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Community policing and stock theft in selected rural areas of the Mpumalanga province of South Africa

Sandile Clement Masuku

Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa
masukusc@tut.ac.za

Hendrick Puleng Motlalekgosi

Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa
motlalekgosid@tut.ac.za

Abstract. A slight decrease in stock theft in many provinces in South Africa must be commended irrespective of the reasons behind the decrease because it is a step in the right direction. However, an increase in stock theft in the Mpumalanga province of South Africa is a cause for concern and must be handled with urgency. This paper examines the extent to which the community is involved in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of the Mpumalanga province of South Africa. The study employed a qualitative research approach that used semi-structured in-depth interviews to collect data. The sample consisted of 22 participants selected through purposive sampling, who included farmers, herdsman, Community Police Forum members, and community leaders. The study found that the community in the rural areas of Mpumalanga is not involved in the fight against stock theft and that this could mainly be attributed to the poor relationship between the South African Police Service and the community. It was also found that poverty and unemployment are the main contributing factors to increased stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality in Mpumalanga.

Keywords. Community involvement, stock theft, police ethics, poverty, unemployment.

1. Introduction

Statistics show that stock theft in South Africa is increasingly becoming a challenge. This includes rural provinces such as Mpumalanga, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State, and the Eastern Cape. South Africa recorded 29 672 counts of stock theft in the 2018/2019 financial year. This represents a 2.9% increase from the previous financial year (2017/2018), when 28 849 cases were recorded, which, in turn, is a representation of a 7.2% increase from the 2016/2017 financial year. The 2019/2020 financial year saw a record number of 28 418 cases of stock theft (South African Police Service [SAPS], 2020). Although there was a slight decrease in stock theft cases from the 2018/2019 to the 2019/2020 financial years in the country, stock theft remains a concern in Mpumalanga. According to the SAPS (2020), Mpumalanga and Gauteng are the only two provinces that reported an increase in stock theft in the third quarter of the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 financial years.

An upward trend of stock theft is a cause for concern and should be seen as a call for interventions, such as community involvement. Community involvement has proved to be an effective intervention in many other crimes. For instance, the Gauteng Department of

Community Safety was involved in several initiatives to assist Community Police Forums (CPFs) and to encourage community participation against crime through Operation Iron Fist. During this operation period, there was a substantial reduction in the number of cash-in-transit heists, vehicle hijacking, and taxi violence (Cachalia, 2007:25).

Historically, the involvement of the community in police activities was insignificant, if there was any, before the signing of the National Peace Accord in 1991. This means that community involvement in police activities can be traced back to 1991 as a result of the signing of the Peace Accord. Significantly, Paragraph 3.2.3 of the Peace Accord states that “the police shall be guided by a belief that they are accountable to society in rendering their policing services and shall therefore conduct themselves so as to secure and retain the respect and approval of the public”. In the true sense of accountability, Paragraph 3.2.3.1 states that “in order to facilitate better communication with the community, the police shall, in each locality where a Local Dispute Resolution Committee exists, consult regularly with the Local Dispute Resolution Committee, or in its absence, community leaders, including representatives of signatories of this accord, and community leaders, on the efficient functioning of the police in that community and shall regularly communicate with such committee, representatives or leaders on the issues raised by them with the police” (University of Edinburgh, 2021).

The dawn of democracy in South Africa in 1994 saw a paradigm shift in the policing sector where the involvement of the community in policing operations became imperative in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and the SAPS Act (No. 68 of 1995 as amended). The involvement of the community in policing operations through the CPF platform is a strategy that seeks to forge a partnership with communities across the country (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994:vii). This should be seen against the background of what section 205 of the 1996 Constitution of South Africa and chapter 7 of the SAPS Act of 1995 seek to achieve. This study sought to examine the extent to which the community is involved in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of Mpumalanga, South Africa.

2. Community policing and stock theft: Theoretical perspective

The inclusion of a theoretical framework in research is important because it is through it that a research study makes sense of different aspects of a phenomenon. Furthermore, theories help to identify and select concepts and key areas of a phenomenon for a study (Bezuidenhout, 2014:44). Key to this study is the phenomenon of community involvement as a strategy to prevent and combat crime. Through scholarly theories, this study attempted to make sense of different aspects of community involvement in the fight against crime; stock theft in particular. To make sense of different aspects of the phenomenon under study, the following theories are deemed relevant: the routine activity theory, the broken window theory, and the social bond theory.

2.1. Routine activity theory

The routine activity theory was first formulated by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson in 1979. Clarke and Felson (1993) further developed the theory to become one of the most widely cited and influential theoretical constructs in the field of criminology. In their initial formulation, Cohen and Felson (1979) postulated that the routine activity theory suggests that the organisation of routine activities in society creates opportunities for crime. In other words, the daily routine activities of people, including where they work and whom they socialise with strongly influence when and where crime occurs and to whom (Miró, 2014:2).

The theorists of the routine activity approach drew heavily from the human ecology theory of Amos Hawley (1950). To those theorists, the timing of various activities by the hour of the

day and the day of the week was equally important in understanding human behaviour. The routine activity perspective provides three major areas of focus for victimisation events to take place. Crime can only occur in the absence of a capable guardian, as it leaves a suitable target unprotected against a motivated offender when they come together in time and space (Savard, 2018:57). The structure of routine activities influences criminal opportunity and affects trends in direct physical contact either with a person or their property.

In this way, guardians can be viewed as control agents in the routine activity theory of crime. This is because guardians are likely to assume personal responsibility for the residential places that they belong to, and for targets, which belong to or are connected with them. The theory has relevance in community involvement in crime prevention because it conceives not only formal law enforcement agents (such as the police) as capable guardians, but also includes family members and community members who also serve the same purpose of curbing criminal tendencies and victimisation. In this regard, the theory is said to consider community-based strategies such as a neighbourhood watch as a guardian to protect a suitable target (victim) and to discourage a motivated offender.

As mentioned, the routine activity approach focuses on offenders making direct contact with targets at a specific time and place. Unlike cybercrime that takes place over a distance throughout the globe, stock theft requires that the offender be physically present to steal the livestock in the absence of a capable guardian or witness. The theory is therefore limited to place-based crime (Fattah, 1991:325). This theory focuses on the presence of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and a lack of guardianship. The focus of the routine activity theory on only these three elements does not render it immune from criticism. The first criticism centres on the issue of crime shift. Some argue that the discouragement of a criminal event does nothing to reduce the likelihood that a similar crime will be committed by the offender at a different time and place. As the argument goes, guardianship simply moves crime from one area to another. Secondly, the routine activity theory tends to ignore the research literature that associates crime with offender characteristics (social learning, psychological, identity, and self-esteem). Thirdly, there is a heated debate in the routine activities camp over the proper conceptualisation of the theory as a micro or macro approach to crime. Fourthly, most studies that have tested the theory had the logical fallacy of believing that temporal succession implies a causal relation and descriptive study. At this stage in its development, the theory is limited in its predictive capacity (Brunet, 2002:75-76).

2.2. Broken window theory

The broken window theory was developed by James Wilson and George Kelling in 1982. Kelling was hired in 1985 as a consultant to the New York City Transit Authority. The subways in New York were in an awful condition and Kelling implemented new measures, such as removing all graffiti made during the night every day. This process continued until the graffiti successfully and progressively disappeared. The police started enforcing the law very strictly against public drinkers and urinators. The rate of both petty and serious crime fell suddenly and significantly. The broken window theory suggests that small signs of disorder create more and more serious cycles of problems. In other words, when people become ignorant of petty crimes, it creates a breeding ground for more serious crimes to occur (Skolnick & Bayley, 1988).

The doctrine of analogy, in this case, suggests that if one window is broken in a particular house and not repaired immediately, all of its windows, if not taken care of, will be broken eventually. Under the broken window theory, a clean environment that is constantly maintained sends signals that the area is monitored and that criminal behaviour will not be tolerated. This means that a lack of community engagement in the fight against crime sends a signal that the

community is not in control and will therefore not be able to defend their property against criminal invasion (Bayley, 1994:278).

Furthermore, an untidy environment, where there is no maintenance of buildings, graffiti, and excessive litter, sends the signal that the area is not monitored. It also sends a signal that one can engage in criminal behaviour with little risk of being tracked down, especially in communities where the trust between the police and the community is broken, and where the gap between the police and the community is so wide that members of the public are often reluctant to report crimes to the police or stand as witnesses in courts (Ikuteyijo, 2009).

Although the theory focuses more on urban areas, it is applicable in rural areas, where crimes, such as stealing livestock of low value such as chickens, goats, and sheep, exist. Before long, stealing a truckload of stock becomes a reality. The theory is relevant in explaining community participation in crime prevention as it encourages the community to focus on maintaining order both to counteract the fear of crime and to combat crime itself. The theory also explains that collective effort by both the SAPS and community members can help reduce the rate of crime in the community, especially the crime of stock theft in the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality area.

Despite the theory being popular in both academic and law enforcement circles, the broken window theory is not without its critics. One line of criticism is that there is little empirical evidence that disorder, when left unchallenged, causes crime. To validate the theory in its entirety, it must be shown that disorder causes fear, that fear causes a breakdown of social controls, and that this breakdown of social controls, in turn, causes crime. Finally, crime must be shown to increase levels of disorder.

2.3. Social bond theory

Whereas most theories in criminology concentrate on explaining deviance and crime, Travis Hirschi's social bond theory rather speaks to crime prevention. Hirschi developed the social bond perspective in 1969, which explained the way or process by which an individual is tied to social norms, values, and rules of society. The social bond theory focuses on the sociological forces that can prevent people from participating in deviant behaviour (Hirschi, 1969).

According to Hirschi (1969), four prominent elements should be reinstated in conventional society to form social bonds between members of the community. First is attachment, which refers to the strength of an individual's bonds to key people around him or her. This might be parents, friends, teachers, and significant others in the community. Attachment to parents is considered to be the most important in terms of the socialisation process. Concerning this study, the most significant bond that needs to be tied is between the community and the police. Ren *et al.* (2006) argued that attachment to community correlates with citizen involvement in community policing activities, which will, in turn, reduce crime. Pattavina, Byrne and Garcia (2006:224) concurred that those who feel like they are part of the neighbourhood are significantly more likely to be involved in collective crime prevention and would thus enhance police efforts to deal with crime. However, if there is no attachment between the police and the citizens, collaboration against fighting crime will never take place.

Second is commitment. People who are committed to conventional forms of conduct, such as going to school, running a business, or maintaining a reputation in the community, have invested a considerable amount of time, energy, money, and self-esteem in these activities. When these individuals consider engaging in crime, they must weigh up the cost of their behaviour and might run the risk of losing the investment they have made over time. The involvement of community members in the prevention of crime through legitimate platforms is

therefore seen as a commitment to a good cause and such members would thus not engage in criminal activities, such as stock theft in particular.

Third is involvement, which refers to the type of activities that occupy an individual during the day. If activities of crime prevention could occupy community members not only during the day but also during the night, crime levels in the geographical area under study could be reduced. It is therefore important that community members be encouraged to become involved in the activities of their local CPFs.

Fourth is belief, which refers to a person's obligation to obey the rules of society. The less an individual feels obliged to respect the rules of society, the more likely they are to break the rules. This goes hand in hand with respect for authority figures such as police officials.

3. Methodology

This study employed a qualitative research approach utilising semi-structured, in-depth interviews. Twenty-two participants were selected using a purposive sampling strategy and comprised police officials from three different police stations in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality, farmers, herdsmen, CPF members, and community leaders. Relevant monographs, reports, journals, and Internet publications constituted the sources of secondary data for the study. The Human Sciences Research Council's code of conduct was observed, and this research was approved by the Tshwane University of Technology's (TUT) Faculty of Humanities.

All ethical conditions were adhered to in the research, including informed consent that was obtained prior to data collection and that all participants had the choice to opt out of the study. To ensure that the ethical requirements of the TUT were fulfilled, a letter of permission from the Faculty of Humanities Research and the Ethics Committee was obtained. The data collected by means of audio recordings were transcribed verbatim and translated into English as topics and themes for examination by coding and grouping the data. The first author conducted all sessions and asked follow-up questions as needed. An interview schedule guided the first author to ask the same questions to the participants in the language of their choice, which was mainly isiZulu and English. The first author recognised the noticeable, grounded grouping of meaning held by the participants in the setting. This involved decreasing the data to a practicable set of subjects to write into the final storyline (De Vos, Strydom, Fouché & Delpont, 2005). Similar topics were clustered together and the researchers operated with a single cluster of topics at intervals.

4. Results

This section provides a summary of the key findings obtained from across all engagement channels deemed relevant for this study, which included farmers, herdsmen, police officials, CPF members, and community leaders who shared common characteristics. The following three themes, which are discussed in the relevant sections, emerged regarding community involvement in the fight against stock theft and represent the findings of this study: (1) lack of community involvement in the fight against stock theft, (2) poor relationship between the SAPS and the community in combating stock theft, and (3) contributing factors to the increased rate of stock theft.

4.1. Emerging theme 1: Lack of community involvement in the fight against stock theft

This theme was aimed at understanding the extent to which the community is involved in the fight against stock theft, and the participants were asked to indicate how the community is involved in this fight. The participants held slightly different views in response to this question. The majority of the participants maintained that there is no active community participation or involvement in the fight against stock theft in the area. Only a few farmers and police officers mentioned that they had an active forum in which they work together to deal with stock theft. One of the SAPS participants stated that they did not work well with the community, because if they were, stock theft would not be as high. Three of the participants did not answer the question. Below are some of the participants' comments:

"There is not active community involvement in the fight against stock theft in the area" (Participants 2, 3, 4, 17, 25, and 26).

"The community doesn't get involved. If they were, they would have stopped the stock theft" (Participant 25).

"There is active community involvement in the fight against stock theft, but they could not give more information on how the community is involved" (Participants 13, 15, 18, 20, and 21).

The above comments represent the majority view that the community is not involved in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality. This presents a high risk of an increase in the rate of stock theft in the area. This means that the battle against this type of crime would not be won (Hess & Orthman, 2012:236) simply because of the apparent gap between the police and community, which makes it difficult for the community to report crime of stock theft (Ikuteyijo, 2009).

4.2 Emerging theme 2: Poor relationship between the SAPS and the community in combating stock theft

In line with the preceding question and in an attempt to understand why community members are not involved in the fight against stock theft, the participants were asked what the barriers or reasons were that there is no working relationship between the SAPS and community to fight stock theft. The participants held different views. Some community members believed that the police were not doing their job or that they were working with the perpetrators of stock theft. Other participants, police officers in particular, stated that the community did not want to come forward with information due to a fear of victimisation. Below are some participant comments:

"One of the barriers to a working relationship between the SAPS and the community is that cases are not solved, few cases get resolved, and people end up losing trust in the police" (Participants 7 and 11).

"People are afraid to work with the police because police are also involved in stock theft cases" (Participant 17).

"Police are working with the culprits as they are sometimes seen coming to collect stock from young boys" (Participant 16).

"Community members believe it is police duty to deal with crime and they are getting paid to do that" (Participant 8).

"There are no frequent meetings between the SAPS and the community members to share ideas on how to deal with stock theft in the area" (Participant 21).

“Police are not doing enough, farmers have information on who is committing the crime, but the police do not respond swiftly. They have plans in place, but the problem is the implementation thereof” (Participant 1).

“The police are always absent and take up to six weeks to respond to an opened case. We are still attending a court case that started in 2012 and this is because police are not doing their job properly” (Participant 2).

“The community does not have a leader who has a vision that they should try something” (Participant 3).

“People believe that the police don’t do their work, because they report a culprit today and the following day the person is back. Police are not good when it comes to taking statements” (Participant 9).

“I have never experience stock theft and this could be because I am by white farmers who are always patrolling the area during the day and at night” (Participant 4).

It is difficult to determine why the rural community of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality is not involved in the fight against stock theft. Various reasons were outlined by the participants of this study, as witnessed from the foregoing comments. In the main, it would appear that the reasons for poor community involvement in the fight against stock theft gravitate towards police ethics and incompetence. This could be attributed to an assertion that some officers do not respect all the rules and regulations; with some being ignored, while others are strictly adhered to (Kingshott & Prinsloo, 2004:9). This is likely to affect the legitimacy of the police (Kane, 2005:480). Nevertheless, it is important for the community to realise that policing is not perceived to be the exclusive domain of the public police but rather a much broader concept inclusive of individual, collective, private, and state policing (Kingshott & Prinsloo, 2004:16).

4.3. Emerging theme 3: Contributing factors to the increased rate of stock theft

This theme was aimed at gaining an understanding of the factors that contribute to the increased rate of stock theft in certain rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality. The participants were asked to state their views regarding the cause(s) of increased stock theft. The participants mentioned several factors that increased the rate of stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality:

“Poverty is a major causative factor to stock theft in the area and some people commit stock theft out of greed. Many young people in the area are without employment. The area has no skills development centres, and there are fewer job opportunities; therefore these young people refuse to sit at home and die of hunger, so they go out and steal stock to survive. Some of them are used by the elders to steal the stock on their behalf” (Participants 1, 7, 9,17,18,19, 20, 21, 24, 25, and 26).

“The use of drugs is another causative factor as many young people in the area use drugs” (Participant 4).

“Lawlessness, less conviction rates, and the delay in the prosecution [are] the cause of an increased rate of stock theft. The person who was arrested in 2012, whose case is still pending trial, has committed four more cases of stock theft on my property. The stock theft unit is understaffed, which is why they do not respond swiftly to reported cases” (Participant 2).

“The culprits are released early and then continue with committing stock theft crimes” (Participant 3).

“Grazing camps are a major problem to stock theft. The area is situated in a very big land mass, but they have no grazing camps. Only a few members of the community have herdsmen for their livestock. They normally just let their livestock run free without supervision. Herdsmen are underpaid as each herdsman is paid R20 a month per cow. That means they have to herd a large livestock to make more money, which then results in them as herdsmen not being able to look after the stock properly. Some of them leave the stock to go and work on other piece jobs and when they return, the livestock has been stolen” (Participants 8 and 11).

“Some farmers just don’t want to work with the police. They want to make their own decisions” (Participant 10).

“Since they don’t have grazing camps, the stock loiters around and that opens a gap for thieves to steal and brand the livestock” (Participant 13).

“Herdsmen are underpaid, which results in them stealing the livestock to supplement the money they get from their employers, especially those who are farm dwellers” (Participant 15).

“The relationship between the farmers and the farm dwellers is also not good and that community members don’t brand their stock” (Participant 16).

“A major contributing factor to stock theft during December [is] ‘stokvels’. ‘Stokvel’ organisers have a long list of beneficiaries who are promised meat at the end of the year. They then steal stock so that they can cover all the beneficiaries on their list” (Participant 14).

In order to determine the possibility of stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality, it was imperative to also solicit the participants’ views regarding factors that could contribute to increased stock theft. As can be seen from the foregoing, socio-economic issues such as unemployment and poverty appear to be the main contributing factors to increased stock theft (Kynoch *et al.*, 2001:11; Dzimba & Matooane, 2005:65). Furthermore, Bunei (2018:85) suggested that the underpayment of farmworkers causes financial stress, which in turn increases the likelihood of farmworkers or farm dwellers resorting to stock theft to supplement the wages they receive from their employers.

5. Discussion

Stock theft is a criminal activity that could have devastating consequences if left unattended. Studies suggest that if any crime combating efforts are inclusive of communities, there is a likelihood that such crime would significantly decrease. For instance, the implementation of sector policing in the Makhado (formerly Louis Trichardt) area in 2004 saw crimes such as robbery decrease from 99 to 20 in 2007, burglary from 561 to 268, and hijackings from 12 to 1 (Burger, 2008). Botterill and Fisher (2002) argued that involving local communities in programmes such as crime prevention enhances the capacity of the members to address crime problems on their own without relying on external elements.

The aim of this study was to examine the extent to which the community is involved in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of Mpumalanga in South Africa. The findings are premised on three emerging themes that are intrinsically part of community policing in relation to the crime of stock theft. These themes were lack of community involvement in the fight against stock theft, the poor relationship between the SAPS and the community in combating stock theft, and contributing factors to the increased rate of stock theft.

One of the findings of this study is that the community is not involved in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality, despite many legislative provisions enabling such involvement. For instance, section 18(1)(a) of the SAPS Act of 1995 as amended makes provision for the establishment and maintenance of a partnership between the community and the SAPS. The primary aim of this provision was to give effect to section 205(2) of the Constitution of 1996. Lack of community involvement has the potential to create an opportunity for thieves since they know that there is no working relationship between the police and the community. Communities with high rates of participation in committees, clubs, local institutions, and other organisations will have lower rates of victimisation and delinquency than communities in which such participation is low (Sampson & Groves, 1989:780). It is not surprising that stock theft in Mpumalanga is on the rise. The work of the police would be difficult without the support of local communities who possess information about their area and criminal activities taking place in it (Fleissner & Heinzelmann, 1996).

As is clear from the findings of this study, there are underlying reasons for the lack of community involvement in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality. What appears to be at the centre of these reasons relates to police professionalism, which must characterise policing in general (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2006:1). The relationship between the police and citizens must be informed by the ethical and professional principles that allow for the effective development of police work (Fernandez, 2014:268). Ensuring police integrity is essential in gaining public trust and achieving public safety (UNODC, 2006:3). This appears to be a challenge experienced by the SAPS in general (Manaliyo, 2016:279).

Lastly, this study found that socio-economic issues such as unemployment and poverty appear to be the main contributing factors to an increase in stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality. Unemployment and poverty as factors that contribute to increased stock theft appear to be a concern for many communities, especially rural communities across South Africa, as was found by several studies (Tshabalala, 2014:527; Müller, 2016:42; Maluleke, Mokwena & Motsepa, 2016:269).

6. Study limitations

The qualitative nature of this study provided an in-depth understanding of the participants' perceptions and experiences regarding community involvement in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality in Mpumalanga. This means that the study was limited to a certain geographical area and that the research results cannot be generalised to the broader society. However, the findings of this study are valuable in guiding future research and will go a long way in assisting the police and communities to realise the importance of collaboration in attempts to fight stock theft in the study area.

7. Conclusion and recommendations

Community involvement in policing activities becomes imperative if crime is to be reduced. It is a method that has proved to be successful in the fight against crime in many societies around the world. This study exposed lack of community involvement in the fight against stock theft in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality. This is despite many legislative provisions enabling community involvement in the fight against crime in general. Many reasons could be attributed to this state of affairs but poverty and unemployment appear to be the main reasons behind stock theft in the study area. Police integrity and professionalism

remain a concern for the SAPS. Corruption and the involvement of police officials in criminal activities do not help the situation in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality. The participants in this study raised this as a concern that explained their reluctance to be involved in the fight against stock theft, which indicates that it might remain a dream to bring the level of stock theft down. Such behaviour will have a lasting impact on the lives and livelihood of concerned communities. It is for these reasons that this study makes the following recommendations:

Measures should be put in place to ensure the protection of community members who are willing to be actively involved in the fight against stock theft. Concerned community members must organise themselves into formalised structures with the help of the SAPS to enable effective collaboration in the fight against stock theft. Training and retraining of police officials on ethics remain crucial. It is therefore recommended that police officials must undergo a training programme tailor-made for police officials whose responsibilities include stock theft prevention. In this way, it would be fair to take disciplinary actions against those who are involved in unethical conduct. This will also help to restore police dignity and trust by the community. Poverty and unemployment are long-standing challenges of the government. Unemployment in South Africa stood at a whopping 32.6% in the first quarter of 2021 (Statistics South Africa, 2021). With such a high rate of unemployment in the country, the crime rate is likely to increase because people need to survive. It against this background that it is recommended that the government introduces a basic income grant for those who are unemployed. This will go a long way in crime prevention efforts; not only in the rural areas of the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality, but across the country as well.

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