need for the community members to assist in the performance of its duties. That is why they support and encourages the community to exchange information with them; and also organize and mobilize them in a sector so that together they can take action against crime. One of the police said "Makhwibidung is a big village and we do not only serve it, we need the community to assist us in informing us every time they see something suspicious in their community".

Van Heerden (1992: 132) in Salomane (2010), state that, it is the delegate task of the police to reduce or prevent crime and to maintain order in the society, but social

order cannot be achieved by police alone. It requires the active participation of all citizens. The police as an active partner have an obligation to convert the passive role of the community into that of fully active partner. The community as a passive partner has a duty to help and support the active partner.

Chiliza (2005:91) found that the intentions of effective crime control are based on the premises that the police alone cannot control crime without the active participation of the community. It can be concluded that for CPF to be effective there is a need to be joint partnership between the police and the community. That is why the police accept and encourages the need for community members to assist in the performance of its duties.

In the research findings, it was discovered that the police do encourage innovative forms of partnership with community members so that together they can reduce crime. That is why most community members support the police by becoming CPF members. Although it is the main part of the police to maintain order, but initiatives are always going to be effective if they come from the grass roots, from the peoples who live in the area, and who have a stake in the place and their quality of life there.

The police encouragement of innovative forms of partnership with community members can encourages community members to volunteer to be CPF members. In one of the questions, respondents were required to state whether the community members volunteer to be part of the CPF committee or not. An overwhelming majority of eighty percent (80%) made it clear that the community members do volunteer to be part of CPF officials.

Although there are those who disagree with the latter, section 23(2) of the SAPS Act state that, members of the CPF render their service on a voluntary basis and have no claim to be compensated. In Mistry's (1996 in Van Graan, 2005) work, the findings showed that members of CPF however felt that they should be compensated financially for service rendered. That might be the reason why some of the community members do not volunteer to be CPF members, because they are not paid.

From the research findings, the community perception on CPF is good. The findings also discovered that CPF do help in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village. This is

supported by 40.00% and 80.00% of respondent who took part in the study respectively. From these findings conclusion can be made that CPF is effective in reducing crime.

The research findings show that there are no street lights in high risk areas in the community. Lack of such strategy can make life more victorious to criminal because the chances of them being seen are very little. There is good police visibility in the community. This may entails that the police do interact with members of the community and engage in the street level. Even though community do not have street lights, the community to clean up their roads and cross ways to improve visibility within their village. They also patrol the community with the CPF.

These findings may show that there are some crime prevention strategies employed in the village to help the community and the police to prevent crime as the above mentioned are examples of crime prevention strategies.

According to (AIC 2003; ECOSOC 2002; IPC 2008; Van Dijk & de Waard 1991) crime prevention strategies are range of strategies that are implemented by individual, communities, businesses, non-government organisations and all levels of government to target the various social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimization. With lack of such strategies it may imply that the CPF, community members and the SAPS did not employ any strategy in their policing area, which may raise a question on “what is the use of CPF”?

Newman (1972: 22 in CPTED, 2009) state that by increasing street light, provide better lighting in dark areas, by cleaning up community roads and cross ways in the area so that users can see better any unusual activity increase exposure of any potential criminal behaviour. It increases also the chance of someone being able to identify criminals. As such crime can be reduced as the risk of getting caught is too high.

3.5. SUMMARY

The questionnaires provided important information on the evaluation of the effectiveness of Community Policing Forum in reducing crime. The data presented in this chapter, has been categorised in to themes and also tabulated in frequency

tables and graphs aimed at providing frequency distribution of the respondents views on questions raised by the study.

The findings from the research reveal that community members participate in CPF initiatives to help in reducing crime in their area. Question B10 to B12 support the fact that community member do help in reducing crime as they are fulfilling their roles in CPF. The results also reveal that the police also take their part and fulfil their roles and functions in CPF.

There are crime prevention strategies that are employed in the community to help in preventing crime. This is also a proof to show that the police and the community members in Makhwibidung village really do work together to fight crime.

Although there are other challenges like lack of recourses, threats, lack of communication and knowledge and so forth in the community, the police and the community still stick together to fight crime. They are fulfilling the aim of CPF which is to bring the community and the police together to fight against crime. The following chapter will present conclusions and recommendations to the study.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

According to Ntonzima (2004: 140 in Ngxubaza, 2010), the term 'recommend' has more than one meaning, firstly, it suggest being fit for some purpose, or advice as course of action; secondly, to make acceptable or desirable. The recommendation of this study should be viewed as advice for a course of action for the purpose of this study.

The previous chapter dealt with data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The purpose of this chapter is to present conclusions and recommendations on the issues that will have a positive influence in the activities of CPF. It presents the conclusion drawn from the study of the effectiveness of CPF in Makhwibidung village. Both conclusions and recommendations drawn from the study were informed by the research objectives and the findings of the study.

4.2. GENERAL SUMMARY

The first chapter introduced the topic and the background of the study. It also eluded the real problem that warrants research regarding the effectiveness of CPF in Makhwibidung village, under the Greater Tzaneen Municipality in Limpopo Province. Aims of the study, research questions, motivation of the study and significance of the study was included in this chapter. Methodology of the research was explained in this chapter, which includes the type of research, research design, methods of data collection and analysis; and also the objectives of the study were set which guided the research. A description of the research population and sampling were also discussed in this chapter.

Chapter two presented literature review and theoretical framework of the study. The origin of CPF, historical development of CPF, challenges faced by CPF in reducing crime, relationship between the police and community members in CPF, the ways in which CPF tackle crime and so forth were discussed in this chapter. The broken

window theory was also presented in this chapter. This entire chapter examined selected research, books, journals, legislatures, documents, files and speech relevant to the topic. It was based on what is known about the problem from other researcher and theoretical perspective. It provided the study with an opportunity to give a better insight into the dimensions of complexity of the problem.

Chapter three outlined the methods of data analysis and presented the research with discussions of the findings. An analysis of the data was also offered. The results obtained from the questionnaires formed the basis of the discussion in this chapter.

During analysis of the data, it was discovered that the police at Maake Police Station work jointly with the community to fight against crime in their community. Majority of respondents are of the view that the sector commander mobilize and organize the community to take action against crime local crime; and also the community members take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law. This can only be done if the area commissioner is favourable towards partnership. As such a conclusion can be made that the area commissioner in Maake police station is favourable towards partnership between the police at Maake police station and residence of Makhwibidung village.

It was also discovered that, there are some crime prevention strategies that the CPF employed in the community to help in preventing crime. In the village, the community clean up their roads and cross ways to increase visibility, the police and the CPF patrol the area at night and there police are forever in the village. This mean the community have their way of targeting social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime and disorder in their area. There are many problems that prevent CPF from reducing crime in the village. Lack of resources was found to be one of the major problems. Lack of resources hinder CPFs to carry out their duties properly, and hinders them to achieve the vision and goals of establishing and operating CPF in their representative communities. This chapter present a summary of the main findings of the study and offer recommendations on how to address the problems.

4.3. EVALUATION OF THE STUDY

4.3.1. The aim of the study

Aim of the study which was to evaluate the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village was achieved. This aim was achieved as reflected in the discussion presented in Chapter three (3) (graph 3.16). The findings indicate that eight percent (80%) of participants who took part in the study was on the opinion that CPF helps in reducing crime, which make it effective because an effective CPF reduces neighbourhood crime.

4.3.2. Objectives

The following objectives were identified for this study

- To assess the challenges associated with CPF in the area.

To meet this objective, an exposition of challenges faced by CPF in reducing crime and factors contributing to dysfunctional CPF, failure if Community Policing Forum, problems that are being experienced with the establishment of Community Policing Forums was provided in chapter two of the study.

The research findings in chapter three reveal that there is no enough allocation of resources to support CPF activities that can enable them to perform their task. This is supported by 77.50% of respondents who took part in the study (see graph 3.10).

Chapter three section four questions D30 outlined the problems that prevent CPF from reducing crime, question D31 outlined the problems that the forum faced in its operation. The findings of these questions indicate that lack of resources is a challenge in Makhwibidung village.

- To examine the success factors of CPF in reducing crime in the community.

It has been discovered that the community members take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law. Community members participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live. The police consult the community members when important decisions affecting them are taken. 82.5%, 75% in table 3.1 and 85% in table 3.2 support the above findings respectively. Factors like community support, consultation and participation in CPF are effective in Makhwibidung village.

The findings also revealed that CPF had an influence in changing of heart between the police and the community prior 1994. Now the police recognize and accept the need for community members to assist them in the performance of its duties (see graph 3.12). The community volunteer to be part of CPF committee and they also perceive CPF as good (see graph 3.14 and graph 3.15).

- To identify crime prevention strategies employed by CPF within the community.

The findings revealed that there are crime prevention strategies employed by CPF within the community. The community do clean up their roads and cross ways to ensure or improve visibility, there are police visibility in the area and there is citizen patrol (see graph 3.15 and table 3.4).

4.4. CONCLUSION

The aim of the study, namely to evaluate the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village, was achieved. The results of this study are consistent with other studies in indicating that for CPF to be effective it needs a full support from both the police and the community at large. The police alone cannot reduce crime.

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the community and the police are working jointly to fight against crime in their community. As it was mandated by the Interim Constitution of 1993 that CPF must be established in each and every police station so that together they can fight crime. Although there are challenges that hinder the functioning of CPF, the community and the police still work together.

The findings of this research revealed that, CPF help in reducing crime with an overwhelming majority of eighty percent (80%) of respondents who took part in the study. It also revealed that the community members fulfil their roles of CPF and consult CPF officials when they have problems. On the other hand, the police encourage innovative forms of partnership with the community so that together they can reduce crime. They also fulfil their roles in CPF by mobilizing and organizing the community so that together they can take action against crime. Furthermore, there are crime prevention strategies that the police, the community members and the CPF employed in the community to help in preventing crime.

The above findings make it clear that there is a full support from both the community and the police, and that CPF helps in reducing crime. A conclusion can be made that CPF is effective in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village. Findings of the study should be considered when implementing CPF in other areas.

4.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the issues and challenges identified in the study, the following recommendations are drawn:

4.5.1. Monitoring and evaluation

The station commander should monitor each and every CPF in his/her station to ensure that CPF is going in accordance with the procedure or policy and report back to the Provincial board. There should be at least one representative from the provincial board who visit police stations and CPF members to make follow ups on how the CPFs are functioning and also to ensure that future crime reduction strategies are administered in a transparent and accountable manner.

Each and every community member has the power to monitor, evaluate and advise the SAPS and enquire into policing matters. Communities should monitor the progress that the SAPS are making with regards to investigations of cases of crimes reported in their communities. Also members of executive committee of CPF should be screened before their appointment as involvement of criminals in CPF will affect its success.

4.5.2. Public awareness and campaigns on Community Policing Forum

Awareness campaign of CPF should be conducted in Makhwibidung village. The respondents mentioned lack information or knowledge regarding CPF when they were asked about things that prevent CPF from reducing crime. Therefore it is necessary that on-going awareness campaign on CPFs be conducted to all communities in Makhwhibidung Village. The campaign can involve the CPF members and the members of SAPS.

Print and electronic media must be used as part of awareness of CPFs. This can be done by distributing pamphlets containing information of CPFs, radio talk shows and local newspapers. CPFs meeting should be held frequently.

The campaigns will help in educating the community members about CPFs and information regarding who should join and the importance of CPF in communities. They can be told on how CPF can help in reducing crime in the villages and what to do when crime is committed in their village.

The community will know their roles and responsibilities in reducing crime, and that of the police and CPF through campaigns. The campaigns will give them knowledge on the importance of sharing information with the police. Good knowledge will encourage cooperation. So awareness campaigns are very crucial in the village as a form of education.

4.5.3. Resources needed to support Community Policing Forum

Lack of resources to support CPF activities hinders the process of its activities. It makes it difficult for the police to carry out their duties in CPF and making it useless in reducing crime. There must be a provision offices, transport and resources aimed at ensuring visibility of CPF members in communities. Such visibility resources can include reflector jackets, and enabling resources like whistles and torches. Communication technology such as two way radios for CPF leaders and participants within the community will help support the work carried out by CPFs.

4.5.4. The need for support and a good relationship between police and the community.

A special focus need to be put in place to encourage members of the community and police to engage in harmonious relationship. To have an effective CPF, the community must be willing to collaborate with the police in stopping crime. For increased participation and interaction with the community, police must thrive to create meaningful relationship with the community as a way of getting them involved in policing within their respective residence. This will help to instil trust between the two.

The relationship of the police to community should be harmonious. The role of station commander or community police officer should no longer involve planning for the community but rather planning with the community. This will empower the community members and help build strong relationship between the SAPS and the community. The police should involve themselves in the lives of local communities who live and work there. Their involvement with the community members and getting

known by the community allows for a trusting relationship to be established between the police and the community.

4.5.5. Communication

The reason why police do not give community feedback when crimes are reported is because of lack of communication or communication break down between them and the CPF members. There is a need for communication between the police and the community members and members of CPF. There should be proper and frequent communication between the police, CPF and the broader community. They should provide for a communication plan as part of its operation plan. CPF should explore all possible means of communication to keep their respective communities informed on safety and security issues.

They should have a voice as dictated by the principles of Batho Pele namely: transparency and information as contained in the White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery of September 1997. This can only happen if there is good communication between the police, community members and the members of CPF. A good communication will strengthen community partnership in CPF and will encourage the community to participate in CPF. It will also show the community members that they are equal as the police when it comes to crime reduction.

Conclusions and recommendations presented in this study are made in view of what is contained in the study. They should not be seen as the only things that can make CPF effective in reducing crime but as starting point for further research in order to address the issues of making CPF effective in reducing crime.

REFERENCES

Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) (2003). *Preventing repeat victimisation. AI crime Reduction Matters* no.12.

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/crm/1-20/crm012.aspx>.

Accessed 26 March 2015.

Avery, J. (1981). *Police: Force or Service?* Sydney: Butterworth.

Babbie, E. & Mouton, J. (2011). *The practice of Social Research*. 12th edition. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

Baloyi, N.K. (2013). *An Evaluation of the impact of community participation and multi-organizational partnerships on the implementation of sector policing in the rural areas of the Limpopo Province*. Unpublished Masters Dissertation: Stellenbosch University.

Bless, C., Higson-Smith, C & Kagee E. (2006). *Fundamentals of Social Research Methods: An African Method*. 4th edition. Cape Town: Juta and Co, Ltd.

Bratton, W., & Kelling, G. (2006). There are no cracks in the broken windows. *National review*. February 28.

Brogden, M & Nijhar, P. (2013). *Community Policing: National and International models and approaches*. Washington: Willan Publisher.

Brooke, D. (2006). *The cracks in broken windows*. The Boston Globe. Available from:

http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2006/02/19/the_cracks_in_broken_window/. Accessed 10 February 2014.

Bua News. (2007). *Bigger role for community policing*, *South Africa online*. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/search/site%20roles%20for%20community%20policing>.

Accessed 26 January 2013.

Chenery, A. (2006). *Problem solving for crime prevention: Trends and issues in crime and criminology*. Australia. No.314. Available from:

http://www.aic.gov.za.au/media_library/publications/tandi_pdf/tandi314.pdf.

Accessed 12 November 2015.

Chiliza, D.J. (2005). *Attitudes towards community police forums in the Durban North Area*. Pretoria: Tshwane University of Technology.

College of Policing (2015). *Working with victims and witnesses*. Available from: <http://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/investigation/victims-and-witnesses/> Accessed 12 August 2015.

Constitution of Republic of South Africa Act No. 108 of 1996. Available from: http://www.crisa.org.za/section_49. Accessed 08 March 2013.

Cordner, G. (2010). *Reducing fear of crime: strategies for police*. Cape Town University. Available from: <http://www.popcenter.org/library/reading/pdfs/reducingfearGuide.pdf>. Accessed 16 November 2015.

Cornish, D.B & Clarke, R.V. (2014). *The reasoning criminal, rational choice perspective of offending*. New Jersey: New Brunswick.

Creswel, J.W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and mixed Methods Approaches*. 3rd edition. University of Nebraska-Lincoln: SAGE Publications.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (2009). *Enhancing the quality of neighbourhood through community participation*. Springs. Available from: <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/oni/article/320548>. Accessed 12 November 2015

Department of Public Service and Administration (2007). *Improving the performance of the public service: Lessons of the transformation process*. Available from: http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/docs/reports/15years_review/govermence/public_service.pdf. Accessed 20 November 2015.

Department of Public Service and Administration. (2003). *Batho- Pele Handbook: A service delivery improvement guide*. Pretoria: GCIS.

Department of Safety and Provincial Administration (2003). *Community Police Forum Toolkit*. Western Cape: Community Policing Task Team. Available from: [http://www.westerncape.gov.za>2003/12/community_police_forum_toolkit_pp1.to40\(4\).pdf](http://www.westerncape.gov.za>2003/12/community_police_forum_toolkit_pp1.to40(4).pdf). Accessed 25 February 2015.

Dozier, B. (2013). *An evaluation of broken windows theory*. Available from: <http://barbradozier.wordpress.com/2013/01/25/an-evaluation-of-the-broken-windows-theory>. Accessed 24 February 2014.

Dung, P.S. (2004). *Evaluation of Community Policing Forum Project Implemented by CLEEN foundation*. Nigeria: University of Jos. Available from: <http://www.cleen.org/evaluation%20of%20community%20poliing.final%20draft.pdf>. Accessed 10 November 2013.

Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC) (2002). Guidelines for the prevention of urban crimes. *Guideline for the prevention of crime Resolution 13*. Available from: <http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/res/2002/eres2002-15htm>. Accessed 26 March 2015.

Eck, J. & Maguire, E. (2006). Have changes in policing reduced violent crime? An assessment in A. Blumstein & J. Wallman. *The crime drop in America*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Erickson, T.E. & Breci, M.G. (1998). Community policing: the process of transitional change. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*. Vol 67(6)16-21. Available from: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=171535>. Accessed 15 January 2014

Findlaw, C. (2015). *How you can help tackle crime*. Available from: http://www.findlaw.co.uk/law/government/anti_social_behaviour/7933.html. Accessed 15 June 2015.

Fouche, H. (2003). *Partnership policing in the Wierda Bridge policing area*. Unpublished M.Tech dissertation. Pretoria: Technikon Pretoria.

Gutas, T. (2005). *The Mayoral Listening Campaign in the IDP-City of Cape Town*. MPA-thesis, School of Public Management and Planning. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University.

Handbook on Crime Prevention Guideline (2010). *Making them work*. Criminal Justice Handbook series. New York: United Nation Publishers. Available from: http://unodc.org/pdf/criminal_Justice/handbook_on_crime_prevention_guidelines_makingthemwork.pdf. Accessed 16 November 2015.

Heilbronn, R. (2011). *Teacher education and the development of practical judgement*. New York: Bloomsburg Publishers.

Hinkle, J.C. (2009). *Making sense of broken windows: The relationship between perceptions of disorder, fear of crime, collective efficacy and perceptions of crime*. Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Available from: http://drum.lib.umd.edu/bitstream/handle/1903/9547/Hinkle_umd_0117E_10573.pdf;jsessionid=E1DF65C2A67F085A82C523AAA6C695D0?sequence=1 Accessed 14 November 2015.

Hinkle, J.L. & Weisburd, D. (2008). The irony of broken windows policing: A micro-place study of the relationship between disorder, focused police crackdowns and fear of crime. *Journal of crime justice*. Vol (36) 503-512. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ccrimjus.2008.09.010>. Accessed 22 February 2014.

Institute for the Prevention of Crime (IPC) (2008). *What is Crime Prevention?* Canada: University of Ottawa. Available from: <http://www.sciencessociales.uottawa.ac/ipc/eng/>. Accessed 30 May 2015.

Jean, P.K.B. (2007). *Pockets of crime: Broken windows, collective efficacy, and the criminal point of view*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Kappeler, V.E. & Gaines, L.K. (2015). *Community Policing: A contemporary Perspective*. New York: Routledge Publishers.

Lab, S.P. (2004). *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*. 5th ed. Cincinnati, OH. Anderson Publishing Company.

leGates, R.T & Stout, F. (2011). *The city reader*. 6th ed. London: Routledge Publishers.

Ludman, B. (2010). *City of Johannesburg CPF*. Available from: <http://www.joburg.org.za/index.php?option=comcontent&dopdf=1&1d=88>. Accessed 20 May 2013.

Maroga, M. (2005). *Community policing and accountability at station level*. CSV.R. Available from: <http://www.ritecodev.co.za/csvr/wp-content/uploads/2005/12/communitypolicing.pdf>. Accessed 12 May 2013.

Mottiar, S and F, White (2003). Co-production as a form of service delivery: community policing in Alexandra Township, Research Report 101, Centre for Policy Studies. Available from: <http://sds.ukzn.ac.za/default.php?3,4,88,4,0>. Accessed 20 September 2013

Munnike, J. (2011). *The eye and the ear of the police? Questioning the role of community policing in Durban, South Africa*. <http://www.dspace.libraryuu.nl/bitstream/handle/1874/.../munneke%2j.pdf?...1>. Accessed 14 November 2015.

Muthaphuli, M. (2012). *Crime prevention and sentencing: A practical penological perspective*. UNISA. Available from: <http://www.uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/1000/muthapuli.pdf?sequence=1>. Accessed 20 November 2015.

National Secretariat for Safety and Security. (1999). *Community policing police review: Results of the pilot project, unpublished proposal document*. Available from: <http://www.issafrica.org/Pubs/Papers/42/Paper42.html>. Accessed 20 November 2013.

Neubauer, D.W. (2011). *America's courts and the criminal justice system*. 10th edition. Belmont, CA: Wodsworth Cengage Learning.

Ngxubaza, V.J. (2010). *An investigation of the low cost housing process with specific reference to the Mbashe Local Municipality. Thesis submitted for the requirement for degree Master of Technology. Public management*. Available from: <http://www.digitalknowledge.cput.ac.za/jspui/bitstream/11189/187/1/pgf>. Accessed 20 November 2015.

Nkwenyane, E.B. (2011). *Community Participation in the establishment of Community Policing Forum: A case study of Nelspruit police station, Mpumalanga Province*. Available from: <http://www.ul.netd.ac.za/bitstream/10386/499/1/EB%20Nkwenyane%20MPA%202011.pdf>. Accessed 28 November 2013.

Nxumalo, S.A. (2005). *Community Policing Forum: Strategies of the youth in crime prevention at KwaMashu*. Unpublished Masters Dissertation. University of Zululand.

Available from:
<http://www.uzspace.uzulu.ac.za/ditstream/handle/10530/1044/communitypolicingforum.S.A.Nxumalo.pdf?sequence=1>. Accessed 20 November 2015.

Osti, R. (2004). Forms of community participation and agencies role for the implementation of water-induced disaster management: protecting and enhancing the poor. *Journal for disaster prevention and management*. Vol 13(11)6-12.

Police Accountability SA (2013). Available from:
<http://www.policeaccountability.co.za/saps>. Accessed 3 December 2013.

Police Act No. 7 of 1958. Available from:
http://www.greengazette.co.za/acts/police_acts_1958_007. Accessed 25 July 2013.

Police Amendment Act No. 70 of 1965. Available from:
http://www.photius.com/countries/south_africa/society/south_africa_society_early_development.html. Accessed 25 July 2013.

Provincial Gazette for KwaZulu Natal no.389, 11 March 2011. Available from:
http://www.greengazette.co.za/acts/police_acts_1958_007. Accessed 3 December 2013.

Republic of South Africa (2001). *The South African Police Service Interim Regulations for Community Police Forums and Boards*. Pretoria: SAPS.

Rupp, T. (2008). *Meta-analysis of crime and deterrence: a comprehensive review of the literature*. Norderstedt: Books on Demand GMH Print.

Salomane, K.E. (2010). *Role of Community Policing Forum (CPF) in effective crime prevention in the Merafong Local Municipality Area: A critical analysis*. Potchefstroom: North West University. Available from:
http://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/4744/Salomane_KE.pdf?sequence=2. Accessed 10 December 2013.

Samaha, J. (2006). *Criminal Justice*. 7th ed. Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth Print.

SAPS Sector Policing (2013). From:
<http://www.saps.gov.za/commpol/sectorpolicing.htm>. Accessed 23 July 2013.

Senamolela, P.M. (2014). *A descriptive analysis of the implementation of community policing forums in the Lebowakgomo Area*. University of Limpopo. Available from: http://www.ul.netd.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10386/mamasebo_sp_2014.pdf?sequence=18/isAllowed/=y. Accessed 20 November 2015.

Skogan, W. (2006). *Police and community in Chicago*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Smith, D. (2008). *Sector policing to improve community policing in South Africa*. University of Western Cape. Available from: http://www.etd.uwc.ac.za/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11394/3650/smith_MADMIN_2008.pdf?sequence=1. Accessed 14 November 2015.

Smith, J. Minnar, A & Schnetler, J. (2004). *Smart Policing for law-enforcement officials*. Cape Town: ABC Press.

Social Crime Prevention and Promotion of Safety (2015). Available from: http://www.gautsafety.gp.gov.za/pages/social_crime_prevention_and_promotion_of_safety.aspx. Accessed 15 June 2015.

South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995. Available from: <http://www.info.gov.za/view/downloadfileAction?id=70987>. Accessed 15 February 2013.

Tengeni, T.E. (2007). *The state of governmental relations with reference to decentralization of public safety and security service delivery in the Free State*. North west university. Available from: http://www.dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/.../tengeni_tamsanque.pdf?...1. Accessed 15 November 2015.

Theron, F., Ceaser, N. & David, I. (2007). Participation according to IAP2 principles: Opportunity or challenge for integrated Development Planning in South Africa. *Journal Article* 1-20. Available from: [https://www.google.co.za/webhp?sourceid=navclient&ie=UTF-8#q=Theron,+F.,+Caesar,+N.+%26+David,+I.+\(2007\).+Participation+according+to+IAP2+principles:+Opportunity+or+challenge+for+integrated+Development+Planning+in+South+Africa.+Journal+Article+1-20&spell=1](https://www.google.co.za/webhp?sourceid=navclient&ie=UTF-8#q=Theron,+F.,+Caesar,+N.+%26+David,+I.+(2007).+Participation+according+to+IAP2+principles:+Opportunity+or+challenge+for+integrated+Development+Planning+in+South+Africa.+Journal+Article+1-20&spell=1). Accessed 18 February 2014.

Tracy, S.R. (2012). *Qualitative research methods: collecting evidence, crafting, analysis, communicating Impact*. Wiley Blackwell.

Van Graan, J. (2005). Obstacles impeding the transformation process in South Africa. UNISA. Available from: http://www.uir.unisa.ac/za/bitstream/handle/10500/3029/dissertation_van_graan.pdf? Accessed 20 November 2015.

Von Hirsch, A., Garland, D. & Wakefield A. (2005). *Ethical and Social Perspectives on Situational Crime Prevention: Studies in Penal Theory and Penal Ethics*. Oxford: Hart Publishing.

Wakefield, A. & Fleming, J. (2008). *The SAGE Dictionary of Policing*. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications.

Wesler, D. & Onwudiwe, I.D. (2009). *Community policing: International patterns and comparative perspective*. Belgium: Taylor and Francis Group.

Wessels, J.S. (2008). Transforming the public service to serve a diverse society: Can representativeness be the most decisive criterion. *Poloteria*. Vol 27(3). Available from: <http://www.uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstrem/handle/10500/2901/wessels1.pdf>. Accessed 18 November 2015.

Western Cape Government Community Safety (2011). *Report on the functionality of CPF in Western Cape Province*. Available from: http://www.westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/community-safety/report_on_the_state_of_readiness_of_cpfs_final2.pdf. Accessed 14 February 2014.

Wheelen, T.L. & Hunger, J.D. (2006). *Strategic Management and Business Policing*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

APPENDIX I

Informed consent

My name is Malatji Modjadji Madintshi; I am a student at University of Limpopo, Turfloop campus. I am conducting a research on the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village. The purpose of this research is to assess the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in the community. The second purpose is to fulfill the requirements of the M.A degree in Criminology.

You have been selected through a convenient selection process method. The information that we gather from you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential and would not be made available to any person without your permission. Your identity, name, stand number or cell phone number is not needed. I would like to assure you that participation is voluntary and you are free to withdraw from the study if you wish.

Your co-operation in participating in the research will be appreciated, as it will assist in assessing whether CPF is effective or not in reducing crime, and also on solutions on what/how to do to make it effective.

Thank you

Participant Signature

Date

APPENDIX II

Questionnaire

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of CPF in reducing crime in Makhwibidung village. This study is being conducted to Makhwibidung residents, CPF members and members of the SAPS in Maake police station in Lenyenye. Please complete the following questions to reflect your opinion as accurately as possible and to answer factual question to the best of your knowledge.

PART A

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Please tick the best answer that best presents your opinion on the question asked. Your answers are confidential, as you can see your name is not needed. This demographic information is for statistical purpose.

1. Gender

Male	Female
1	2

2. Marital status

Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow
1	2	3	4	5

3. Education

None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4

4. Employment

Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed	Seasonal
1	2	3	4

5. Age (in years)

18-35	36-53	54+
1	2	3

6. Member of

SAPS official	CPF committee member	Community member
1	2	3

SECTION B

SUCCESS FACTORS OF COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM IN REDUCING CRIME

Please tick the answers that best present your opinion on the question asked.

7. Does the Sector commander mobilize and organize the community in the sector to take action against local crime together with the police?

Yes	No
1	2

8. Do community members participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live?

Yes	No
1	2

9. Do community members attend CPF meetings to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the sector?

Yes	No
1	2

10. Do the community members take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law?

Yes	No
1	2

11. What kind of support does the community members give the police?

Reservist (SAPS)	CPF members	Community police patrol group	Street watch	Neighbourhood watch	Business watch
1	2	3	4	5	6

12. Do the police consult the community members when important decisions affecting them are taken?

Yes	No
1	2

13. Do members of the community consult the officials of the forum when they have problems?

Yes	No
1	2

14. Does the police support and encourage the community members to exchange information with them?

Yes	No
1	2

15. Do you know anything about CPF in your area?

Yes	No
1	2

16. Do community members know their roles in CPF?

Yes	No
1	2

17. Do the community members know the sector commander in their area?

Yes	No
1	2

18. Is there enough resources allocation to support CPF activities?

Yes	No
1	2

19. How would you describe the relationship between the police and the CPF members in your area?

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	2

20. Do the police recognize and accept the need for the community members to assist in the performance of its duties?

Yes	No
1	2

21. Do the police encourage innovative forms of partnership with the community members so that together they can reduce crime?

Yes	No
1	2

22. Do community members volunteer to be part of CPF committee?

Yes	No
1	2

23. How is community's perception on CPF?

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
1	2	3	4

SECTION C

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES APPLIED BY COMMUNITY POICING FORUM WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Please answer the following question to the best of your knowledge.

24. Are there effective street lights in high risk areas in your community?

Yes	No
1	2

25. How is police visibility in your area during the day?

26. Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
1	2	3	4

27. Do community members clean up roads and crossways to improve visibility within their village?

Yes	No
1	2

28. Do the CPF members together with the police patrol your area of residence at night?

Yes	No
1	2

SECTION D

CHALLENGES FACED BY COMMUNITY POICING FORUM IN REDUCING CRIME

Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge.

29. Does CPF help in reducing crime

Yes	No
1	2

30. If yes, how does it reduce it?

.....
.....

31. What prevent CPF from reducing crime?

.....
.....

32. What problems have the forum faced in its operation?

.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

TLALELETŠO I

Tumello ka kwešišo

Ke nna Modjadji Madintshi Malatji. Ke moithuti yunibesithing ya Limpopo ka Turfloop. Ke dira dinyakišišo ka katlego ya CPF gofokotšeng bosenyi mo motseng wa Makhwibidung. Nepo kgolo ya dinyakišišo ke go lekola bokgoni goba katlego ya CPF go fokotšeng bosenyi setšhabeng. Maikemišetšo a mangwe ke go phethagatša dinyakwa tša dithututo tšeo ke di dirago / tsenego.

O hlaotšwe ntle le lenaneo la tatelano. Bohlatse bjo bo kgoboketšwang go wena, bo ka se dirwe phatlalatša ntle le tumelelo ya gago. Boitsebiso, leina la gago, lefelo le o dulang go lona, le nomoro ya mogala ga dinyakege. Ke rata go netefatša gore go tšea karolo ke boithaopo. O dumeletšwe go itokolla go dinyakišišo tše ka go lokologa ge o e kwa o rata go dira bjalo.

Ke amogela le go leboga tšhomišano ya ga go go tšeyeng karolo dinyakišišong tše, ka ge seo se tlabe se thuša go bona gore CPF e na le katlego twantšhong ya bosenyi le go thuša ka tharollo gore CPF e kgone go atlega.

Ke a leboga

Tshaeno ya Motseyakarolo

Letsatsi

TLALELETŠO II

Dipotšišo tša dinyakišišo

Nepo kgolo a dinyakišišo tše ke go hlahloba bokgoni goba katlego ya CPF go fokotšeng bosenyi motseng wa Makhwibidung. Dinyakišišo tše di tla dirwa go badudi ba motse wa Makhwibidung, maloko a CPF le maloko a sephodisa setišing sa Maake ka Lenyenye. Ka kgopelo araba dipotšišo tše di latelang go ya ka tsebo ya gago e bile e be tša nnete ka moo go ka kgonegago.

KAROLO A

TŠA BOPHELO BJA YO A TSENETŠEGO DINYAKIŠIŠO

Ka kgopelo swaya karabo ye kaone yeo e emelang kgopolo ya gago mo diputšišong tše o botšišwang. Dikarabo tša gago ke sephirir ke ka fao go sa hlokegeng gore o fane ka leina. Dipotšišo le dikarabo tša tšona di šomišetšwa go dira dipalopalo fela.

1. Bong

Monna	mosadi
1	2

2. Tša lenyalo

Ga se wa nyala	Nyetše	Tlhadile/ tlhadilwe	Arogane	Mohlolo/ mohlologadi
1	2	3	4	5

3. Thuto

Ga ka tsena sekolo	Poraemare	Sekolo se phagameng	Thuto ya godimo
1	2	3	4

4. Mošomo

Wa šoma	Wa itšhoma	Ga o šome	Mošomo wa lebakanyana
1	2	3	4

5. Mengwaga

18-35	36-53	54+
1	2	3

6. Leloko la

Sephodisa	Leloko la CPF	Leloko la Setšhaba
1	2	3

KAROLO YA B

DINTLHA TSA KATLEGO TŠA CPF PHOKOTŠONG YA BOSENYI

Ka kgopelo araba dipotšišo tše di latelang goya ka tsebo ya gago.

7. Naa mokgokaganyi mogolo wa lesolo o kgona go kgoboketša le go hlakantšha maloko a setšhaba peakanyong ya go lwantšha bosenyi ga mmogo le maphodisa

Ee	Aowa
1	2

8. Naa maloko a setšhaba a tšea karolo mananeong a boagišane go šireletša lefelo leo ba dulang le bona?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

9. Naa maloko a setšhaba a tšea karolo dikopanong tša CPF go ahlaahla ka maano le dipeakanyo tša go thibela bosenyi le mokgokaganyi mogolo wa maphodisa?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

10. Naa maloko a motse a na le maikarabelo a go šomisa CPF go thuša maphodisa goba go thekga maphodisa go phethagatsa molao?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

11. Ke thekgo efeng yeo maloko a setšhaba fang maphodisa?

Baithaopi ba maphodisa	CPF	Sehlopha sa go leta sa setšhaba	Baleta mekgotheng	Hlokomelo ya seagišane	Boleta dikgwebo
1	2	3	4	5	6

12. Naa maphodisa a kgona go boledišana le setšhaba ge go tšewa dipheo tšeo diba amago?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

13. Naa maloko a setšhaba a boledisana le lekgotla la CPF ge bana le mathata?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

14. A naa maphodisa a hlohleletsa le go thekga setšhaba tabeng yago fana ka bohlatse?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

15. Go na le seo o se tsebang ka lekgotla la CPF motseng wa lena?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

16. A naa setšhaba se tseba karolo ya sona lekgotleng la CPF?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

17. A naa setšhaba se tseba mokgokaganyi mogolo wa maphodisa motseng wa bona?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

18. A naa go na le ditlabakelo tše lekaneng go thuša lekgotla la CPF go tšwela pele ka twantšho ya bosenyi?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

19. Naa segwera magareng ga CPF le maphodisa tikologong ya genu ke se se bjang?

Kgotsofatša	Ga se kgotsofatše
1	2

20. Naa maphodisa a lemoga le go amogela gore ba hloka thušo ya maloko a setšhaba tšwelopeleng ya mošomo wa bona?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

21. Naa sephodisa se hlohleletša maleatlane a mehuta tšhomišanong mmogo ya sona le setšhaba go fokotšeng ga bosenyi?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

22. Naa maloko a setšhaba a ithaopa go ba maloko a lekgotla la CPF?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

23. Naa setšhaba se bona lekgotla la CPF ka leihlo lefe?

Le lebotse Kudukudu	Le lebotse Kudu	La go Leketša	La go Palelwa
1	2	3	4

KAROLO YA C

MALETLANA AO LEKGOTLA LA CPF LE TLILENG KA WONANG GO LWANTŠHA BOSENYI MOTSENG WA GENO.

Araba dipotšiššo tše di latelang ka botshepegi ka moo go ka kgonegang.

24. Ekaba gona le mabone a go šoma botse mafelong ao a bonalang ele a kotsi kudu motseng wa geno?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

25. Ponagalo ya sephodisa ke e kakang motseng wa geno mosegare?

Ke ye lebotse Kudukudu	Ke ye lebotse Kudu	Ke yago Leketša	Ke yago Palelwa
1	2	3	4

26. Ekaba maloko a setšhaba a hlwekiša ditsela le makopanong a ditsela go dira gore motse o bonale?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

27. Ekaba maloko a CPF mmogo le maphodisa ba leta lifelong la lena la madulo bošego?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

KAROLO YA D

MATHATA GOBA DIHLOTO TŠA CPF PHOKOTŠONG YA BOSENYI

Araba dipotšišo tše di latelang ka botshepegi ka moo go ka kgonegang.

28. Naa CPF e thuša go fokotša bosenyi?

Ee	Aowa
1	2

29. Ge eba go bjalo, ka mokgwa ofeng?

.....

30. Ke eng seo se paledisang lekgotla la CPF go fokotsša bosenyi?

.....

31. Go tloga mola lekgotla la CPF le hlongwang, ke dihlotlo goba mathata afeng ao le hlakanang le wona?

.....
.....

KE LEBOGA TŠHOMIŠANO YA LENA.