The policing of rural and urban crimes. A Case study of the Msinsini and Umbilo policing Precincts in KwaZulu-Natal

By

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DECLARATION

I, <u>Sanele Errol Shabane</u> (209524592) declare that this dissertation entitled **"The policing of rural and urban crimes. A Case study of the Msinsini and Umbilo policing Precincts in KwaZulu-Natal"** is my own work. It is being submitted for the partial fulfilment of the Master of Social Sciences Degree (Criminology and Forensic Studies) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN), Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline (CFSD). None of the present work has been submitted previously for any degree or examination in any other University and that all sources that I have used have been acknowledged.

___ _____   <u>06/04/2018</u>

Sanele Errol Shabane   **Date**

EDITOR'S DECLARATION

Dear Sir/madam

Re: Confirmation of thesis editing and proofreading

This letter serves to inform the responsible authorities that the work done by **Sanele Errol Shabane,** has been edited and proofread by our team to the best of our ability. Our editing involves spelling check, plagiarism check, formatting and no technical alterations have been made.

For more information, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details provided below.

Yours,

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DEDICATION

I, Sanele Errol Shabane, would like to give thanks to the following people who made this research project possible:

- To the South African Police Service (SAPS) for dedicating all your efforts in crime prevention and policing initiatives in spite of your compromising working conditions at times.

- To my late father (Mr. G.R Shabane), your legacy will always shine, thank you raising the responsible man in me, indeed you did not die empty Dad, may your soul Rest in Peace.

- To my Mom (Mrs. T.P. Shabane), you always give me courage to do the best in life. Your support is always recognised and highly appreciated. I have much love and respect for you.

- To my siblings, even though at times it is difficult to understand the academic life but we always have respect and support for each other's space, thank you for that.

- To my niece "twin" and nephews together we made it, it is not about me, but it is for us.

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ABSTRACT

The SAPS crime statistics for 2016 financial year indicates an increase and a decrease in various crime causations as compared to the past year (2015). According to this data, crime in South Africa decreased between 2015 and 2016, with 2.1 million crimes reported in 12 months measured. Notably, all general categories of crime decreased, except for contact crimes which remained "stubborn". The SAPS 2016 statistics were compiled in conjunction with Statistics South Africa results to ensure that the process was subject to the tightest quality control. This came after criticism in 2015 that the police statistics were unaudited, bringing it into question its reliability and validity. The biggest crime category to increase over the past year (2015) was robbery of Cash-In-Transit (CIT) vehicles, though this is off a relatively low base. Between April 2014 and March 2015 financial years, there were 119 reported cases of these robberies – in the April 2015 to March 2016 period, this jumped 15.1% to 137 cases. For the purpose of this study, a sheer number of crimes were reported and the biggest increase was in cases of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, which saw 7,598 more cases reported in 2016. General theft and drug-related crimes remain the biggest problems in the country, with over 340,000 and just under 260,000 reported crimes in those categories respectively, though this is an improvement from 2015. Break-ins at residential properties is the third biggest crime in the country, with over a quarter of a million cases.

In response to these crimes, the local SAPS (Msinsini and Umbilo Police Stations) in executing their duties on preventing and combating of crimes have faced various challenges as to serve the citizens of South Africa in protecting them from crime. This was discussed through the analysis of the types of crimes occurring in the selected rural area as compared to the urban city of Durban, KZN; the policing challenges of crimes occurring in these areas and; the crime prevention strategies of policing crimes in the areas of study. The prevailing recommendations for effective policing strategies in contemporary South Africa are also discussed.

This study has adopted a qualitative research approach, which allows the researcher to uncover salient issues that can later be studied using more structured methods. This study has used exploratory research design to respond to the study objectives and research questions and to provide an in-depth understanding of SAPS members' perceptions on this subject.

The findings of this study provide that the police officials in the rural (Msinsini policing precinct) and urban (Umbilo policing precinct) are both experiencing various challenges such as lack of adequate resources, shortage of police members, lack of adequate vehicles and vehicles that suit the demographic settings of the policing area in order to prevent the crime activities in their policing precincts.

The prevailing recommendations of this study based on participants' responses relate to the hiring of more police members, providing the police with current resources and training methods, which can accommodate the current South African standard of living characterised by technological advancements, societal disorganisation, and the supply of vehicles that suit the environment of the area.

Keywords: Challenges of policing; Comparative study, policing strategies; rural and urban crimes, KwaZulu-Natal

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOR	Area of Responsibility
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
BACSA	Business Against Crime
BOLO	Be On The Look Out
BC	Before Christ
CBD	Close Business District
CFSD	Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline
CIT	Cash-In-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CPTSD	Crime Prevention Through Social Development
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CSC	Community Service Centre
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CTA	Crime Threat Analysis
DCS	Department of Correctional Service
DoJ & CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DSD	Department of Social Development
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
FCS	Family Violence Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICMA	International City Management Association
ICVC	International Crime Victim Survey
IDI	In-Depth Interviews
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ILP	Intelligence-Led Policing
JSS	Joint Security Staff
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
MITP	Malicious Damage to Property

MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NCCS	National Crime Combating Strategy
NCISP	National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NGDS	National Growth and Development Strategy
RP	Rural Participants
RTI	Road Traffic Inspectors
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
POP	Public Order Police
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAHS	School of Applied Human Sciences
SAPS	South African Police Service
SCP	Situational Crime Prevention
SCPU	Social Crime Prevention Unit
TA	Thematic Analysis
TRT	Tactical Response Team
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
UK	United Kingdom
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UN	United Nation
UP	Urban Participants
US	United States
VCP	Vehicle Control/Check Point
VISPOL	Visible Policing
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER ONE

STUDY BACKGROUND

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This study focused on policing rural and urban crimes, as confined to Msinsini (rural area) and Umbilo (urban area). This was motivated by two factors, firstly, the lack of dedicated social sciences research and effective strategies to address this subject; secondly, the process embarked upon by the Department of Police holistically to develop a policy framework aimed at enhancing rural and urban areas in combating and preventing crimes is still at infant phase. Most of the previous consulted research studies solely refer to crimes occurring in rural areas and urban areas separately in terms of safety and security, heavily using demographical makes of these areas, there are limited studies, which has been done nationally (South Africa) comparing policing strategies on rural and urban areas. In support of the researcher's assertions, the expectation portrayed in 1994, owing to the South African democratic advert, highlighting that crime was going to decrease, has not materialised yet. In connection to this statement, Schönteich and Louw (2001:n.p.) provide that it is difficult to measure crime accurately over sustained periods. For crime to make it onto the official police records two things need to happen. First, victims or witnesses must report the incident to the police. Second, the police must record it in their records. However, this is not always the case, which may vary from different challenges faced in policing.

Police practices vary from one area to another, and studying the varieties of police behavior can yield important insights into the role of law enforcement officers in a community. The South African Police Service Social Crime Prevention Unit (SAPS SCPU) as attached to urban and rural settings is faced with major challenges of preventing, investigating and combating of various crimes, such as assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), burglary at residential premises, and drug-related crimes. It should be noted that despite the fact that they are employed within the same Department (Police), their challenges are different, as they are not working on similar demographic environments. There exists a huge difference in terms of crimes occurring in the rural areas as compared to urban locations. This difference has also an influence on the accuracy of SAPS annual crime statistics. The other factor relating to this assertion is that not all crimes, either occurring in rural or urban areas are reported. Thus, the

belief that crime is less frequent in rural areas is supported by Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data that present crime by type and population group (Weisheit, Falcone & Wells, 1994:n.p.). Consequently, compared with the recognition of urban crimes and policing initiatives, little research is conducted on rural crimes and policing thereof. One notable limitation of studying crimes occurring in rural areas is the tendency that many rural communities maintain communal issues within the community setting with much reliance on traditional leaders. Another reason associated with this research area is that the confined quantity of knowledge associated with studying of rural crimes and policing practices in rural communities is the reliance on two casual controls, namely: mistrust of the government and the unwillingness rural communities to absolutely cooperate with reporting of crime. However, what needs to be noted is that, internationally rural policing refers to the small-town areas and their villages of the United States (US), England, Australia, Brazil and so on, whereas, in the South African context it means something else because it refers to those places that are outside of urban areas, the places that are not well equipped with infrastructures. Another example of how little interest of rural crime and rural policing can be observed is a brief one, page section in the International City Management Association's [ICMAs] (Muhammad, 2002:n.p.).

This chapter provides comparative analysis on the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), with specific reference to GBH, burglary of residential premises and drug-related crimes to develop guidelines and inform existing policies on crime prevention and policing. Through this comparison, suitable recommendations can be generated to respond to these crimes effectively. This study focuses on these crimes to bring about effective styles of policing in the selected areas of KZN.

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to Chems, Sinclare and Jenkins (1972:35:n.p.), during the identification of a research problem, a researcher has to distinguish three steps in narrowing the range of interest: (1) the selection of a topic area, (2) the selection of a general problem and the reduction of the general problem to one or more specific precise problem and (3) well-defined questions. For this study, the following problem statement has been formulated for guidance:

The problem investigated by this study relates on the deployment of SAPS officials on prevention of social ills. To this course, the environment in which the SCPU operates under does not consider the demographic settings. Subsequently, crimes such as assault with the intent to inflict GBH, burglary at residential premises, and drug-related crimes are prevalent in

both rural and urban areas. In correlation, these crimes are high in urban areas as compared to rural areas (see table 1-3 of this chapter below). Apart from this, the SAPS officials are also portrayed as individuals who do not respond quicker to reported crime incidents. This study intended to seek further if there are any impediments, relating to insignificances of these crimes.

Table 1: South African Police Service Crime Statistics 2014-2017

Precinct(s)	Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm			
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Msinsini	49	58	58	58
Umbilo	86	60	67	72
Total	270	236	250	130

Source: Crime Statistics South Africa [Crime Stats SA] (2014/2017

Table 2: South African Police Service Crime Statistics 2014-2017

Precinct(s)	Burglary at residential premises			
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Msinsini	37	54	44	59
Umbilo	649	706	587	648
Total	1372	1520	1262	707

Source: (Crime Stats SA, 2014/2017:n.p.)

Table 3: South African Police Service Crime Statistics 2014-2017

Precinct(s)	Drug-related crime			
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Msinsini	237	256	163	188
Umbilo	449	641	728	779
Total	1372	1794	1782	967

Source: (Crime Stats SA, 2014/2017:n.p.)

The above three tables (1-3) illustrate the SAPS crime statistics for each highlighted crime in the two selected precincts of KZN where the researcher conducted this study. For, (table 1), assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, in comparing from 2014 – 2017 for each

precinct Msinsini has the lower crime reported compared to Umbilo. As the same applied in (table 2), burglary at residential premises as well as (table 3) drug-related crime, crimes reported are lower at Msinsini, which is a rural police station in comparison to Umbilo which is an urban police station.

1.3. STUDY OBJECTIVES

This study was designed to provide an insight for improving the crime prevention strategies employed by police in the selected three crimes effectively in the urban and rural areas of KZN. An undertaken study is usually followed by a series of statements describing a study. Study objectives indicate in more detail the specific research topics or issues the project plans to investigate, building on the main study theme(s). Under normal circumstances in conducted studies, at least two or three research objectives are stated. It is also a good practice to put these objectives in a numbered list, so they can be clearly presented in the study findings (Thomas and Hodges, 2010:n.p.).

Moreover, Maluleke (2014:6) assures that study objectives are designed to discover new facts and their correct interpretations, amend accepted conclusions, theories or laws in the light newly revealed facts or practical application of such a conclusion. Furthermore Mouton (1996) (in Maluleke, 2014:6) states that study objectives are adopted to establish facts, gather new data, determine whether there are new data and determine whether there are interesting patterns in the data. Thus, the objectives of this study were designed as follows:

- To establish the different kinds of prevalent crimes within the specified study areas;
- To determine challenges experienced by the SCPU within the selected study areas; and
- To explore the crime prevention strategies implemented during the policing of distinct crimes experienced within the Umbilo and Msinsini policing precincts.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Maluleke (2014:7) argues that the research questions define precisely what is to be investigated. They are not the broad goals of the research undertaken by the research, merely, they are specific issues that are to be observed, measured or interrogated in order to toss light of the broader topic (Maluleke, 2014:7). The research questions for this study are mapped with the objectives of this study (refer to paragraph 1.3) as follows:

- What kind of crimes are mostly prevalent within the selected study areas?
- What are the challenges experienced by the SCPU within the selected areas?

- Which strategies are in place to deal with identified crimes within the Umbilo and Msinsini policing precincts?

1.5. STUDY JUSTIFICATIONS

1.5.1 Academic community

This study looks into policing of rural and urban crimes, to determine an impact on current existing policing strategies. This study compared these two-different policing precincts (rural and urban), to provide a clear understanding on the reasons related to local police works in responding to the identified crimes as mostly reported in the selected areas of KZN. This study was empirical in nature. Existing gaps on this subject were identified, described and explored and other emerging researchers may benefit from this study. Thus, the results of this study will be published and be made available for the scholarly community as a reference for their studies so as to close the gap on the already conducted studies

1.5.2 Industry (South African Police Service)

For the Department of Police to deal effectively with policing rural and urban crimes, this study seeks to find if the local SAPS can formulate effective strategies to respond to the identified crimes, in relation to its design. The researcher linked the causal connection of crimes between the rural and urban areas on how they have impact on annual SAPS crime statistics on the selected crimes in this study.

The results of this study will contribute to a higher competence level during the formulation of strategies to police specific rural and urban crimes as this study confirms in KZN Province. It is envisaged that it helped to increase the level of trust and confidence to the local police. With this study, new training manuals can be developed to effectively respond to policing of rural and urban crimes. This study provided information on best practices that promoted adequate information for policing rural and urban crimes. Thus, benefiting the SAPS to do their job more effectively.

1.5.3 Community (Public)

This study will ensure that the public is made aware of measures the local SAPS put in place to police rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KZN Province. This knowledge will enable the public members to familiarise themselves with the fact that the local SAPS cannot police crime alone, without an existing partnership with other stakeholders which can also play

a pivotal role on policing specific prevalent crimes in these areas. In terms of policing, this study can act as an eye opener to the KZN citizens to realise it is not the SAPS mandate to police crime, despite the 'police service' duties being stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (Act No. 108 0f 1996). The findings and recommendations of this study can be beneficial to the citizens and visitors to the selected study areas, as it can provide a better understanding of policing strategies in rural and urban areas of KZN Province and assist to develop new methods and techniques on how to apply relevant procedures to police the selected crimes as this study discusses.

1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focused on the challenges faced by SAPS in dealing with crime in selected urban areas of KZN, which is Umbilo police station that is located within the Durban sector and rural areas which is Msinsini police station. The participants of this study include the commanders of SCPU, as attached to the selected police stations and the SAPS members under command. Through the help of these commanders, the researcher was able to conduct interviews with the required number of participants and reached the anticipated capacity in this regard.

1.7. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

1.7.1 Research design

This study used exploratory research design to answer research questions and to provide the research with in- depth understanding of all stakeholders involved in the field of safety and security department. Exploratory research design provides a thick description of a phenomenon that is contextually embedded in order to capture full insights about the phenomenon that might otherwise be missed in structured surveys or experiments (Tracy, 2013:n.p.).

1.7.2 Methodology

The study has also adopted a qualitative research approach which allows uncovering salient issues that can later be studied using more structured methods (Tracy, 2013:n.p.). Furthermore, qualitative research helps people to understand the world, their society and its institutions more in depth.

1.7.2.1 Study location

Mucheuki (2011:n.p.) states that Durban is the third largest city in South Africa, after Cape Town and Johannesburg. It is situated in the province of KZN, on the South-East Coast of Africa. The city has an estimated population of about 3 million people with blacks, whites, coloreds and Indians, with Indians constituting the main ethnic groups (Mucheuki, 2011:n.p.). Umbilo forms part of Durban area.

Figure 1: Location of Umbilo Policing Area
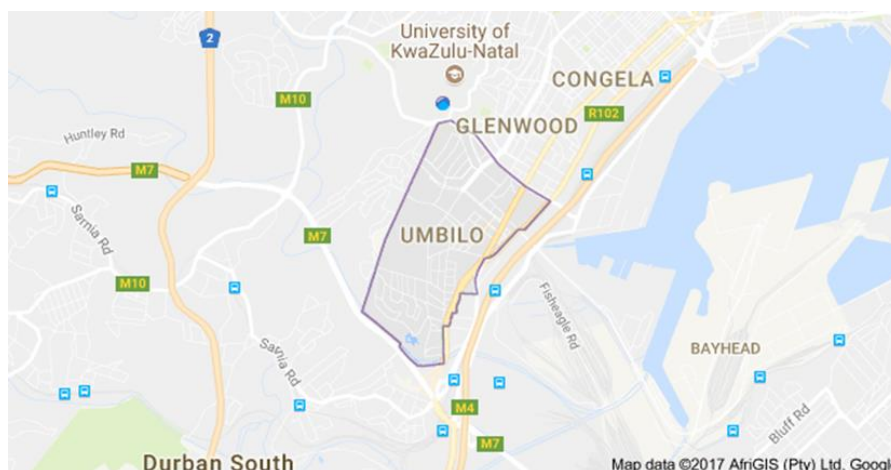
Source: (Google Map, 2017:n.p.)

Umbilo is one of the areas where the study took place. Umbilo police station is situated where it forms part of Ward 33 with areas such as Glenwood and Congela. Umbilo is more mixed in terms of ethnic groups than Glenwood but most people in this area are whites.

Figure 2: Location of Msinsini Policing area

Source: (Google Map, 2017:n.p.)

Qoloqolo area (15.07 square kilometers (km^2)) is a rural place with a population of 1876 (124.51 per km^2) people. The area has 443 households (29.40 per km^2). Msinsini police station is situated within the Qoloqolo area, where the dominant language speaking group is IsiZulu. The core aim of employing the police officials, particularly SCPU, is to combat crime, despite the environment in which the SCPU is operating under. However, they are employed within the same department, following the same working procedures. Nevertheless, when looking at few crimes such as assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm; burglary at residential premises; and drug-related crime, in comparing the above highlighted crimes, the crime rate is high in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The study sought to provide an insight for improving the crime prevention strategies employed to curb and combat crime effectively and efficiently.

1.7.2.2 Sample size and procedure

The ideal population of this study refers to various stakeholders, which contributed rich information in terms of this subject. This included the SCPU, the community of the rural area where Msinsini police station is located and the community of the urban areas where Umbilo police station is located. There are a number of other police stations within Durban that could a play a role in this study. However, due to limited time, the study only focused on one rural police station and one urban police of SAPS SCPU.

The researcher conducted In-Depth Interviews (IDI) with twelve (12) participants in this study, six (6) of these participants stemmed from Msinsini (rural area) policing precinct and the other six (6) were selected from Umbilo (urban area) policing precinct. These SAPS officials were all attached to the SCPU of these police stations. This was done to gather rich data concerning policing of rural and urban selected crimes in terms of this study. With the conducted interviews, the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KZN province were discussed so as to bring about effective policing strategies. The selected SAPS SCPS officials were all selected through the help of the SAPS Commander of SCPU, as attached to the chosen police stations. This unit was deemed relevant for this study, since the attached participants daily deal with the highlighted crimes and were also viewed to have a clear understanding of what challenges they are facing in policing the selected crimes in relation to high crime prevalence in the selected areas of KZN Province.

The study adopted purposive sampling, which is the commonly used sampling technique because of its ability to provide valuable participants (Crank, 1990:n.p.). Purposive sampling strategy selects participants according to the preselected criteria relevant to a particular research question (Crank, 1990:n.p.). Thus, this ensured that this study consisted of relevant participants to provide rich valuable information on policing rural and urban crimes. With this sampling technique, the selected participants were able to share their experiences, opinions and views on this subject. Purposive sampling size is flexible because it is not fixed, as it allows the research to select the sample until the basis of theoretical saturation is reached. It is also noted that purposive sampling works well if data review and analysis are done in concurrence with data analysis (Crank, 1990:n.p.). Therefore, purposive sampling was the most appropriate sampling technique for this study to select relevant stakeholders until the point of information saturation and data review and analysis was done in conjunction with data collection to ensure that all information was covered.

1.7.2.3 Methods of data collection

1.7.2.3.1 Literature review

A literature review is a description of the literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It gives an overview of what has been said, who the key writers are, what are the prevailing theories and hypotheses, what questions are being asked, and what methods and methodologies are appropriate and useful. As such, it is not in itself primary research, but rather it reports on other findings (Ramdhani, Ramdhani & Amin, 2014:48). Furthermore, literature review provides an overview of existing publications on the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KZN.

This information was analysed by the researcher and the researcher further reviewed the work of other researchers in South Africa and elsewhere. The views of different authors who relate to the problem as researched and discussed were utilised to place the current research project within conceptual and theoretical context. Information sources comprised of recent academic books, academic journal articles, legislations, policy documents, national instructions and information available on the internet relating to this topic. Information obtained through literature research was collected and integrated with data to be obtained during the conducted interviews. The sources consulted were compared with data already gathered by other researchers and were added as new information to this study, wherever relevant.

For the orientation of this study the researcher read every published document that appeared relevant to this topic. In light of this, herewith the selection of primary and secondary sources that were consulted by the researcher as follows:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- SAPS Act (Act No. 68 of 1995);
- Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977);
- National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) of 1996;
- White Paper on Safety and Security; and
- Academic journals, dissertations, thesis, magazines, and internet sources, among others.

1.7.2.3.2 In-Depth Interview

For the data collection process, this study used In-Depth Interview (IDI) method. IDI is very effective in research questions using human understanding. IDI is advantageous to both the participants and the interviewer, for example, it allows the participants to express themselves using unstructured accounts of their understanding. Furthermore, it is also good for interviewers as it allows them to be entrusted by participants which encourages thick descriptions to the research. IDIs are designed to elicit a vivid picture of the participant's perspective on the research topic (Mack, Woodsong, MacQueen, Guest, & Namey, 2005:n.p.). This method considers participants as experts on a given topic and their understanding as a means to answer research questions. Moreover, this study attempted to establish the local SAPS responses to crimes in the selected areas. Furthermore, cooperative relationship between the identified policing strategies and challenges were conducted by the researcher.

1.7.2.4 Methods of data analyses

The method for data collection was Thematic Analysis (TA). TA 'is a qualitative analytic method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data'. It visibly organises and describes one's findings into rich data. According to Braun and Clarke (2006:n.p.), not only does it describe or organise data, but it also goes further and 'interprets a range of aspects of the research topic.

The six steps prescribed by Braun and Clarke (2006:n.p.) to carry out a TA are guidelines and should not be used as prescriptive, linear, and inflexible rules when analysing data. They should rather be used in relation to the research question and the available data. In line with that, the researcher adopted the following six steps:

- **Familiarising yourself with your data:** The researcher timeously listened and read the data collected through IDI, thereafter transcribed the data that was collected during the interviews. The research made note of every important point raised during the IDIs. The researcher had a comprehensive understanding of the content of this study to provide the succeeding analysis at ease.

- **Generating initial codes:** After the researcher was familiar with the collected data, the researcher identified the key points by using a highlighter. To note the key points, the researcher coded all the data (data corpus) in this step.

- **Searching for themes:** After various codes have been identified, the researcher created themes and subthemes, in a form of mind-maps and tables, together with the identified codes. This was done by combining codes that more or less linked to each other to form themes and sub-themes.

- **Reviewing themes:** This stage involved refinement of themes. Some themes collapsed into other themes whereas some of the themes needed to be broken down into smaller components. There are two levels in this stage: In *level 1*, the researcher re-read all the extracted codes to the identified themes to ensure logical patterns of the data. If no logical sequence can be witnessed in these themes the researcher rearranges the data to make logical patterns; in *level 2*, the researcher used thematic map to envisage the relationship of these themes.

- **Defining and naming themes:** The researcher gave names and defined the identified themes to make logical patterns of collected data; and

- **Producing the report:** The researcher wrote the final analysis and wrote-up the final report based on the findings of this study. This report answered the study objectives and researched questions to provide a sufficient knowledge on the identified themes and gave logical examples that relate to this study.

1.8. OPERATIONALISATION OF STUDY VARIABLES

A challenge of policing has an effect on rural and urban crimes, the policing activities are controlled by the local SAPS and this was the independent variable. The demographic settings of rural and urban areas were the dependent variables as the measurable instrument could be tested upon.

1.8.1 Crime

Dictionary of sociology defines crime as "an offence which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments or sanctions are attached, and which requires the intervention of a public authority" (Seda & Kamil, 2015:2).

Crime comprises of vast set of events involving behaviour formally deemed against the law and usually committed with evil intent. The events range from murder to fraud, theft, vandalism, dealing in drugs, computer hacking and terrorist atrocities (Smith & Tilley, 2005:n.p.). Henry & Lanier (2001) (in Lanier, Henry & Desire'JM, 2014:3) note that the legal definition of crime refers to acts prohibited, prosecuted, and punished by criminal law.

1.8.2 Dependent variables

1.8.2.1 Rural and semi-rural areas

A low population density in rural and semi-rural areas means that individuals have less constant contact with one other due to its vastness and that limits communities to have less access to proper policing and quality services to the people on issues that relate to crime. In most instances stations are very small to accommodate specialised services. The definition of the semi-rural is the location that is sort-of country but that is not officially considered country. An out-of-town suburb near farm country is an example of a neighborhood that would be described as semi-rural ; Hostels and informal settlements designed as follows:

- Remoteness of farms / localities,
- High value of property,
- Long distances between farms and villages, and
- Inaccessibility to police because of poor roads and poor infrastructure (SAPS, 2017:n.p.).

1.8.2.2 Urban and semi-urban areas

Urbanisation is defined as a percentage of the country's population living in urban areas which are mainly cities and towns. The difference between semi-urban areas and rural areas is the development of the geographic area and environment. A semi-urban area is between urban and rural, or partly urban. Rural areas are located outside towns and cities.

The majority of the population in South Africa lives in cities and towns and it is here in these areas that the vulnerability to crime and all its related negative features is most felt. These high levels of crimes are prevalent due to different risk factors, which are common in urban and semi-urban areas, and they include the following:

- Unemployment;
- Substance and alcohol abuse;
- Availability of guns;
- Broken families;
- Drug abuse;
- Overcrowded households;
- Lack of housing;
- Child headed households;
- Breakdown of families;
- Teenage pregnancies; and
- Inadequate recreation facilities (SAPS, 2017:n.p.).

1.8.3 Independent variables

1.8.3.1 Challenges

A challenge is a demanding or stimulating circumstance. Further, it is a situation in which something needs a lot of skill, energy and determination to deal with or achieve, especially something you have never done before and will enjoy doing (Stevenson, 2010:n.p.).

1.8.3.2 Policing

Policing can be described as the coercive and service delivery actions by the police that are directed at the maintenance with the prescribed legal jurisdiction and the constitutional rights of individuals (Zondi, 2012:9). Policing in semi-urban and rural areas may not be able to reach crime scenes quickly and may not be able to establish a regular presence. Often the only

police's presence is a small rural station with a very few resources. Informal settlements, hostels and block of flats pose different policing challenges.

Challenges of policing will be the independent variable because it has an effect on rural and urban crime. This renders the study to be quantitative in nature. Mouton and Marias (1990:150) are of the viewpoint that quantitative research is an approach that is more highly formalised as well as more explicitly controlled. The quantitative research approach uses measurement to record and investigate aspect of social reality, (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2006:156). The two main variables in an experiment are the independent and dependent variable. An independent variable is the variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the dependent variable. A dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in a scientific experiment. The dependent variable is 'dependent' on the independent variable. As the experimenter changes the independent variable, the effect on the dependent variable is observed and recorded (Thought Co, 2018:n.p.).

1.9. METHODS TO ENSURE TRUSTWORTHNESS

Shenton (2004:n.p.) states that the trustworthiness of qualitative research generally is often questioned by positivists, perhaps because their concepts of validity and reliability cannot be addressed in the same way in naturalistic work. According to Kumar (2011:184), one of the areas of difference between qualitative research and quantitative research is the use of and the importance given to the concepts of validity and reliability. There are some attempts to define and establish validity and reliability in qualitative research. These are 'trustworthiness' and 'authenticity'. According to Guba and Lincoln (1994) (in Kumar 2011:184) trustworthiness in qualitative study is determined by four indicators - i) Credibility (in preference to internal validity); ii) Transferability (in preference to external validity/generalisability); iii) Dependability (in preference to reliability); iv) Confirmability (in preference to objectivity) and these four indicators reflect validity and reliability in qualitative research.

Schurink, Fouche and De Vos (2011) (in De Vos, Strydom, Fouché & Delport, 2011:419) explain that two prominent qualitative researchers, Lincoln and Guba (1994), propose the following alternative constructs, to wit credibility or authenticity, transferability and dependability to be addressed in a qualitative study, as they are believed to reflect the assumptions of the qualitative paradigm more accurately. Silverman (2005:223) and Leedy and Ormrod (2013:104) highlight that several social researchers have invalidated the concern for reliability and validity as it 'arises only within the quantitative research tradition'. In reaction

to the sentiment *Supra*, Silverman (2005:223) argues that there is no point in concluding a research dissertation unless researchers can demonstrate the procedures used to ensure the reliability of their methods and the validity of their conclusions.

Leedy and Ormrod (2013:104) highlight under the heading "validity in qualitative research" that regardless of the kind of study one decides to conduct the researcher must address validity of the study to prevent the study to be insignificant. Flick (2011:207) informs that that the classical criteria in social research (reliability, validity and objectivity) can be applied in qualitative research while Wagner, Kawulich and Garner (2012:243) are of the view that trustworthiness may be used in qualitative research.

Creswell (2014:201) submits that, validity is seen as a strength in qualitative research and it is used to suggest determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of the account. Further, Creswell (2014:201) and, Leedy and Ormrod (2013:105) note that terms such as 'dependability', 'conformability', 'verification', 'transferability', 'trustworthiness', 'authenticity' and 'credibility' are used to describe the idea of validity. In response to this, Lichtman (2014:194) argues that these terms originate from Lincoln and Guba's work and seem to be out dated. Botes (2003:180) and Gray (2014:186) report that credibility in qualitative research is the concept equivalent to internal 'validity' in qualitative research. To increase validity (credibility) of the research, the strategies outlined by Flick (2011:209), Creswell (2014:201), and Leedy and Ormrod (2013:105) can be used by the researcher in qualitative study to support the validity of findings.

Vithal and Jansen (2010:32) state that validity is an attempt to check out whether the meaning and interpretation of an event is sound or whether a particular measure is an accurate reflection of what one intends to find out. Data and information obtained from literature and interviews were used to establish patterns and trends to ensure validity of data and information. In order to ensure validity, the researcher used numerous sources of information such as literature reviews and interviews.

1.9.1 Method to ensure reliability

Sington and Straits (1999:114) and Gray (2014:184) agree that reliability is concerned with questions of stability and consistency. It should do with the question of whether repeated applications of a concept would yield similar results under similar conditions. 'Dependability'

is the concept used in qualitative research in relation to reliability. (Botes, 2003:183) and Ritchie, Lewis, Nichollis and Ormston (2004:354-355) are of the view that reliability remain relevant for qualitative research if the researcher can show the audience as much as possible of the procedures that have led to a particular set of conclusions which the researcher intends to do in the research. The data was rigorously and consistently interpreted so that the raw data and the meanings that the participants attached to it were dependable and consistent. Gray (2014:184) is of the view that for most qualitative research, reliability is improved if not guaranteed by triangulation, for example, by using multiple sources of data gathering.

1.9.1.1 Conformability

Conformability refers to the degree to which the results could be confirmed or corroborated by others (Trochim & Donnelley, 2001) (in Kumar, 2011:185). Conformability is also similar to reliability in quantitative research. It is only possible if both researchers follow the process in an identical manner for the results to be compared (Kumar, 2011:185). For this study, this element refers to the degree to which the findings of this study could be confirmed or corroborated by others. To this context, conformability was deemed to be similar to reliability in quantitative research. To ensure conformability in this study, the researcher kept detailed record of all the literature consulted and referenced them accordingly. As a result, the researcher was able to prove that the findings and interpretation of the findings did not derive from his imagination but are clearly linked to the collected data. The researcher set aside any biases, motivation and perspectives that could influence this study and it was completely guided by the literature review and study findings. Thus, the findings of this study were determined by the review of relevant literature and study findings.

1.9.1.2 Dependability

Dependability is very similar to the concept of reliability in quantitative research. Trochim and Donnelley (2001) (in Kumar, 2011:185) argue that it is concerned with whether one would obtain the same results if one observes the same thing twice. Schurink, Fouche and De Vos (2011) (in De Vos *et al.* 2011:420) explain that the researcher must ask whether the research process is presented logically and well documented. Dependability is noted as the alternative to reliability, whereby the researcher attempts to account for changing conditions in the phenomenon chosen for research. For this study, dependability was used in a very similar way to the concept of 'reliability' in quantitative research. It was concerned with whether the researcher can obtain the same results if he conducts the same study twice in policing rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KZN Province. The researcher ensured that the research

process was presented logically and well documented. Dependability was also noted as the alternative to reliability as expressed previously, whereby the researcher attempts to account for changing conditions in the phenomenon chosen for this study.

The choice of research design and methodology followed in this study was clearly explained to determine whether the procedures and processes followed in the study were acceptable. This ensured coherent linkages between the collected data and reported study findings. Furthermore, the identified themes and inferences emanating from the study findings were presented and discussed.

1.9.2 Method to ensure validity

1.9.2.1 Credibility

According to Trochim and Donnelley (2001) (in Kumar, 2011:185) credibility involves establishing that the results of qualitative research are credible or believable from the perspective of the participant in the research. Since qualitative research studies explore perceptions, experiences, feelings and beliefs of the people, it is believed that the respondents are the best judge to determine whether or not the research findings have been able to reflect their opinions and feelings correctly. Schurink, Fouche and De Vos (2011) (in De Vos *et. al.* 2011:419) explain that credibility is the alternative to internal validity and with credibility the goal is to demonstrate that the research was conducted in such a manner to ensure that the participants had been accurately identified and described. The credibility of qualitative research can be increased through prolonged engagement and persistent observation in the field, triangulation of different methods, making use of formalised qualitative methods and member checks. For the purposes of this study, credibility was increased through prolonged engagement and persistent observation in the field (the researcher visited the selected local police stations to conduct interviews with participants to gain their insight and their feelings on policing rural and urban crimes), triangulation of different methods (the conducted interviews and consulted literature review) was also adhered to by the researcher. The researcher also conducted member checks whereby participants' feedback and validations in terms of their given responses to the posed questions was done to improve the accuracy, credibility, validity, and transferability (also known as applicability, internal validity) of this study.

To this course, the researcher conducted interviews with the selected participants to explore their perceptions and experiences on policing rural and urban crimes to indicate the credibility of the data collection techniques used (that is, interviews and literature studies). With this, the researcher ensured that this study was credible, in a sense that the consulted literature studies

and conducted interviews present a true and accurate picture of what this study claimed and further ensured that the data collection methods (that is, interviews and literature study) provide the researcher with credible data.

1.9.2.2 Transferability

Transferability refers to the degree to which the results of qualitative research can be generalised or transferred to other contexts or settings (Trochim & Donnelley (2001) (in Kumar, 2011:185). Sandelowski (in Limputtong, 2013:26) stipulates that transferability conveys that the theoretical knowledge obtained from qualitative research can be applied to other similar individuals, groups, or situations. Schurink, Fouche and De Vos (2011) (in De Vos *et al*. 2011:420) explain that the researcher must question whether the findings that the research produced can be transferred from a specific situation to another. This is viewed as an alternative to external validity or generalisability. For this study, this element refers to the degree to which the results of can be transferred to other contexts or settings facing similar problems in policing rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KZN Province. This study envisaged that the theoretical knowledge obtained can be applied to other similar individuals, groups, or situations as selected areas of KZN Province experienced thereof. To further address this element, the researcher questioned himself whether the produced findings of this can be transferred from a specific situation to another (from KZN province to other provinces). This was viewed as an alternative to external validity or generalisability. Thus, the researcher described the process followed for data collection and data analysis for others to replicate such data and the challenges encountered in this study were clearly outlined. Therefore, the extent to which the theoretical knowledge obtained in this study could be transferred to similar contexts.

1.10. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Subsequently, field research involves 'directly talking with and observing the people being studied' when preparing and planning out how the researcher is to conduct the research. The first thing the researcher did was to apply to the UKZN Ethics Committee and obtain a letter of Ethical Clearance. According to Neuman (2006:n.p.), gatekeepers are individuals of formal or informal authority to be in charge of entrance to a location. This confirmation letter to conduct this study was given to the researcher to obtain access to conduct IDIs with the SAPS officials to be selected from the two local police stations in Durban and KwaQoloqolo, KZN in line with the research topic. After receiving the letter from the principal University (UKZN) and gaining approval of conducting this study, the researcher, in order to support his objective,

chose one rural policing area and one urban policing area within the province of KZN to explore and describe the local SAPS challenges in policing rural and urban crimes. The SAPS approval was sought after that approval.

1.10.1 Informed consent

For the purpose of informed consent, the researcher gave research participants sufficient information about the nature of this study to clearly understand their roles of participation. The selected participants were informed that this study bears no consequences, risks and financial benefits prior to making decision to participate in this study. To this end, the researcher gave research participants the information they asked for and needed about their research participation.

The researcher gave information to research participants in a language that the participants understood and in a manner that takes into account each participant's level of literacy, understanding, values and personal belief systems.

1.10.2 Anonymity

The researcher made research participants aware that all their personal information and comments they make during the interview would not be disclosed to any other individual. It would not be used against them and their confidentiality would be kept anonymous. Pseudonym would be used, meaning, factitious names and not the participant's real names would be used in this study.

1.10.3 Confidentiality

The use of study codes is an effective method for protecting the confidentiality of research participants. Study codes may be used on data collection instruments in place of identifying information to protect participants' responses or data when data documents are stored or out in the open. After completion of studies and consultation with the supervisor, the data will be stored and protected in a secure facility, a Universal Serial Bus (USB), in this regard where the researcher and a supervisor would be the only ones to access it, for a period of five years. Then after, there will be data destruction on sensitive data to ensure confidentiality has been applied so that it can be completely unreadable and cannot be used for unauthorised purposes. Data destruction means to destroy data saved on tapes, hard discs or any form of electronic media.

1.10.4 Voluntary participation

Participation at all times should be voluntary and not coerced. The researcher informed research participants of their right to abstain from participating in the study, or to withdraw from participating in this study by revoking their consent – at any time, without suffering prejudice or reprisal. When all these steps were followed, the researcher began the study and started conducting the interviews.

1.11. DIVISION OF DISSERTATION INTO CHAPTERS

- **Chapter Two (Literature review):** This has been an exploratory and descriptive review on how the law enforcement agencies across the globe and locally have responded to rural and urban crimes. This chapter has also determined various challenges on policing rural and urban crimes abroad, across South Africa, especially the policing areas selected in KZN.

- **Chapter Three (Theoretical and legislative frameworks):** The chosen theoretical frameworks have been discussed by the researcher in this chapter. Further, the researcher looked on legislative frameworks that were relevant to this study, such as The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Section 205(3); National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996; SAPS Act 68 of 1995; Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as White Paper on Safety and Security of 1998.

- **Chapter Four (Interpretation and analysis of data):** This chapter provided the findings, analysis and a discussion of data that was collected.

- **Chapter Five (Discussion, conclusion and recommendations):** This was the last chapter, it concluded the study by giving a summary of the findings and further provided the recommendations grounded on the data collected.

1.12. SUMMARY

This chapter has provided the introduction and background of the study, it briefly introduced the problem statement, the aims and objectives of the research, the research methodology and the study design, ethical considerations, data analysis as well as the significance of the study. There are various challenges that still need to be resolved when it comes to rural and urban policing issues. The police officers are demarcated in various working environments that have different crime challenges. Even though police are faced with these challenges, they still have to combat crime rates in the country by all means. The police investigators, especially when

they are from rural areas, are likely to have special problems in establishing rapport with potential inmate witnesses and in understanding the complex norms and dynamics of the inmate social system, which provide the context for the crime and the key to the investigations.

The following chapter (two) is literature review, which will be an exploratory and descriptive review on how the law enforcement agencies across the globe and locally respond to rural and urban crimes as demarcated by this study. This chapter will also determine various challenges on policing rural and urban crimes abroad and across South Africa, especially the policing areas selected in KZN.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW ON POLICING OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Zondi (2012:13) provides that literature review condenses more than just a literature review as this process gives the researcher basis of knowledge stemming from what previous researchers have unfolded and documented. This review also refers to a survey of scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, while providing descriptions, summaries, and critical evaluations of these works. This procedure is also designed to provide an overview of sources a researcher has explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to readers how one's research fits into the larger field of study (Ramdhani, *et al.* 2014:48).

The review of literature in this chapter has been demarcated to the local SAPS challenges of policing crimes in the rural and urban areas, while indicating the existing differences and similarities. To achieve this, the researcher reviewed primary and secondary sources. To this end, the primary sources were confined to documents such as The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (Act No. 108 of 1996); SAPS Act (Act No. 68 of 1995); CPA (Act No. 51 of 1977); NCPS of 1996; White Paper on Safety and Security of 1998. Whereas the secondary sources were referred to only the seminal published academic journals, books, dissertations, thesis, magazines and internet sources, among others. This chapter (two) further focused on traditional policing, uncovering the historical development of policing both globally and in South Africa and highlighted the nature and extent of the identified crimes in the rural and urban areas to review the current policing and prevention strategies in responding to these crimes thereof.

2.2. TRADITIONAL POLICING: THE PAST AND PRESENT

Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1991:14) state that 'traditional policing' focuses on reducing crime by arresting the bad people. Not only does this approach risk demonising everyone who lives in high-crime neighbourhoods, it requires relying on rapid response which makes it virtually impossible for the police to avoid being strangers to the community. This model also suffers from reducing the role of the law-abiding citizens in the community primarily to that of passive by-standers. The above authors further argue that traditional policing must also deal with disorder.

This policing style is clearly viewed and used for lower priority crimes than "serious" offences as it requires making high-visibility (achieving police omnipresence) to perform possible arrests. Some of the crimes associated with this policing method can be demarcated to "bicycle thefts, domestic disputes, and low-level drug dealings, gambling and prostitution among others. This style of policing further refers to instances where a police officer responds to a call that comes in stating that a crime has occurred. For example, upon arrival the patrol service takes a report then passes the investigation over to the detectives' branch. At this point, the patrol service officer(s) would return to their patrol vehicle or station, awaiting their next callout. Patrol Officers have little interaction with the citizens within their greater Area of Responsibility (AOR) and respond to crimes at various points in the city rather than at a fixed area. Officers barely know anyone in the areas where they are responding nor do the citizens know the officers and with this policing style there is nothing in place to try to prevent crime from occurring. It is a response based on "supply and demand" policing system, similar to the Fire Service (Newburn & Reiner, 2012:n.p.).

Consequently, this policing style usually consists of officers answering calls for service (that is, responding to crime calls in both rural and urban police stations), while relying heavily on deterrence through a visible presence of the police on patrol. However, many social changes have occurred over the decades and traditional policing methods may not be as effective in addressing the needs of the communities as in the past. Communities have become more diverse and the problems have changed as drugs and violent crimes have become more common in urban communities. Additionally, the budget deficits of the early 1990s prompted law enforcement administrators to seek out more creative solutions for providing law enforcement services to the community. The mission of policing has slightly changed and involves the responsibility to deter, detect and defend the public against criminal behaviour. It seems that early policing began with something equivalent to the current theory of community oriented policing (Newburn & Reiner, 2012:n.p.). In the extract from the instruction book of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), according to Burger (2005:n.p.), the word "police" is defined as: "generally, the arrangements made in all civilised countries to ensure that the inhabitants keep the peace and obey the law".

The Concise Collins Dictionary (2001:1159) in Burger (2005:n.p.) defines "police" and "policing" as follows:

- Police (noun): "the organised civil force of a state, concerned with maintenance of law and order",
- police (verb): "to regulate, control, or keep in order by means of a police or similar force": and,
- Policing (noun): "the policies, techniques, and practice of a police force in keeping order, preventing crime, among others."

According to Johnston (1992) (in Burger, 2005:27) the concepts of "police" and "policing" have been conflated over time, with historians and sociologists as to if the two things meant the same. Nevertheless, Francis, Davies & Jupp (1997) (in Burger, 2005:n.p.) discern on the two concepts:

> *"Police' refers to a particular kind of social institution, while 'policing' implies a set of processes with specific social functions. 'Police' are not found in every society, and police organisations and personnel can have a variety of shifting forms. 'Policing', however, is arguably a universal requirement of any social order, and may be carried out by a number of different processes and institutional arrangements."*

As indicated by Francis *et al*. (1997) (in Burger (2005:27) the expression "police" is additionally generally new, though "policing" has any longer "historical pedigree". Further, Francis *et al*. as referred to by Burger (2005:27) diagram portrays "police" as "… a specific group of individuals who oversee the legitimate force to defend security." From the inference of Burger, Francis *et al*. (1997:5-6) recommend a detailing comprehension of both "police" and "policing" which they accept will add to a superior comprehension of the two ideas:

> *"… policing involves both 'the creation of systems of surveillance' and 'the threat of sanctions for discovered deviance' … and may be carried out through a number of processes, of which the modern system of public police is but one example".*

It is increasingly evident that there is general agreement that the concept "police", used as a noun, refers to the public police (or "the organised civil force of a state concerned with maintenance of law and order"). It is, however, the concept of "policing" that is becoming a contentious issue (Burger, 2005:27). Burger (2005:27) after discussing the history of "policing", draws the conclusion that "policing" entails more than what the public police do. According to Johnston (1992:190) in Burger (2005:28) "… policing consists of a complex of connections between formal and substantive powers, and between private and public activities …" Johnston (1992) views are obviously supported by Francis *et al*. (1997) as shown by the above-mentioned quotes. Furthermore, more support comes from Bayley and Shearing (2001:1) who define "policing" as "… meaning the activity of making societies safe …". Bayley and Shearing (2001:1) further provides that "policing" is no longer carried out exclusively by governments. It is their view (Bayley & Shearing, 2001:1) that "policing" is being transformed and restructured in the modern world, and that it involves much more than reforming the institution regarded as the police.

Bayley and Shearing (2001:5-11) clearly favour the idea that "policing" refers to any legitimate activity aimed at the provision of security, whether it is provided by the state police or by a private security institution. Policing refers to a set of processes with specific social functions. It is a universal requirement of any social order and may be carried out by a number of different processes and institutional arrangements, explains Smit, Minnaar and Schnetler (2004:11). In connection to this definition, Burger (2007:3) refers to this term as the policies, techniques and practice of a police force in keeping order and preventing crime, among others. According to Van Heerden (in Govender, 2010:70) policing can be defined as that form of coercive action, within the structure of formal social control, which is directed at the maintenance of internal order in conformity with the principles of legal jurisdiction and the constitutional rights of the individual. Smith and Natalier's (in Govender, 2010:70) sociological perspective view is that, the police have the job of identifying and arresting offenders, discovering breaches of the law and maintaining public order. For the purpose of this study, the rules and policies which are implemented by the community, a village or a tribe in guiding the activities of that particular area, form part of policing. The Chiefs *(Amakhosi)* and *Izinduna* have certain principles or customs that can be a way of policing. The urban and semi-urban areas have policies on how they should manage their areas safely by having community watch and community policing in crimes. A state police officer as a government official is there to ensure that law and order are maintained despite being in urban or rural areas.

2.3. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF POLICING: GLOBAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN EXPRIENCES

The definition of police function broadens in the community strategy. It includes order maintenance, conflict resolution and problem solving through the organisation and provision of services, among other activities. Crime control remains an important function with an important difference to the society as a whole. The reform strategy attempts to control crime directly through preventive patrol, rapid response and calls. The community strategy emphases crime control and prevention as an indirect result of other activities (Newburn & Reiner, 2012:n.p.). In 1829, Sir Robert Peel introduced the Bill for Improving the Police in and near the Metropolis (Metropolitan Police Act) to Parliament with the goal of creating a police force that manages the social conflicts resulting from rapid urbanisation and industrialisation taking place in the city of London. Thirteen Peel's efforts resulted in the creation of the London Metropolitan Police on September 29, 1829. Sir Robert Peel is often referred to as the father of modern policing as he played an integral role in the creation of this department as well as several basic principles that later guided the formation of police departments in the US. Past and current police officers working in the London Metropolitan Police Department are often referred to as Bobbies or peelers to honour the efforts of Sir Robert Peel. Peel believed that the function of the London Metropolitan Police should focus primarily on crime prevention (Newburn & Reiner, 2012:n.p.).

Policing is known extensively as a deliberate undertaking to put in force common standards inside community and to defend it from inner predators and it is much older than the introduction of a specialised armed pressure dedicated to this kind of mission. The hobby of policing preceded the creation of the police as a noticeable body with the aid of hundreds of years. The derivation of the word *police* from the Greek '*Polis'*, meaning "city," reflects the fact that 'Proto-police' were essentially creatures of the city, to the limited extent that they existed as a distinct body (Walsh, Brodeur, Rees & Karpinski, 2017:n.p.).

Early policing had three (03) fundamental features that did not fully disappeared. Firstly, it did not constantly involve coercion. As a result, an inclusive survey of 51 historic societies on all continents has shown that interpersonal mediation became the first manner to settle disputes, the introduction of something similar to a police force changed from restricted to much less than half of the pattern.

For this reason, mediation is the most ancient and most established form of war fixing. Secondly, there has been a vital distinction among the people who were legally endowed with policing obligation and the people who absolutely carried out policing duties. The police government usually belonged to the social elite but the men they employed came from very diverse backgrounds, as policing changed into being consideration a lowly profession. Thirdly, the police did a totally big selection of responsibilities, starting from garbage disposal to firefighting that had little direct relation to crime control and prevention (Walsh *et al.*, 2017:n.p.).Walsh, *et al.* (2017:n.p.) provide that the first policing organisation was created in Egypt in approximately 3000 Before Christ (BC). The empire was then divided into 42 administrative jurisdictions. For every jurisdiction, the pharaoh appointed an official who became accountable for justice and security. He turned to be assisted by means of a chief of police, who bore the name '*sab heri seker*,' (chief of the hitters).

2.4. THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RURAL AND URBAN POLICING

An assault with the intent to inflict GBH is a serious physical injury inflicted on a person by the deliberate action of another. For one to constitute such crime, the following factors are taken into consideration: (a) The nature of the weapon used and in what manner it was used; (b) The degree of force used and how such force was used; (c) The part of the body aimed at; and (d) The nature of the injury. Burglary on residential premises is when a person commits residential burglary when he or she knowingly enters the home of another with the intent of committing a felony or theft therein (Crime Statistics South Africa, 2014/2016). The Victims of Crime Survey [VOCS] (2015/16) shows that in the significance of the mentioned crime, burglary crime was amongst the highest provinces in the country. Crimes against property are crimes that occur in the absence of a victim or where the victim is unaware of the crime at the time (that is, where no person is directly or immediately harmed or threatened during the commission of a crime), for example, theft of or from an unattended vehicle (Africa Check, 2017:n.p.).

Property crimes are assuming epidemic proportions in South Africa and are common such that it is rare to encounter a person whose house has not been broken into or whose car has not been stolen (Stevens & Cloete, 2002:50). The lack of community involvement and the poor security measures of so many private residences and business premises are definite contributory factors. Crimes against property are so profitable that stepped-up police action, heavier sentences and more sophisticated security measures do not deter the perspective thief.

Besides the enormous financial implications of property crimes for the short-term insurance industry, they cause trauma and fear among the victims when they realise that their house has been broken into, damage has been done to business premises or the family car has been stolen (Stevens & Cloete, 2002:50). Property crimes are the punishable taking of another person's personal property or goods with the intention of permanently withholding them from the rightful owner and include crimes such as theft, burglary, damaging of property, arson, fraud and forgery. The more common types of property crimes are housebreaking, vehicle theft, theft from the vehicle and shoplifting. (Stevens & Cloete, 2002:50).

The causes of property crime have been identified as follows - Socio-economic factors like unemployment, urbanisation, squatting and population explosion together with an influx of illegal immigrants who are often unemployed, all contribute to property crime. Other factors influencing the commission of property crimes are that the criminals nowadays have access to increasingly sophisticated technology. The SAPS not only has to cope with almost inaccessible areas like informal settlement in urban areas, but also with vast sparsely populated rural areas. This hampers the apprehension of suspects (Stevens & Cloete, 2002:51).

2.4.1 Rural and semi-rural

Rural areas are defined as "sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas. In addition, it includes large settlements in former homelands, created by apartheid removals which depend on migratory labour and remittances for their survival." (Integrated Rural Development Framework, 1997:1).

A low population density in rural and semi-rural areas means that individuals have less constant contact with one another due to its vastness and that limits communities to have less access to proper policing and quality services to the people on issues that relate to crime. In most instances stations are very small to accommodate specialised services (Mfazi, 2017:13). Criminals due to, among other things, consider farmers, farm workers and residence within these communities, owing to the following reasons:

- Remoteness of farms / localities;
- High value of property;
- Long distances between farms and villages; and
- Inaccessibility to police because of poor roads and poor infrastructure (Mfazi, 2017:13).

The conditions and the nature of crime that is taking place in the rural areas necessitates that there should be and effective and efficient way of implementing the following existing concepts:

- National Rural Safety Strategy Concept
- Sector Policing Concept
- Community Policing Concept
- Integrated Development Plan [IDP] (Mfazi, 2017:14).

Neglecting rural policing and rural crime is justifiable if there is nothing about policing, crime, or the community in rural environments that precludes directly applying knowledge from urban areas. Although the literature on rural crime and justice is comparatively scarce, it is evident that rural environments are distinct from urban environments in ways that affect policing, crime and public policy (Weisheit, Falcone & Wells, 2005:n.p.). There are several practical reasons for studying policing and rural crime: rural crime is a problem and may be increasing. Rural areas are often used to produce drugs, such as marijuana and methamphetamines. Rural areas are used as trans-shipment points for such illegal goods as drugs, stolen auto parts and illegal cash. Some have argued that urban crime networks such as street gangs are setting up "franchises" or "satellite operations" in rural areas. Rural areas have special crime problems such as organised theft of livestock, equipment and grain, for which urban police are poorly trained, yet which may be enormously costly to both the victim and society (Weisheit, *et al.* 2005:n.p.).

Rural crime and rural policing have received less attention from an academic and policy perspective than urban crime. The researcher has configured that there is a gap existing between the crime challenges taking place in rural areas and with those of urban areas and how they can link to one another has major problems in reducing crimes in rural areas. The way for country associations implies that crime for example, rape crime and ambush would less averse on happening among acquaintances than in urban areas combined with the greater distrust of government, may also mean that the police are less likely to be called when these crimes happen (Muhammad, 2002:n.p.). In an ideal world, there would be a best quality level meaning of rural that could be applied crosswise over universal purviews, which would depict all the complexity of rural life (Buttle, 2006:n.p.). Police administrators and the public generally believe that hiring more police officers is essential to reduce crime (MacDonald, 2002:n.p.).

Most research in policing and rural crimes concludes that crime is less frequent in rural areas and it is often speculated that greater informal controls in rural areas protect against high crime rates (Smith, 1980:n.p.). Weisheit, *et al.* (1999:n.p.) further state that features of the rural culture that affect law enforcement operations include informal social control among citizens, a mistrust of government and a reluctance to share internal problems. These characteristics may result, for example, in failure to report a crime out of the belief that it is a private matter. Major differences among rural areas exist, such as border areas may have problems with illegal immigrants while other areas may have illegal marijuana crops. Differences among rural areas as well as differences between urban and rural areas have implications for crime and law enforcement responses. Previous studies have been limited and sometimes contradictory; explanations should be sought through specific examination of particular rural crime issues. Weisheit *et al.* (1999: n.p.) highlight that for every category of index crime, rates were higher in urban areas. For 55 different countries on International Crime Victim Survey (ICVC) it was concluded that for serious crimes, the strongest factors explaining the risk across different countries was urbanisation.

Kynoch (2016:n.p.) contends that state policing is still largely absent from many of the poorest areas, especially in burgeoning informal settlements and much of rural South Africa and this is a cause of consistent complaint. However, grievances over a lack of policing are matched by dissatisfaction with the quality of policing that people experience and witness. The main identified difficulty in policing the rural areas of South Africa relates to the geographic isolation of rural communities according to the consulted sources. Conversely, communities have trouble in accessing police stations and courts due to cost and travel distances. Participants in this study said that the police rarely respond on time to matters such as "Housebreaking and Domestic Violence" and are slow to respond to very serious and sensitive cases such as the rape of children. The response of the police is that the lack of resources and capacity constrains the level of service they are able to offer rural dwellers. Historically, in South Africa, most police stations were situated in former white suburban areas and business districts. There is still today a relatively lower police presence in rural areas. This combined with police infrastructure shortages, means that most rural people only interact with the police at police stations when people are forced to travel there to seek urgent police assistance. By virtue of this, rural policing is almost wholly reactive (Comaroff & Comaroff, 2007:n.p.).

For the purpose of this study, the reality is that communication and feedback to crime victims is an enormous challenge for the police in rural areas. Given that the police are scarcely able to make a trip to update a crime victim on the status of their reported case, they are much less able to report back to someone that their matter was closed without a positive result. Studies in crime and policing in South Africa's rural areas have shown that KZN SAPS police stations are understaffed in general and the lack of personnel is worse in rural areas. If stations are understaffed, police response times to crime scenes are slower and attention to criminal cases and to the victims who report them also cannot be optimal. In urban areas even though they have adequate infrastructures, in most urban police stations, some of the urban areas are congested with police officials who cannot patrol in those areas and the occupiers of those places know that policing is barley done. Consequently, it becomes easy for them to engage in criminal activities such as drug-related crimes.

2.4.2 Urban and semi-urban

An urban area is a place-based characteristic that incorporates elements of population density, social and economic organisation and the transformation of the natural environment into a built environment (Weeks, 2010:34). Mfazi (2017:20) defines urbanisation as a percentage of the country's population living in urban areas which are mainly cities and towns. The majority of the population in South Africa lives in the cities and towns and it is in these areas that the vulnerability to crime and all its related negative features is most felt. These high levels of crimes are prevalent due to different risk factors, which are common in urban and semi-urban areas and they include the following:

- Unemployment;
- Substance and alcohol abuse;
- Availability of guns; and
- Broken families (Mfazi, 2017:20).

Extensive commerce, trade and businesses contribute to crime problems in urban areas. Urban areas are different from semi urban and rural areas in that they have a greater population density and generally have a higher concentration of economic activities. The presence of banks and other institutions for securing cash and valuables can lead to large and small-scale robberies such as the following:

- Cash-In-transit (CIT);
- Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Bombings; and
- Business Burglaries (Mfazi, 2017:21).

Trio crimes include carjacking and robberies at residential and non-residential premises which amongst others, are perceived by households the most common and feared crimes in South Africa VOCS (2014/2015). The latest statistics VOCS (2016/2017) survey reveals that although many crimes had decreased between April and December last year, armed robbery was up by 6.1%. The "trio crimes", which include house robbery rose by 5.3%; business robbery was up by 6.5%; and hijackings increased by a whopping 14.9%. These financial and commercial institutions make urban areas ideal places to profit from the sale of illegal goods such as narcotics, illegal firearms and stolen goods. The dense and unemployed population is used to sustain such illegal activities which then lead to syndicated activities posing serious challenges to effective policing. The presence of good road networks and ports of entry facilities can turn many urban areas into entry or exit points for the facilitation of contraband and makes it easier for international drug smuggling to thrive (Mfazi, 2017:22). This includes the following facilities:

- Harbours;
- Airports and Small landing strips; and
- Land borders (Mfazi, 2017:22).

These are areas where a mass of people do their activities, either coming or going out of the country and most of the imported or exported goods mostly arrive in these facilities, making it easier for drug smuggling to thrive. Cities and towns are major centres of national political life and protests can easily turn into riots during difficult service delivery agitation which again poses challenges to policing. Urban areas often have a comparatively extensive police presence such as follows:

- Flying Squad and Highway Patrol;
- Airwing and Waterwing;
- K9 police officers;
- Tactical Response Team (TRT); and
- Public Order Police [POPS] (Mfazi, 2017:24).

There is a lack of the above-mentioned police in rural areas, of which should the rural police station be in need of such squad they first have to liaise with the urban police station, for example, in the police stations surrounding South Coast, the K9 are only at Port Shepstone

which is the urban area. Should any misbehaving of the rural community take place, there will be no POPS who can control such action not to escalate. Policing in semi-urban and rural areas may not be able to reach crime scenes quickly and may not be able to establish a regular presence. Often the only police presence is a small rural police station with very few resources (Mfazi, 2017:24). Urban drug trafficking has been viewed as the main force behind the spread of drugs use and the improvement of gangs in rural areas (Weisheit, *et al.*, 1999). Crimes such as homicide, assault and rape will probably happen among acquaintances than is true in urban regions.

According to Weisheit, *et al.* (1999:n.p.), crimes unique to the rural environment include agricultural crimes (thefts of crop, timber and stock theft) and wildlife crimes (poaching). Rural law enforcement officers, more than their urban counterparts, often work with lower budgets, less staff, less equipment and fewer written policies to govern their operations. However, the core focus of this study is on crimes mentioned earlier: GBH, burglary on residential premises and drug-related crimes. Despite these problems, rural police appear to be more efficient than urban police and more respected by the public. Violence and crime in countries such as South Africa are shaped by deep socio-economic inequalities; however, the spatial designs of urban areas and housing also play a role, but often in differing ways. There is little qualitatively derived research published on the design realities of poor informal housing where the hyper-permeability of housing structures directly shapes residents' experiences of crime, often in gendered ways (Meth, 2017:n.p.). According to a national household survey, housebreaking or burglary rates were experienced at least once in the previous year by 4.7 per cent of the population in 2013/14 with many experiencing repeat victimisation (Meth, 2017:n.p.).

2.5. THE EFFECT OF RURAL AND URBAN CRIMES

The overall change in crime levels is generally consistent between urban and rural areas with a reduction in numbers of crimes per 1000 of population being seen across all the major crime categories apart from violence and sexual offences where a significant increase is evident. The reduction in burglaries recorded is greatest in urban areas whilst an increase in violence and sexual offences is greatest in rural areas. The reduction in vehicle crimes recorded is greatest in rural areas.

The highlighted statistics prove that indeed there is a difference of crimes that occur in both urban and rural areas (Weisheit, *et al.* 1999:n.p.). According to Wells and Weisheit (2004: n.p.), several authors have noted that the impact of poverty and unemployment on crime may differ in rural and urban areas. A couple of researches have paid attention on differential crime patterns among rural communities which evoke the social factors that are much more important

predictors of crime than are economic conditions in non-urban communities. The focus on rural-urban comparisons has also meant a focus on particular categories of crime, often the street crimes listed in the UCR. Many issues relevant to rural policing such as gang activity do not neatly fit these categories or are emerging issues that have not been explored in the professional literature.

The rural-urban difference between rural areas and ultimately destination (urban centres) have generated highly motivated criminals who are out to take advantage of poor social economic status of rural community, especially youth who are amenable to manipulation to participate in the drugs-related crimes and burglary in residential premises. More often rural areas suffer from grinding poverty, unemployment and low literacy levels of the rural communities as compared to urban areas (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010:n.p.; Opiyo, Wasonga, Schilling & Mureithi 2012:n.p. & Osamba 2009:n.p.). Kuhns, Blevins and Austin (2013:4) point out that researchers explore crime rates and causal factors in urban areas by examining contributing variables such as the percentage of the population that is minority, percentage of families on financial aid and the percentage of families living at or below poverty level. These socioeconomic variables often directly influence urban crime rates. These ecological and structural factors are not as predictive of crime and disorder as the way in suburban and rural crime setting given the vastly different social infrastructure. Not only does the observed suburban and rural crime challenges differ from urban areas, but the perception of crime and disorder and the way in which community deals with both as well as the way law enforcement differs.

2.6 THE PREVENTION OF RURAL AND URBAN CRIMES

The prevention and control of crime is one of the major reasons for studying the problem of crime. Crime prevention models and programmes do not develop in vacuum but are normally based on specific theories and factors which research has shown may lead to criminal behaviour. Effective prevention and control of crime are important tasks of the state and the community in order to create a safe environment for all (Naude & Neser, 2002:115).

Nel, *et al.* (2000:n.p.) further elaborate that crime prevention involves responding to a few priority problems, using targeted multi-agency programmes. These programmes aim to address the cause of and opportunities for particular crime problems and they should enforce laws, ensure that order is maintained in the daily activities of the community and reduce public fear of crime. Crime prevention involves the study of different actions or attempts that are made to decrease the level of criminal activities as well as the perceived fear of crime (Barkhuizen, 2006:n.p.). Lab (2014:27) defines crime prevention as any action designed to reduce the actual

level of crime and or the perceived level of crime, whereas crime prevention refers to all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crime, by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by conditions which are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective Justice System (White Paper on Safety and Security-South Africa, 1998) (in Burger, 2007:13). Crime prevention is any organised activity aimed at preventing unlawful behaviour or keeping such behaviour to a minimum and therefore avoiding police intervention, or any organised activity aimed at deterring unlawful behaviour (Lyceum, 2003:78). To this course, crime prevention must be considered as "any action designed to reduce the actual level of crime and the perceived fear of crime". These actions are not only limited to Criminal Justice System (CJS), the private and public organisations are both included (Lyceum, 2013:78). To understand the concept of crime prevention, the following aspects are important:

- Crime prevention is cost-effective and needs active co-operation;
- It gives qualities of life in communities and workplace alike;
- Crime prevention has a broad scope and is everyone's concern and duty;
- It must be tailored to specific needs and is central to policing work;
- Crime prevention is a responsibility of government and management at all levels;
- Crime prevention is forward-thinking and needs a visionary approach; and
- It goes beneath the surface and addresses the root causes of crime (Lyceum, 2003:78).

Barkhuizen (2006:4) highlights that crime prevention is any organised activity designed to prevent crime or limit it to minimum levels. According to the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) (in Barkhuizen, 2006:4), specific strategies that could be used to achieve the objectives are mentioned: "All activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes, firstly by altering the environment in which they occur; secondly, by changing the conditions which are thought to cause the crime; and thirdly, by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective CJS". The Lab (2014) (in Barkhuizen, 2006:4) contends that definitions of crime prevention should also focus of the fear of crime. This author defines this concept as "any action that is designed to reduce the actual level of crime and the perceived fear of crime" and these actions are not only restricted to the efforts of the CJS. However, they include activities of both public and private organisations, such as; 'Business Against Crime and the Nedcor Crime Project', 'SHOUT for a Safer South Africa' and 'Crime Line', among others. 'Business Against Crime (BACSA)' is the organisation that was established by Business

in 1996 in response to a request from then President Nelson Mandela who invited Business to join hands with Government in the fight against crime. It is a special purpose vehicle, with the sole mandate to engage and give support to Government on crime-related matters through facilitating the leveraging of skill and expertise from Businesses (BACSA, 2018:n.p.).

SHOUT is a new campaign that is actively mobilising a peace revolution and giving South Africans a voice to stand up, to shout, and to say "enough" against crime in our beautiful country. The brainchild of South African musicians Danny K and Kabelo, launched the initiative after the tragic death of South African legend, Lucky Dube, as the result of a senseless crime. Danny K recruited the best of South Africa's music talent to record a cover of the 1980s 'Tears for Fears hit- Shout' with the aim to donate all proceeds from downloads and sales of the single and brand collateral to charities that support victims of crime and initiatives which aid in the prevention of crime (SHOUT for a Safer South Africa, 2015:n.p.). As a result, Brantinghsm and Faust (1976) (in Barkhuizen 2006:10) provide three levels of crime prevention, namely:

- **Primary Prevention**

Primary prevention relates to the steps that are taken to prevent victimisation before it occurs. This involves identifying conditions or situations in the physical and social environment that provide opportunities or precipitate criminal acts. The deduction can be made that primary prevention focuses on the general population and usually involves the achieving of crime prevention goals in the long-term.

- **Secondary Prevention**

Secondary prevention focuses on the early identification of potential offenders and intervening before they turn to crime. Families that show signs of violent interaction or the early identification of children who are guilty of status offenders are examples of secondary prevention. The goal is to solve the problem on time before serious crimes are committed.

- **Tertiary Prevention**

Tertiary prevention deals with actual offenders who have already committed crime. At this level intervention takes place to prevent recidivism. Punishment and rehabilitation fall within the field of tertiary prevention.

On this discussion, the researcher submits that for primary prevention in rural areas, it can be the bushy areas which are the hot spot for crimes to take place. The community can either

demolish the bushy area for it to be visible and where it is not possible to make clear visibility, make the police be aware of such areas so that they can try to patrol it timeously. The old buildings in urban areas are not timeously monitored, thus, they are the hot spot for drug-related crimes to occur.

For secondary prevention, in both rural and urban areas the sport activities, for example, should be the amongst the core solution in shifting the focus on criminal activities to those who are the targets. Tertiary prevention police official should ensure a strong collaboration with the Department of Correctional Service (DCS), to make them aware on whether the offender is willing to be rehabilitated and can be integrated within the community.

2.6.1 International best practices on crime prevention

Crime prevention is promoted and administered at several levels, ranging from global to national and local perspective. Even though often not recognised, all levels interact and contribute to crime prevention strategies on the micro level (Coester & Marks, 2011:n.p.). Shaw (2010:3) emphasises that the guidelines for the prevention of crime build on the guidelines adopted in 1995. These guidelines outline the considerable benefits that good crime prevention can bring to cities and urban areas, from enhancing the quality of the social and economic life of cities and their inhabitants, to helping to bring about long-term reductions in expenditure on criminal justice, health and other services.

2.6.1.1 Canada

The most striking contrast between the urban and rural operational environment is one of distance. Police in rural settings are often faced with servicing remote and isolated households. Combined with fewer staff, this factor can obviously impact on response times and the strength of that response. The physical distances that characterise the rural landscape can also impact upon the provision of centralised support services (Pennings & Clark, 1999:2-3). Another substantial disparity between the operational environments of rural and metropolitan communities is the types of crimes encountered.

Rural communities are often subject to the gamut of 'standard' crimes experienced by metropolitan regions; they also have to contend with crimes such as machinery damage and theft, stock theft, large-scale drug importation and cultivation, illegal fishing and shooting and other environmental crimes (Hillier, 1991; Pennings & Clark, 1999:3). The interactions between the police and the rural communities they serve are a reflection of more orthodox programmes of community-based policing. The relationship is often a natural extension of the unique sociological processes observed in rural communities. Institutions such as the family,

schools, charity associations, religious groups and various committees have all been shown to be effective social controls in ostracising deviance (Pennings & Clark, 1999:3).

2.6.1.2 United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom (UK) there is a substantial disconnection between what is known about the causes of crime and what is being done about those causes. There is strong scientific evidence that serious crime is concentrated in a very small number of communities, but there is a very slight different link between these facts and the design of prevention programmes. Sherman (1998b:67) in Burger (2007:49) argues that substantial increase in police patrol in areas of concentrated crime could greatly reduce crime rate "in the short run." The UK has adopted the community focused policing as the best practice in crime prevention. Community focused policing refers to the concepts such as community policing, community focused policing and problem-orientated policing (Burger, 2007:51). According to Burger Cox & Wade (2007:52), community policing definition (1998: 104-105), as borrowed from Eck & Rosenbaum (s.a) is:

> *"... a philosophy of policing that emphasises a cooperative approach between the police and other citizens focusing on solving community problems and improving the quality of life in the community."*

Community policing is different from traditional policing in a sense that it attempts to identify and address the underlying problems, whereas traditional policing addresses the symptoms of crime and disorder by responding to calls or incidents (Burger, 2007:52). Hale (1994) (in Burger 2007:52) further shares the view that community policing and problem-orientated policing grew out of an awareness of the inadequacies of traditional styles of policing. The new style of policing enables the police to identify and solve local community problems that are highly debateable.

Most importantly, the police should be informed on what is happening within the community so that it would be easier to identify the potential offenders and the criminal activities that are taking place within the community but not all the community issues can be resolved by the police and the community is not always relying to the police as the problem solvers.

2.6.1.3 United States

Policing is one of the most dangerous and stressful careers in the US (Misis, 2012:13). From highly populated urban settings to rural and small-town areas, law enforcement agencies

maintain social order, fight crime and provide social services when necessary. Approximately 90% of the police departments in the US serve towns with less than 50,000 residents. Falcone, Wells and Weisheit (2002) (in Misis, 2013:30) state that there is not a consensus on a definition of rural or small-town policing, nor a defined classification of police departments according to their size. However, rural and small-town agencies share a common set of characteristics. One of the common characteristics of small-town and rural police agencies is that, when compared to urban police departments, rural and small-town police agencies expend less on their officers. Policing in rural and small-town America is a clear reflection of the close relationship of the community and the police (Misis, 2012:31).

Since the 1980s, community policing has changed police organisations in America. The philosophy of community policing is built upon a partnership between police agencies, community members and organisations to identify and solve problems in the community (Misis, 2012:31). Bureau of Justice Assistance (2010) (in Misis, 2012:31) argues that community members and police join forces to proactively deal with issues like fear of crime, social disorder and criminal activities in neighbourhoods and towns. As rural and small communities are socially interconnected, it is difficult for officers to separate their personal relations in the community with their job as law enforcers (Misis, 2012:31). The police officers do not arrest offenders as a way of punishment, but they socially engage with the community on what is wrong or right. The international practice on crime prevention is mostly focused on community policing as a way of controlling the community from committing crimes. The common crimes, according to the cited authors' views, especially in rural areas of Canada and UK is stock theft, even though it is taking place in the rural areas, urban areas can be linked as the "receivers" in supporting such crimes because it is where there is a dominance of butchers, meat- market and so forth.

2.6.2 Community Watch

The consulted literature reveals that 'Community Watch' is one of the oldest and most effective crime prevention programme in most countries across the globe. This initiative brings citizens together with law enforcement to combat crime and ensure communities are safe. It further involves getting the local police and given communities to know each other very well while working in initiatives of mutual assistance and understanding of policing and crime prevention. In other instances, citizens of interests are trained to recognise and report suspicious criminal activities in their neighbourhoods. It is with this notion that police officers cannot prevent crime

in isolation from public members as they cannot be found in every corner, making it a necessity for citizen to be involved in combating crime in their surrounding locations. It is stated that the citizens and their neighbours in a given location are the ones who really know what is going on in their communities. It is emphasised that the co-operation between the local police and the community can effectively help in a fight against crime in their respective communities. In support to these assertions, Bliss (2018:n.p.) highlights that recognising the residents' interest in keeping their community safe from crime and assisting one another in observing, recognising and reporting criminal activities taking place in their surroundings remains very essential. The community should be actively involved with law enforcement agencies in reducing crime levels.

Furthermore, the "Community Watch" programs are referred as a type of situational crime prevention aimed at decreasing the risks of criminal activity in a specific location. Many rural and urban areas have 'Community Safety / Community Policing or Neighbourhood Watch' associations that engage in policing activities. These groups comprise of prominent individuals and concerned residents who have a stake in the rural and urban communities, namely: residents, traditional leaders, CPF leaders, Faith-based Organisations, business owners and cottage owners, among others. Notable objectives of these organisations are to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur by improving security practices, engaging in neighbourhood surveillance, participating in crime prevention awareness programs and facilitating communication between residents and the police (Fraser, 2011:7). This type of policing is known to generate a conducive knowledge, comprised with communal pride by creating committed groups of citizens dedicated to policing various crimes in their communities. These communities enter into a partnership with the local SAPS to act as their "eyes and ears" on what happens within their communities. In support to this relation, Bliss (2018:n.p.) went on to highlight that the SAPS members are empowered with shared ownership of their communities, residents are given a greater sense of control and assurance of a unified stance against criminal behaviour in their community. Furthermore, the Community Watch can introduce other crime prevention strategies such as: safe houses, property identification programs, resident ride-along with the local SAPS, just to name a few. The operational definition of this procedure refers to a crime prevention program that enlists the active participation of citizens in cooperation with law enforcement to reduce crime in their communities, involving the following:

- Neighbours getting to know each other and working in programs of mutual assistance to prevent crime, and;
- Citizens being trained to recognise and report suspicious activities in their neighbourhoods (Gastongov.Com, 2017:n.p.).

For the purpose of this study, Community Watch was restricted to the following definition as formulated by the researcher:

> *"Community watch refers to the communal structures that look at crime prevention – this can be the work of traditional leaders, steering committees, among others. It also goes with area jurisdictions."*

The main goal of Community Watch is to give potential criminals the feeling that everyone in the community is watching their every move and will report them to law enforcement. Basically, communities are working together to secure their homes, mark their valuables, identify drug dealers, develop child safety programs, clean up their neighbourhoods and improve the environment where their children and families live. Every law enforcement agency knows that when people care enough to get involved, crime will not flourish. Community Watch works when people in a communal level get involved and stay involved in policing issues. This is done by initiating activities to deter criminal elements by initiating effective policing strategies. This can be done through security surveys, operation identification, putting up signs, among others. These activities are important because they can deter home burglaries, among other related crimes and build a sense of immediate accomplishment (Gastongov.Com, 2017:n.p.).

The benefit of Community Watch is to add to preventing of criminal behaviour and reducing the fear of victimisation, creating community and civic pride by all residents, and developing an atmosphere of comrade among members of the community and members of law enforcement. With an established public voice, residents can address and provide input into the improvement of child safety, youth development and other quality of life issues through other post programs and agencies. These benefits are limited to this process:

- Deters criminal activity;
- Creates a greater sense of security and reduces fear of crime;

- Builds bonds with neighbors as people look out for one another. To this end, this is done to stimulate community awareness by attempting to accomplish the following factors:

  - Reduce the risk of becoming a crime victim; it reduces the physical, financial and psychological costs of crime;
  - Resident training on how to observe and report suspicious activity in their community;
  - Address quality of life issues and mutual interests in the community;
  - Enhance homeland security; and
  - Work collectively with other civic activities (Bliss, 2018:n.p.).

2.6.3 Intelligence-Led Policing

Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) is a policing strategy that focuses on accumulating detailed information about criminal activities in order to focus enforcement and patrol efforts on disrupting these criminal activities (Arias, 2011:n.p.). According to James (2016:n.p.), intelligence is important for its predictive value to fill intelligence gaps and to develop more effective strategies to tackle crime and policing problems. Just as policing has always been so much more complex than simply preventing or detection crime which is said to be at the heart of modern policing, is so much more than using information to direct action, as some in the law enforcement community would have us believe. Any critical assessment of police intelligence work has to go beyond the instrumental or task focus of the practitioner. Examining the controls, systems, structures and processes that underpin the work can lead only to a partial understanding of how forces operate in this context. One must also appreciate its political, social, legal, ethical and organisational contexts (James, 2011:25).

The ILP entered the police lexicon in the early 1990s. The origins of ILP are a little indistinct, but the earliest references to it originated in the UK where a seemingly inexorable rise in crime during the late 1980s and early 1990s "coincided with increasing calls for police to be more effective and to be more cost-efficient" (Singh & Hargovan, 2012:30). Intelligence-led policing is the application of criminal intelligence analysis as an objective decision-making tool in order to facilitate crime reduction and prevention through effective policing strategies and external partnership projects drawn from an evidential base (Singh & Hargovan, 2012:31). With technological advancements, environmental criminology has become proactive, which is the main concept in defining something in the category of ILP. To go further, we must analyse the location and predict the environment where crime will occur, to thus prevent it. It also defines

the process associated with intelligence that is incorporated into crime-prevention strategies (Singh, 2012:31).

Singh (2012:31) points out that intelligence played little role in the 'standard' model of policing which favoured a reactive and investigative approach to crime, rather than a preventative one. According to Ratcliffe (2003) cited in Singh (2012:31), prior to the 1990s, criminal intelligence was rarely used in any coordinated, proactive sense but was used on a case-by-case basis to gather evidence to support prosecutions. The driving forces for the move to a new, smarter strategy of policing were both external and internal to the craft of the police (Singh 2012:31). The aim of intelligence-led policing can be interpreted from the tactical tasking priorities of the UK National Intelligence Model. The four elements concentrate on: targeting offenders (especially the targeting of active criminals through overt and covert means); the management of crime and disorder hotspots; the investigation of linked series of crimes and incidents; and the application of preventative measures, including working with local partnerships to reduce crime and disorder (Ratcliffe, 2003:2).

The ILP is a conceptual model that uses crime analysis and criminal intelligence in strategic manner to determine offenders targeting behaviour. Police officers throughout the world have adopted this model in recent decades. Police now talk about policing intelligently or smartly through using all available information that allows for an understanding of where crime occurs and why this is the case. In so doing, they draw heavily on information about the crime environment and on technological systems such as Geographic Information System (GIS).

The combined use of this type of information, together with the creation of policing networks, enables the police to target resources to the most vulnerable areas, known as 'hot spots' (Singh 2012:31). Thus, the objective of this intelligence-driven policing strategy was to maximise the proactive response to hot spots and enhance the capture, analysis and dissemination of intelligence. All of this information provides the police with an overview of specific crimes. Based on such intelligence, crime combating strategies can be launched. The ILP precipitated factors as an underlying philosophy of how intelligence fits into the operations of a law enforcement organisation. ILP provides strategic integration of intelligence into the overall mission of the organisation. In many ways, ILP is a new dimension of community policing, building on tactics and methodologies developed during years of community policing experimentation. Some comparisons illustrate this point (Carter, 2004:41). Both community policing and ILP rely on:

- **Information Management**
  - Community policing - Information gained from citizens helps define the parameters of community problems; and
  - ILP - Information input is the essential ingredient for intelligence analysis.

- **Two-way Communications with the Public**
  - Community policing - Information is sought from the public about offenders. Communicating critical information to the public aids in crime prevention and fear reduction; and
  - ILP - Communications from the public can provide valuable information for the intelligence cycle. When threats are defined with specific information, communicating critical information to citizens may help prevent a terrorist attack and, like community policing, will reduce fear.

- **Scientific Data Analysis**
  - Community policing - Crime analysis is a critical ingredient in the Comp Stat process; and
  - ILP - Intelligence analysis is the critical ingredient for threat management.

- **Problem Solving**
  - Community policing - Problem solving is used to reconcile community conditions that are precursors to crime and disorder; and
  - ILP - The same process is used for intelligence to reconcile factors related to vulnerable targets and trafficking of illegal commodities (Carter, 2004:41).

Carter (2004:42) provides the importance of these factors is illustrated in the comments of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director Robert Mueller in announcing an increased concern for terrorism at major national events during the summer of 2004. When referring to the photographs of seven terror suspects believed to be in the US, Director Mueller states the following:

> *"We need the support of the American people ... to cooperate when called upon, as agents will be reaching out too many across the nation to help gather information and intelligence ... to be aware of your surroundings and report anything suspicious ... to 'Be On the Look Out' (BOLO) for those pictured above. ... Have you seen them in your*

communities? Have you heard that someone might be helping them to hide? Do you have any idea where they might be? If so, we need you to come forward".

These words reflect the operational essence of the interrelationship of law enforcement intelligence and community policing. Like community policing, ILP requires an investment of effort by all components of the organisation as well as the community. Gone are the days when intelligence units operated in relative anonymity. Based on the precepts of the ILP philosophy and the standards of the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP), law enforcement intelligence is an organisation-wide responsibility that relies on a symbiotic relationship with residents (Carter, 2004:42).

2.6.4 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

The principal of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) grew out of the "defensible space" concept that was coined by Oscar Newman (1973) (Barkhuizen, 2006:11). This refers to a situation where the physical characteristics of an area can suggest to both residents and potential offenders that the area is owned and cared for and thus, not amenable to crime. Barkhuizen (2006:11) further argues that it creates the impression that the community is protected itself by exercising maximum control over their residential area, for example, security complexes or townhouse and residential estates which have grown enormously in popularity in South Africa.

Newman (1973) (in Barkhuizen, 2006:12) denotes four elements of defensible space, each of which influences the criminogenic nature of an area:

- **Image**: Image entails building a neighbourhood or community that does not appear vulnerable to crime. Furthermore, Armitage (2014:n.p.) uses the term image as the principle of creating buildings or spaces which are physically free from litter, graffiti, vandalism and damage but are also areas without stigma or a poor social reputation. It is difficult to allocate a specific label to these concepts as image refers to a state with management and maintenance to the activities, which create that state.

- **Territory**: Refers to the ability of legitimate users of an area to lay claim to the area. It entails creating a sense of ownership and belonging which results in social control being established. Control over a specific area is based on the establishment of real or perceived boundaries, the recognition of strangers and legitimate users of an area and a general communal atmosphere among the inhabitants. Armitage (2014:n.p.) views territory as it involves the human emotion to the space which they define as their own. Physical responses

to territoriality might include a resident marking of an area as their own through the installation of a house sign or gate. Emotional responses to territoriality would include a resident's feelings of intrusion or infringement should a person enter what they consider to be their space.

Furthermore, territoriality refers to the human motivation to control the space which they believe is theirs, be that through the legal ownership of that space or through their adoption and management of that space. Whilst Cozen, Saville and Hillier (2005) (in Armitage, 2014:n.p.) separate defensible space and territoriality, a more concise summary of CPTED principles might categorise defensible space alongside territoriality, given that the physical creation of defensible space aims to create territorial control over that space.

- **Natural surveillance**: Natural surveillance involves designing an area that allows legitimate users to observe the daily activities of both friends and strangers. The idea is that residents should be able to observe criminal activity (Barkhuizen, 2006:12).

- **Milieu:** Milieu refers to the placement of the building and it is important when a new residential area is planned. Dwellings should be constructed in such a manner that it facilitates natural surveillance. Moreover, this element suggests that the placement of a community within a low-crime area will inhibit criminal activity (Barkhuizen, 2006:12).

Therefore, the defensible space can be accomplished through a variety of design actions, such as:

- Windows that provide easy visibility of surrounding areas;
- Entrance that are observable by others;
- Installation of lights to enhance visibility;
- Common areas that are controllable by residents; and
- Creating boundaries (Barkhuizen, 2006:13).

Each of these features can affect the behaviour of legitimate users and potential criminals. Nevertheless, the impact of these factors is not the same on the residents and offenders. For residents, appearance and design of an area can bring about a more caring attitude, lead to socialisation amongst residents and lead to further improvements. The difference to this is that for potential offenders the physical improvement and care of an area can present an image of high risk due to the presence of legitimate users, increased surveillance and the perception of community interest in crime prevention (Barkhuizen, 2006:13). This approach varies in its

thought of who should hold obligation regarding the alleviation of crime, with a concentration, not exclusively upon the traditional CJS, on the contrary of planners, architects, engineers and directors of public space (Armitage, 2014:n.p.). The approach is based on the presumption that offenders will maximise crime opportunities, and thus, those opportunities must be avoided or removed.

The conceptual gesture of the CPTED programs is that the physical environment can be manipulated to produce behavioural effects that will reduce the incidence and fear of crime, because of that improving the quality of life. These behavioural effects can be attained by reducing the propensity of the physical environment to support criminal behaviour. Environmental design, as used in the CPTED program, is rooted in the design of the human relationship and it embodies several concepts (Fennelly & Crowe, 2013:n.p.). Fennelly & Crowe (2013:n.p.) argue that the term "environment" includes the people and their physical and social surroundings. The environment is defined for the demonstration purpose is that which has recognisable territorial and system limits. The term "design" includes physical, social, management and law enforcement directives that seek to affect positively human behaviour as people interact with their environment. Therefore, CPTED programs seek to prevent certain specific crimes within a specifically defined environment by manipulating variables that are closely related to the environment itself (Fennelly & Crowe, 2013:n.p.).

The aim of CPTED is not to develop crime-prevention solutions in a broad universe of human behaviour but rather solutions limited to variables that can be manipulated and evaluated in the specific environment relationship. CPTED involves design of physical space in context of the physical, social and psychological needs of sincere users of the space, the normal and expected use of the space, and the predictable behaviour of both sincere users and offenders.

Fennelly and Crowe (2013:n.p.) conclude that in CPTED approach, a design is proper if it recognises the designated use of the space, defines the crime problem incidental to and the solution compatible with the designated use and incorporates the crime prevention strategies that enhance the effective use of the space. CPTED draws not only the physical and urban design but as well as on contemporary thinking in behavioural and social science, law enforcement and community organisations. The intensity on design and use differ from the target-hardening approach to crime prevention. Traditional target hardening focuses predominantly on denying access to a crime target through physical or artificial barrier techniques such as fences, gates, locks, grilles and so forth. From the presented discussion, the

researcher submits that it is essential that local police stations become involved with environmental design initiatives. They are usually able to identify problems related to the physical environment and know where different types of crime occur within their precincts. The role and responsibility of the community would be identifying of problems encountered in the areas that they use, for example, engage in clean-up programs within the area, identify dangerous areas where they feel vulnerable, marking of their residences and so forth.

2.6.5 Crime Prevention Through Social Development

The Crime Prevention Through Social Development (CPTSD) refers to the interventions targeted to certain individuals who are not only socio-economically disadvantaged but also are living through experiences that make a career of persistent crime a probability. They are predisposed to crime from their early childhood nurture and it is enhanced by frustration in school, employment and the community (Waller & Weiler, 1985:3). Furthermore, CPTSD is an approach to preventing crime and victimisation that recognises the complex social, economic and cultural processes that contribute to crime and victimisation. It seeks to strengthen the "bridge" between criminal policies and programs and the safe, secure and pro-social development of individual, families and communities. It does this by tracking the factors, which contribute to crime and victimisation that are amenable to change (Arts Network for Children and Youth, 2018:n.p.).

Social development refers to activities which are intended to increase positive (reduce undesired) motivations, attitudes or behaviour in individuals by influencing their experiences in areas such as family life, education, employment, housing or recreation (Waller *et al.*, 1985:4). "Sherlock Holmes once said that for a crime to occur there must be a motive, an opportunity and a law to sanction the act," (Doyle, 1930:n.p.). The goal of CPTSD is to serve interventions intended to reduce or eliminate the motives for crime before they arise (Waller, *et al.* 1985:4).

This model is based on the premise that socioeconomic structures or systems such as families, schools, churches, recreational facilities and jobs are regarded as important structures of socialisation, teaching young people and children in particular to adopt the norms and values of their communities. An absence of these structures may contribute to crime. Social crime prevention programmes are designed specially to help vulnerable groups such as the young, the old, the poor and the unemployed to reduce the risk of lapsing into crime or becoming

victims. The programmes are also designed to destroy poor socioeconomic conditions and social inequalities in order to prevent crime (Naude & Neser, 2002:118).

The following, amongst others, are examples of social crime prevention programmes:

- A comprehensive state policy for clearing up urban and rural areas, to prevent squatting and, provide better housing;
- A labour policy centred on job provision;
- An educational policy with special focus on the development of young children;
- A family policy focused on parent guidance, socialisation and leisure-time;
- A youth policy that stresses education, socialisation and leisure-time activities and that fosters responsibility; and
- A health policy aimed especially at young children, and an official drug and alcohol abuse policy (Naude & Neser, 2002:119).

This model is well suitable for preventing all forms of crime. However, its success depends on long-term programmes (Naude & Neser, 2002:119). CPTSD within the urban and rural settings can be determined by the developmental infrastructures that are within these areas where the community can use or uses to enhance their life style to suit their environment and moving away from criminal activities. If there is scarcity of schools where the children can be taught at an early stage about the dangerous of crimes, it can be easy for a child to be exposed to criminal activity at a young age. The importance of skill centres is that a community can gather at particular time for social cohesion. The parents have to create a strong bond with the child so that it can be easy for a child if she or he encounters a problem to address it with a parent. This way the problem will be socially addressed.

2.6.6 Situational Crime Prevention

Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) programs have been suggested by Felson (1987:n.p.) who combines physical design and kinetic management in the fight against crime. Felson (1987) sees criminals and victims as creatures of habit going about 'routine activity'. His activity approach to crime analysis specifies three elements of crime – offender, suitable target and intimate handler. Crime occurs when victims and offenders converge in the absence of a guardian or intimate handier. Clarke and Felson (1988:n.p.) categorised a number of situational crime prevention strategies as follows:

- **Reduce convergence** of targets and offenders by separating the elderly from teenagers and children in public housing;

- **Constrain offenders** by strengthening social controls, restricting access to facilities or means of committing crimes and restricting access to disinhibits such as alcohol, which might lead some people to commit crimes;

- **Protect target-by-target** hardening through using vandal-resistant materials in public places, installing burglarproof barriers in taxis, restricting access to places where crime could be committed. Reducing the value of the target, reducing visibility; and

- **Enhance guardianship** by increasing surveillance, real or apparent, assigning responsibility, and increase capability to intervene.

Clarke (1997:n.p.) mentions that SCP comprises of opportunity-reducing measures that are first directed at highly specific forms of crime and secondly, involve the management, design or manipulation of the immediate environment in a systematic and permanent way as possible. Thirdly, the measures make it more difficult and risky or less rewarding and justifiable by wide range of offenders. SCP was initially developed as a concept in the 1980s by Ronald V. Clarke (1980) and was cast as a range of strategies and techniques based on continuing research in the early 1990s (Clarke 1992) (in Brantinghsm, Taylor & Brantingham, 2005:275).

Hirsh, Garlang and Wakefield (2000:n.p.) state that SCP was the name given by criminologists to crime prevention strategies designed to reduce criminal opportunities which rise from the routine of everyday life. The strategies can be hardening of potential targets, improving surveillance on areas that have potential in attracting criminal activities and divert offenders whom are likely to commit crime from areas where crime might occur. Brantingham, *et al.* (2005:273) refer SCP to crime prevention planning process using filtering as a guide to constructing complex interventions aimed at the immediate prevention and reduction of criminal events. This has the effect of keeping many potential offenders out of the CJS in the first place and of breaking the cycle of recidivism by changing the community contexts into which offenders are released at sentence expiry in ways that reduce temptations and opportunities to reoffend.

The basic principles behind SCP techniques are not new. Landowners in medieval Britain protected their castles with drawbridges, moats, and lookouts on the castle walls. More basic SCP techniques have been adopted by the general population in the form of locks and bolts and

these simple targets hardening measures have become classified into a framework of opportunity reducing measures as part of the 'crime as opportunity' paradigm shift in criminology (Phillips, 2011:7). Mayhew, *et al*. (1976) (in Phillips, 2011:7), argue that crime prevention should encompass physical crime prevention practices and the availability of opportunities for crime, in addition to the social crime prevention studies that had dominated much criminological theory in the past. The central concepts of the SCP theory are deeply rooted in and influenced by other theories, including the rational choice theory, the routine activity theory and the crime pattern theory. At the heart of every crime is a rational decision designed to weigh the risks and benefits for the offender, and in the absence of effective controls, offenders will focus on suitable targets. Routine activity theory relies on the occurrence of three key characteristics: a motivated offender, a suitable victim and a lack of control. Prevention techniques are thus aimed at decreasing the number of suitable victims and increasing the presence of control and guardian at all time (Criminology Wikia, 2018:n.p).

Crime prevention, or the intervention to prevent a crime from occurring can be achieved in two ways: by changing the offender's disposition or by reducing his or her opportunities. The focus of the situational crime prevention is correspondingly based on the belief that crime can be reduced effectively by altering situations rather than an offender's personal dispositions. Back in 1983, Ronald Clarke primarily divided crime prevention approaches into three categories of measures: degree of surveillance, target hardening measures and environmental management (Clarke, 1983:223). The SCP attempts to limits the harm caused by crime events by altering the more immediate causes of crime. This approach looks to the situational components of crime events. These situational components are frequently referred to as crime 'opportunities'. The types of situational components to certain extent may include the potential for situations to provide precipitating conditions for offending (Smith & Clarke, 2012:291).

Smith and Clarke (2012:291) argue that SCP focuses on situational components that differ from the approach taken by more traditional crime prevention strategies that seek to reduce crime by changing offenders' motivation for offending. A good understanding of rural crimes requires not only an appreciating how it differs from urban crime but also how rural crime and rural justice vary across rural communities (Muhammad, 2002). By acknowledging the differences between rural and urban crimes settings and culture, it has to be expected that the police in rural and urban areas approach work differently. There has been concern that rural and urban crime rates are converging and the issue has raised considerable debate. Some have argued that

with modern communication and transportation, rural and urban differences are shrinking through what has been called "massification". The SAPS investigators, especially when they are from rural counties, are likely to have special problems in establishing rapport with potential inmate witnesses and in understanding the complex norms and dynamics of the inmate social system which provide the context for the crime and the key to the investigations.

Therefore, the researcher submits that for the purpose of this study, the benefits of 'environmental crime prevention' cannot be assumed. Designing decisions, allocation of community resources, the social construction of urban space, types of local government intervention and specific methods used by police all impact upon the nature and effects of prevention. For 'crime' to be addressed in a meaningful and lasting manner it is necessary to go beyond temporary social initiatives and approaches which focus predominantly on reducing physical opportunities and improving techniques of control, to implement strategies which see crime and public safety as stemming first and foremost from social relationships in the community.

2.7. IDENTIFIED KEY COMMON THEMES ON POLICING URBAN AND RURAL CRIMES

For the purpose of this study the following themes where identified which answered the objectives of this study. These themes are different geographic factors, economic factors, political factors, social factors, technological factors, police population, as well as policing around the world. Even though there are a number of factors that can contribute to crime, the focus will be on the below mentioned.

2.7.1 Different geographic factors

The main difficulty in policing the rural areas of South Africa relates to the geographic isolation of rural communities. Conversely, communities have trouble in accessing police stations and courts due to cost and travel distances. In most rural areas, the police stations are far from the community for the people when they go to report cases that are taking place within the community. This makes the occupants of that particular area reluctant in reporting crimes. In urban and semi urban areas there are areas that are overcrowded which makes it difficult for the police to patrol through those areas. Different geographic areas have an impact especially where the statistics reports from SAPS are coming out because not all crimes are reported

especially in rural areas because of inadequate facilities to assist communities for reporting crimes to the police and courts.

2.7.2 Economic factors

The economy is influenced by politics, technology, ecology, social and international environment, among others. These cross-influences constantly cause changes in the economic growth rate, levels of employment, consumer income, the rate of inflation, the exchange rate, and the general state of the economy. These economic forces ultimately result in prosperity or adversity and have specific implications for an organisation and its management (Smith, 2007:69). The cross-influences that cause changes to the economic sector do not only have a negative impact solely within the economic parameters, there is link between the economy and these cross-influences. As such, one can conclude that the strategies and the functioning of police should always be in line with these cross-influences.

2.7.3 Political agendas

Cities and towns are major centres of national political life and protests can easily turn into riots during poor service delivery, agitation that again poses challenges to policing. One of the most challenging issue within the police structures is that police are not solely independent on how they can execute their jobs. They are giving some instructions by particular stakeholders that will suit them, should they not follow such instruction they would be in trouble. This makes it difficult for the police to do their duties properly. "An independent police force is a crucial ingredient of a healthy democracy. A police force in the hands of politicians is something we associate more with authoritarian states than modern democracies. Policing should be governed by the need to keep our streets safe, protect the vulnerable and uphold the law of the land. There is no room for political point scoring" (https://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/keep-politics-out-policing).

Democratic and accountable policing are regarded as important hallmarks of democracy. In a healthy democracy, a police officer exists to protect and support the rights of the community, not to repress or curtail freedom and ensure power for the governing regime. Holding the police accountable for their plans, actions and decisions provides the necessary balance to the exercise of professional discretion by these officials. Accountability also provides a means by which the relationship between the police and the state can be kept under scrutiny (Govender, 2010:71).

2.7.4 Social factors

The social factors of policing in rural areas is that mostly such areas are controlled by customary policies and laws If crimes are taking place, it will either not be reported at all because of the certain believes within that area or the crimes that are reported will be dealt with internally by *Izinduna* (that is, traditional leaders) or the chiefs of that area. The police will not be informed and they would be no collaboration with the police in administering those crimes. Urban and semi urban areas are too clustered with various people who have different beliefs on how and when a person should be dealt with if crime is committed. Most people do not know each other and there is a lack of social unity which makes it easier for crimes to take place. In some areas, it is difficult for the police to reach them as way of patrolling crimes.

The police as a subsystem are mutually related to society and together they form a larger functional system. The police may be regarded as a mixed social system in which people and resources are integrated to attain an objective (Govender, 2010:72). De Kick (1992) (in Govender, 2010:72) states that in 1992, it was predicted that the population in South Africa will increase to about 80 million in the year 2020. The present rate of urbanisation will result in a population explosion by the end of 2020. Changes such as urbanisation, demographical tendencies, unemployment, and lack of employment opportunities, the high rate of illiteracy and the influence as well as the power of the undisciplined youth are all causes of a dramatic escalation in crime. Since the South African Police Service does not always have sufficient human resources to deal with unrest and the rising crime rate, the national police have to increase by 229 000, which is almost twice the present total of the day, in order to police the future population (Govender, 2010:72).

2.7.5 Technological factors

Technology refers to the knowledge of how to do something, either it is age-old technology for making wine or high-tech for manufacturing the latest cellular phone. Technology is involved in every process of business organisation, from manufacturing to marketing, to managing. Technology not only determines how the organisation makes products or serves customers but also affects the organisation's markets and its ability to compete in those markets. Technological change therefore affects the entire organisation and has strategic implications for organisations as well as industries (Smith, 2007:67–68).

To link Smith's (2007) knowledge on technological factors *Supra* to this study, the police as "an organisation" should familiarise themselves with what was being done then, as a way of preventing crimes and see whether it is still effective now. They should look at the innovation of technology and how it is highly used and learn from those technological innovations to serve the citizens in crime prevention and prevent it from affecting their policing strategies.

2.7.6 Police population: comparative analysis

The former National Police Commissioner, General Riah Phiyega, expresses that the South African citizen/police ratio is currently at one police officer for every 347 citizens or around 288 police officers per 100,000 people. The recently released VOCS results found that crime levels have been gradually declining. With South Africans experiencing lower levels of crime, it is expected that communities would feel safer. Instead, the survey reveals that declining crime trends were accompanied by deteriorating feelings of safety among households. According to the survey, the percentage of households who experienced at least one incident of crime decreased from 9% in 2015/16 to 7% in 2016/17, while feelings of safety when walking alone in their neighbourhood when it is dark decreased from 31% to 29% in the same period. This puts the country in the lower-middle end of policing when compared to countries across the world – alarming, when considering that the country has one of the highest crime rates in the entire world – though it is within the recommended range of the United Nation [UN] (Business Tech, 2015:n.p.).

According to data from the UN, the global average for police per 100,000 people is around 340 officers. The international body recommends a minimum police strength of 220 per 100,000 people. According the SAPS Annual report of March 2014, the police service had a total workforce of 194,852 people. This is made up of 36,304 employees in administration; 103,746 police officers engaged in visible policing; 39,748 detectives; 8,723 crime intelligence officers; and 6,331 protection and security officers (Business Tech, 2015:n.p.). Per annum, the SAPS paid out R51.3 million in salaries to police men and women, averaging R263, 200 per officer. This puts the country in the lower-middle end of policing when compared to countries across the world – alarming, when considering that the country has one of the highest crime rates in the entire world – though it is within the recommended range of the UN (Business Tech, 2015:n.p.). KZN SAPS police stations are understaffed in general and the lack of personnel is worse in rural areas. If stations are understaffed, police response times to crime scenes are slower and attention to criminal cases and to the victims who report them cannot be optimal.

2.7.4.1 Policing around the world

The most populous countries in the world have the biggest police forces; with China and India each pushing forces of over 1 million officers strong. Table 4 below details the world's largest police forces based on available UN data from 2013. Note that China is not included in the UN data, but estimates put the country's People's Armed Force at anywhere between 660,000 (government reported) and 1.5 million members. While South Africa is not included in the UN data either, available information from the SAPS for 2013 shows that the country had the 11th biggest police force (Business Tech, 2015:n.p.).

Table 1: Biggest police forces around the world

#	Country	Police force	Per 100,000 population
1	India	1 731 537	138
–	China	1 500 000 (est)	120 (est)
2	Russia	745 607	522
3	USA	626 942	196
4	Brazil	536 018	268
5	Mexico	454 126	371
6	Nigeria	360 000	207
7	Italy	276 515	453
8	Japan	257 100	202
9	Spain	246 507	525
10	Germany	245 072	296
11	**South Africa**	**194 852**	**368**
12	Algeria	192 679	491
13	Philippines	149 263	152
14	UK (England and Wales)	127 909	225
15	France	110 866	172

Source: Business Tech (2015:n.p.)

However, when looking at police forces spread per 100,000 people, it is the smaller countries with much smaller populations that have the widest coverage. Notably, the Vatican City is well known for having a population largely made up of its security force. Of the 450-odd population, 130 people serve as a police force, meaning there is one police officer for every three citizens.

According to the available data from the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Macau, a special administrative region of China has the highest per capita police force, with 1,087 officers per 100,000 population. The region has a police force of 6,157 among a population of 566,725. This is followed by the Maldives, where there are 908 police per 100,000 people and Uruguay, with 673 police per 100,000 people, Business Tech (2015:n.p.).

South Africa's population is estimated at about 52.8 million, SAPS Annual Report (2012/2013) (Goitom, 2014:1). The SAPS' Annual Report for 2012/13 further reveals that the country has 1,132 police stations and 240 other types of contact points throughout the nine provinces. The SAPS [Act No. 68 of 1995](in Goitom, 2014:1) indicates that the SAPS has a total of 197,946 personnel of which 155,531 are SAPS Act employees (that is, sworn officers) and the same report noted that in March of 2013, the police-to-population ratio was 1:336.

2.8. SUMMARY

Traditionally policing is way of making sure that the reduction of crime is taking place, giving the punishment where it has to, to the perpetrators, and having a rapid response on crimes that are reported to ensure the safety of the citizens. Historically policing is known extensively as a deliberate undertaking to put in force common standards inside community and to defend it from inner predators. Policing is much older than the introduction of a specialised armed pressure dedicated to this kind of mission. Different working demographics of policing crimes make it difficult to apply one strategy, which can make both rural and urban areas to have the same amount of crimes reported. Various crime preventative strategies where explored to see how each differ from one another and how they can be effective in reducing crimes on these two different demographic environments. The identified common themes on urban and rural policing of crimes were the key themes that were also discussed.

The following chapter is the chosen theoretical frameworks that has been discussed by the researcher. Further the researcher also looked at legislative frameworks that were relevant to this study such as The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (Act No. 108 of 1996),

Section 205(3); National Crime Prevention Strategy; SAPS Act (Act No. 68 of 1995); Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as White Paper on Safety and Security of 1998.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

From the consulted literature, the researcher submits that theories are formulated to explain, predict and understand phenomena and in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. Furthermore, theoretical framework can be viewed as the structure that can hold or support a specific chosen theory to be applied in a study. Moreover, it can be used to introduce, describe and explain the existing research problem to be investigated by a study.

The chosen theoretical frameworks in this study are demarcated as follows; Broken Window Theory and Social Disorganisation Theory. Further the researcher looked at legislative frameworks that are relevant to this study, such as The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996), more especially Section 205(3); NCPS of 1996; South African Police Service [SAPS] Act (Act No. 68 of 1995); Criminal Procedure Act [CPA] (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as White Paper on Safety and Security of 1998. However, there are more legislative frameworks that the researcher has consulted which played an important role on having rich relevant information to this study despite the above highlighted legislative frameworks.

3.2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

The study has adopted two theoretical frameworks to explain the phenomenon of the challenges faced by rural and urban police officials in dealing with crime. The research used broken window theory to explain the phenomenon of crime challenges faced by the local SAPS officials in the policing of rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KZN. The social disorganisation theory also guided this study.

3.2.1 Broken Window Theory

The theory is based on the analogy of a broken window to describe the relationship between disorder and crime (Burger, 2007:54). According to the 'broken windows' theory, disorderly behaviour which is left unchecked and unregulated sends out signal to citizens that the area is unsafe. As citizens withdraw from social interaction or move out of the area, the social controls they helped to maintain are largely lost.

The result is gradual undermining of the social fabric of the community, leaving them vulnerable to an influx of more disorderly behaviour and eventually more serious crime (Burger, 2007:54). Wilson and Kelling (1982) (in Burger, 2007:54) further explain the theory that:

> *"… serious street crime flourishes in areas in which disorderly behaviour goes unchecked. Muggers and robbers believe they reduce their chances of being caught or even identified if they operate on streets where potential victims are already intimidated by prevailing conditions."*

Additional evidence was provided by Sherman (1998a) (in Burger, 2007:55) when he found consistent support for the 'broken windows' and 'zero tolerance' hypotheses and that a police officer's focus on street activity can help to reduce serious crime. Disorder is defined in its broadest sense as "incivility, boorish and threatening behaviour that disturbs life, especially urban life" (Burger 2007:55). According to Kelling and Coles (1997:5), the crime problem does not begin with serious crime, and conceiving of it and addressing it as such "lead to bad public policy, poor legal thinking and practice, and distorted criminal justice priorities and practice (Burger, 2007:55). Kelling and Coles (1997) (in Burger, 2007:55) close their argument with the observation that the high levels of serious crime over the last three decades provides clear proof that the CJS approach has failed and that its failure is due to the fact that this approach does not acknowledge the links between disorder, fear, serious crime and urban decay (Burger, 2007:55).

The methods required to get the concept accepted and implemented are quite radical. Amongst others, political leaders, criminologist and the police will have to incorporate fear and disorder into their crime fighting strategies and programmes. The "Broken Windows" theory advocates a close collaborative approach between the police and citizens to "fix" the "broken windows" (Burger, 2007:55). The theory is not about the so-called law enforcement tactics by the police but rather about the joint development of neighbourhood standards and rules, and about order rather than disorder. Kelling and Coles (1997) (in Burger, 2007:56) are of the view that part of the problem of this concept fully accepted and correctly implemented is the fact that the police often find it difficult to distinguish between "order maintenance" and law enforcement. When this approach fails the role of the police changes from that of order maintenance to that of law enforcement (Burger, 2007:56).

Moreover, according to Harcourt (1998:n.p.), broken window is an assumption that "disorder and crime are usually inextricably linked in a kind of developmental sequence". Harcourt (1998:n.p.) (in Wilson & Kelling, 1980: n.p.) further states that minor disorders produce an environment that is likely to attract crime. The signal to potential criminals that delinquent behaviour will not be reported or controlled trigger criminal acts (Harcourt, 1998:n.p.). One broken window that is unrepaired invites other broken windows. This breaks down community standards, leaving the community vulnerable to crime.

Wilson and Kelling (1982:n.p.) were not the first to point out the deleterious effects that disorder can have on communities, but they were the first to accuse disorder of actually causing crime. They hypothesised that even a single instance of disorder (the metaphorical "broken window") can spark a chain reaction of community decline if it is not fixed immediately (Gau & Pratt, 2010:np). Wilson and Kelling (1980:n.p.) believe that the failure to address these problems in a timely manner fostered a belief among community residents that all mechanisms of formal and informal social control had failed. Residents would eventually cede streets, parks and other public spaces to the criminals who saw the lack of cohesiveness and control as a prime opportunity to practice their trades (Gau & Pratt, 2010:n.p.).

In light of the above discussion, the researcher's application of this theory to this study presents that disorder and crime are "usually inextricably linked in a kind of developmental sequence." At the community level, ignoring disorder leads to more of it, just as a building with a broken window soon has other windows broken. That insight has been widely embraced by law enforcement in the US. The unoccupied buildings or buildings that are not monitored are the hot spots where criminals hide, which give police officials problems in dealing with crimes. In rural areas, it can be an old house that has no family members taking care of it or a particular building in urban areas where police officials rarely patrol. However, one should consider that such studies within South African context rural areas are different as compared to international countries. As this study is empirical in nature, more relevance of this theory would apply as the study will gain more knowledge directly or indirect experiences during data collection and analysis.

3.2.2 Social Disorganisation Theory

Against the above background, social disorganisation theory refers to the inability of a community to realise common goals and solve chronic problems. Poverty, residential mobility, ethnic heterogeneity and weak social networks decrease a neighbourhood's capacity to control the behaviour of people in public and increase the likelihood of crime. The Social Disorganisation Theory was advanced by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay (1969/1942 respectively), who insisted that high delinquency rates persisted in certain Chicago neighbourhoods for long periods of time despite changes in the racial and ethnic composition of these communities (Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003:n.p.). Social disorganisation theory re-emerges in 1980s as one of the major theoretical perspectives in the study of crime. It has been reformulated into a sophisticated "systematic model" that incorporates intra-neighbourhood and extra-neighbourhood factors and specify more clearly about these factors (Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003:n.p.).

Klinger (2004) (in Kuhns, Blevins & Austin, 2014:4) highlights that Social Disorganisation Theory offers explanations for not only why rural citizens feel safer but also why rural settings actually experience less crime (Klinger, 2004:n.p.). Decker (1979) (in Kuhns *et al.,* 2014:4) argues that a rural community's informal social control system is inversely related to crime rates. Rural citizens are often more likely to know their immediate neighbours and others who live near them. This continued and intricate circle of connectivity creates stronger informal social control systems, leading to increased levels of accountability, social responsibility and perceptions of safety (Kuhns *et al.,* 2013:4). In an environment in which everyone truly does know everyone else, the feelings of anonymity that exist in more densely populated cities disappear and offenders are less likely to commit crimes, not only based on heightened perceived risk of being caught but also because they have a heightened sense of responsibility towards their neighbours whom they may know personally. Further, given a more informal social structure, law enforcement agencies in rural areas often operate on a more informal level than their urban counterparts. According to Decker (1979) and Esselstyn (1953) (in Kuhns, Blevins & Austin, 2013:4) rural officers are often perceived more as peace officers than law enforcement officers except in situations when the community becomes threatened.

Demographics play a major role on the distribution of crime in an area and this was better explained by Adolphe Quetelet in the mid 1800's. Relative deprivation is defined as the greater inequality or gaps between wealth and poverty in the same place which tends to excite temptations and passions (Tibbetts, 2012:n.p.). In deprived and disadvantaged areas there are very little or no white-collar crime offenses as compared to advantaged areas. Added to motive and opportunity, technique of neutralisation and availability of resources enables individuals to violate important normative and ethical standards while neutralising any definition of them as deviant or criminal, (Coleman, 2000:211).

For the purpose of this study, social disorganisation theory was applied as follows: the local SAPS officials in the selected rural areas and urban areas face difficulties in controlling the behaviour of the community in combating crime, especially on urban areas where there is a frequent increase of people that have the quality of being diverse and not comparable in kind. Various people come with different behaviours and cause the lack of socialising with one other or having certain motives in occupying the space.

The researcher provided a lucid and clear linkage between the selected crimes and these theories. The importance and relevance of these theories in understanding onset and sustenance of the selected rural and urban crimes (Burglary at residential premises, Drug-related crimes and assault GBH) can hardly be misunderstood by any social scientist. In essence, these crimes refer to criminal behaviour that is rooted in individualism and greed, which is moderated by choices that are available to particular individuals. Criminals are rational humans who wilfully choose to commit the selected crimes in these locations.

3.3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

The police are mainly a body of people patrolling public places in blue uniform, with a broad mandate of crime control, order maintenance and some negotiable social service functions. Policing refers to a set of processes with specific social functions. It is a universal requirement of any social order and may be carried out by a number of different processes and institutional arrangements. Both the police and policing in South Africa are guided by a legal framework. The SAPS is the primary policing agency regulated by the Constitution and other government policy development for the police and policing functions in South Africa (Smit, Minnaar & Schnetler, 2004:11).

3.3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 180 of 1996)

In 1994, South Africa became a democratic country and therefore the Constitution, instead of Parliament became the supreme law of the land. By virtue of the Constitution being the highest law, all laws enacted by Parliament must be in line with the principles of the Constitution. Laws that are in conflict with the principles of the Constitution are unconstitutional and thus invalid. Chapter 2 of the Constitution (Bill of Rights) deals with the fundamental rights of individuals and requires that the state should respect, protect, promote and fulfil these rights (SAPS, 2006: 2). Smit, *et al.* (2004:26) provides that Section 2 addresses the supremacy of the Constitution, explicitly stating that the obligations imposed by the Constitution must be fulfilled. It is thus necessary to examine the obligations or responsibilities imposed by the Constitution on police officials. According to Section 7(2) of the Constitution, the state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights. Section 8(1) of the Constitution confirms the importance of the fundamental rights entrenched in the Constitution by providing that the Bill of Rights applies to all law, while emphasising that it binds the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and all organs of states. Police officials are, thus, not only obliged to respect and protect the rights of individuals but also to promote and fulfil those rights (Smith, *et al.* 2004:26).

This means that the police, as agents of the state, when exercising their powers must have due regard to the fundamental rights of every person as enshrined by the Constitution. The police must exercise their powers within the scope of the objectives of the Service as set out in Section 205(3) of the Constitution, namely:

- To prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- To maintain public order;
- To protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and,
- To uphold and enforce the law.

The Constitution is very specific about the objectives of the police in Section 205 (3) which stipulates on how they should fulfil this Section of the Constitution and to maintain safety of the republic. The aim of policing is to realise this is the obligation and duty of every police official. Joubert (2001:16) (in Smith, *et al.* 2004:27) states that the significance of including these objectives in the supreme law of the country is twofold; it places the authority of police on an equal footing with rights of individuals. In addition, since it is an obligation imposed by

the Constitution, it must be fulfilled, in essence, it gives police officials more rights than ordinary citizens.

The researcher's view to the discussion is that, according to Section 205 (3) of the Constitution, the 'objects' of the SAPS are to "prevent, combat, and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, and uphold and enforce the law". However, this section creates many difficulties. For instance, phrasing the responsibilities of the police in the form of 'objects', in idealistic terms, is confusing. While the prevention of crime can certainly be ideal, the same cannot be said about law enforcement and the investigation of crime. Words such as 'prevent' and 'combat' are also not defined or explained either in the Constitution or in other legislation. The obvious result is speculation, different interpretations and further confusion.

3.3.2 National Development Plan 2030

The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan, South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society (Zarenda, 2013:n.p.). The NDP 2030 13 goals incorporate the follows: Economy and employment (Chapter 3); economic infrastructure (Chapter 4); environmental sustainability and resilience (Chapter 5); inclusive rural economy (Chapter 6); South Africa in the region and the world (Chapter 7); transforming human settlements (Chapter 8); improving education, training and innovation (Chapter 9); health care for all (Chapter 10); social protection (Chapter 11); building safer communities (Chapter 12); building a capable and developmental state (Chapter 13); promoting accountability and fighting corruption (Chapter 14) as well as nation building and social cohesion (Chapter 15) (Zarenda, 2013:n.p.).

However, the attention of the NDP 2030 would be sorely drawn in goal of (Chapter 14) promoting accountability and fighting corruption, as to show the contribution of key legislation and policy implementation in victim empowerment and support in the democratic South Africa in combating crime and corruption (NDP 2030, 2012:n.p.). What is notable about the NDP 2030 and that needs to be considered is, it does not solely speak of how the legislations and the policies of victim empowerment can be achieved by 2030. The focus of NDP 2030 is on building the safer communities, where its attention is to strengthen the CJS. A safer South Africa will not be achieved without a strong CJS. This requires cooperation between all

departments in the justice crime prevention and security cluster (Department of Social Development [DSD], (2004:n.p.). From this discussion, it can be deduced that, even though South Africa has the separation of powers, according to the Constitution, where different state powers are resolving various issues, but if they can ensure cooperation, South Africa can have stronger CJS. Further, there is need to build community participation in community safety, while considering the importance of civil society organisations are also crucial factors of a safe and secure society.

The local government legislation provides for establishing community safety centres to enable safe and healthy communities. Establishing these centres should be considered. However, these implementations of aims for 2030 are focused on the preventative majors, they are nothing if they do not say how the victim can be restored their dignity as the perpetrators has impaired them. In promoting accountability and fighting corruption, the focus is on building a resilient anti-corruption system. This is where an appropriate operation needs to be taken when it comes to the instigation of corruption, that there should be no political interference or a certain governmental body that will solely be in charge of resolving the corruption issue. There should be an open enquiry and both private and public agencies must play a part. The public servants should be responsible and accountable in matters that involves the public resources. There is also a need to strengthen the judicial governance and the rule of law.

The Constitution enshrines the separation of powers and this should be made clearer that the other state institutions cannot take decisions of other state bodies in what they need to do. Moreover, the NDP 2030 proposes an integrated approach to resolving the root causes of crime that involves an active citizenry and inter-related responsibilities and co-ordinated service delivery from state and non-state actors. Chapter 12 of the NDP 2030 identifies 'Building Safer Communities' as a key objective. In order to achieve this vision, the NDP 2030 recognises the need to have a well-functioning CJS involving key role-players, including the police, prosecuting authority, the judiciary as well as the correctional services system. Accordingly, the NDP 2030 identifies the following six key priorities to achieving a crime-free South Africa:

- Strengthening the CJS;
- Professionalising the police service;
- Demilitarising the police service;
- Increasing the rehabilitation of prisoners and reducing recidivism;
- Building safety using an integrated approach; and
- Increasing community participation in safety (Civilian for Police Secretariat, 2013:n.p.).

In creating an effective, responsive and professional CJS, the NDP 2030 motivates for an integrated approach to building safer communities that recognises the root causes of crime and responds to its social and economic factors. The NDP 2030 places significant emphasis on the role of local government in understanding the safety needs of individual communities and integrating safety and security priorities into their development plans.

The NDP 2030 pays particular attention to the safety needs of women, children, the girl-child and youth, making specific recommendations relating to the conducting of community safety audits, introducing learner safety programmes in schools, implementing the Rural Safety Strategy, expediting the re-establishment of the Sexual Offences Courtsand reporting on the status of environmental designs aimed at addressing the safety of those who are most vulnerable. It also makes recommendations on mobilising urban youth to secure safety areas, increasing support to non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations, enhancing efforts to reduce alcohol and substance abuse, and improving rehabilitation of offenders and reduction of recidivism, Civilian for Police Secretariat (2013:n.p).

3.3.3 National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996

The NCPS is founded upon four pillars which co-ordination and integration activities relating to crime prevention must take place: (i) CJS process; (ii) reduction of crime through environmental design [Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - CPTED]; (iii) public values and education; and (iv) transnational crime (Civilian for Police Secretariat, 2013:n.p.).

The NCPS was developed by an inter-departmental strategy team in direct response to concerns expressed by the South African government about the high level of crime in the country (Burger, 2007:75). These concerns where addressed in two ways, through the NCPS as longer-term strategy aimed at addressing the social and developmental factors thought to facilitate crime; and, as shorter term, higher profile and visible policing measures intended to reassure the public (Burger, 2007:75). The NCPS' primary objective is to reduce crime in South Africa.

Therefore, there are ten essential objectives in achieving this primary objective (Burger, 2007:75). Amongst the ten, two of the following supporting objectives are relevant for this study:

- Establishing a comprehensive policy framework which addresses all policy areas that impact on crime (rural and urban areas), as part of the greater initiative to improve economic growth and development; and
- Generating a shared understanding among South Africans of what crime prevention involves [in all demographics, rural and urban areas] (Burger, 2007:75).

It is accepted in the NCPS that the CJS largely deals with crimes that have already been committed and in practise, thus it reacts to crime. This aspect of handling crime is defined as crime control and is viewed as a short-term process (Van Aswegen, 2000:143). The NCPS makes it clear that crime prevention cannot be tackled by government, or by one government sector alone. Responsibility for the successful implementation of the NCPS was allocated to the Ministry of Safety and Security (that is, now Minister of Police). The strategies used the following structures for its implementation and for the further management of its processes:

- **NCPS Inter-Ministerial Committee:** This Committee was chaired by then Minister of Safety and Security (that is, currently Minister of Police), and was to provide policy directions, allocate programmes to departments and monitor progress;
- **NCPS Directors-General Committee:** This Committee was to become a subcommittee of the National Growth and Development Strategy (NGDS) Director-General Committee. It was supposed to have been invested with sufficient authority to rise above departmental concerns when implementing the NCPS. The NCPS DG's Committee was chaired by the National Commissioner of the SAPS; and
- **Joint Security Staff (JSS):** Even though not created by NCPS, the JSS were often tasked by the NCPS DG's Committee to implement particular programmes (Burger, 2007:77 & 78).

These structures support that the implementation strategy of NCPS in crime prevention needs to be collaborated by various government sectors. For further clarity of the last above point of JSS, it is consisted of government departments' representatives such as SAPS, South African National Defence Force (SANDF), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ and CD), DCS, as well as welfare. The NCPS that gave birth to the four pillars of crime prevention are as follows: first, an effective and legitimate CJS that provides certain and rapid deterrence and assists with the protection of human rights; second, reducing crime through environmental design; third, public values and education that would change "the prevailing

moral climate within communities and the willingness of citizens and communities to take responsibility for crime"; and the forth is, trans-national crime reduction (Sithole, 2017:13).

Rauch (2002) (in Burger, 2007:78) notes that the NCPS recognised that the police could only contribute short-term visible policing measures, while much more was needed to address crime in the longer term. Therefore, it placed a specific focus on those issues that are associated with the social and developmental factors thought to cause or facilitate crime.

3.3.4 White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998

The Green Paper for Safety and Security issued in 1994, set out a basic policy guide for the transformation of the Department of Safety and Security (that is, Department of Police). Since then a number of policy programmes have been initiated to bring the activities of the Department into line with the Constitution and the needs of policing a democracy. To review these programmes and set the policy framework for the next five years, the Minister of Safety and Security (that is, Minister of Police) approved the development of a White Paper in June 1997. A mandate committee, consisting of the Minister, Deputy Minister, Secretary for Safety and Security (that is, Police) and the National Commissioner of the SAPS was established to provide direction to the work of five ministerial committees set up to provide content to a Draft White Paper [1997] (Civilian for Police Secretariat, 2013:n.p.).

The White Paper on Safety and Security was developed in 1997 and released in 1998. It views the concept of safety and security in terms of two interlocking components: policing or law enforcement and crime prevention, social crime prevention in particular. These components are aimed at undercutting the causes of crime. The underlying principle being that law enforcement and crime prevention are not mutually exclusive but should reinforce each other (Smit *et al.,* 2004:14). The White Paper on Safety and Security 1998, is aimed at redressing some of the inadequacies of the NCPS and it was intended to provide a policy framework for safety and security until the year 2004. Arguably, the White Paper on Safety and Security was designed to provide an intertwined approach to safety and security. This would be realised through implementing interlocked law enforcement approaches in dealing with crime (Sithole, 2017:14).

3.3.5 National Crime Combating Strategy

The National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS) is not the type of multi-agency strategy. Even though the initial intention may have been to include other government agencies, the NCCS was never more than just another police plan such as SANDF during crime combating operation (Burger, 2007:116). During 2000, the police published a special edition of SAPS Bulletin (South Africa, 2000b) with the article titled "*The new strategic focus of the SA Police Service for 2000-2003".* As an internal communication instrument, the special SAPS Bulletin was clearly intended to keep police members informed of the latest police plan (Burger, 2007:116). The "strategic focus" of the police resulted on the SAPS Crime Combating Strategy that later was referred to as NCCS. The NCCS was designed to focus on four operational and two organisational priorities, which are as follows:

- **Operational priorities**
  - Organised crime;
  - Serious violent crime;
  - Combating crime against women and children; and
  - Improving basic service delivery to all communities (Burger, 2007:117).

- **Organisational priority**
  - Budget and resource management; and
  - Human resources management (Burger, 2007:117).

In relation to this study, the operational priorities of the NCCS has been more effective in rural areas if one compares the number of reported crimes, drug-related, burglary as well as GBH, which can be categorised with the third above operational priority, they are low, as compared to urban areas. The rural policing of crimes in rural areas have moved from reactive to proactive to enhance the community's safety. Burger (2007:118) reveals that according to the SAPS Bulletin the prevailing incidence of crime and violence requires a close look and analysis in order to determine those areas in the country with the highest crime rate and type of actions necessary to stabilise those incidences. In making this effective the crackdown was developed in addressing the serious, violent crimes and organised crimes.

3.3.6 South African Police Service Act (Act No. 68 of 1995)

Burger (2007:72) submits that the SAPS was formally established during 1995 in terms of Section 5 of the SAPS Act, 1995. Section 13(1) of the Act upholds the duties, powers and functions of the police as follows:

> *"Subject to Constitution … a member may exercise such powers and shall perform such duties and functions as are by law conferred on or assigned to a police official."*

This Act provides for 'the establishment, organisation, regulation and control of the SAPS and provides for matters in connection therewith' (Smit, *et al.* 2004:12). The Act describes the following functions of SAPS:

- Ensure the safety and security of all persons and property in national territory;
- Uphold and safeguard the fundamental rights of every person as guaranteed by Chapter 3 of the Constitution;
- Ensure cooperation between the Service and the communities it serves in combating crime;
- Reflect respect for victims of crime and an understanding of their needs; and
- Ensure effective civilian supervision over the Service (Smit, *et al.* 2004:12).

The focus of the police should be community-oriented and be based on the needs of communities. Thus, the Act makes provision in Chapter 7 for direct input from communities through the introduction of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and Boards. Chapter 12 of this Act provides for the establishment of the municipal and MPS (Smit *et al.,* 2004:12).

3.3.7 National Instruction 1/2002: South African Reserve Police Service

According to the National Instruction 1/2002, the National Commissioner may appoint a person as a member of the reservist in the prescribed manner in accordance with the National Instruction 1/2000: Version 02:00. The National Instruction introduces certain categories for appointment of the reservist police members based on their skills. The categories are as the following:

- **Category A Reservists:** Functional Policing;
- **Category B Reservists:** Support Services;
- **Category C Reservists:** Specialised Functional Policing (Experts); and

- **Category D Reservists:** Rural and Urban Safety.

The SAPS National Instruction indicates that every commander must determine their own establishment for reservist at his or her station or any other office, considering the available resources at his or her disposal to properly train and equip such reservists in line with the Resource Establishment Plan for the station or office. All reservists serve under the command and control of the National Commissioner and their functions will be co-ordinated and controlled by the coordinator and head reservist of the division, province, area, station or unit concerned (Civilian for Police Secretariat, 2013:n.p.). The purpose of this instruction is to regulate the determination of the establishment of the Reserve Police Service, its composition, the appointment of persons as reservists, the termination of the service of a reservist, the benefits to which a reservist is entitled and in general, the functioning of the Reserve Police Service (Civilian for Police Secretariat, 2013:n.p).

Sound relationships between permanent members and reservists must be maintained always. A permanent member must realise that reservists are rendering a community service by voluntarily assisting to combat crime to protect the community. A permanent member must be patient with, advise, give guidance to reservists to ensure that they function effectively and supervise their work until they are able to function independently without supervision. A reservist should not hesitate to ask for advice or to request guidance from permanent members (Agri South Africa [Agri SA], 2018:n.p.). It is determined that there should be two categories of the reservists. For the purpose of this study, the focus will be drawn of the first category, functional policing as well as the most relevant to this study, the fourth category of rural and urban safety. A reservist appointed should adhere to these categories:

- Must perform general policing functions in sectors at station level as part of the sector deployment or in a unit if a specific operational need exists, but only with the prior written approval of the commander;
- May perform duties in the Community Service Centre (CSC): Provided that the Provincial Commissioner, at the request of the station commander, has approved the utilisation of Category 1 Reservists for this purpose;
- Must wear a uniform determined by the National Commissioner;
- Must perform duties under the supervision of a permanent member or experienced reservist for the purpose of proper control;

- Must be trained in relevant aspects of functional policing applicable to his or her duties and must be provided with additional job-specific in-service training, depending on the functions he or she will be required to perform; and
- May, in accordance with regulation 5 of the Regulations, be called-up by the National Commissioner to report for duty at a place, date and time determined by the National Commissioner and to perform such functions at such places and for such periods as may be determined by the National Commissioner concerned (Agri SA, 2018:n.p.).

The researcher's submission from the presented discussion is that community involvement in policing through reservists plays an important part in the delivery of policing services at a local level. The effective use of reservists contributes to strengthening policing at station level and the implementation of crime prevention initiatives. Both on and off duty, the behaviour and conduct of reservists is judged in the same way as those of permanent members of the SAPS. It is obligatory on police leadership to ensure that the recruitment and vetting of reservists is rigorous and regular.

3.3.8 National Instruction 3/2009 Sector Policing

According to Burger (2007:133), citing South Africa (2003d) 'Sector Policing' is defined in the Draft National Instruction of the SAPS 2003 as:

> *"... a method of policing used in a smaller, manageable geographic sector in a police station area; the appointment of a police official as a sector commander who, by acting as a crime prevention official will involve all role-players in identifying the particular policing needs in each sector and addressing the root causes of crime, as well as the enabling and contributing factors, in order to bring about effective crime prevention."*

Crime prevention is to be achieved "through the launching of informed, intelligence-driven projects in collaboration with the local community" (Burger, 2007:133).

From the presented discussion above, the researcher submits that for the policing of crime and its core-causes to be reduced, the sector policing in engaging closer with the community, can be either through CPFs, both in rural and urban areas. Since the people in the community are the full-time occupiers of that particular area, they are well familiar with the socioeconomic factors that can lead to the causes of GBH, drug-related as well as burglary in residential areas as the dominate crimes within the area.

3.3.9 The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Framework, Version 1: July 2009

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) has given a mandate to develop and implement a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The aim of the programme was to enable the rural people to head their destiny and thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through best use and management of natural resources. This was to be achieved through a co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation and the strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that gave benefit to the entire rural communities. The programme was to be successful when it became apparent that "sustainable and vibrant rural communities" are developing throughout South Africa (DRDLR, 2009:n.p.). From the presented discussion, the researcher submits that this programme did not cover the whole rural areas of the country, only four provinces had this programme initiated. Should it be expanded to the whole country, the rural people were going to be able to know better their role in preventing crimes in rural areas, the crimes such as GBH, drug-related as well as burglary in residential premises would be more lesser than what it was over the past three years highlighted above in this study.

The target of the CRDP was to ensure agrarian transformation, which has more focus on agriculture - the best use and sustainable use of natural resources. For drug-related crimes, as an example, if the rural people, youth in particular which is the most target of such crime can engage themselves in this initiative, the focus of drugs will shift while they would be making profit and be able to do their own things, the burglary on residential premises would also be reduced. The other objective of CRDP was rural development, which had the focus on economic improvement and social infrastructure. Should the rural areas have more skills centres where the rural people can make different items through their various talents and exhibits those products to others the improvement on economy is gain whilst shifting away from engaging themselves in criminal activities. This also makes unity and trust amongst the community, which makes it easier if GBH incidences are taking place to be addressed easily without judgments from one another.

3.3.10 The South African Police Service Interim Regulation for Community Police Forums and Boards 2001

According to this regulation for the establishment of a CPF, a station commissioner must, subject to the instruction of the Provincial Commissioner, take all reasonable steps to establish a CPF that is broadly representative of the community in the station area under his or her jurisdiction. Thereafter, with that area of jurisdiction of a commissioner area there are coefficient CPFs, the commissioner must invite the executive for a meeting to establish the community police board. (Western Cape Government, 2003:n.p.). For the purpose of this study the researcher submits that it is imperative for the station commissioner to establish the community police forum and board within the internal activities of the police in order to make the community more involved in collaborating for prevention crimes. Such forums make it easier for the police to understand some of the community norms and values and be able to adapt along with the police strategies in preventing crimes.

3.3.11 Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977)

The CPA contains detailed provisions concerning criminal procedure. It does not only regulates the day-to-day mechanics of the system but also contains important provisions which give practical effect and meaning to the rights contained in the Bill of Rights (Joubert, 2017:25). The Act consists of a section on definitions and 33 chapters dealing with matters such as ascertainment of bodily features of accused persons, the conduct of criminal proceedings, verdicts and so on. The Act is also referred to as Criminal Procedure Code which can imply that it is sole source of criminal procedural rules.

It is only the main source and is supplemented by other sources (Joubert, 2017:25). The purpose of this Act to this study is aligned with the powers of police officials in controlling crimes such as GBH, burglary in residential premises and drug-related crimes, which such powers are further discussed thereof. Certain sections of the Act are addressed to highlights the importance on the role of the police, in policing crimes. According to Section 20 of the CPA (Act No. 51 of 1977), a police official may seize anything which has been used, or is reasonably believed to have been used, in the commission of an offence, or which may be evidence to such an offence, or which may be intended to be used in such an offence (Gun Site South Africa, 2018:n.p.). Further, Section 20 of the Act makes provision for articles that may be seized by a police official. Articles may be seized with, or in specified circumstances, without a warrant.

In terms of Section 22(a) of this Act, a police official may search any person, container or premises for the purpose of seizing any article referred to in s 20, if the person concerned consents to the search for and the seizure of the article in question, or if the person who may consent to the search of the container or premises consents to such search and seizure of the article in question (Joubert, 2017:156).

3.3.12 National Rural Safety Strategy of 2009

Rural safety refers to all safety and security issues that affect non-urban communities as far as it deals with human, property, food protection and security. A strategy is a plan that provides for the coordinated means by which an organisation pursues its goals and objectives. A Rural Safety Plan is a tactical plan developed and implemented at police station level designed to include all day-to-day activities and measures to address specific identified rural safety issues in an integrated and coordinated manner by involving all relevant role players in line with the National and Provincial Rural Safety Strategy (Africa Check, 2017:n.p.).

Rural police stations are often isolated and responsible to police vast areas. The extent and high levels of poverty and unemployment within rural communities creates a particular challenge to policing. Communities are less willing to participate in partnerships with the police. Inadequate response to the needs of rural communities and resource constraints hamper the rendering of effective policing in many rural areas. The Rural Safety Strategy in 2010, addressed challenges to reducing high levels of crime and violence in rural areas (Africa Check, 2017:n.p.).

The Rural Safety Strategy of the SAPS aims to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of Sector Policing that addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community (Africa Check, 2017:n.p.). Sector Policing, as the policing approach will be pivotal to address rural safety in cooperation with the community and relevant stakeholders. This approach has been supported by crime prevention and service delivery, a rapid reaction capacity at cluster level and utilisation of reservists at sector level as force multipliers. Rural safety on the South African borderline is further strengthened in terms of integrating and coordinating of local deployment along borderline operations to combat illegal cross border movement of people, goods and contraband. The approach aims to sustain and integrate the Rural Safety Strategy by providing a properly trained and resourced capacity to implement rural safety measures. The strategy further aims to promote effective and dedicated participation, partnership and involvement of

internal and external stakeholders in an integrated, joint and coordinated manner (Africa Check, 2017:n.p.).

3.3.13 Rural Safety Plan 2010

A Rural Safety Plan is a tactical plan developed and implemented at police station level designed to include all day-to-day activities and measures to address specific identified rural safety issues in an integrated and coordinated manner by involving all relevant role players in line with the National and Provincial Rural Safety Strategy

3.3.14 Organised Crime Threat Assessment

When assessing the crime statistics, crime trends and responses to the highlighted crimes in this study as outlined above and for the purpose of this study, take into consideration the current, 2017 statistics of crimes in this study. The organised crime threat assessment is associated with the groups' offenders in executing a criminal activity that it is planned. The researcher submits that burglary at residential premises has increased in Msinsini police station as a rural policing crime area, of which, with regard to organised crime threats, there was a number of gang groups engaging in criminal elements without permission in the absence of the owner or custodians of such properties. Further, assault GBH over the past three years has been constant; however, this can be because it is one of the contact crimes which can rarely be an organised crime. Furthermore, drug-related crime has increased, thus, there were more challenges of policing concerning this crime and the organised groups in executing this type of crime understood how the police function in preventing this type of crime.

In urban areas, police were faced with similar challenges but it is unlike the rural crime report where there is a huge difference of crime being reported for previous year. For example, assault GBH at Umbilo police station increased, of which within this area there was a less organised crime threat and the police were proactive in assessing the area. Burglary at residential premises and drug-related crimes also increased highly of which there was lack in police officials in assessing how such crimes are being executed.

3.4. SUMMARY

Two theories, Broken Window Theory and Social Disorganisation Theory were addressed as relevant for this study. Further, various legislative frames which harmonised with this study were discussed such as The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996), NCPS of 1996; SAPA Act (Act No. 68 off 1995); CPA (Act No. 51 of 1977); White Paper of Safety and Security of 1998; and more relevant legislative frameworks that where relevant to this study. The following chapter is on data presentation, analysis and interpretation. This chapter has provided the findings, analysis and a discussion of data that was collected.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the findings, analysis and a discussion of data that was collected. Thematic analysis was used for the data of this study. Twelve participants' response were analysed in exploring the challenges of policing crimes in rural and urban areas on selected areas of KZN. The data was analysed in line with the objectives of this study. This chapter has looked at the significance of findings of the study in relation to the study's objectives as well as the study's methodology. Relevant stakeholders' experiences on the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KZN Province are discussed in line with the themes that emerged. The study's limitations are also given.

4.2. FINDINGS RELATING TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to find the challenges of policing crime in rural and urban areas of KZN and the prevention of crimes, of which for this study, it was assault GBH, drug-related, as well as burglary in residential premises. The working environment in which SCPU operate within, does not consider the demographic settings and this study had to look at the advantages and disadvantages of these two separate demographics. Even though this study was looking at two different demographics that the police officials are working under for policing of crimes, to some extent the SCPU faces a similar problem. For example, some of the resources they use are outdated but they are expected to perform well on such conditions.

4.3. FINDINGS RELATING TO THE STUDY OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the questions asked during the IDI that were in line with the study objectives and the research questions, this made the study gain rich information in addressing the study topic and finding the problems relating to the significances of preventing crimes and the traditional operation of police officials (see section 2.2). The responses of the participants were also supporting the cause of the crimes highlighted in this study (refer to paragraph 2.3). The objectives and research questions of this study were in line with one another and they were designed to provide an understanding for improving crime prevention strategies employed by SAPS, and make recommendations, if need be, for the effective policing strategies in modern

South Africa. Reference can be made with paragraph 1.3 and 1.4 of chapter one where objectives and research questions were discussed.

4.4. FINDINGS RELATING TO THE STUDY METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research formed an inquiry that analysed information conveyed through language and behavior in natural settings. It is used to capture expressive information not conveyed in quantitative data about beliefs, values, feelings and motivations that underlie behaviors. The qualitative research approach was relevant and vital to this study. This has given the participants a good understanding of their environments, which was also an advantage to the researcher to gain rich data. These two demographic settings targeted by this study have different societal structures, on which the police officials have also need to understand their routine. Reference can be made to paragraph 1.7.2 where Tracy (2013) concurs that qualitative research allows one to uncover the issues that were missed which can be studied in applying the formal structure.

4.5. THE RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS EXPERIENCES ON THE CHALLENGES OF POLICING RURAL AND URBAN CRIMES IN SELECTED AREAS OF KWAZULU-NATAL

Data was collected by having IDIs with both the rural and urban SAPS SCPU as the relevant stakeholders who experiences policing crimes challenges of these two police station precincts. Twelve (12) relevant participants were interviewed; Rural Participants (RP) as well as Urban Participants (UP), this is how they are respectively referred thereon. Eight (8) interview questions were asked as guidance to responses of the participants. IDIs were advantageous to both the researcher and the participants because they gave a clear picture to the participants in order for them to give the relevant and precise answers to the question asked based on the topic of this study. Reference can be made on paragraph 1.7.2.4.2 where Mack, *et al.* (2005) discuss IDIs as very effective in research seeking human understanding. The italicised responses of the participants below were based on the following themes, which relate to this study.

4.5.1 The most prevalent types of crimes in the selected rural and urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

"Murder, attempted murder, robbery aggravated circumstances and attempts, rape and attempts, assault GBH (these crimes are also known as contract crimes). We also have the experience of common assault, burglary residential and attempts, burglary other and attempts, common robbery and attempts, stock theft, theft of motor vehicle and attempts, fraud, forgery, Malicious Damage to Property (MITP), and arson (these crimes are also known as property

crimes). Further, we have illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes as well as driving under the influence of alcohol" **(IDI-RP1).**

"In terms of my policing precinct, which is SAPS Msinsini, the crimes that are most prevalent in my areas are common assault and assault GBH, the crimes of rapes, which is very prevalent, as well as sexual offences, which it not necessarily rape but the illegal touching of a private part of a person and all of that, as well as house robberies, common robberies, stock theft (unfortunately with stock theft, most of our people because they are in a rural area, they don't take more positive steps to safeguard their stock, for example, brand marking the stocks. They do not have financial know how to manage a hand they look after because they have to pay him)., as well as burglaries both in the business and residential sectors, for examples, business would be the little tuck-shops, pawn shops, bottle stores, taverns.

In my opinion those are the most prevalent crimes in our policing precinct, and obviously included in the mix which happens now and again is murders, we do have murders and attempted murders but not on too massive escape though they are happening in our area. The other issue which is not crime related but also causing loss of lives is the element of witchcraft, where people are killed because of witchcraft, the belief in witchcraft is prevalent. In this case the crime comes as a result that we suspect you to be be-witching us and this can result in someone being killed, for example we had a family in Mabheleni area where we lost 9 people, it was nationally televised I think. However, murders do happen, some as a result of criminality and some as a strong belief in witchcraft. The issue of arson is also a critical issue even though it happens now and again but it's not unique to rural areas because there is a lot of elements of grudges, people don't have the spirit of forgiveness, a lot of the arson issues are linked to family feuds, domestic violence, where you find "I will fix you back by burning your house down" **(IDI-RP2).**

"Mostly are murder cases, stock theft, burglaries (we call it house breaking), common assault and assault GBH, because fraud and intimidation are not that much, it is here and there" **(IDI-RP3).**

"The most common crimes are house breaking and the trio crime also comes in a form of house robberies, murders that also falls under the contact crimes, assault GBH, and also the rape and sexual offences that comes together with. It depends on how aggravated the crime is

because sometimes it ends up as sexual offence but the intention was rape, sometimes it's a complete rape. Those are the crimes we mostly get in the rural areabut the serious one is stock theft but not in all areas. There are certain areas where stock theft is high, for instance, in our area stock theft is evident when people from other areas come and raid stock in the area and then people are made to think its a syndicate from somewhere because they will be transported out of the area or they would be slaughtered somewhere as you'll find the head and inner parts but the meat will be gone, which means it's taken for business. Those are the most crimes in the area. Assault GBH is also happening because it shows high statistics even in the rural area, just as in urban areas" **(IDI-RP4).**

"Assault GBH, common assault, burglaries, murder, theft, drowning in our rivers because of floods and stuff, as well as missing persons" **(IDI-RP5).**

"In most cases, in rural areas or in Msinsini area we recently experienced rape, burglary especially residential because we've got few business premises, stock theft is also becoming problematic in the area" **(IDI-RP6).**

This study has highlighted three crimes, namely assault GBH, burglary at residential premises as well as drug-related crimes in which it has paid more attention. However, the aim of this question was to get, beside the mentioned crimes in this study, other crimes that are challenges in policing these two precincts.

"Burglary residential and Burglary business; theft out of motor vehicle and theft of motor vehicle; business robberies; house robberies; assault GBH and common assault; robbery with firearm and common; shoplifting and theft general" **(IDI -UP1).**

"House breaking is the number one priority and the drugs. We do not experience that much assault GBH" **(IDI-UP2).**

"The types of crimes that affects our precinct is house breaking residential, house breaking business premises, theft out of motor vehicles and theft from motor vehicles, car hijackings, business robberies, house robberies, petty theft, those are high risk crime generators. We also have murders and attempted murder, rapes, assault GBH, assault common, robbery with a firearm, common robberies, shop lifting" **(IDI-UP3).**

"Theft of motor vehicles, theft out of motor vehicle, house breaking business, house breaking residential, business robberies, house robberies, carjacking, petty theft and common robberies" **(IDI-UP4).**

"Trio crimes – house robbery, business robbery and carjacking. Other problematic crimes are house breaking both residential and business, vehicle related crimes – theft of motor vehicle and theft out of motor vehicle. Other problematic crimes, all categories of robberies – common robbery and arm robbery" **(IDI-UP5).**

VOCS (2014/2015) mentioned these types of crimes as the common crimes in urban areas, reference can be made to paragraph 2.4.2 and VOCS (2016/2017) also highlighted trio crimes as they increased in recent crime statistics.

"Severity in our station is hijacking, business robbery, armed robbery, that's robbery with a fire arm, house robberies, that's residential family getting involved with the firearm, common robbery, that's where there is no weapon used but they are also robbed. Then frequency, property crimes which is house breaking residential (burglary at the residential premises), theft out of motor vehicle and theft in general These are all the property crimes not harming the individual itself" **(IDI-UP6).**

The intention of this question was to get how excessive does the targeted crime of this study takes place within the selected areas. However, the participants gave beyond the expected crimes, to highlight other crimes that are happening within these areas.

4.5.2 The contributory factors to the selected crimes in rural and urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

"For burglary at residential premises sometimes it is poverty that drives people to go and steal from others for them to get money and for them to get goods or property to sell so that they can get something to eat. On the other hand, it is just being naughty because some of these suspects who are committing this crime are people from very good families but they are also involved in this, sometimes due to peer pressure amongst our young stars. They think that by doing wrong "I am a right person", so in their own understanding they think that because I am stealing, I am a man because if you have never been arrested in your life, they look down on

you in some of the rural areas but we all know it is not right for any person to commit crime to be a man" **(IDI-RP1).**

"Burglary, the one factor that just stands off as pure criminality, you choose to be a criminal, and you want to break into the houses so you can gain out of the strength of others. The other factor I will draw on again is the poor living conditions, joblessness and social factors in our country that make people feel 'but government is not giving me a job, my municipality is not helping me, what do I do?" In that case I still need to put food on the table so I break the house to steal groceries so I can put food on the table. The other factor is irresponsible people who do not want to work and think they can just go and steal those television sets who say to themselves, 'I cannot afford it so I can keep it in my house or I can sell it for the purposes of either liquor or drugs,' so these are the root causes in these burglary issues. Sometimes it is opportunity for crime well-presented because a home owner would know that they are going away for the weekend and they don't see the need to get somebody to stay in, who's responsible or can be a brother or sister's keeper and can keep an eye on the house. Some people have a broken window syndrome-a window will be broken and they never think to fixing it, the door will not even be secured and they don't worry about it as they just go away. This makes it an easy opportunity because people who are criminals are from the area, they see it all and they know it all.

So once they know the culture in rural areas, that weekend is the night- visual night, specially Saturday night, they know the opportunity to break in has risen. Hence, we use awareness to educate the people that if you are going away make somebody responsible to look over the house whether it's a church service or it's a funeral, make somebody a vigilant because there are people who are prowling eyes into your house and preying to come into your house to rob your house.

Those that are old are encouraged not to stay alone because they are vulnerable and young people take advantage because they know if I break into that house where an old granny is living alone, I can have freedom to take whatever I want because she is unable to retaliate in any way. As such we are to invest a bit and put proper and expensive pad locks on people's doors, if one can't buy those gated doors. The problem with rural areas is that the structures are very week in terms of the housing, as a matter of fact you can kick the door and the house is open, so we are guiding them about all that not to be victims. We also use the burglary expects, we make sure that they are on the scene so that our hope of getting possible fingerprint will help us in order to connect it to the crime, because what you touch, you live behind the

fingerprints, whether it's on word or on clothing. This means forensic has got a vital place in the current fighting of crime and solvency So we use all those things to our advantage" **(IDI-RP2).**

"I think we have already answered that question, its drugsand liquor. Those are factors which make these people to do like this and the issue of not reporting when events are occurring" **(IDI-RP3).**

"In some of these things you find that I'm just like repeating myself on what I have said before but let say it. The contributing factor to the burglaries is that the people in the rural area do not have work, they live in poverty and some of them are even lazy to till the land and cultivate for themselves to get food. At the end of the day they look for what other people have and go to steal. Some of the people who grow up in the rural areas see what other people have from towns and townships like vehicle and they also want to be like them. Consequently, in a bid to be rich like them they steal. What is disheartening being that you will find the thieves are young people, young people from sixteen years, maybe even less than sixteen but it will go up to the age of thirty-five/fourty. You will never find very old people doing house breakings and theft. The other contributing factor to house breaking is, it will sound like the same, but is of these people who are buying stolen goods. In fact, once the thief knows there is a market somewhere where he can take his things to sell and get money, he will carry on stealing and breaking people's houses, except for those who break into bottle stores just to get drunk, normally those are easy to catch as they sometimes get drunk and they are caught with the exhibits" **(IDI-RP4).**

The researcher further elaborated to understand the contributing factor to assault GBH in the selected policing areas, this is what came out in verbatim:

"GBH like I said before, can be family conflicts because it usually starts there. It can be the abuse of liquor (alcohol) and the use of drugs also contributes to this crime as well as domestic violence" **(IDI-RP4).**

"People are involved in drugs because of money, some people like those who work in the sugarcane farms for instance in this area and the Sappi forestry's (gum tree), will use dagga, whether you like it or not, those who are cutting sugarcane the timber, stripping the bulk and

loading the tractors, need energy. They believe that dagga gives them energy to do their job. Even when you need to get slopes of dagga, you can just stop the tractor with the workers, there will be slopes of dagga, not one slope but a lot of them. It's not that they are doing business with it, they use it themselves but there are people who are selling dagga to them. As for the other drugs I cannot count on these workers, its only dagga and historical knowledge that we have found when we were doing operation" **(IDI-RP4).**

"The first contributory factor can be poverty, people are unemployed. So as they are unemployed they use those chances to attack other people, to rob them of their properties, form the gangs in order to get money from other people in such a way that those people who get robbed sometimes get injured by those people who are trying to get money from them or rob them of their properties. What I can say is just poverty and unemployment" **(IDI-RP5).**

"In this area you find that most people who commit burglary it's because they want to steal things and sell it somewhere. I always say unemployment is the contributing factor for burglaries. When it comes to drug-related crimes, in rural areas people normally visit the urban areas and they experience certain drugs, so when they come back to the rural area you find that they want to teach other people these types of drugs. Its either they come with the drugs to sell or they use to enjoy themselves, so these drugs are the main contributory factors to crimes. In terms of GHB, I always say people in these areas carry knives, it's like a style to carry knives, we always try to make sure that we take these knives away from them and these sticks they carry although you can see that sometimes it's a tradition for them to bur but when they are under drug influence as they use it wrongly, they use to commit GBH" **(IDI-RP6).**

Unemployment is the dominant contributory factor but Participant 6 raised one of the recessive view on the spread and the experiences of drugs in rural areas that upon visits to urban areas people get exposure and come back to rural areas to influence others. Consequently, this leads to the spread of drugs and the improvement of gangs in the rural areas. Reference can be made to paragraph 2.4.2 as it has been discussed by Weisheit, *et al.* (1999) that urban trafficking has been viewed as the main force behind the spread of drugs and the improvement of gangs in rural areas. The focus on rural-urban comparisons has also meant a focus on particular categories of crime, see paragraph 2.5, that discussed that rural-urban differences between rural areas and ultimately destination (urban centers) have generated highly motivated criminals who are out to take advantage of poor social economic status of the rural community, especially

youth who are amenable to manipulation to participate in the drugs-related crimes and burglary in residential premises.

"Unemployment due to poverty, people want to enrich themselves and they are greedy. Available opportunities to commit crime gives room for committing crimes" **(IDI -UP1).**

"I can respond in respect of house breaking and drug-related, it's simple that most people in our area are unemployed, they don't have jobs and unemployment rate has gone up. As a result, the only thing they are thinking of is to commit house breaking. Once a thief commits house breaking he is going to steal your cell phone, laptop go and sell in order to buy drugs. We are arresting them for being in possession of stolen items but the main problem if we address the house breaking, simultaneously we will also be addressing the issue of drug-related cases. So I would say the main cause is high unemployment rate because when we arrest them sometimes they will tell you that 'I am not employed so I wanted to sell something in order to buy something to eat'" **(IDI-UP2).**

"The contributing factor to burglary residential could be socio-economic problems, lack of employment, influx of people in the urban areas, foreign nationals in the community and empathy from the public. Negligence by the community, poor lighting, overgrown shrubs and neglected areas also play a part" **(IDI-UP3).**

"The country tops with unemployment but all three of these crimes are opportunistic crimes. It means that where ever a person creates an intention to commit an offence, it must be an offence that the mindset has to create that they wouldn't get caught. As such they will commit that offence and they must be no penalties that would be attested to them or lesser penalty that would be attested to them" **(IDI-UP4).**

"The contributing factor for burglary at residential premises is negligence of people, unemployment, poverty, easy outlets to get rid of stolen property, for example, pone shops and second-hand dealers. The contributory factor for drug-related crimes is addiction, unemployment and poverty. For assault GBH is liquor and drugs, also disagreements between persons" **(IDI-UP5).**

"Social degradation and unemployment contribute as a lot of the criminals that are engaging in these crimes have opportunities to work. It is not that they cannot find jobs as some of them feel a sense of entitlement. A lot of them can find jobs but don't want to work for a lower salary. A lot of our criminals are employed and still engage in criminal activities, even though they've got jobs they find that what they earn is not enough to cover their expenses and so they feel the need to steal. Not all criminals are unemployed and not all employed people are criminals, so we have to understand that part because we do have people that commit house breaking, an assault or drug addicts that are employed. It's not just the unemployed people, it's not just poor people, there's a lot of people who are drug addicts who come from good homes, it is not just a disease or poor addiction" **(IDI-UP6).**

Socio-economic problems are the underlying aspects of the contributory factors to the commission of burglary at residential premises, drug-related crimes as well as assault GBH, Reference can be made to paragraph 2.3 as discussed by Stevens & Cloete (2002) that lack of community involvement and poor security measures of so many private residences and business premises are definite contributory factors. These different contributory factors are also common in urban and semi-urban areas; reference can be made to paragraph 2.4.2 where such factors are discussed. Several responses from the participants have noted that the impact of these crimes result from poverty and unemployment.

4.5.3 The challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

"The first one in rural areas is that the terrain is bad. It is not easy for vehicles to go through to the victims of crime and secondly, the shortage of manpower and the equipment is also a challenge" **(IDI-RP1).**

"Our challenge is the lack of lighting, some people still don't have lights in their houses and they live on candles at night. If somebody breaks in their house at night you won't be able to see the perpetrator because there is no light that you can quickly switch-on. The area is totally void of lighting, it's dark and as it is the rural you are surrounded by bushes and valleys. So the lack of lighting is one of our huge challenge, there is no street lighting, there is no lighting in residences, the people are in absolute darkness and that is the greatness problem, in that, if the house is broken into, if it robbed, we cannot give any description of the perpetrator. Your victim is the most important figure to tell about the clue of the perpetrator, so there is need to

educate them again the izimbizos to have a cellphone near them so that they can give light or have the torch ready for use. As such, if something happens you quickly can flash-it-on to see what is going on; don't be in total darkness because then you become a lamb to be slaughtered. Our terrains are absolutely our challenge because they are so deep rural. On a rainy day with the rains that we are having, sometimes it is impossible to reach the house of a victim because you won't be travelling one kilometer, you travel an hour sometimes to get to the victim because of the massive geographical area. Hence, the element of getting to the victim on time is a challenge because the vehicle will not be moving fast" **(IDI-RP2).**

"There are so many roads not in good condition and to drive to the scene is very difficult. We do not have good roads, we've got bad roads and because of scattered kraals in rural areas it very difficult to prevent crime there and to police the area because they are not in rows like in town. It's difficult to report the crime because of the network signals, the member of the community has to walk just to get the signal then report crime because they are in deep rural areas" **(IDI-RP3).**

"I would say looking at all the crimes is good because the challenges will be the same in the rural areas. There is a challenge to move from the station to where most houses are due to bad roads as you cannot walk because the street is bad, that alone contributes in the difficulties because you cannot do normal foot patrol like in the urban areas where there are streets. You need a vehicle and when you are doing a vehicle patrol there are places where you cannot reach because of the terrains and the roads and the type of vehicles you will be using. In the rural area preferable cars will be 4x4's because it is mostly gravel road, the area is mountainous and so the vehicles have to go up and down. If it is a two-wheel drive it will fail when it's raining and if it is a small car, it might not last long enough to do the job, so the patrol vehicles and crime prevention vehicles preferably should be 4x4's. Another thing is there are no street lights, it is always dark, even where there is electricity it will be only in the residences. That alone makes the criminals to operate easily in the dark, it will be either house breaking or attack on somebody, The perpetrator will just go until he gets there, nobody will see, so you'll have no evidence as an investigator because there would be no one who will say 'I saw so-and-so walking', so it makes it easy for criminals to operate without being seen by the police.

There are more challenges when it comes to fighting crime in the rural areas. The community safety which deals with CPF is difficult for them because they are dealing with the big areas

but now there are no special vehicles to collect these people to come to the meetings. Even if you can say sector policing is implemented, how can you sub divide an area with about four different Amakhosi (Chiefs) and say you are making sub-sectors. The sectors are still big because if you make uMsinsini two you will be involving maybe about five different areas in one sector. This means you will need more police members to police that area, which is also a challenge because you will not have enough vehicles and enough members to be seen in the big sector. Also with the CPF itself if you organise a meeting, the monthly meetings for CPF and for Youth desk, you need to take the same vehicles that are doing operations and attending complains for people to collect those people to a certain venue where you are going to hold the meeting. They don't have money to come with public transport, the sector manager of the CPF coordinator has to work to collect all these people to bring them together to discuss with them. When you are finished you'll take them back and because of that the time consumption is too much and people will be hungry and there will be nothing to give them, so they end up not coming for the police meetings. I must say this to you because maybe we need a change in there, you cannot say people must come here from different areas that is, KwaNdelu, Mabheleni and Nyavini, as they will get here already late. Even if you take them early from their places, the meeting has got its own time, you discuss a lot of issues and it takes time and then later you'll have to take them back, you cannot take them to their destinations at the same time. You start from somewhere to deliver, some will get home late and that makes them to lack that spark to come to the meetings. With sector policing you can select a hall there and have a meeting there and then go to the sub forum and the other place but for CPF you need to put them together because their sub forums will be meeting there, in the area but the CPF is the mother body for all the sub forums and other activities. That on its own is also a challenge on the way we work and also on the service delivery to them (the community)" **(IDI-RP4).**

"We as police officials we have to be more hands on to crime prevention and we must utilise sector policing and forming the CPF in order to assist the police to get rid of those crimes that are troubling the residences of the country, so CPF members are so helpful to get us through the crimes that are troubling us in South Africa" **(IDI-RP5).**

"Mostly in rural area you'll see that the terrains and road terrain of the area are mostly the challenges. When you have to get into the area, as I mentioned before you find that these houses are far from each other and are far from the road, even these municipal routes that are being built towards the houses, when they are damaged, they are not being maintained. You hardly get into the scene of crime as you have to park the vehicle far from the house and walk a

distance. The station doesn't have the vehicles right for these particular routes that we are using because you can see that we have to use 4x4's, so that is another thing that is causing the delay of going to the scene of crime. Another thing which is a natural factor is the rains. When there are too much rains even though the bridges are not swept away, there is high level of water over the bridge and sometimes you can't access the area for two days or more because you will have to wait for the water to swell down" **(IDI-RP6).**

One of the identified challenges, which seems to be the most difficult and dominant in policing the rural areas is the geographic setting of the rural areas, the terrains, the isolation of the rural community, the developmental infrastructures, resources within the rural areas and the difficulties in accessing the police stations due to long distances between the stations and the community. Reference can be made to paragraph 2.4.1 discussed by Comaroff & Comaroff (2007) that the main identified difficulty in policing the rural areas of South Africa relates to the geographic isolation of rural communities according to the consulted sources. Communities have trouble in accessing police stations and courts due to cost and travel distances. The types of vehicles that are being allocated in the rural areas are not good for the terrains and they do not last longer.

"Over population and route access are problems as there are no boards of road names. In terms of numbering of houses, the numbering is mixed as there is no sequence and some house are not numbered. Flats are locked and police members have no access; some flats owners don't want the police to enter their premises because the tenants assume that the place is a target of criminals. Man power is a challenge as there are insufficient members of the police in the area as well as resources and insufficient vehicles. Office space is also insufficient. As for cooperation with the community, there is no support from the community" **(IDI -UP1).**

"People do not want to work with the police. The CPF is not effective in the sense that if it is effective, people will know exactly what is going on within the area of Umbilo. People do not want to supply the information to the police and it makes things more difficult for the police to make a break-through when a case is reported. This reminds me of the then former Minister of Police Mr. Nqakula, we were at Coastland College where we had a mass meeting of all police stations in KZN, saying "we can have one thousand police man deployed in your patrolling area but if there is no communication between the police and the members of the community, you won't win the battle, you can have two but if there is effective communication between the

police and the members of the community everything will be unity." This demonstrates that the problem is lack of communication between us and the members of the community. Some members of the community do not see the police as the police, they think the police are still working for the old apartheid regime or government if I may put it that way. So, not everybody is accepting the SAPS as they are, they still have that wrong mentality about the police. Hence, up until our members are educated on how SAPS members are operating or working that is the only way to curb the crimes" **(IDI-UP2).**

"Lack of resources, man power, lack of cooperation from the general public, non-involvement of communities in neighbourhood watches, sector policing and CPFs" **(IDI-UP3).**

"Umbilo is a very difficult area to contain as it has got plenty of entry and exits routes; it splits between the business sector residential area and passing traffic that comes into Umbilo. The challenges are that outside Durban, Umbilo serves as the business center, so it becomes really practically impossible to contain each area at the same time" **(IDI-UP4).**

"Shortage of physical resources, shortage of human resources, lack of commitment by members and demotivated members. There are too many exits and entry routes which make the work difficult for the police, making escape routes easier. One-way streets are a huge challenge to the policing of crime. As Umbilo is also a light and heavy industrial area, parking facilities are not sufficient, thereby, forcing people to park off the streets. Umbilo is a thorough fare for the sudden suburbs to the Close Business District (CBD) area. Due to this fact many taxis and buses travel through Umbilo to the CBD area. This creates an opportunity for the commuters to be robbed. Umbilo has two huge hospitals, namely King Edward Hospital and St. Augustine Hospital. These hospitals do not have sufficient parking thereby, forcing people to park on the road and this creates easy opportunity for theft of motor vehicle and theft out of motor vehicle. Students from UKZN also park their vehicles on the streets surrounding the University where there is no security, this creates easy opportunity of vehicle related crimes that include theft of motor vehicle and theft out of motor vehicle. In terms of streets robbery, it has been noted that persons are robbed of their cellphones while walking and talking. At major intersections when there is heavy traffic and vehicles are travelling slowly, robbers break the windows and steal items from those vehicles" **(IDI-UP5).**

"There are lots of challenges in policing crimes, one of them being lack of respect in general for officers of the law and security, security officers as well, I am not talking about policeman. Sometimes there is a lack of respect due to the perception that most police officers are corrupt, there is no trust between the community and the police because of some bad apples. We also have logistic challenges where there are not enough police members, not enough equipment or outdated equipment that the members are using and they expect good results using old equipment. There is also a lack of commitment from some members. When you attend a crime scene, you cannot gain access to places so as a result people do not trust that you are going into their premises. Some places are inaccessible, sometimes the policeman has to cause damage in order to gain entry into places and they don't want to do that because we open ourselves up to civil claims. We have to also understand that there are boundaries which a policeman can operate, that can hinder sometimes the policing of these crimes because a criminal has no boundaries, you cannot open a civil suit against a criminal very easily" **(IDI-UP6).**

For urban policing of crime even though they have good roads they face difficulties because those roads are not numbered and have no names. The exit and entry routes are difficult for police. The lack of cooperation between the community and the police is a challenge in urban areas. Both in the rural and urban areas the members of the police official are a challenge as the participants of these demographics have shown that this is one of the huge challenges in policing crime. Almost in all the responses of the participants, both rural and urban areas, the resources are also a challenge in policing crime in these selected areas for this study.

4.5.4 The preventive measures of selected rural and urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

4.5.4.1 Burglary at residential premises

"It can be prevented by the police, by means of patrolling the hot spots which are the upper grand areas and also by educating the communities about ways to protect their properties which include forming CPF and also having neighbourhood watch as well as communication among the residents, for example, if the person would be away for some time he or she must inform the neighbor that she would be away, so that the neighbor would look after the house and see if there is any suspicious movement in the yard" **(IDI-RP1).**

"Very difficult to do that, the reason I'm saying that is because our geographical environment is not conducive, unlike in urban areas where you can patrol literally every house because of the geographical area but here you've got hills and valleys, gravel roads and roads that are not maintained by the government. Even if you travel on a main road people are living literally in "hell and gone" where even if you need to get into that house, you will park the vehicle and walk for kilometers, so those are huge undeviating to managing preventing burglaries. However, what we do is, when we analyse which are the areas that are most prevalent to burglaries, as we do our weekly crime analyses, we give focus for the week, we teach and make sure that members do blue light patrols which will serve as deterrents. Blue light patrols are very important and we also advocate the element of stop and search and night patrols because most of the time burglaries are happening in the night. Even on weekends you find people going to the funerals or church, we try and look for the opportunity for crime, even in that instance we do patrols as well stop and search. If we can at least find property that a person cannot justify why he or she is in a possession of, we can charge them for Section 36, that is, property suspected to be stolen and also to try and link it later at times of crime set reported to the police. Even in terms of burglary residential, under CPF umbrella, we educate our CPF to be the watchdogs for the police, to tell us of strange behaviour or activities in the area, what vehicles are prowling at night or suspicious people that moved into the area. Therefore, we link up with our traditional council, which are our Izinduna's and amaKhosi (Chiefs) because they do also have tribal police, they also can assist us. The great thing here to manage this crime is partnership policing, safety committees and all of that. We've/ I've also put the Izinduna phones on speed dial, so if they phone, we phone them back so that we can get more information and they report crime immediately, so that how it speedy help comes to arrest the perpetrators" **(IDI-RP2).**

"It is very difficult to patrol rural areas, unlike in town, because in town houses are in line, roads are numbered and has names. Here, in the rural, the houses or the kraals are scattered and there are bushes. People do not ask their neighbours to look after their homes, even when a person is going to eThekwini (Durban) or Umzinto or Hibberdene. Then when they come back, house breaking has occurred, they do not use neighbourhood watch. Secondly, in rural areas when they are going, you won't believe it, they don't lock the doors, they just close and leave, the perpetrators now know that a particular home is not locked if their occupants are gone, they just open and steal. They must secure the house by locking, and they lie when the burglary has occurred, but when you do a proper investigation, you will find that the house

was not locked. In rural areas, most old people are living alone, with some blinds and these young criminals just enter the house in the presence of these old grannies and steal because of 'whoonga' and other drugs. So I encourage that old people must not stay alone, they should have someone who can look after them. Nowadays most of the rural homes are vacant, because the wife wants to go and stay with the husband in Durban, where he works and then leaves the home alone, the perpetrators know the routine that they only come back on weekends, and there is no security or a person who looked after that home. When the burglary has occurred, they lie, that they were gone for two days, but when a proper investigation is made you will find that the wife stays in Durban with husband and there is no one at home" **(IDI-RP3).**

The researcher went on to ascertain how this could be prevented as follows:

"It is going back to the emphasis of the Neighbourhood watch which is very important. When they are not staying at home, they must ask neighbours to watch the home. Burglar guards can be a good solution but they are not financially stable, however, to buy burglar guards and mount them in their houses can reduce and prevent burglary" **(IDI-RP3).**

"The way of preventing this is for the police to do high visibility so that they are visible in most of all the targeted areas like the hot spots where you will get more house breaking in that area, you concentrate on high visibility which is patrol, and activities by members of the force (police service) which is to do stop and search, check all the vehicles, vehicle control/check point (VCP), then if you do that and the blue light patrol it scares the criminals by making them aware that there are police in the area. So, those are the strategies we mostly use to curb the house breaking both residential and business" **(IDI-RP4).**

"First thing that people have to know about the preventing of burglary in KZN, is that residents have to be educated how to secure their premises, for instance, by installing bugler guards, fencing their houses, and if possible hire at least a security company to safe guard their houses and utilise neighbourhood watch to secure their premises" **(IDI-RP5).**

"In most areas in the rural areas here in KZN, the one that I am serving, there is no electricity and houses are far from each other, so in most cases people stay alone, mostly elderly people because young people are not there, they are out of the area attending schools and colleges, so we normally encourage people not to stay alone in the houses because you find that maybe there are two or one house in the yard where the burglary happens on the other house while

they are sleeping on the other house. So we always encourage then to put bugler guards, to lock the doors to prevent burglaries. We are also getting the Municipality to be involved in installing electricity on those houses" **(IDI-RP6).**

"Sound and working neighbourhood watch; owners should ensure that their places are always secured. SAPS must do though patrol; other role players such as security companies should make sure that they cooperate with the SAPS (partnership policing); and have domestic workers to be always on the alert and keep houses closed. Houses with higher trees or hidden by trees, the Municipality has to assist cut those trees and bushes" **(IDI -UP1).**

"CPF must be activated. Crime awareness, because in most cases people will tell you, "I locked the door, went to sleep and left the bathroom window half open, the next thing in the morning cell phone is gone, laptop is gone, television is gone, entrance was gained through the bathroom window." So what we normally do is to give the members of the community a workshop, educate them, 'you close and lock all the windows, make sure that they are all locked properly before you go to bed.' We encourage members of the community to report any suspicious motor vehicles or suspicious people walking around in their area of vicinity, which will help us, that if suspicious people are being reported we should go there, we search them and we find the house breaking belongings. Another thing that makes house breaking easy is that some houses are fenced with high walls, this means, I cannot see what is happening to my neighbour, maybe somebody is breaking to my neighbour's house but I can't see because of high walls, whereas if it was a fence that was visible, I would be able to see that there is something that is going on there, and call the police, 10111, or sensitise other neighbouring watch. Visibility, regular patrols, and cultivating of the informers, recruitment of the informers, will also help us to catch the crime of burglars and arrest vagrants, and take fingerprints that will help us because some of fingerprints would be positive, and we link it with other cases that happened to other stations, so that helps us as well" **(IDI-UP2).**

"Burglaries in residential areas can be prevented in urban areas if members of the public become more security conscious, by installing gates, walls, raiser wires, alarm systems, burglar guards on their premises, as first form of security. Secondly, employ security companies to monitor their residential areas. Thirdly, install cameras at hot spots. Fourthly, implement sector policing and neighbourhood watches, Community watch, WhatsApp groups and also work closely with the local police" **(IDI-UP3).**

"If people in their home become more security orientated, in that they exercise more caution in terms of looking out for their area, engaging in projects with the security companies, or

neighbourhood watches engaging in cooperation with the police, in projects and so forth" **(IDI-UP4).**

"Prevention of burglary at residential premises is to have fence yard, assist to have alarm systems, electric fencing, Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, neighborhood patrols, active involvement of CPF, no high walls and high fencing, trees and shrubs which blocks the view of security forces when they are patrolling. When the owner goes on holiday they should inform trustworthy person to check on their premises, remove post and switch-on light. All newspapers delivery and other daily deliveries should be cancelled during the duration of the owner's absence. Dogs can also be a deterrent. Informing your alarm company, the duration of the owner's absence can also be of help. CCTV cameras should be linked to the owner's cell phone for regular checks" **(IDI-UP5).**

"One of the ways to prevent it is engaging in the community, the police engaging with the community, using our crime forum meetings, using the local media – the daily papers that are delivered to each household, at local shopping centers and at schools. I say at schools because frequently we have both parents working and the child is normally at home, so children need to be made aware of crime prevention methods that can be used. When I say engaging them, I mean talking to them, giving them materials on safe guarding your home, such as extra guarding alarms, the benefits of using the pare metal walls, which one are better to use in this area, sometimes the higher the walls it's not beneficial to securing your home because the security guards, police officers, response unit cannot see what will be going on with your property, so the high walls is not always the best method in securing your home. We also inform the people about the dangers of letting people into your property that you don't know, people that may say are coming to fix something, and they are sent by the municipality, we can inform them how to get the information, so that if there is an incident that happens we know who was on your property and at what time. Also we need to be working with the Community Watches, we inform them about the benefit of Community Watches. We also have sector meetings to inform them on how to create community watches, what they are allow to do, what they are not allow to do as community watches because sometimes they can expose themselves to danger and sometimes they can actually become the criminals themselves by behaving in the incorrect manner when they are apprehending criminals" **(IDI-UP6).**

Both in rural and urban areas in order to prevent burglary at residential premises, it is notable that neighbourhood watch can play a role in prevention of crime to take place, reference can be made in paragraph 2.6.2 where it is discussed that community watch is the oldest and

effective crime prevention program in the country, bringing citizens together with law enforcement to deter crime and make communities safer.

The cooperation of the community with the police is important when there are suspicious people near the community and the people should report to the police the CPTED where the physical characteristics of the space, in terms of visibility of the houses can play a role, as it has been referred to paragraph 2.6.4.

4.5.4.2 Drug-related crimes

"It's about upbringing of the children from a very young age and also involving of the police through social crime prevention going in the communities and there is need to educate the youth about the danger of using drug substances and other stuffs and also the involvement of social workers in educating our communities about the dangers of using drugs" **(IDI-RP1).**

"It the same as one we do in urban areas, it is about effective patrols in the different areas, for example, if you find out that there is lot of violent behaviour, there are two things actually that can lead to violent behaviour and makes it happen, it can either be like drugs or liquor. We task our members for visible policing/crime prevention to be regulated in all areas because you can't say it's too argument an area, addicts or drug peddling can happen anywhere and everywhere, so we tell them or we give them a target to make sure that they achieve prosecution on drugs, and that they going to improve all the times. Therefore, we do stop and searches for drugs, effective patrols, and we have two sector managers in our policing jurisdiction. Sector managers also help to identify potential drug spots and shebeen areas and liquor outlets that we can go and prosecute, and then, all members have to have sources and informers so that we can find out where hot spots are and go and tackle" **(IDI-RP2).**

"I think for us to stop drug trafficking; informers can be utilised to tell us when these drugs are coming as most of the drugs come from the cities to rural areas. We must do road blocks, from road blocks we've catch so many drugs that are being delivered in rural areas" **(IDI-RP3).**

"With drugs like dagga which is grown in the rural area, there is no special way of policing it except stopping and searching people on the road when you are patrolling or driving around and also checking the homestead in the residential for the dagga that may be growing because

dagga comes from the rural areas, it grows there, it is not manufactured. However, there is a problem of the hard drugs that are coming bit-by-bit that are just trigging in the rural areas that are bought by certain individuals. The police need to have informers to know who is doing what in the area because whoever is working with drugs somewhere will bring it, will have the runners to sell it to the people in the rural area. Hence, there is need for police officers to identify that and stop it by arresting those runners and by knowing when is it delivered and try to catch the big boss when it is delivered and arrest that person. It is not an easy thing you need to have informers who will inform you. You employ them so that you will know that at this time, on these days you are being helped with crime information. This person will drive around, then after that the dagga would be found, and then you will target those criminals, if it a vehicle you just do a VCP, when you VCH you do the stopping, checking the vehicle and searching inside, if you find something then you are lucky, you make an arrest then you are stopping the drugs from moving in, into the rural area, or you have a road block. In a road block you ensure that you have sufficient members to search every person going through that road block and every vehicle" **(IDI-RP4).**

"I think we have to get more policing to do stop and search, searching of premises, searching for suspicious vehicles that are transporting drugs and every individual that we meet on the street need to be searched, those are the points that can help the South Africans mostly in KZN to prevents drugs" **(IDI-RP5).**

"As a station we always make sure that we educate about drugs and the impacts of drugs in their lives, we do lots of awareness where we teach them, we also bring some examples of drugs that are already being used in other outside areas, we teach them not to even start to use them because they've negative impact on their lives. These drugs also cause them to commit crimes because when they are 'high' most of the time they fight, they commit these assault and when they are sober that is when they realise that they've committed it. So, we do mostly crime awareness focusing on different drugs" **(IDI-RP6).**

The most common drug use in rural areas is dagga that is believed that it cannot be controllable except to do stop and search. The other drugs come through the trafficking of drugs to the rural areas from outside the boundaries of this area.

"Vacant houses must be visited because that is where most drug users hide. SAPS have to do stop and search. Neighbours have to identify houses that are visited by strange people. Use the informers as well as educate the community about the bad usage of drugs" **(IDI -UP1).**

"It is not easy, what is happening here is we arrest people being in the possession of cocaine, dagga, heroine or any drug-related case but we don't arrest the dealers. The only thing that will prevent the drug-related cases is to identify the market where these drugs are coming from, that is the only way we can stop it. This is so because if we fail to identify the markets, these people will always be found with 1 slope, 2 slopes, 3 slopes, 2 tablets of heroine, uhhh…3 tablets of whatever but the problem is identification of the markets or drug dealers, that is the main point that would help us to prevent the drug-related cases" **(IDI-UP2).**

"Owners of property need to ensure they safe guard their property because drug addicts usually are petty thieves, they steal anything that they can lay their hands on. Identify drug deals in the area. Report the drug dealings to the police. Ensure drug dealers are sent for rehabilitation" **(IDI-UP3).**

"Drugs are a problem, they are a vulnerable problem and the issue has become uncontrollable because of the availability of drugs. This has resulted in moral decay of our society. What can be done is that, we can foster relationships with external role players to being drug arrestees to programmes where they are rehabilitated and cleaned out, especially with the hard drugs" **(IDI-UP4).**

"Drugs are social crimes and it is the duty of all citizens to report to the police drug dealings and usage in the respective areas. Stricter control measures need to be implement at our boarders. Intelligence driven operations should be conducted to arrest drug dealers and users. Once a drug dealer has been convicted, the assets and forfeiture unit must be involved to forfeiture all property derived from the proceeds of crime. Where possible and where juveniles are involved, the Social Worker Department must try by all means to rehabilitate the offenders" **(IDI-UP5).**

"One way of preventing it in an urban area is for policemen to actually know who their drug addicts are, because drug addicts get arrested over and over, you do get to know them, because sometimes with the sentencing the court doesn't deal with them effectively, so they are in and

out of the system. As such you will not get to know the frequent drug addicts' risks, one way is to know who they are, where they are, because frequently they are streets people. Conduct regular drug prevention operations as there is risk and recovery operations with regard to drug addicts and causation of drugs. Also try and find other solutions other than prison for drug addicts because as long as they remain drug addicts they will remain thieves because they cannot keep the job. Consequently, they carry on stealing in order to feed their habits, so clearly there is another solution required besides the police arresting them. We will need role players maybe from the social work department, hospitals and schools, to intervene because at the police station we have only one function, which is to arrest them. Our function is not to rehabilitate them, and clearly arresting them is not helping them because they come out and they continue doing the same thing. Not that I feel sorry for them or anything but it's not a solution at the end of the day" **(IDI-UP6).**

For urban areas, the most notable way in preventing this type of crime to take place is to target the dealers to stop selling them or arrest the dealers. In both rural and urban areas, the police educate the community about the dangers of using the drugs.

4.5.4.3 Assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm

"That one is a little bit difficult because most of the time these things happen inside the houses, there would be only family members involved but generally it can be prevented by educating the communities about anger management and also to educate people about the use of drugs and alcohol. I say so because in most of the cases the generators of this crime is alcohol and the grudges that people have against each other. Also, here the involvement of our social workers can be of great help to interact with our communities and educating them about anger management and also the abuse of drugs" **(IDI-RP1).**

"Here I must add that we had quite a prevalent self-assault common cases and assault on GBH, reason being unemployment is very high, there is lot of social factors that are overriding in deep rural areas, there is joblessness, lack of infrastructure, lack of social facilities for the young people in the area, young and old, there is not much programmes that are advanced or advocated by the government where people have a sense of saying 'I can go there and pass my free time'. So because of the high rate of joblessness and the poor living conditions I think people become frustrated very quickly, they are on each other's faces because of idleness and as a result you find intolerance levels are very high and that causes people to become so violent.

For me sometimes it seems like it is the first habit to just take a knife and stub somebody instead of talking about why we are having this. So what we do around that, we remove knives, charge people for possession of dangerous weapons, stop and search, again is one of our strategies, visiting of taverns and legal outlets to see if there is anybody carrying a knife, searching the taverns, search persons in the tavern, even search persons that are on the road or in the rural area, stop and search to see if they are not carrying weapons of domestic destruction. We also run a lot of social crime prevention projects, where we teach people, we work with the dramatic approach, where we work with the Department of Social Development, we work with the Municipality, the Local Municipality, we work with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), so that we go and collectively, we also work with the Correctional Services where we even bring inmates and make them tell their stories that it is not good to be incarcerated and uhhh….So social programmes are very much alive where we are teaching people the impact of moral decay and what we can do in terms of making the right choices, so those programmes go both to the school areas as well into communities where we have 'Izimbizos'. On the other hand we have the programme for the whole year that we run, so we touch on the values we have, the clergy, pastors involved and we have a prayer day where we go and pray for the communities, so far those things help to a greater extent. Again, every month at our CPF meetings, the local traditional structure is there, so we give them the opportunity to highlight their problems, as Izindunas because they meet in the traditional, in their chambers with all their different role players and we give them a lot of guidance into the way forward with regards to the problems and stuff. However, individually what I do as a Chairperson of my crime forum is that I want immediate arrest, so that we lead that matter go to court, and when we see that there is need for other intervention, we work very closely with our Department of Social Development (DSD), so that we get a social worker to help us well. We also work as mediators in conflict resolution even after the crime has happened we try and bring families together because the root cause of the problems has to be addressed, and a lot of times in rural areas family issues go out of control as well, so we engage with our SCPU. As such we engage with the elders of the family to make sure that they still take the rightful place culturally speaking, because I think there is a place, we can say we are culturally orientated. When we are not living by that, so I push to say, 'right if you say a culture wants a…. b… c done,' get the eldership to come back to their primary place of taking hold of that household. Let there be problem resolution, bring it, let it get out of the chest of people so that we as the police we are very neutral, we can be the negotiators and mediators of the problem but let the elders start to be there, to take command. There is a lot of crime that is happening because there is no

parenting, there is a lack of presence of fathers in families, grandmothers are settled in looking after the young stars and they don't listen to the grandmothers, it's like you are nothing, you are old, you expired, that kind of an issue and then they take advantage of grandparents. Therefore, we are using our tribal structures and our family structures to come and have them in their shoes. We just do not leave it as that, we go an extra mile and I give a lot of delegations to our people, and also look at Grievous Bodily Harm and assault, they go hand in glove because it starts with the initial beating and then if you keep quiet about it, it gets worse, especially under the Domestic Violence Act. So, we have domestic violence officer in this station, her job is to make sure that the victim is well clued up with all her rights because they want to stay in the relationships merely because of financial benefits, in a good way, because their argument is that if I lock my husband or my lover up, who's going to put food on the table for my children. So they stay in there thinking it's okay to manage that cycle of abuse but we are teaching them that it's not okay to accept that life because if he hits you, he slaps you now and you do nothing about it, you just come and report to the police, we comply with all the issue of domestic violence but we give you so much education that in the end you make a right choice about making it become a court matter. This helps the victim to change her lover or she becomes acquainted with common law to become the responsible person to her life or the life partner or the children. Therefore, with domestic violence you find that liquor is one of the dominating factors because when they are drunk they like to fight with women or over the little issues like food, if the food is not good on time or the women is not home on time, there comes the issues of aggression. As such we teach under the domestic violence belt a lot to empower women and not to remain victims but to rise and become responsible citizens that would be using the Constitution to their advantage" **(IDI-RP2).**

"Firstly, most of the people who are doing assault GBH they are drunk, liquor related crimes like it emanating from liquor, mostly if you can reduce the liquor and parties because are mostly assault GHB occurs in parties, even the murder cases it's because of liquor. Sometimes they do not tell us if they have ritual things and parties, we inform people that if they have weddings, they must tell us so that we can send out our crime prevention members to be at the parties, but they do not inform us, and if you sent police there, they stop these assault GBH attacks but they do not tell, even a small party we want to know, so that we can send our police man there to prevent crime. Some are mere conflicts between the wards, finds that the boys from other ward they fight over the girl, then the assault GBH occurs. That can be stopped through intervention, sent social crime members to stop GBH prior, by teaching they that they

can still resolve the problem. Especially nowadays they are in conflicts because of Ingoma (IsiZulu dance), the boys from a particular place who are performing Ingoma they must not go outside their ward boundaries. Other thing is, assault GBH emanate indoor where a husband and a wife are having the conflict, it is very difficult to prevent this, because it happens in the house, it is just to teach them that if they are in conflict they must not be in violent, they must resolve the issues without fighting" **(IDI-RP3).**

"This type of crime I would say is not always easy to prevent from happening because some of the GBH include domestic violence. This is happening within residents, so the police will only get it when the crime has happened. However, in the rural areas we concentrate on crime awareness to teach about this domestic violence thing so that everyone is educated, so that everyone reports it before it amounts to assault GBH and follow the Domestic Violence Act (Act No. 116 of 1998).By issuing protection orders and all that, you refer them, you explain everything according to Domestic Violence Act and then people when they know, and it helps the police, instead of getting GBH you deal with domestic violence before it becomes serious. Assault common, another cause to assault GBH is sometimes love triangles. I can say that assault common and assault GBH can happen even in the urban areas and rural areas the same way because if there is love triangle, in urban area what happens is that people will murder or they will become jealousy and do assault GBH or assault common. The same thing happens in the rural area. One angle to deal with it is to look at liquor involvement. If most of the crimes show that liquor was involved, the only way to curb it is to enforce the liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003), charge all those who are dealing with liquor without a liquor license and charge the taverns for compliance too. They must comply with the Liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003), and also you must look for those who are illegally brewing all these illegal concoctions because apart from causing people to be sick, which it happening mostly in the rural area, it strains the department of health because after drinking this thing they become sick and must be taken to the clinics. So illegal concoction apart from being dangerous itself, people who drinks it get also out of control and commit these offences, it might be domestic violence or assault GBH, or cause fighting which might result in faction fighting which is a more serious thing in the rural area. Therefore, liquor involvement in all crimes is not good, so if you don't enforce the Liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003), you might end up with a big problem – Assault GBH, common assault, sexual offences (rape), in almost all these crimes people plug courage by using liquor and drugs. Once the 'courage' is triggered they will go and commit any offence

but the police must always be alert, when people are found drunk and assault are happening **(IDI-RP1).**

"The police must dig deep to know what is the cause of all these problems, if it is liquors then you stop that trading without licenses even if it is coming free. In these tribal and customary things that are done in the residences, there liquor is coming free of charge so everyone is going there and when they are drunk they then remember their grudges and start fighting. Hence the police has to ensure that whoever is a perpetrator, as soon as possible, should be arrested and this becomes a lesson to others. If you can't prevent it, at least make the arrest as soon as possible, bring the perpetrator behind bars and bring to justice. Once they know that arrest is definite they stop doing that type of crime because they learn bit-by-bit" **(IDI-RP4).**

"Although, common assault we say it is "common assault", I still believe that if the government can empower the tribal structure, that is my view with the CPF, all these common assaults instead of running to report them to the police, if the tribal structure is strong enough, Izinduna's can prosecute in those cases and it will reduce the crime stats. Sometimes the offended are not interested in prosecuting the criminal as they may want this person to be made pay compensation instead of being prosecuted. That is a civil matter in a way which the induna can deal with, like when you have failed to control your animals and they go graze in somebody's garden, what do tribal structure do, they go and view the damages and charge the owner of the animals according to the damages caused and pay the complainant. At the end of the day what case can you open because an animal is not criminally accountable but the owner failed to control the animal, so you make the owner pay for the damages caused, same thing with the common assault sometimes. It is a minor thing and very minor damage may have been caused which the induna can maybe communicate with the complainant and then sentence the perpetrator to pay, but that is the view, not that I am running away from the crime stats, but it can help a lot **(IDI-RP2).**

"If the Izinduna can also have power and work with the police like the CPF is doing to ensure, (because Community Policing is a very important way of fighting crime), the police will get information from them, CPF to solve serious crimes and also minor offences or information before the crime takes place. This is what is good about the tribal structure which I do not believe in the urban areas they do have, they only deal with informers only. Here you can even succeed with the CPF Youth Desk that is formed because they know what is happening in their

residences, they will come, they know they are working together with the police, they will say things, rather than pushing them away and say 'we are the police, we will do our things'. The other strategies we use as I have mentioned before besides working with the tribal structure is working with the CPF which is very important because the CPF are the people elected from there, they are not informers but they work to ensure that there is stability in the areas where they live" **(IDI-RP4).**

"To increase the number of crime prevention, there is need to patrol the streets and to take away those dangerous weapons that they are carrying such as knives, bush knives, pangas', sticks, knobkerries, etcetera, and do more patrols in our rural places. Also more police officials should be sent to deal with Shebeens because the people get injured when they are drunk and when they are going to drink or maybe sometimes when they are coming from drinking places (legal and illegal liquor outlets), that's where they get beaten up and maybe results in murder" **(IDI-RP5)**.

"At Msinsini police station we normally do stop and search as our method to eliminate people from carrying weapons. Mostly in this rural area you will find that on weekends they have functions attended by people of the area because they enjoy such gatherings, so they carry sticks, others they carry knives. When they have enjoyed themselves they end up using these weapons because most of them when they are sober they do not use those sticks but when they under the influence of alcohol they turn to use weapons they were not intended to use. May be they carry knives for meat but when they are influenced by alcohol they assault each other. As such, we always try w to take the knives away from them when we meet them on the road. For those who carry stick although we allow them to move around with them, we teach them also not to use them incidentally, because in those parties they are also Izinduna's who monitor what is happening, we are working together with them to make sure that we minimise GHB" **(IDI-RP6).**

"Closing down of Shebeens; closing down of drug dance places; patrol for stop and search of vehicles or people to remove instruments that can cause GBH" **(IDI -UP1).**

"Although we do not have problems in respect to assault with the intent to inflict Bodily Harm but what I would say is the best way to prevent is to close down the illegal Shebeens, if we do have one, but here we do not have because most of the assault GBH are emanating from the

illegal Shebeens or taverns, when people are drunk they start assaulting each other" **(IDI-UP2).**

"*A lot of assault GBH takes place because of liquor related offences, so clamping down of liquor premises, visiting of liquor premises. Ensure they comply with the Liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003). Close down Shebeens*" **(IDI-UP3).**

"*Assault GBH is an offence that can be marginally controlled because of it nature, for example, assault GBH can take place within the confluence of close buildings where police do not have visual of what is occurring. However, we can also say that with extended patrols into areas that are quite dominated with liquor outlets and everything, we can extend patrols stop and searches and prevent these GBH*" **(IDI-UP4).**

"*This crime is very difficult for the police as most of it takes place within a closed environment. However, some do take place in taverns, pubs and Shebeens. This can be prevented by education in terms of taverns, pubs and Shebeens which play a role in these crimes as it has been noted that liquor plays a vital role in this crime*" **(IDI-UP5***).*

"*This one is a bit difficult because it's not a very police able crime, you cannot police assault, you can only keep members of the public informed of their rights, you can advise people what to do to prevent them from becoming the victims of an assault. Again, we need to use outside intervention for this one, because this crime occurs mostly within the home, hostels and in the workplace, so people need to be aware of their anger management because this is the main thing that cause the assault GBH, as people cannot control themselves. You can't always blame the victim because sometimes the victim doesn't do anything to warrant an assault GBH. We have to keep people informed about the dangers of alcohol abuse, drug abuse and people that cannot control their tempers need to know the consequences. Educate the people on what it is and if they have an individual who is assaulting them or capable of stabbing them, they have to get intervention from trained professionals like psychologist*" **(IDI-UP6).**

It is noted that in both rural and urban areas it is difficult to police the GBH because it mostly emanates from indoors and the contributing factor which is alcohol and other drug substances. Addressing these can be the only way of preventing its usage in order to prevent GBH from taking place. Further, education and external stakeholders can play a role in prevention of this type of crime.

4.5.5 The current strategies employed by South African Police Service in policing rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

The first one is the deployment of police members. The second one is relationships created between the community and the police through CPF to involve the community in solving the crime in the area. The other one is units, different units respond to different types of crime, for example; Family Violence Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS), CPU (Child Protection Unit) and Commercial Crimes Unit" **(IDI-RP1).**

"Our current strategy is the effective patrols, blue light patrols, patrolling of schools both day and night because there are government responsible structures, and farms, because we are in deep rural area we have lots of farms, there are strategic points. We have monitoring mechanism and places to see if these things are done. We have a lot of schools about 49 in our policing jurisdictional area, we got to patrol them because they also become targetable to burglaries and so forth, as well as manage them during the day. We have projects running in all the schools in order to prevent the elements of gangs, drugs from penetrating the schools as well as morally encourage people to educate themselves because if we do not do it, they became the offspring of crimes in the future. We also do crime prevention operations on a weekly basis in order to address how crimes that are prevalent in the area both in the visible policing side as well as the detectors, who have lots of suspects raids and they also try and task to arrest the most wanted suspects and daily crime suspects, so that we can prevent them from continuing to do the crime. The crime for a meeting is another strategy that is in place as we manage, access and analyse the various crimes and give various tasking to line functions on what they should do and give them the prevalence of crime in the policing precinct. We also use Social Crime Prevention and CPF as our tools to manage, so the partnership policing is one of our big ace to make sure that we get the 'A' games in place in order to managing crime. Speedy arrest and effective crime management at our crime scenes, to make sure that those crimes are effectively managed so that evidence is preserved and that we do get solvency and criminals made to pay for the crimes they have committed" **(IDI-RP2).**

"The first one is social crime members, they are educating people about crime and there is a unit that educates people about crime. We have police forum, there are some local people (not informers) who are informing us about crime happening in the area, we invite them to have a meeting and we discuss about crime with them. Members of the police are patrolling the area.

Cultivating informers help a lot. Detectives after the crime has occurred have to investigate the cases and make arrest" **(IDI-RP3).**

"I will just give you the most strategies we use, we use stop and search, crime awareness campaigns where we distribute the pamphlets and talk to people, meeting with stakeholders like rural farmers, rural residences and tribal structures to discuss issues, because there will be issues between the residence and farming in the area, so there is need to get all the problems resolved and work together. The other strategy will be road blocks and Vehicle Control Points (VCPs), those are the real strategies we are using as well as blue light patrol at night. Even the normal patrolling and the vehicle patrolling because people in the rural area when they see the police van pass, they know that the police are around we are being guided. Also, to visit the legal liquor outlets because we must check on them, some of the crimes will start from there, from the legal ones, it can be the tavern, it can be the bottle store, and also you must raid the Shebeens because there you will find they deal with liquor without license. They deal with illegal concoctions and also they exchange things like drugs. Therefore, Shebeens need to be visited and also ensure that all the customary parties that are happening in the area are reported to the station so that you know what is happening in which area, when and plan accordingly. This is also a strategy to know because when people start fighting, that prevents a faction fight because a police will even patrol knowing that there is something happening there (tribal party or customary thing in that homestead), they will just show not to go there and eat but to do patrol" **(IDI-RP4).**

"Crime prevention is one the strategies that is used to prevent crime before it occurs. We also utilize informers to get information of what is happening within this policing area. We have to use members of the community as a whole to work hand in hand with the police as well as CPF to get rid of the crime that is troubling the residences of South Africa. Moreover, we are forming a group of people that are working together hand-in-hand with the police getting the information and working as neighbourhoods watch to monitor the vacant residences while the owners are not around. Those are the strategies so far that we are utilizing in the community. Our own strategy is crime prevention, sometimes we use reservist to get rid or squash the crime to zero" **(IDI-RP5).**

"One strategy that is being used by SAPS is social crime prevention. Social crime prevention is used to make work easy for the police and the community to work together so that other types

of crimes can be sorted easily by not even arresting people. This is so because other types of crimes are the ones like someone has stolen a goat from one house or when the cattle of other neighbours graze in other neighbours garden, so social crime prevention is the one that is working, I think worldwide. Fortunately, here in the rural area it works perfectly because it the one that makes people understand what is policing, when you come to the area you have to be at peace because to others it is still fresh to them seeing the police enter (as a way of visit) the houses and talk to the people. That still new, although we have been free for almost 24 years now but there is still that misunderstanding that is happening. People always ask themselves- 'why are we being searched; why are we being visited in the functions?' because we normally visit the functions as to make sure that we try to sensetise them that there are police around. Other strategies at night, although we far from houses, is use of blue light patrols. Blue light patrols at night make people feel safer in their houses and it also scares away the criminals from committing burglaries, once they see the van they know there are police around and they stop doing wrong things" **(IDI-RP6).**

"CPA and CTA crime analysis strategy and the use of informers" **(IDI -UP1).**

"We identify our hot spots and we know our hot spots, we make sure that we deploy our members accordingly and ensure high visibility in our hot spots as we identify the time and the days those crimes are taking place. At that particular time there must be high visibility. Also on weekly basis, we use the multidisciplinary approach, which means we are not only utilizing Umbilo SAPS members, but we are utilising members from other stations, that is a cluster operation and we involve Metro police, POP, and so forth" **(IDI-UP2).**

"Back to basic crime prevention, operations stop and search focusing on recovering, and arresting people for possession of dangerous weapons, possession of firearms, possession of drugs and possession of stolen property. Road blocks targeting stolen vehicles, and hijacked vehicles, road block targeting drunken drivers, compliance inspection targeting dealers for stolen properties and liquor premises for contravention of Liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003). Cordon searches targeting serious criminals and most wanted suspects" **(IDI-UP3).**

"Stop and search meaning that everything that is suspicious that moves, our members are designed to stop and search, irrespective of colour, create or race, it doesn't matter, we will yield our successes" **(IDI-UP4).**

"We have two groups of crime prevention made up of 8 members each, with 4 vehicles to perform crime prevention duties which include the following: stop and searches; vehicle patrol; foot patrol; blue light patrol; cordon and search; road blocks; Vehicle Check Point (VCP); observation duties; intelligence driving undercover operation; multidisciplinary operation which includes external role players, for example, metro police, RTI, security forces, Home Affairs, Community Watches, business watch and CPF" **(IDI-UP5).**

"We have operations that we run frequently; the current one is Operation Fiela, which is a national one. We have national, provincial and station operations. After studying the crime patterns, the management of the station, the VISPOL Commanders and CPF members all sit together and come up with strategies on how to combat certain crimes. Sometimes it can be the simple thing like changing the police hours; sometimes it can be the task team focusing on specific crimes. We have specific targets that we need to meet concerning drug crimes, drunken driving crimes and some crime that are police able. Encourage high visibility in the area that we police, that is, to put out maximum vehicles and members, especially on days where we have noted that there are high crime trends like Fridays, for some station it's not a Friday, its Wednesday. Stop and search operations, condiment operation, and drug swipe operation" **(IDI-UP6).**

SAPS use various strategies in combating and prevention of crimes in these two-policing precincts. However, it is notable that almost in all the responses of the participants on this question, stop and seizure is the priority strategy that SAPS are employing.

4.5.6 Notable remarks on policing rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KwaZulu-Natal

"Government should make it a priority that, especially in rural areas, the infrastructure is sufficiently provided, such as powerful vehicles and other infrastructures that are mostly needed in rural areas to fight crime" **(IDI-RP1).**

"I think for me all crimes are tribal, but I am saddened still with the element of domestic violence that with all the educations and interventions our people still choose to abuse women and children. Same with the rape, we still got a long way mind changing the society, we still got young girls that are at risk, even within the family structure, where uncles, step fathers and

fathers are raping young girls. Until that day comes where we can have our children playing freely and girl children being what they want to be, it is going to be set our free day, both in urban and rural. We will nonetheless pursue our challenge in trying to educate, that is why we are still passionate about schools. I am very passionate as a woman to manage crime against women and children, I want to be an ambassador for that, so we will continue to run a lot of programmes in our area to empower our women and children that they are not loved by some people that are supposed to be loved by them and that they start to become more cautious of the threats against them as women and children. We will continue to make strikes and try fighting, to deal with the shebeens, their illegal outlets and to deal with license premises so that people comply and we will have a no nonsense approaching for crime fighting" **(IDI-RP2).**

"People always claim that they have got rights, meanwhile they don't know what those rights are. They end up doing things that are wrong in the "name" of rights, we have that problem. If a person has assaulted someone, s/he will claim that it is her or his right. People from neighbouring states are dominant in rural areas, some do not even have a place to stay. These people are suffering, then they steal, doing fraud to the local people. There are also so many of these outside people with tuck-shops, they are now having conflicts themselves, despite being the local residents who are competing. They end up buying the hitmen of the country to kill their competitors, so we've got problem with those people. I even doubt that they all got the permits to stay in this country. They cannot even communicate in proper English and they also end up being robbed by the locals, there are so many cases of them being robbed because they don't bank the money" **(IDI-RP3).**

"I will go back to having sufficient vehicles and human resources. Also, because there are areas that are situated very far from the police station, to have contact points where the people will get in touch with the police easy and get the service, because some areas like between here (the station) and Nyavini there is no public transport. There are roads but there is no public transport, so a person from there who needs an affidavit must go via Mzinto and then come here, but if we are having contact points, the police will go to those contact points and service the people, that helps a lot. I am not saying this only for this station, in this station vehicles are a problem, we have a contact point at Nyavini but other stations do not have something like that. We don't have enough people to do 24 hours' service in the contact points because it's

not like a full satellite stations, if they can look at having in the rural area satellite stations with sufficient resources, it will help to have police in all the areas.

In the urban areas the police in the central point can go out and come because there are streets, the roads are tired and vehicles are not getting damaged by the terrain and all that. Even the tyres, the tyre for a vehicle which is driving on a gravel surface will not last long as the tyres in the urban area because it will be spinning on the gravel, going up the mountains and damaging of the vehicle is so easy when it is raining. That is the comment I wanted to make about rural area, having sufficient resources and human resources. Also, with the farm workers and the farmers and the tribal structure they should always be understanding because you find that some of the crimes are caused by the way the farmer is conducting himself and people will be taking revenge by burning the sugarcane plantation not directly fighting him. But now it will be a crime because you don't know about their things, so the best thing is to have that good relationship for all the rural residential people. If you have that you will win, if you have the tribal structure working with the other people like farmers, like the business people in the area because you'll have taverns which also affects the tribal structure in way because people will not behave the way iNkosi would like. The only way to put the people together is to have the Municipality functioning with CPF, the CPF functioning with the police, the police functioning with the tribal structure and the rural safety community which are mostly different farmers' associations, farmers' security and the farm managers. Unfortunately, some of them are rude, I must say, they don't know what they are causing for the farm owner when they are rude to people, they don't understand them, that is the truth because you'll find that when people are angry they can do all sort of things, it will become an unsolved crime" **(IDI-RP4).**

"We need more young police officials and resources in order to cover the whole area of the policing station because if we are short of resources and members, mostly young members, it is not going to help. So get more members and resources like vehicle, firearms, ammunition, buttons, paper sprays, handcuffs, which might help to fight the crime that is troubling the residents of South Africa. If those people who are living in the policing area can work hand in hand with the police as well as Justice Department because sometimes we do our work as police officials and when the matter goes to Justice Department, then to the community its sounds as if we haven't done our work properly. This is so because if a person is charged or arrested today, then tomorrow they see him on the street again, they blame the police that they did not do their work properly of which justice department plays its role as courts and

correctional services. Hence, for the community to understand they must know that as soon as the person is arrested, the people must come forward with the information, they must not be afraid to come and give testimony at justice department because without evidence, then there is no case" **(IDI-RP5).**

"Get funds to do more crime awareness campaigns because most crimes happen indoors, there are crime that are being committed like rapes that are being committed indoors. You find that kids think it normal saying normal that my uncle is sleeping with me or my dad is doing this to me, but the more we do crime awareness campaigns in these areas the better we can deal with these indoor crimes. More strategies from national officials to get to these places and put more departments or make other departments more available. I think all those things are the ones that can improve service delivery in these areas, and also to make sure that each station is given vehicles according to the road terrain that is used, those things can improve the service delivery" **(IDI-RP6).**

Police officials believe that there is a shortage of members while they are policing a vast rural area, to hire police officers is essential in reducing crime (reference can be made to paragraph 2.4.1 discussed by McDonald (2002) that police administrators and the public generally believe that hiring more police officers is essential to reduce crime

"Cooperation with the community, community must support the police in preventing crimes in their area. The community must get involved in the fight against crime. If we can have more manpower within the policing area of jurisdiction and have sufficient vehicles. In terms of office space, we must have more offices. Numbering of roads and streets names. Assistance from other role players such as Metro security companies" **(IDI -UP1).**

"Firstly, we don't have adequate resources and there is shortage of manpower. If you look at the structure of Umbilo, we do not have adequate manpower to police the area of Umbilo. why I am saying this, I came here 2009, the work study which was done for Umbilo was done many years ago, 20 years ago, but they still believe that I should be utilizing the work study that was done 20 years ago, in the current situation. Now there are factories, when I came here 2009 those factories were not in existence, were still under construction, now they are fully-flashed which means we need more manpower, more resources, more vehicles. Last year, 2016, when we had the "fees must fall" campaign we were finished, we were thin on the ground because we did not have manpower. Our members were concentrating to the fees must fall campaign

UKZN, so people were being robbed left and right, house robbery and business robbery we were thin on the ground.

Secondly, the upgrading of the station, because the station has to be upgraded, as we speak now is a Colonel station. For the station to have more resources it has to be upgraded first, becomes a Brigadier station then get more resources because I cannot get more than what I have since it has not been upgraded" **(IDI-UP2).**

"We need external role players like business, security companies, neighbourhood watches, domestic watches, community watches to be the eyes and ears of the police and to work closely with the police, not fight with the police" **(IDI-UP3).**

This refers to the community policing, community focused policing and problem-oriented policing, reference can be made to paragraph 2.6.1.2as discussed by Burger (2007).

"We have tough mountains to climb but we are getting there slowly and steadily. Our resources are becoming more available, but it is just a matter of time and perpetration will occur, it will also mean that the more people become more aware of how to contain the crime, be security conscious, fifty percent of our crime or the mindset of committing crime will be avoided by suspects" **(IDI-UP4).**

"One of the challenges facing Umbilo includes members seconded to work in other station areas. Strike and protest actions take members away for long periods of time from the normal policing duties. Sick leave also causes a huge challenge to the normal policing. The English language is a bearer and challenge to members, especially when writing a statement which leads to problems in court for conviction purposes. Members are required to go to court on a daily basis and wait in court until closed, this hampers the day-to-day policing" **(IDI-UP5).**

"Sometimes the management of the station can increase the number of members working outside of the station because those are the members that are working day-to-day in dealing with the criminals on the daily basis and sometimes when you interview them you will find that some are a bit negative. In terms of the working conditions of the members there is need to find out the reasons why some of the members are not happy as some may need to be changed

around, rotated. Some stations need to do things in order to enhance the perception of the public, to make the public see the police in a more positive light" **(IDI-UP6).**

For both rural and urban policing crime precinct areas is believed that there are not enough resources and infrastructures to do the activities of the policing crimes in their jurisdictional boundaries. The shortage of police officers was also problematic in these precincts.

4.6. ATTAINMENT OF STUDY OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this was to find out whether the objectives in this study were achieved based on the information given by the participants during the collection of data for this study. The link from the participants to the objectives of this study were made thereon.

4.6.1 To establish the different kinds of most prevalent crimes in the selected rural urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal Province

Based on the responses of the participants on both the selected precinct of policing crimes in KZN, various crimes that happens in rural areas are also taking place in urban areas which include assault GBH; house robberies; murder; theft and robbery with firearm and common. There is only a different light difference on crimes such as stock theft that are taking place in rural areas but not in urban areas. However, there is a causal connection of this crime to urban areas, as cows are stolen for business purposes.

4.6.2 To determine challenges experienced by the Social Crime Prevention Unit in policing rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

Different demographic locations have experienced different policing challenges. The aim for this objective was to achieve those challenges that led to the occurrence of crimes. The participants have responded with various challenges, such as stop and search, the relationship created between the community and the police through CPF (Community Police Forum), blue light patrols, social crime prevention, CPA and CTA crime analysis strategy and the use of informers which led to the failure of policing crimes in the rural and urban areas.

4.6.3 To explore the crime prevention strategies implemented for policing of crimes experienced in the selected rural and urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province

Various strategies, such as stop and search, VCPs, CPFs, community watches are employed by SAPS to curb crimes in these selected policing precincts (rural and urban areas). Most of them, based on the participant's response, are common. They differ here and there based on the demographics of an area.

4.7 EMERGING STUDY CHALLENGES AND THEMES

4.7.1 Unemployment as the contributory factor to crime

There is a high population of unemployment people in our country and that contributes to the high population of individuals who have no daily routine activities in empowering their lives. With this being problematic, the lack of jobs results in poverty, with people are engaging themselves in various activities that are in contrary to the law. In order to escape this social factor, they commit burglary and steal property, go on to sell it for the aim of getting money to buy food. Some buy drugs with the money they would have got. For other perpetrators, they see the available opportunity where, for example, in the homes there is no one who is looking after that property or the vulnerability of the property that can make income for the joblessness people.

4.7.2 Search and seizure as the effective strategy to prevent crime

Stop and search is a vital strategy that is mostly dominant and employed by SAPS in preventing crimes in the country. The CPA has given powers to the police officials in controlling crimes such as assault GBH, burglary at residential premises, on the roadblock the use of VCPs, searching of individual on the streets, and so forth. Certain sections of CPA have given SAPS the powers or authority to execute their duties by seizing exhibits that are believed can be used for crime purposes without a search warrant, which can delay and cause the contamination of the strong evidence that can be used in court to convict a criminal (refer to paragraph 3.3.11).

Section 23 of the CPA provides for the search of arrested persons and the seizure of articles. On the arrest of any person, the person making the arrest may: if he is a peace officer, search the person arrested and seize any article referred to in Section 20, which is found in the possession of or in the custody or under the control of the person arrested, and where such a peace officer is not a police official, he shall forthwith deliver any such article to a police

official; or if he is not a peace officer, seize any article referred to in Section 20 which is in the possession of or in the custody or under the control of the person arrested and shall forthwith deliver any such article to a police official.

4.7.3 Partnership policing on crime prevention

"A safer South Africa will not be achieved without a strong CJS. This requires a cooperation between all departments in the justice crime prevention and security cluster, DSD" – NDP 2030. One of the important ways to prevent and combat the crime level that was taken into consideration by the participants of this study was the use of partnership policing. This strategy does not solely look at the police officers as they are only structure that is supposed to prevent crime. The use of multi-agencies was taken into consideration; in rural areas, the use of tribal structures where there are *Izinduna* and Chiefs (*AmaKhosi)* where they play a major role in collaborating with SAPS to prevent crimes was mentioned.

In urban areas the dominant multi-agencies in preventing crime are the multidisciplinary operations that include external role players, for example, metro police Road Traffic Inspectors (RTI), RTI, security forces, Home Affairs, Community Watches, business watch and CPF. For urban and rural policing of crime, both these demarcations apply partnership policing in a form of cooperating with CPFs and informers. The NCPS, 1996 and White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998 has played a role in emphasising the involvement of other agencies beside SAPS in reducing the crime threads and ensuring effective crime prevention.

4.7.4 Other emerging theme

4.7.4.1 The consumption of liquor as the contributing factor to crime

Most crimes such as assault GBH, house breaking, sexual rape and common crimes emanate from the use of alcohol. If a person gets drunk that start fights, assaulting each other and they will use alcohol as an excuse. As there is high rate of joblessness, people, especially youth, have high levels of frustration and stress, they turn to use alcohol as the way of escaping the problems they are facing. The frustrations cause short temper to others and when they are drunk it becomes easy to fight with other people because of alcohol as the influencer. The high rate of illegal shebeens also has an influence as a contributing factor to crime because they sell liquor cheap and it becomes easy for people to buy liquor in such outlets. In rural areas, there is plenty of free liquor because during traditional ceremonies people get liquor free there, this

also causes people to be aggressive when they are drunk and they commit crimes such as assault and house breakings.

4.8. STUDY LIMITATIONS

4.8.1 Conceptual demarcation

Crime comprise of a vast set of events involving behaviour formally deemed against the law and usually committed with 'evil' intent. The events range from murder, dealing in drugs, property crimes, fraud, theft, assault GBH, house robbery, business robbery and carjacking. Lyceum (2013) defines crime prevention is any organised activity aimed at preventing unlawful behaviour or keeping such behaviour to a minimum and therefore avoiding police intervention, or any organised activity aimed at deterring unlawful behavior. Crime prevention involves responding to a few priority problems, using targeted multi-agency programmes. These programmes aim to address the causes of and opportunities for particular crime problems, they should also enforce laws, ensure that order is maintained in the day to day activities of the community and reduce public fear of crime, and reference can be made to paragraph 2.6.

The selected rural area is a sparsely populated area in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas (see paragraph 2.4.1).

Policing involves both the creation of system of surveillance and the threat of sanctions for discovered deviance and may be carried out through a number of processes of which the modern system of public police is but one example (Francis *et al.,* 1997) (see paragraph 2.2). Urban area is a place-based characteristic that incorporates elements of population density, social and economic organisation and the transformation of the natural environment into a built environment (Weeks, 2010) (see paragraph 2.4.2).

4.8.2 Financial Constrains and Travelling Distance

There were no funds that were in support for the purposes of completing this study. This made it very difficult for the researcher to reach the targeted study participants on time due to long travelling distances. At times, the researcher walked 14 kilometers, especially in rural area, because there were no available funds for transportation.

4.8.3 Limited previous research in South Africa

This study was empirical in nature, it was based on the evidential information, gathering of data was physical experiences that took place on the daily activities of police officers, SCPU in particular, and the community they are policing crime on. There was little theoretical information that was South African based for this study.

4.8.4 Refusal by relevant stakeholders to participate in the study

All the targeted stakeholders that were appointed to participate in this study did so without any difficulties or setbacks in contributing with the rich information for this study. The only thing that seemed as problematic with the relevant stakeholders to this study was the permission of the final approval to conduct the study with the relevant participants.

4.9. SUMMARY

The significant findings of this study were discussed which aimed to see the achievement of this study from its problem statement. The findings relating to the objectives of this study and the research were addressed in a manner that gave the participant more opportunity in giving rich data. The findings relation to the study methodology were important to both the researcher and the participants, because the responses given showed that participants know their environment. The relevant stakeholders' experiences on the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KZN were discussed. Further, emerging themes and study challenges, as well as the study limitations were outlined.

The following chapter (five) is on conclusion and recommendations, it concluded the study by giving a summary of the findings and further provided the recommendations grounded on the data collected.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This was a comparative study on the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KZN where the three crimes namely assault GBH, drug-related crimes as well as burglary at residential premises were discussed as the most crimes that were highly reported according to crime statistics from 2014 to 2016. The objectives of this study were had to analyse the types of crimes that are occurring in the selected rural area as to compare to the urban city of KZN.

The strategies that SAPS are using both in urban and rural areas of KZN are discussed. For the purposes of this chapter, the discussions on study objectives were made, the conclusion as well as the identified study challenges and themes. The recommendations for the effective policing strategies are also given.

5.2. DISCUSSIONS ON STUDY OBJECTIVES

5.2.1 To establish the different kinds of most prevalent crimes within the specified study area

As the SAPS officials are employed on rules as to how they should execute their policing duties but with different demographical location and based on the crimes reported in these two different areas, this objective was aiming to achieve the various kinds of crimes that are taking place in rural area as to whether they are different from those that are taking place in urban areas. This objective was to get how excessive does the targeted crime of this study takes place within the selected areas. However, the participants gave beyond the expected crimes, to highlight other crimes that are happening within these areas. As the SAPS crimes statistics from 2014 to 2017 (see tables in 1.2) has shown that in urban areas crimes are higher that the reported crimes in rural areas, this objective was addressing other crimes other than those this study has mention thereon. It has been shown that there are various crimes that are taking place in these policing precincts that were not the focus of this study but they have a role on the challenges of policing crimes in the selected areas of KZN.

5.2.2 To determine challenges experienced by the Social Crime Prevention Unit within the selected study areas

The challenges of rural areas seemed more difficult than those of the urban areas even though the reported crimes such as assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and drug-related crimes are low according to the SAPS crime statistics of the past three years, 2014 - 2016, that this study has discovered. Both in rural and urban areas it has been mentioned that the common challenges for both these policing precinct is the lack of police members, lack of logistics, resources are problematic and lack of vehicles. However, in rural areas there was a challenge of the terrain that is disadvantageous to the vehicles used, that is, there is insufficient 4x4's vehicles that can maintain the nature of rural areas. Further, concerning the routes of rural areas, where the big vehicles cannot go, the rural polices are experiencing problems in accessing such routes, the motor bikes are lacking in the rural police stations.

5.2.3 To explore crime prevention strategies implemented during the policing of distinct crimes experienced with the Umbilo and Msinsini policing precinct.

The most prevailing recommendations on effective response to rural and urban crimes in the selected areas of KZN Province is that more police members should be recruited and hired, they should also be provided with resources, which will accommodate their daily operations, coupled with supply of vehicles which suits the environment of the selected area. Thus, the prevention of crimes is not solely upon the police officials. There are various strategies that the SAPS are using both in rural and urban to prevent and combat crimes. The most common is the use of stop and search, the use of CPFs, neighbourhoods watch and partnership with other stakeholders that is referred to as the multi agencies. Where community is cooperating fully with the SAPS it becomes easy for the police to respond quicker on that area. In rural areas the use of CPFs and neighbourhoods watch is more effective as compared to urban areas. Also in rural areas the tribal structures are effective because some of the civil cases are being dealt with by the tribal structures.

5.2.4 To make recommendations (if need be) for effective policing strategies in contemporary South Africa

For the purposes of these objectives it has been achieved through the other views that the participants have in the challenges they are facing in policing crimes. The most prevailing recommendations this study got based of the responses of the participants are to hire more

police members, provide the police with current resources which accommodate the current South Africa, and supply of vehicles which suits the environment of the area.

5.3. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was a comparative one on the challenges of policing rural and urban crimes, with specific reference to GBH, burglary of residential premises and drug-related crimes to develop guidelines and inform existing policies on crime prevention and policing. Further, this study focused on the challenges faced by SAPS in dealing with crime on selected areas of KZN, on urban, which was Umbilo police station that is located within the Durban sector and rural areas which was Msinsini police station. Through this comparison, suitable recommendations were generated to respond to these crimes effectively. This study focused on these crimes to bring about effective styles of policing in the selected areas of KZN.

This study was designed to provide an insight for improving the crime prevention strategies employed by the police in the selected three crimes effectively in the urban and rural areas of KZN. The study objectives indicated in more detail the specific research topics or issues the project investigated, building on the main study theme(s). Under normal circumstances in research conducted studies; at least two or three research objectives are stated. The objectives where achieved by the researcher to conduct IDIs with SAPS SCPU of Msinsini and Umbilo police station in getting an in-depth understanding on the challenges they are facing and be able to generate the suitable recommendations for the contemporary South Africa.

The study findings were that the SAPS SCCPU in both rural (Msinsin policing precinct) and urban (Umbilo policing precinct) do have challenges in policing crimes such as assault GBH, burglary in residential premises and drug-related crimes. The prevention of crimes requires up to date resources, sufficient police members and the use of the modern search methods. The effective involvement of the community at all levels to ensure that the crimes are prevented and the effective cooperation of various stakeholders also play a role. Finally, if the SAPS officials are facing the challenges of preventing crimes, the blames should not solely be in all to SAPS even though there are being mandated by the Constitution to ensure the safety of the citizens but they should be supported in order to bring an effective service.

5.4. IDENTIFIED STUDY CHALLENGES AND THEMES

Based on the responses of the identified study challenges and themes which were discussed for this study, the recommendations and strategies for these themes has been discussed thereon.

5.4.1 Theme 1: Unemployment as the contributory factor to crime

5.4.1.1 Recommendations and strategies for improving theme 1

Due to the high rate of unemployment that led to the commission of crimes for some of the individuals to survive in life, there should be more infrastructure such as skills centers, youth development talent clubs, and so forth that can make the youth have a mind shift from engaging themselves in criminal activities that can led to imprisonments. Both the organised and un-organised sectors must adopt labor-intensive technology if sufficient employment opportunities are to be generated in both the rural and urban sectors of the economy. To further enrich the mind with knowledge not solely empowers the mind intellectually, it also makes a good communication and sharing of ideas that generate a good deal of employment opportunities.

More schools, hospitals, health care clinics in the rural and urban areas will not only create employment during their construction but, when they start working to provide education and health services. Their working provides employment to both the educated and unskilled persons. Thus, a higher allocation of resources is required to be made for them in government budgets and in our plans. Stronger connections between the private sector and educators are needed. Links could include employers having input into curriculum and teaching methods (integrating applied, "hands-on" methods), as well as playing a role in its delivery and creating more apprenticeship or on-the-job based learning and networking experiences that can create a more direct pathway to fulfilling long-term employment.

A better understanding of skills gaps and mismatches is critical, and this requires better assessment of labor markets and employer needs today and in the future and a response that better ensures the skills being taught align to such demands. Soft skills are the most talked about– but questions remain about how best to teach them or how to measure, recognise, or demonstrate you have them. In business, you are more likely to succeed by knowing what your clients and customers want and responding to them. In designing programs, education systems and policies to better serve youth and advance their skills, and get them into jobs.

It is also important to ask youth what obstacles they feel they face, and involve them in decisions on what and how they learn. Mobile, digital and connective technologies are changing the economic and social landscape worldwide. There is no doubt a need seizes the opportunities in technology as an education and training delivery mechanism, as well as to scale the uptake among youth of digital skills that will position them for success in new types of jobs and in emerging sectors.

5.4.2 Theme 2: Search and seizure as the effective strategy to prevent crime

5.4.2.1 Recommendations and strategies for improving theme 2

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (Act No. 108 of 1996) provides for the right to privacy for everyone who includes the right not to have:

(a) Their person or home searched;
(b) Their property searched;
(c) Their possessions seized; or
(d) The privacy of their communication infringed.

The right to privacy affords a greater intensity of protection to personal activities within the sanctum sanctorum of the home. Where individuals engage in communal activities, such as education, the intensity of this protection diminishes. The right to privacy, like all rights, is not absolute. It is reasonable and justifiable for society to intrude into the personal and private realm of the individual. The CPA Act (Act No. 51 of 1977) Chapter 2 Section 19 to 36 of. The exhibits that can be seized without a search warrant because if applying for search warrant might delay the process and contaminate the evidence to build a strong case in court for the perpetrator. What is notable about this act is that it focuses on the human being and their behaviour in a particular property. It needs also to focus of the demographic place that may lead to cause the crimes, as to how the police officials should respond in such areas. The participants in both rural and urban areas has mentioned on the vacant unmonitored buildings, which also is the nest for gangs to commit crimes. Such buildings should have laws regulating that if a house has a certain period unoccupied it should be demolished or locked in a way that no one can access it.

Search and seizure is being used at certain hours of the day, not 24 hours, in which this can be problematic if the criminals know the routine of the police when they do this operation. By looking at the modern South Africa, which is dominated by the technology, the monitoring

systems that are in line with the modern world should be adopted by the police in supporting the search and seizure techniques.

5.4.3 Theme 3: Partnership policing on crime prevention

5.4.3.1 Recommendations and strategies for improving theme 3

In preventing and combating crimes the use of other stakeholders does not solely put the burdens on SAPS that they are the only responsible officials to deal with crimes. Partnership policing is playing a huge role in crime prevention both in rural and urban areas in policing of crimes. In rural areas, the use of traditional council or tribal structure which *Izinduna* and *Amakhosi* (Chiefs) plays an important role because they do tribal police which also assists the SAPS officials. CPF umbrella in collaborating with the police and being effective has an impact on the level of crime that are taking place within the rural areas.

5.4.3 Theme 4: The consumption of liquor as the contributing factor to crime

5.4.3.1 Recommendation and strategies for improving theme 4

The liquor licenses board should evaluate their procedures or terms and conditions of selling liquor and what should be the punishment that needs to be imposed to the legal liquor selling outlets if there are breaching the agreement as how they should sell the liquor. If most of the crimes show that liquor was involved, the only way to curb it is to enforce the Liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003), charge all those who are dealing in liquor without the liquor license and charge the taverns for compliance too, they must comply with the Liquor Act (Act No. 59 of 2003). Also, the police must look for those who are illegally brewing all these illegal concoctions because it is one the cause of domestic violence or assault GBH, or cause fighting which might result in faction fighting which is a more serious thing in the rural area.

The government should create initiatives that can accommodate or reduce the high rate of unemployment such as skill center where the youth will always or mostly be based on and that would make their mind shift from the using liquor timeously and that would reduce the crimes such as house breaking because they would have skills of making a living and be able to socialise with other youth fellows on various issues of life.

The police officials both in rural and urban areas should enforce the closing down of illegal shebeens and the follow up must be done, because some of the illegal shebeens continue even after the police has raided that particular shebeen. In addition, high penalties must be enforced to those who sell liquor without liquor license. In rural areas when traditional ceremonies are taking place, there should be less or moderate indigenous brewing beer because when there is too much liquor people they are uncontrollable when they are drunk.

5.5. THE PROPOSED FUTURE RESEARCH STUDIES

The SAPS SCPU comprises of proactive and reactive members, mostly when the researcher is being recommended the focus be on the proactive visible policing (VISPOL) members. It would be interesting to hear the views of those members that are at times in the charge offices on their experience of crimes that are reported within their policing precinct. There is need of extension of looking at more than one police station on the challenges and strategies they use in preventing or combating crimes on both rural and urban areas, and extend further to other provinces. The effectiveness of the agencies that are in partnership with police in preventing crimes, what are the policies which regulates those stakeholders, the effect of mandate they follow in executing their duties? This will allow the future researchers to gain more participants within the SCPU and have more rich data on both proactive and reactive members.

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APPENDICES

ANNEXURE A: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE GUIDE: TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE OFFICIALS

1. What types of crimes occurs in the rural and urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)?

2. What can be the contributory factors to the commission of burglary at residential premises, drug-related crimes, and assault with the intent to inflict GBH in rural and urban areas of KZN?

3. What are the challenges of policing crimes occurring in rural and urban areas of KZN?

4. How can burglary at residential premises be prevented in rural and urban areas of KZN? (Elaborate on your answer)

5. How can drug-related crimes be prevented in rural and urban areas of KZN? (Elaborate on your answer)

6. How can assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) be prevented in rural and urban areas of KZN? (Elaborate on your answer)

7. What are the current strategies, as employed by SAPS policing of crimes in rural and urban areas of KZN?

8. Some other remarks you might want to make, with respect to challenges of rural and urban crimes in selected areas of KZN?

ANNEXURE B: UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL APPROVAL LETTER

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL ™
INYUVESI YAKWAZULU-NATALI

13 September 2017

Mr Sanele Errol Shabane 209524592
School of Applied Human Sciences
Howard College Campus

Dear Mr Shabane

Protocol reference number: HSS/1421/017M
Project title: A comparative study on challenges of Policing Rural and Urban crimes in selected areas of KwaZulu-Natal

Full Approval – Expedited Application

In response to your application received 14 August 2017, the Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee has considered the abovementioned application and the protocol has been granted **FULL APPROVAL.**

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment /modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on an annual basis.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully

Dr Shamila Naidoo (Deputy Chair)
Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

/pm

cc Supervisor: Mr EK Sibanyoni
cc. Academic Leader Research: Dr Jean Steyn
cc. School Administrator: Ms Ayanda Ntuli

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee
Dr Shenuka Singh (Chair)
Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building
Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban 4000
Telephone: +27 (0) 31 260 3587/8350/4557 Facsimile: +27 (0) 31 260 4609 Email: ximbap@ukzn.ac.za / snymanm@ukzn.ac.za / mohunp@ukzn.ac.za
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ANNEXURE C: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE APPROVAL LETTER

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS **SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE**

Privaatsak/Private Bag X 94

Verwysing/Reference:	3/34/2	
Navrae/Enquiries:	Lt Col Joubert	
	Intern Thenga	
Telefoon/Telephone:	(012) 393 3118	

DIVISION: RESEARCH
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
PRETORIA
0001

A. The Provincial Commissioner
KWAZULU-NATAL

B. The Divisional Commissioner
VISIBLE POLICING

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SAPS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CHALLENGES OF POLICING RURAL AND URBAN CRIMES IN SELECTED AREAS OF KWAZULU-NATAL: MASTERS DEGREE: UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL: RESEARCHER: SE SHABANE

A 1. The above subject matter refers.

2. The researcher, Mr SE Shabane, is conducting a study with the aim *to provide an insight for improving the crime prevention strategies employed to curb and combat crime effectively.*

3. Msinsini and Umbilo Police Stations will be the location for the research study. The researcher is requesting permission to interview the Crime Prevention Commander and an experienced Crime Prevention Unit member at both of the mentioned stations.

4. The proposal was perused according to National Instruction 1 of 2006. This office recommends that permission be granted for the research study, subject to the final approval and further arrangements by the office of the Provincial Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal.

5. We hereby request the final approval by your office if you concur with our recommendation. Your office is also at liberty to set terms and conditions to the researcher to ensure that compliance standards are adhered to during the research process and that research has impact to the organisation.

6. If approval granted by your office, this office will obtain a signed undertaking from researcher prior to the commencement of the research which will include your terms and conditions if there are any and the following:

South African Police Service   Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens

| Privaatsak | Pretoria | Faks No. | (012) 393 2128 |
| Private Bag X94 | 0001 | Fax No. | |

Your reference/U verwysing:
My reference/My verwysing: 3/34/2
Enquiries/Navrae: **Lt Col Joubert**
                  Intern Thenga
Tel: **(012) 393 3118**
Email: **JoubertG@saps.gov.za**

THE DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: RESEARCH
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
PRETORIA
0001

Ms SE Shabane
UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL

RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SAPS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CHALLENGES OF POLICING RURAL AND URBAN CRIMES IN SELECTED AREAS OF KWAZULU-NATAL: MASTERS DEGREE: UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL: RESEARCHER: SE SHABANE

The above subject matter refers.

You are hereby granted approval for your research study on the above mentioned topic in terms of National Instruction 1 of 2006.

Further arrangements regarding the research study may be made with the following office:

The Provincial Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal:

- **Contact Person:** Col Van der Linde
- **Contact Details:** (013) 325 4841

Kindly adhere to paragraph 6 of our attached letter signed on the **2017-06-23** with the same above reference number.

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: RESEARCH
DR BM ZULU**

DATE: 2017|07|04

1

ANNEXURE D: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

I am Sanele Shabane, a Masters student from University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN). I am doing a research on the study title: *"The policing of rural and urban crimes. A Case study of the Msinsini and Umbilo policing Precincts in KwaZulu-Natal".* The study aims to provide an insight for improving the crime prevention strategies employed to curb and combat crime effectively and efficiently. Your assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

I am going to give you information and invite you to be part of this research. Your participation in the study means accepting to have interview. The in-depth interview will run approximately 45 minutes – 1 hour and will be sourced using audio-recorder and I will take down notes which will be transcribed and made available for data analysis. Participation in this study is voluntary. You may withdraw at any stage and they will be no negative consequences. The participants will be handled with respect and dignity. The participant will be expected to respond to questions. You will not give private data without consent. The participant's answers will be treated with classified way.

The data collected will be stored in a safe location for a specified period by the University and anonyms will be used in order to protect your identity. Should you request an electronic copy of the final dissertation, it can be sent to you on completion.

Your willingness to participate in this study will be greatly appreciated.

I can be contacted at 078 131 1689 or shabane05@gmail.com

Should you require further clarity you can contact my supervisor Mr. EK Sibanyoni on this number the 063 2276 887/ 033 260 5016 or SibanyoniE@ukzn.ac.za. Alternatively, my Co-supervisor Dr. W. Maluleke on this number 071 912 7782/031 260 1061 or Malulekew@ukzn.ac.za.

You may also contact the Research Office through: P. Mohun HSSREC Research Office, Tel: 031 260 4557 or E-mail: mohunp@ukzn.ac.za

DECLARATION

(This section is mandatory)

I have read the foregoing information, or it has been read to me. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about it and any questions I have been asked to have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to be a participant in this study

Print Name of Participant: _____

Signature of Participant: _____

Date: _____

Year/Month/ Day

ANNEXURE E: DECLARATION LETTER FOR DATA RECORDING

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

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

I give consent to the following:

Audio-record my interview

Yes	No

Video-record my interview

Yes	No

Use of my photographs for the purpose of this study

Yes	No

Print Name of Participant: _____

Signature of Participant: _____

Date: _____

                                        Day/month/year

ANNEXURE F: LETTER TO REQUEST PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE OFFICIALS

University of KwaZulu-Natal

Department of Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline

Private Bag X01

Howard College Campus

10 May 2017

The Research Institute

South African Police Service

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT A MASTERS RESEARCH STUDY

This letter serves to confirm that Mr. S.E Shabane, Student Number 209524592 is a registered student for Master of Social Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, School of Applied Human Social Sciences, Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline for the 2017 academic year and complied with the requirements of the research proposal.

I further confirm that I am Mr. Shabane's Supervisor for his dissertation titled *"The policing of rural and urban crimes. A Case study of the Msinsini and Umbilo policing Precincts in KwaZulu-Natal"*. The study is purely for academic purpose only which is a requirement for him to obtain his Master degree. His study aims to provide an insight for improving the crime prevention strategies employed to curb and combat crime effectively and efficiently. Your assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

The research proposal and the title was approved by the University and ethical clearance was obtained from the Research Ethical Committee. For further clarification regarding the research project, kindly contact the numbers below.
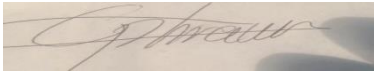
Kindest Regards

Supervisor

Mr. E.K. Sibanyoni

Email: SibanyoniE@ukzn.ac.za

Cell: (063) 2276 887/Work: (033) 260 5016

Co-Supervisor

Dr. W Maluleke

Email: Malulekew@ukzn.ac.za

Cell: (071) 9127 782/ Work: (031) 260 1061