

IMPACT OF CRIME ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AT SOMOPHO

By

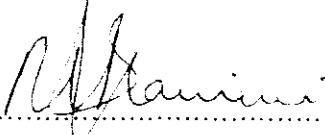
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**A dissertation of limited scope submitted to the Faculty of Arts in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for course-work Master of Arts degree in
the Department of Social Work at the University of Zululand**

**KWADLANGEZWA
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APPROVAL

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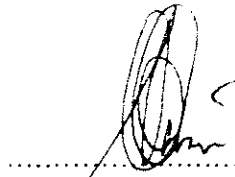

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: **Impact of crime on socio-economic development in somopho** except where specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work both in conception and execution. All the resources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

Signed:



THEMBA G. NTULI

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late parents Magumeni Masofó and Njakazi Lucy, to my dear wife Nomaxabiso, my loving children Sazola, Anele, Lunga and Zambika for their patience, loyalty and encouragement shown all the time, even when I was preoccupied to attend to family matters. God bless you.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of crime on socio-economic development at Somopho Tribal Authority, which is a rural area under Nseleni (Lower Umfolozi) district. The researcher is concerned with the growing rate of crime, which is perceived to have affected community development.

Survey research methods were employed in this study and adhered to two techniques of data collection, namely, self-administered questionnaires and person-to-person interviews. The limitations of the study were economic and time factors.

Hypotheses were tested, confirmed that there is indeed a relationship between high crime levels and unemployment. The study found that the Somopho area is fraught with problems of high unemployment, high crime levels and lack of physical infrastructure. Secondly, it was shown that the levels of crime like robbery and assault cases are the order of the day. Many crimes are committed either during the day or at night.

This study made several recommendations relating to what should be done to ensure that local residents, potential developers and investors feel safe at Somopho. Among other recommendations put forward are the establishment of community relations with the police, like community policing forums (CPFs) and development community safety centres.

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The escalation of crime in South Africa, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal, has slowed down all forms of development in many parts of South Africa. This includes some parts of Nseleni rural areas such as Somopho Tribal Authority in Northern KwaZulu-Natal.

Social development and social justice cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security or in the absence of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms. The researcher is of the opinion that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for people's efforts to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. It goes without saying that Nseleni district, like other districts in developed countries should share the conviction that social development and social justice are indispensable for the achievement and maintenance of peace and security within and among our districts. This study seeks to ascertain the impact of crime on the socio-economic development at Somopho Tribal Authority, which includes Macekane, Sitezi, Sihuzu, Makhwela, Ntabinamasi and Ezithombothini rural areas.

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM TO BE INVESTIGATED

Crime is a universal social phenomenon in that it threatens the safety and security of people, their property, their sense of well being, social order and most importantly, it reduces people's quality of life (Ntuli 1998:2). If the quality of life experienced by the individual and the community is affected by crime, then crime itself can be viewed as a social problem.

In the light of the above comments, the researcher is concerned with the perceived escalation of crime at Somopho Tribal Authority area, which is earmarked for development. It has been argued that the Criminal Justice System with its three components, namely police, courts and correctional services institutions are either doing little or helpless to combat or prevent crime in this country particularly in Nseleni district.

It is an indisputable fact that where there is a high rate of crime, one cannot expect viable infrastructure, i.e. telecommunication, roads, water, accommodation, electricity, business, etc. It is the researcher's concern that if crime prevails at these above mentioned areas and is not prevented by means of well thought of strategies; there will be unbeatable high rates of unemployment. Unemployment is one of the major causes of poverty, social disorganisation, subculture, violation of human rights, etc. Police statistics show that all stakeholders (i.e. taxi-men, businessmen, Telkom, Eskom, agricultural officers, etc.) are equally susceptible to crime and victimisation at these areas as they are now perceived as "no go areas". The prevention of criminal victimisation should be prioritised at these areas

because it undermines the society and may handicap, menace and prevent its successful growth and viable development as well as preventing the inflow of monetary benefits forthcoming from the above developers.

1.3 RATIONALE OF THE RESEARCH

The rationale for this investigation resides in the application of knowledge and insight acquired with regard to the phenomenon of criminal victimisation. There is lack of evidence of scientific research into the nature and extent of crime at Somopho rural area. As there has been no study undertaken in the past, the present study aims at understanding this phenomenon as perceived by local residents.

The specific rationale for this investigation is found in the following:

- The nature and extent of violent crimes such as murder, rape, assault, etc. and property crimes such as burglary, theft, vandalism (malicious damage to property, arson, robbery, etc.) irrespective of whether politically or criminally motivated, renders above-mentioned areas extremely dangerous to live in. In this regard, the reason for having selected Somopho rural area as a possible field of study revolves around establishing the influence of crime on development and also the fact that statistics show a growing rate of crime in the area.
- Criminal courts are daily experiencing an overload of serious crimes such as violent and property crimes. These courts of law are supposed to prosecute the offenders fairly but are perceived to be biased. This causes the entire society to lose confidence in the criminal justice system and

instead, compels people to take the law into their own hands.

- No previous research pertaining to the impact of crime on development has been undertaken in Nseleni district in the past. However, brief interviews with selected developers show that crime is on the rise as they have been affected them like hijacking and vandalism.
- The physical area of research is confined to Somopho Tribal Authority rural area, which form part of Nseleni district situated in the heart of KwaZulu-Natal province.

1.4 HYPOTHESES

The following tentative hypotheses have been formulated to be tested statistically:

- H₁: “: High unemployment level experienced in Somopho is related to the high crime level.”
- H₂: High levels of crime are associated with poorly developed areas of Somopho.”
- H₃: “Political affiliation of traditional leadership may have a negative impact on community development.”

1.5 AIMS OF THE STUDY

In view of the prevailing high crime rate in Nseleni district, it then becomes necessary to highlight the impact of crime on development as it probably exists at Somopho rural area.

Against this background, this study aims to:

- a) ascertain if there is any relationship between escalating crime levels and unemployment in Somopho;
- b) determine impact that the crime has on development in Somopho;
- c) determine what impact the political affiliation of traditional leaders has on community development in Somopho.

1.6 RESEARCH PROCEDURES SCHEDULING AND METHODOLOGY

The method of research to be adopted in this investigation involves the delimitation of the study area, the demarcation of the sample and sampling size, and the techniques for collecting and analysing data. In collecting data two methods to be used, namely: a self-administered questionnaire and person-to-person interviews.

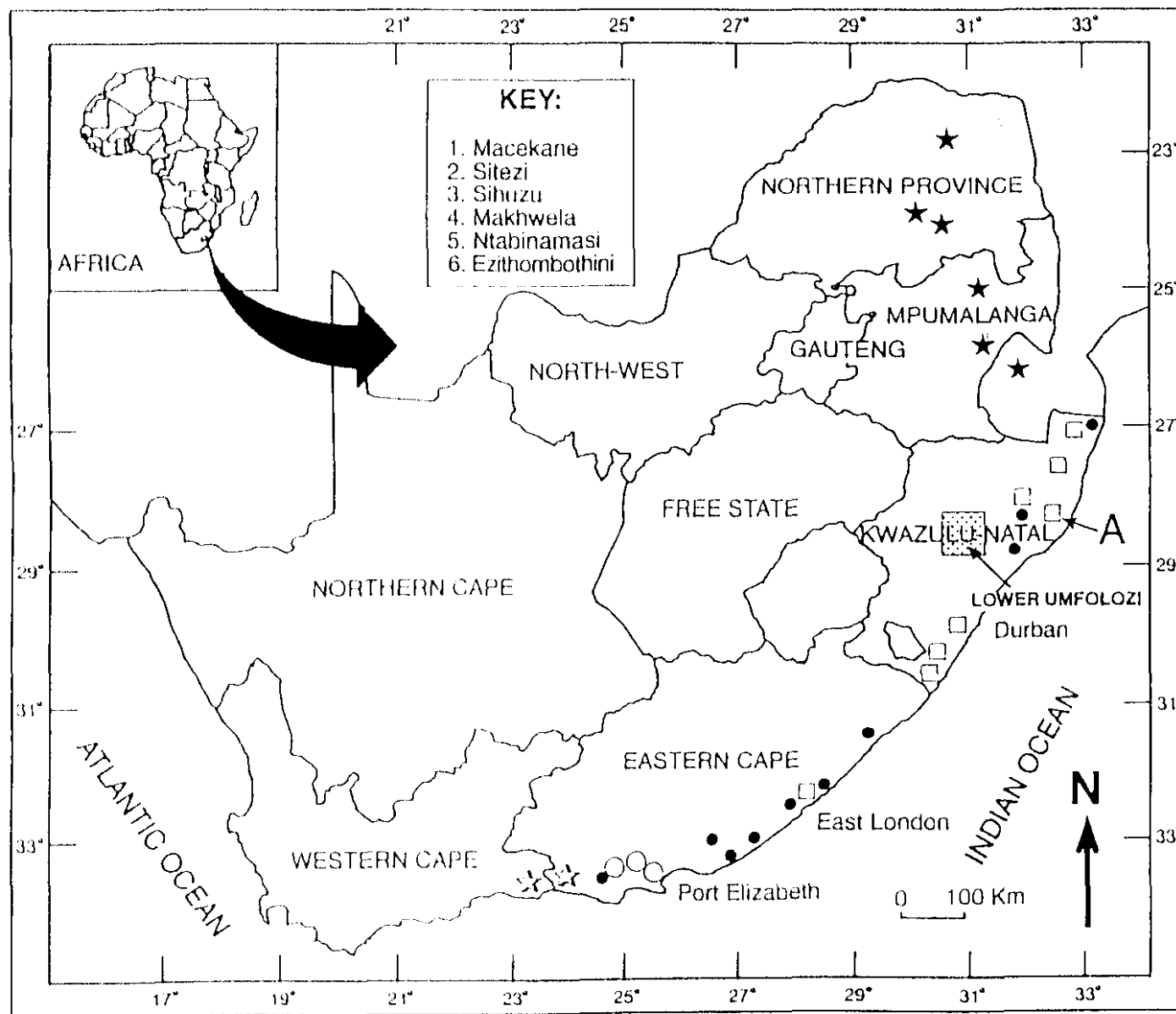


FIG. 1.1

MAP OF THE STUDY AREA
(Map from H A van de Venter 1974)

1.6.1 Delimitation of the study

The study is conceptually delimited to the impact of crime on development. The study is spatially delimited to Somopho rural area of Nseleni district (see figure 1.1 - map).

The general location of the study areas is in KwaZulu-Natal (i.e. Somopho is $\pm 10\text{km}$ northwest of Empangeni town). Empangeni town is 167km north of Durban.

1.6.2 Sample size

The total population of the areas under study is estimated to be about one million people. Generally accepted sample estimation is computed around a ratio of 1:250 for the sample versus the population (Isaacs & Michael 1971). Considering the estimated population of one million people, and using 1:250 ratio a sample of 4 000 respondents is the ideal number. A useful technique for estimating a randomly selected from a given population, can be worked out from the following formula:

$$S = \frac{X^2(NP)(1-P)}{d^2(n-1)+X^2P(1-p)} \dots 14.1$$

Where: S = The required sampling size.
N = The given population size.
P = The population proportion assumed to be 0.5.
This magnitude yields the maximum possible sample size required.

d = The degree of accuracy as reflected by the amount of error to be tolerated with changes in sample proportion. P about population proportion

P [the value of $d = 1.96 \text{ SP}$].

X^2 = Table value of chi-square for one degree of freedom relative to the desired level of confidence, which is 3.84 for the 0.95 confidence.

However, in the view of the financial and logistical constraints the sample was reduced to 100. It should be noted that this is a mini-thesis.

In order that the sample should be considered representative of all various communities, a stratified-random sample was extracted covering the following components or variables: gender, marital status, level of education and economic status. Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into homogeneous groups and each group containing respondents with similar characteristics.

Miller and Whitehead (1996:117) maintain that if the researcher is aware that a particular characteristic is rare in the population of interest, stratified sampling is a technique for ensuring adequate representation of individuals with the particular characteristic. This statement is supported by Fitzgerald and Cox (1987:75), that to draw a sample of this type, we divide our population into categories or strata, ensuring that each population element falls into one and only one of the population categories or strata. The researcher chose this sample as according to Fitzgerald and Cox (1987:75) simple random samples could then be selected from each of the

subpopulation and adjusted so that the proportion of elements is equal to the proportion of the whole population contained within the stratum.

1.6.3 Literature review

The literature review includes the reading of documented material, which is found in libraries or elsewhere. The documents included reports, articles, periodicals, books, diaries, biographies, autobiographies and unpublished material (Futrell & Roberson 1988:17 & Van der Walt *et al.* 1985:212-214).

According to Leedy (1985:69), reviewing literature has the following purposes:

- Literature of similar investigation help to show how identical situations was handled.
- Through literature, methods and techniques of handling problematic situations are revealed.
- Through literature review sources of data, their advantages and disadvantages, are revealed.
- It introduces the researcher to significant research personalities in the field of study.
- It assists the research to evaluate his/her efforts by comparing them to related efforts of others.

The documented material utilized in this study is listed in alphabetical order in the bibliographical section of this proposal.

1.6.4 Data collection

As mentioned earlier, the collection of data is adhered to utilising two types of methods, the self-administered questionnaire and person-to-person interviews (semi-structured interview questionnaires).

Although self-administered questionnaire surveys include mailed questionnaires, personal interviews, for the purpose of this study, the researcher hand delivered the questionnaires to the respondents that could read and write and collected them in a similar way. The researcher is of the opinion that a well-constructed and pretested questionnaire allows for greater uniformity of response. It also allows for frankness and honesty. It is an inexpensive, wide-ranging, self-administering and can be made anonymously.

Person-to-person survey (face-to-face survey) is built around a core of structured questions from which the interviewer can probe the respondents to answer freely (Magi 1994:107). For the purpose of this study, the researcher conducted interviews among those who are illiterate.

The researcher chose this survey because it is useful in that it explores problem areas within each question, it is flexible and adaptable, it permits in-depth, free responses, and allows for respondent's body language and change of voice to be read.

1.6.5 Data analysis

Data to be analysed by means of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) programme available at Umlazi Campus. The Corel Quattro Pro was used to construct the graphs, tables and other statistical data presentation diagrams. Data analysis is discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

1.7 CONCEPTUALIZATION OF TERMS

The following terms (concepts) are briefly defined (although they are conceptualized and discussed in details in various chapters) to show their relevance to the present study and also to eliminate any uncertainties and possible distortions that might prevail.

1.7.1 Community development

According to United Nations (1963) as cited by Cloete, Groenewald and Van Wyk (1996:7), community development can be defined to connote the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to the national progress. This complex of processes is, therefore, made up of two essential elements: the participation of the people themselves in effort to improve their living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative, and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self help and mutual help and make those more effective. It is expressed in programmes designed to achieve a wide variety of specific improvements.

The term is defined in this study to show its relevance to the study in that development cannot take place in a vacuum, it takes place in the community. This concept is conceptualised in detail in chapter 4.

1.7.2 Community

Community refers to the structure of relationships through which a localised population provides its daily requirements (Dunham 1970:27).

According to Abrahamson (1980) as cited by Mwandla (1998:7), community refers to a group of people who live together sharing the same geographical area, in which to a great degree residents are homogeneous with respect to income, ethnicity or race. In this study community refers to delimited residential areas within the study; that is, Macekane, Sitezi, Sihuzu, Makhwela, Ntabinamasi and Ezithombothini which all fall under Somopho Tribal Authority.

1.7.3 Social development

Social development is a process of planned social change designed to promote the well being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development (Midgley 1995:25).

The term is used in this study with conjunction with economic development and this view is supported by most of the recent author's writing on the development of communities and societies (example, contributors in Allen and Thomas 1992, Coetzee 1992) and also not so recent authors such as

Steers (1969:3) who agree that in real development, economic development and social development should go hand in hand.

1.7.4 Economic development

According to the Welfare White Paper (1995:7), economic development has to be accompanied by the equitable allocation and distribution of resources if it is to support social development.

Both terms (that is social development and economic development) are used in this study to show the following objectives.

- increase in the availability of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection to all members of society
- rise levels of living, including in addition to higher income
- the provision of more jobs, better education and more attention to cultural and humanistic values
- expansion the range of human choice and free people from external dependence and internal servitude to other men and institutions and not substitute one form of dependence (example, economic for another, political or cultural).

1.7.5 Sustainable development

Midgley (1997:137) defines sustainable development as "... development

that lasts and ensures that the interests of the next generation are secured.”

World Bank (1992) as cited by Midgley (1997:137) defines specifically in an ecological context, sustainable development creates a process that ensures that natural resources are replenished, and that future generations continue to have the resources they need to meet their own needs.

The inclusion of this concept in the present study is to indicate to the policy-makers that the successful adoption of sustainable development requires the government to make a definite commitment to protecting the environment and, at the same time, commit themselves to promoting the well-being of their citizens.

1.7.6 Social welfare

Dunham (1962:5) defines social welfare as “... organized activities for the promotion of social well-being through helping people to meet needs in such areas as family and child life, health, social adjustment, leisure time, standards of living, and social relationships.

The term is included in this study to indicate that social welfare services are concerned with individuals, groups, communities, and larger population units, these services include care, treatment and prevention.

1.7.7 Development

Development is conceived as a multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration

of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty (Todaro 1997).

The term is defined so as to link it with economic development to form socio-economic development which impact of crime is focusing on.

1.7.8 Crime

Crime can refer to a wide range of activities, which include violent personal crimes, property crimes, organized crimes and political crimes. Van der Walt, Cronje and Smith (1985) as cited by Van Velzen (1998:20) distinguish between crime defined juridically and crime defined in a non-juridical sense.

Juridically (legally), crime can be defined as a contravention of the law, to which a punishment is attached and imposed by the state (Van Velzen *et al.* 1998:20). In other words, crime is an act, which is forbidden by the law, and if detected, is likely to be punished.

Non-juridically (criminologically), crime can be viewed as an act of anti-social behaviour, which influences the quality of life of the individual, his/her community and society at large. Van der Walt *et al.* 1985 (Van Velzen 1998:20) define crime in a non-juridical sense as an anti-social act entailing a threat to, and a breach or violation of, the stability and security of a community and its individual members.

Society is a network of interacting persons, groups and institutions. Interaction involves establishing relations between these individuals,

groups and institutions. Crime is an act, which violates these social relations, and it is this violation which harms the individual and society at large. Therefore, crime in its non-juridical sense (that is, when it is perceived as a personal threat) leads to feelings of fear and mistrust.

1.7.9 Criminal

Literally, a criminal is a frustrated person who emerges in the society and violates the law. Van der Walt, Cronje and Smit (1989:32) distinguish between a criminal defined juridically and a criminal defined in a non-juridical sense.

Juridically (legally), a criminal is a person who has been found guilty and punished (Van der Walt *et al.* 1989:33).

Non-juridically (criminologically), a criminal is anyone who commits a crime whether he is found guilty or not (Van der Walt *et al.* 1989:33). This term is discussed in detail in chapter 2 (see para. 2.4.1).

1.7.10 The victim

The concept “victim” or sufferer refers to those people or groups that suffer because of illegal activities and who can be harmed physically, emotionally, mentally and economically (Karmen 1990:2-3). This term is discussed in detail in the next chapter (see para. 2.4.2).

1.8 CHAPTER DIVISION

This study is divided into six chapters. This division is structured and sequenced in such a way that there should be a coherent flow from theory through empirical analysis to conclusions.

Chapter 1: deals with the general orientation to the study.

Chapter 2: entails the theoretical explanation of crime in relation to socio-economic development.

Chapter 3: deals with theoretical framework of socio-economic development and crime.

Chapter 4: deals with research methodology.

Chapter 5: describes empirically the impact of crime on socio-economic development at Somopho Tribal Authority by means of statistical analysis, explanation and interpretation of data.

Chapter 6: deals with the most important findings, conclusions and recommendations emanating from this investigation.

1.9 VALUE OF THE STUDY

The value of this research resides in:

➤ providing knowledge, making recommendations, and understanding of

life of developers and local community members.

- Facilitating greater safety and security for all local residents, developers and foreign developers.
- Stimulating development by means of recommendations relating to the prevention of crime, the pursuance of community policing as a joint strategy between citizens and the police in the identification and solving of crime-related problems.

1.10 ANTICIPATED DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

The research findings will be disseminated to local residents of Somopho through the Community Police Forums (CPF) with the primary aim of informing prospective developers how to take precautionary measures in securing their own safety and property against future criminal victimisation.

The research findings will also assist policy-makers and stimulate development by means of recommendations relating to the prevention of crime, the pursuance of community policing as a joint strategy between citizens and the police in the identification and solving of crime problems. A copy of the research will be donated to Human Science Research Council (HSRC) to be stored in its database for future reference. Other copies will be donated to the following sources:

- Criminological Society of South Africa (CRIMSA)

- Acta Criminologica Southern African Journal of Criminology
- International Police Association (InterPol)
- SERVAMUS (Police Magazine)
- The research findings will be networked throughout the world.

1.11 CONCLUSION

This chapter has outlined the scope of the study in a very specific manner. The study design and the instruments used in completing this study, methods to be used have been highlighted. The terms have been defined. Chapter two reviews some related literature associated with this study.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL EXPLANATION OF CRIME IN RELATION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a theoretical exposition of two main categories of crime, that is, violent crime (murder, assault, rape, abduction, etc.) and property crime (theft, all other forms of theft, housebreaking, robbery and its all other forms of robbery vandalism, arson and so on) in relation to socio-economic development at Somopho Tribal Authority. Effect of criminal victimisation on development, theoretical perspectives of victimology costs of crime are highlighted.

2.2 VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES

According to Ntuli (1998:23) the nature and extent of violent (personal) and property crimes in South Africa have proliferated out of all proportion during the past decade. KwaZulu-Natal in particular is no exception to the rule. Crime in this region has tended to directly affect development.

2.2.1 Violent crime

Brown, Esbensen and Geis (1996:391) argue that people mostly fear violent crimes (such as murder, rape, robbery and assault). Victims may be deeply angered when they are swindled or their houses are broken into, but these emotions pale in comparison to the fear of death or serious injury that can be inflicted by a violent crime.

According to Table 2.1 (Empangeni police crime statistics) 50 (100%) violent crimes were reported as from January to December 1998 of which 32 (64%) were assault, 8 (16%) are rape, 8 (16%) are robbery and 2 (4%) are murder. All these violent crimes were reported from Somopho rural area (study area).

Sheley (1995:169) maintains that violent crimes are more personal than any other type of crime because victims of violent crimes are often fatally injured or physically injured or at least threatened with physical injury. In addition, victims of violent crimes often suffer psychological trauma that can last for months or years after their brutal encounter with criminals (Ntuli 1998:24).

Crime has tended to undermine the importance of development. Many people have been violently victimised in the past in this country, either by means of murder, attempted murder, robbery, rape, assault, riots, and so on. According to Klotter (1990) in Ntuli (1998:24) the terminology often refers to offences against the person and offences against habitation, which means that this is an offence against the state in the form of harm to the person as well as an offence against the state in form of harm to the society.

It is therefore, the view of the researcher that till such time that all stakeholders, that is, government, communities, private sectors and so on join hands, the level of crime will always be high and directly affect development. Crime will continue to affect the economy of this country too.

Following is a table of violent crimes reported at Empangeni Police Station from Somopho area (study area). Somopho Tribal Authority falls under Empangeni police patrol area. According to this Table 2.1, assault (32) shows a progressive increase over one year period 1998, followed by rape and robbery holding 8 each. Although murder (2) and abduction (0) tended to stabilize or even showed decline the overall percentage is unacceptable with regard to development.

2.2.1.1 Murder

DeKeseredy and Schwartz (1996:283) maintain that the more serious crime of murder usually reflects something like the wilful killing of one human being by another.

In the United States jurisdictions tend to divide murder into first- and second-degree murder. First degree murder requires planned and deliberate action. Holmes and Holmes (1994) in DeKeseredy & Schwartz (1996:283) add that it involves malice.

TABLE 2.1: STATISTICAL BREAKDOWN OF EMPANGENI SELECTED CRIMES FOR THE PERIOD 1998

MONTH & YEAR	A										B																			
	VIOLENT CRIMES										PROPERTY CRIMES																			
	MURDER		ROBBERY		RAPE		ASSAULT		ABDUCTION		THEFT		BURGLARY		PROPERTY DAMAGE		ARSON		VEHICLE BROKEN INTO		VEHICLE THEFT		THEFT OUT OF MV		VANDALISM		CORRUPTION		OTHER FORMS OF THEFT	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
January	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
February	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	12	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
March	2	4	1	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
May	-	-	2	4	2	4	5	10	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
June	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
July	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
August	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
September	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	4	8	16	8	16	32	64	0	0	7	26	12	44.4	1	3.7	1	3.7	0	0	1	3.7	3	11.1	0	0	0	0	2	7.4
= 50 100.00										= 27 100.00																				

Source: Yearly Report 98/99: SAP Service, Empangeni

Further, murder (homicide) that occurs while the offenders are committing crimes such as rape, robbery, burglary, kidnaping and arson, are also typically defined as first- degree murder. Second-degree murder involves malice but without premeditation or deliberation. A common example of such a crime is an act of passion in which a person may be totally overcome with anger at an insult or irrationally upset with jealousy at seeing his lover dancing with another man (stranger). Often, the person who takes out a gun and shoots someone in this frame of mind is charged with second-degree murder: the offender certainly wanted to hurt the victim but did not plan to kill anybody (Ntuli 1998:28).

2.2.1.2 Rape

Cloete and Stevens (1990) as well as Potgieter, Mqadi and Khoza (1989:150) define rape as unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman, with the use of violence and force without her consent.

Rape in South Africa has reached epidemic proportions. It occurs in all spheres of the society and all women are potential victims. In many instances agricultural project officers, community workers, social workers and so on are females, if these women who render such essential services to the communities are raped, it means there will be no development.

2.2.1.3 Assault

Assault encompasses normal (common) assault which is unlawful and intentional violence (or threat of it against the body of another) and assault with aggravating circumstances, which is a deliberate attempt to do serious bodily harm or cause the death of the victim (Potgieter *et al.* 1989:153). It should be remembered that Somopho study area is rural place, different types of liquor are available, where liquor is abused, conflict always takes place.

2.2.1.4 Abduction

Literally, abduction is intentional and unlawful taking a person forceful without his/her consent and keep that person in hostage for indefinite period without the knowledge of the relatives of such person or without being seen. This type of crime used to take place during apartheid days or during public violence or riot when members of a certain political organisation took members of a certain party to destroy the evidence against them.

2.2.1.5 Robbery

Although robbery case falls into both categories, that is, violent and property crimes, the researcher has arbitrarily included in violent crimes category for comparison purposes. Robbery includes car-hijacking, bag snatching, armed robbery and attempted robbery.

Robbery is the unlawful, intentional taking away of another movable property

without the consent of the person entitled to it, and the appropriate thereof (Ndabandaba 1987:2).

In South Africa, it is not accepted by the courts that robbery is committed where a person suddenly snatches another person's property, example, handbag and runs away with it before the victim (lawful owner of the property) can offer any resistance. Robbery is one of the cases that is feared the most since it involves force (violence) and financial or property loss, that is, why it falls under both violent and property crimes categories.

A new form of robbery by strangers, is car hijacking. Car hijacking is the theft or an attempted theft of a motor vehicle by force or threat of force (Meadows 1998:93). The socio economic development has dragged at Somopho because the vehicles of the developers are allegedly hijacked. It goes without saying that where there is a high rate of crime, one cannot expect viable infrastructure, that is, telecommunication, roads, water supply, projects, etc.).

2.2.1.6 Causes of violent crimes

In general, violent offenders are not professional criminals. Stevens and Cloete (1996:49) identified the following causes of violent crimes.

- Provocation and alcohol: Provocation and the use of alcohol are two important factors that may play a role in committing murder. In most crimes of violence, the criminal was under the influence of alcohol when

he/she committed the crime.

- Was a victim of violence a victim himself/herself? As far as family violence is concerned, the offender has often been a victim of family violence as a child, while alcohol abuse also frequently play a role in this type of violent crime.
- Way of solving problems: In certain communities, violence is seen as a way to solve personal problems or to achieve certain goals. Thus it is not regarded as an undesirable or objectionable action, nor do these people have any feelings of guilt after such violent action.
- Subculture of violence: The subculture in which they function has rules, values, norms and attitudes that focus mainly on violence. Here violence becomes the main theme of a lifestyle and a socialisation process passed down from one generation to the next.
- Violent and aggressive behaviour is learned: The above views correlates with certain learning theories, such as Sutherland's differential association. He maintains that criminal behaviour is learned in association with those who define it favourably and in isolation from those who define such behaviour unfavourably. It is also learned by a process of interactional communication within intimately personal groups. Briefly, children who grow up in a home where family violence takes place or in a community lifestyle that can be termed a violent subculture, learn violent and aggressive behaviour in the family or community and consequently

become members of the violent subculture themselves. There is also a link between crimes of violence and low socio-economic status.

2.2.2 Property crimes

In this study, property crimes include theft (larceny), burglary, housebreaking, property damage (including cattle maiming), arson, vehicle broken into, vehicle theft, theft out of motor vehicle, vandalism, corruption and other forms of theft such as stock theft.

Brown *et al.* (1996:435) contend that not all human beings have the desire to acquire things that belong to other people. Jealousy of the property of others, lust for personal goods, and the competitive striving for material possessions derive from cultural emphasis, which also give rise to the crime of theft (taking of goods from another by stealth or force). These authors further maintain that people who are unable or unwilling to obtain these tokens of self-value, money and goods in a legitimate manner may be impelled to resort to criminal behaviour to acquire wealth (that is, by stealing, breaking into immovable structures, for example, houses, schools, churches, shops and so on, and robbing other people).

Property crimes have their roots in poverty and are often directly linked to violent and political crimes.

Murder may be committed to cash or claim from insurance policy, and assault, particularly by members of organised crime groups, to collect a debt. Robbery

may be committed to gain money to support political parties (The Mercury 1997:4). Ten German holiday makers were killed and eight others were seriously injured when three suspected terrorists threw petrol bombs and opened fire on a tourist bus in front of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo (The Mercury 1997:4). The political parties may have a role to play in attacking, robbing and stealing which may create a negative impact on development.

2.2.2.1 Theft

Sheley (1995) in Ntuli (1998:32) defines theft (larceny) as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of movable property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are: theft of vehicle, bicycle, automobile accessories, shoplifting, packet-picking or stealing of any property or articles which are not taken by force and violence or by means of fraudulent actions. Attempted thefts are included in this category.

Theft is not a difficult crime to be understood by its victims, because they find themselves unlawfully deprived of their property. Siegel (1989) in Potgieter *et al.* (1989:163) points out that people (victims) may be somewhat more tolerant of economic (property) crimes because perpetrators never seem to seriously hurt anyone. This is true, especially in case where victims (goods) are insured against property losses.

2.2.2.2 Housebreaking (burglary)

Gardner (1985) in Potgieter *et al.* (1989:176) defines burglary as a crime committed by amateurs as well as professionals. It is committed against residential premises and non-residential premises like businesses, offices, schools and many more.

The offence of housebreaking (burglary) is usually carried out with the explicit intention of committing a specific crime, namely, theft, murder, rape, and so on. Housebreaking to commit a crime (with intent or *dolus*), is committed when a person breaks open a house or similar permanent fixed structure, enters the premises or insert part of his body or instrument by means of which he/she wishes to control something inside the premises (Mqadi 1992:109).

According to Inciardi (1987) in Potgieter *et al.* (1989:177), the term derived from English common law and has its roots in the Saxon words: *burgh* (a house) and *laron* (theft). On the other hand, Brown *et al.* (1996:439) suggested that a burglar under the common law definition is a person who breaks into and enters the dwelling (house) of another in the night with the intent to commit a felony therein. Statutes have greatly extended the original common law scope of burglary to include warehouses, stores houses, offices, and similar structures as dwelling house. Night in early English law, before the use of watches and clocks, was regarded as any time when there was not sufficient light to make out a person's features. Contemporary statutes define the limits more clearly. English now regards night as from nine (21:00) in the

evening to six (06:00) in the morning. Burglary is one of the crimes that are usually committed at night.

2.2.2.3 Property damage (MI to P)

Malicious injury to property (MI to P) also known as “malicious mischief” or “criminal mischief” refers to the wilful and unlawful injury to or destruction of the property belonging to another with the malicious intent to injure the owner (Klotter 1990, in Potgieter *et al.* 1989:186).

In this study, the researcher has included this term to include the cattle maiming and has been separated from “vandalism” for clarification reasons. According to Empangeni police crime statistics, only 1 (4%) property damage case was reported from Somopho (see Table 2.1). The present study reveals that 28 (28%) respondents indicated that malicious injury to property cases are committed at Somopho. Property development cannot be expected at Somopho area if the property is damaged, that means something needs to be done before it is too late.

2.2.2.4 Arson

Arson is generally regarded as a crime against property and refers to the wilful and malicious burning of a house or out house of another (Brown *et. al.* 1996:67).

Siegel (1989:308) argues that arson is the wilful and malicious burning of a

home, public building, vehicle, or commercial building of another. There are several motives for arson. Some of these actions stem from personal bent on revenge; still others are simply the results of teenagers who vandalise property especially those that are the members of political parties, trade unions during strikes and so on. However, a growing phenomenon in this category is arson for profit or arson fraud, which involves a business owner burning his or her property or simply hiring somebody else to burn down their property in order to escape financial problems like bankruptcy or insolvency and so on.

2.2.2.5 Theft of motor vehicle

This term refers to unlawful stealing a motor vehicle without owners' consent. Although Empangeni police crime statistics show that only 1 (4%) case of vehicle theft, during the year 1998, this figure does not reflect the true picture of the area. Preventive measures need to be taken by the authorities before it is too late with regard to development.

2.2.2.6 Theft out of motor vehicle

The term refers to intentional and unlawful stealing of property of person without his/her consent out of motor vehicle. It is alleged that Somopho area is affected by this type of crime which may create a negative impact on development. This evidence is also supported by Empangeni police crime statistics that 3 (11%) theft out of motor vehicle cases were reported to the police from Somopho area (see Table 2.1).

2.2.2.7 Vandalism

The term, literally, refers to unlawful damaging, demolishing or depreciation of value of another's property with intent to do the person damage. It is alleged that telephone booths, water supply pipes, borehole pumps are vandalised at Somopho. Vandalism normally takes place during public violence or unrest in the area, where people vandalise property to pay a revenge to other political parties.

The youth vandalise the telephone booths looking for money and for personal reasons. According to police crime statistics no vandalism case was reported over one year 1998 period because many cases of this nature were referred to local tribal court for handling by Inkosi. It can be mentioned that vandalism activities are a great threat to the people, particularly developers, which can impede the development at Somopho. It therefore implies that some preventive measures are needed before it is too late.

2.2.2.8 Corruption

Corruption, in general, can be associated with theft by false pretenses where a person received something with intent to do something but he/she does not do or abuse it.

Poor development is caused by corrupt officials that receive huge sums of money from either the government or non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and abuse that money. Although corruption is associated with white-

collar crime, it needs to be addressed. In many communities especially under-developed countries, this type of offence is not reported whereas it has a direct impact on development.

2.2.2.9 Causes of property crimes

Stevens and Cloete (1990:51) identifies the following causes of property crimes.

- Socio-economic factors like unemployment, urbanisation, squatting and a population explosion, together with an influx of illegal immigrants who are often unemployed, all contribute to property crime.
- Other factor influencing the commission of property crimes are that the criminal nowadays has access to increasingly sophisticated technology.
- The South African Police Service not only has to cope with almost inaccessible areas like informal settlements in urban areas, but also with vast, sparsely populated rural areas where there are remote areas (bundus) without infrastructure (such as roads, telecommunication, electricity and so on).

This hampers the arrest of suspects. Briefly, if violent and property crimes are not prevented by legislation, with punishment as a deterrent, improved social conditions, pressure by community and so on, there will be no sustainable development at Somopho. The researcher is interested in finding a

relationship between sustainable development and crime.

2.3 THE COST OF CRIME

Meadows (1998:6) maintains that crimes impose many different types of losses to victims and society.

2.3.1 Monetary loss

The direct loss caused by crime together with its control and prevention costs the state billions of rands annually. According to Bachman in Meadows (1998:6) millions of people are victimised while working, half of them lost millions of work days each year and millions of rands in wages - excluding of days covered by sick and annual leave.

Crime costs victims (people) billions of rands, including the cost of stolen property, or repairing or replacing damaged property, of medical expenses, of pain, suffering and reduced quality of life. Costs of crime also include the "dark figure" as a result of the secrete nature of crime, i.e. crimes that are not reported. The state loses a lot of money through corrupt government, community, NGO's, etc. officials who abuse government money claiming to have rendered required services to poor people.

2.3.2 Loss of South African image

It goes without saying that the escalation of crime in this country in general

and KwaZulu-natal in particular, has already destroyed its image within and outside the country boundaries. Illegal immigrants that flow into South Africa every minute, bring different types of subculture, lifestyle, attitude towards corruption and so on. Drug trafficking, influx of weapons, etc. into this country do little to improve the South African image.

Many countries wish to invest their monies in South Africa since it is now a democratic country, but because of the escalation of crime, they are doubtful, which forces the government to do something about crime.

2.3.3 Costs into tangible and intangible losses

Meadows (1998) in Ntuli (1998:46) opines that there are tangible and intangible losses associated with crime;

- Tangible losses refer to direct losses resulting from victimisation, such as property damage, the cost of medical and mental health care, police and fire services, and victim services, and the loss of productivity (wages, days lost from school or work and so on).
- Intangible losses are indirect losses that include long-term problems, such as pain and suffering and reduced quality of life. It seem difficult to measure the amount of pain and anguish a victim experiences. In some cases, his/her life may never be the same. As a result of crime, families may be torn apart or relations strained.

2.4 THE CRIMINAL AND VICTIM

The researcher has arbitrarily decided to give a short discussion or exposition of these important concepts because for a crime to occur there should be a criminal (perpetrator) and a victim (sufferer).

2.4.1 The criminal

Literally, criminal is a frustrated person (man) that emerges in the society. A criminal is a perpetrator (crime doer) or a person has behaved in some way forbidden by the law.

The question is, at what point does a person who has contravened a law become a criminal? Is it after commission of a forbidden act; as soon as he/she arrested; as soon as he/she is warned to appear before court, after trial, as soon as he/she is found guilty and sentenced; or as soon as he/she has been admitted to a penal institution (prison)? It is therefore necessary to distinguish between juridical (legal) and non-juridical (criminological) view.

- Juridically (legally) a criminal would be somebody who has been found guilty and sentenced for contravening a law.
- Non-juridically (criminologically) anyone who has contravened a social or legal norm, whether he/she is tried and sentenced or not, is a criminal.

2.4.1.1 Typology of criminals

Stevens and Cloete (1996:58) discuss Lombroso's classification of criminals based on a person's physical qualities.

- Born criminal. These criminals, he (Lombroso) argued, will commit crimes because they are born that way. No treatment, socialisation, punishment or therapy will prevent them from becoming criminals.
- Insane criminals. They commit crimes without knowing what they are doing because they are insane.
- Criminaloids. This category consists of criminals who are physically and mentally normal but who resort to crime as a result of the stress and tension they experience. This happens to any community or society around the world.
- Opportunistic criminals. These are criminals who commit crimes when the opportunity presents itself and the criminals cannot resist the temptation.
- The habitual criminal. This is a person who commits crime in order to survive. These crimes are not complicated, unplanned and not very serious. The court must declare a person a habitual criminal according to Act no. 51 of 1977 if he/she is found guilty for the third time of a crime like rape, theft, assault, arson, fraud and so on. Habitual criminals are divided into two groups, namely alcoholics (usually unemployed and have no money for liquor and vagabonds and tramps (they roam aimlessly from

one place to another).

There are many types of criminals that are not mentioned here because the researcher has arbitrarily selected few to suit this study.

2.4.2 The victim

The concept “victim” can be traced back to ancient cultures and the earliest languages. In the original meaning of the term, a victim was a person or an animal that was put to death during a ceremony in order to appease some supernatural power or deity. Currently, the term includes all those who experience injury, loss, or hardship due to any cause, namely, accident victims, cancer victims, flood victims and victims of discrimination and other injustices (e.g. apartheid)

Crime victims are those people or groups that suffer because of illegal activities and who can be harmed physically, emotionally, mentally and economically. Direct or primary victims experience the act or its consequences first hand. Indirect or secondary victims also suffer emotionally or financially but are not immediately involved or injured (Karmen 1990:2-3).

2.4.2.1 Typology of victims

There are many typologies and classifications of victims, the researcher has arbitrarily selected few to suit the present study.

2.4.2.1.1 *Latent victim*

Every member of the society is a potential victim. Everyone in society runs the risk of being robbed, bereaved, assaulted or even killed by criminals. Likewise, certain other persons can be referred to as “Latent victims”, such as

- Firstly, those persons who through the nature of their professions, are regarded as more vulnerable than others, example, policemen, taxi drivers, cashiers and clerks transporting large sums of money, petrol dispensers and prostitutes.
- Secondly, those persons suffering from personality deviance and who consciously or unconsciously wish to be victims, for example, those who derive intense pleasure and satisfaction from pain (Van Velzen 1998:31).

Schafer (1977:45-47) classifies victims of crime in terms of responsibility. He regards this concept as decisive in determining the criminal-victim-relationship. In this regard, his typology could be regarded as comprehensive because it can always be linked with either the victim or the criminal, or both depending on the responsibility of each party.

2.4.2.1.2 *Innocent victim*

According to Schafer (1979:45) the innocent victim has no engagement with the criminal-except for the crime committed against him/her. He regards the victims as accidental choices, for instance, where the victim is involved in a

crime situation where he/she necessarily (but accidentally) becomes a victim, example, during a bank robbery. The criminal has to bear the sole responsibility for the crime.

2.4.2.1.3 The precipitation victim

Precipitation victim is regarded as innocent, but might through his/her own thoughtless actions taunt or entice the offender. Example, those who wander alone in a deserted and lonely place (Schafer 1977:46).

2.4.2.1.4 The political victim

These victims suffer at the hands of their political opponents. In certain sense, the political victim himself/herself gives rise to his/her victimisation - especially by striving for a particular position (Van Velzen 1998:34).

2.4.2.1.5 The defenseless victims

Defenseless victims are those who are defenseless, physically, mentally and/or totally, against the criminal. Examples are, women, children, the elderly, the ill, disabled or physically challenged persons, the naive, people in mourning, the lonely, the emotionally unstable and the dying (Van Velzen 1998:34).

2.4.2.1.6 The socially-poorly-integrated victim

Normally, this type of victim is not accepted by others as a full and equal

member of society. Among these are: immigrants, ethnic minority groups (example, Hispanics in the United States, Amakwerekwere in South Africa), people belonging to specific religion, or who are of low social status. Schafer (1977:47) contends that these victims are in fact guiltless of the crimes committed against them. Again, the responsibility ought to be equally divided between the criminal and the community.

2.4.2.1.7 Occupational hazard victim

The occupations of these victims, especially those in the latent category, leave them as open targets for the murderer, the robber, the assailant, the rapist, the extortionist and thief. Victims in this category include: criminal justice practitioners, e.g. policemen and women, judges (recall those judges who were killed by the drug cartels of Colombia in the United States during 1990-1991), and correctional (prison) officials, night workers (doctors, nurses, shift workers), travelers (e.g. traveling sales representatives and taxi-drivers, isolated people such as farmers and fieldworkers) and cashiers (especially in cases of bank robbery and terrorism where they are held hostage (Van Velzen 1998:36).

2.4.3 Theoretical perspectives of victimology

Although there is no single theoretical perspective at the moment which dominate modern victimology, it is important to briefly examine the following relevant theories.

2.4.3.1 The routine active approach by Cohen and Felson

Cohen and Felson (in Schurink, Snyman, Krugel and Slabbert 1992:54) define routine activities as "... any recurrent and prevalent activities which provide for basic population and individual needs, whatever their biological or cultural origins". These routine activities will thus include work, provision of food, shelter, sexual outlet, leisure, social interaction, teaching and child rearing.

Using this approach, Lab (1988:57) points out that the normal movements and routine activities of both potential offender and victims play a role in the occurrence of crime. There are therefore, three distinct criteria which must exist for a crime to occur, namely, a suitable target (sufferer) a motivated offender (criminal or perpetrator), and an absence of guardians (protectors such as police, security, etc.). Routine daily activities, therefore, will affect the likelihood of an attack on property and personal targets which have a high visibility and accessibility at particular times. The timing of the criminal act will be based on what the offender thinks he/she knows about the activity of the target. These targets may be taxi man, Telkom officials, Eskom, Agricultural extension offers, water supply managers, bus drivers and many more at Somopho study area.

In the view of the above approach, the socio-economic development may be in jeopardy.

2.4.3.2 *Opportunity theory of Cohen, Kleugel and Land*

Cohen *et al.* (1981:50) focused on the mediating role of five risk factors in criminal victimisation, namely, exposure, guardianship, proximity to potential offenders, attractiveness of potential targets and defectional properties of specific crimes.

- Exposure is defined as the physical visibility and accessibility of persons or objects to potential offenders at any given time or place.
- Proximity refers to physical distance between areas where potential targets of crime reside, and areas where large populations of potential offenders are found.
- Guardianship implies the effectiveness of persons or objects in preventing violation from occurring, either by their presence or by direct or indirect action.
- Target attractiveness refers to the material or symbolic desirability of persons or property to potential offenders as well as the perceived apathy of the target toward illegal treatment. Target attractiveness can either be instrumental, i.e. the offence is a means of acquiring something or expressive, which involves the act of attacking a person or stealing as the reward that is sought.
- Defectional properties of specific crimes which implies that constraints are

placed on instrumental action which limit the ability of the offender to act against a target.

In their research Cohen *et al.* (1981:520) report exposure, guardianship and proximity whom all have effect on the risk of crime. When dealing with proximity, the researcher found that nearness to central city and low-income areas increases the risk of victimisation.

Instrumental motives were largely implicated in property crimes, and the researcher indicated that persons in high income categories have a greater risk of victimisation. The last risk factor, that of defectional properties of specific crimes, imply that the risk of victimisation crimes would be higher where there are few constraints placed on the criminal action. This was confirmed by the researcher, as theft outside the household is more open to instrumental action, and the value of property being stolen is more visible to the offender.

2.5 CONCLUSION

In this chapter an attempt has been made to introduce the concept of crime. Violent and property crimes have also been highlighted, that is, violent crime (murder, robbery, rape, assault, abduction and the like) and property (economic) crime (theft, housebreaking or burglary, damage to property, theft of motor vehicle, vandalism and the like). All these cases were discussed in relations to socio-economic development.

Criminal and victim concepts were discussed with their classifications.

Typology of criminals, namely, born criminal, insane criminal, criminaloids, opportunistic criminals, habitual criminals and so on were highlighted. Classification of victims, namely innocent victims, political victim, defenseless victims and so on were discussed. The causes of both violent and property crimes were highlighted. The theoretical perspectives of victimology were discussed, namely routine activity approach and opportunity theory. Costs of crime were also highlighted, namely monetary loss, loss of South African image, costs into tangible and intangible losses.

From this chapter it should be noted that crime may have a dampening effect on socio-economic development. The developers may decline to bring development if the crime rate is high. Stringent crime prevention measures have now become priority number one if sustainable development is required.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a theoretical framework of socio-economic development in relation to crime. The term development may mean different things to different people. It is, therefore, important at the outset, that there should be a working definition or core perspective on its meaning. Development is a multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty (Todaro 1997:16).

Todaro (1997:15) contends that the challenge of development is to improve the quality of life, especially in the world's poor countries. A better quality of life generally calls for higher incomes, but it involves much more. It encompasses as ends in themselves, better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom, and a richer cultural life.

The term development is too broad, but for the sake of this study, the term is discussed to cover social, economic and community aspects. Todaro (1997:16) argues that at least three basic components or core values should

serve as a conceptual basis and practical guideline for understanding the inner meaning of development. These core values are:

- Sustenance (the ability to meet basic needs. These life-sustaining basic human needs include food, shelter, health and protection. The economic development is a necessary condition for the improvement in the quality of life that is developed.
- Self-esteem (to be a person). A sense of worth and self-respect, of not being used as a tool by others for their own ends. All people and societies seek some basic form of self-esteem, although they may call it authenticity, identity, dignity, respect, honour or recognition. Development should therefore be legitimized as a goal in all underdeveloped countries such as South Africa, communities such as Somopho because it is an indispensable way of gaining esteem.
- Freedom from servitude (to be able to choose). Freedom is to be understood in the sense of emancipation from alienation material condition of life and from social servitude to nature, ignorance, other people, misery, institutions, and dogmatic beliefs. Development can enable people to gain greater control over nature and the physical environment (example, through the production of food, clothing and shelter).

3.2 DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME

Development is both physical reality and a state of mind in which society has, through some combination of social, economic and institutional

processes, secured the means for obtaining a better life. Whatever the specific components of this better life, development in all societies must have at least the following three objectives as listed by Todaro (1997:18)

- To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection.
- To raise levels of living including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem.
- To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery (Todaro 1997:18).
- In turn, social, economic and community development cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security. The crime, according to Somopho crime statistics, has an associated impact on socio-economic development.

3.2.1 Social development

According to Midgley (1995:25), social development is a process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development.

From the viewpoint of World Summit (1995:41), social development is inseparable from the cultural, ecological, economic, political and spiritual environment in which it takes place. It cannot be pursued as a sectoral initiative. Social development is also clearly linked to the development of peace, freedom, stability and security, both nationally and internationally. To promote social development requires an orientation of values, objectives and priorities toward the well-being of all and the strengthening and promotion of conducive institutions and policies. Human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, equality, equity and social justice constitute the fundamental values of all societies. The pursuit, promotion and protection of these values, among others, provide the basic legitimacy of all institutions and all exercise of authority and promote an environment in which human beings are at the centre of concern for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

Midgley (1995:23) is of the opinion that social development differs from philanthropy, social work and social administration in several ways. Unlike philanthropy and social work, social development does not deal with individuals either by providing them with goods or services or by treating or rehabilitating them. Instead, social development focuses on the community or society, and on wider social processes and structures. Generally, social philanthropy and social work do not address economic issues. The social administration approach would appear to have a direct association with economic activities. The social services depend on government revenues derived from taxes generated by the economy and it is in the interest of the providers of social programmes to ensure that social

and economic policies are harmonized. Briefly, social development cannot take place without economic development and economic development is meaningless unless it is accompanied by improvement in social welfare for the population as a whole.

The characteristics of social development according to Midgley (1995:26) are as follows:

- The process of social development is inextricably linked to economic development. It is this aspect which gives social development a unique character when compared to other institutionalized approaches (such as residual and institutional approaches) for enhancing people's welfare. Although social development is just like other approaches, since it focuses on social problems and implements social policies and programmes that enhance welfare, it does so in the context of development process.
- Social development has an interdisciplinary focus - it does on the insight of the various social sciences. This interdisciplinary focus helps social development to able to cover all gaps in the society that it could not cover if it was alone. Disciplines such as political science and many more disciplines that focus on community needs such as agriculture and health.
- It also involves a sense of process. Social development is a process of growth, change, evolution or movement. Briefly, there should be a process of growth, change in all communities to facilitate the upliftment and improvement of the people's life.

- Social development is progressive in nature. Briefly, there should be progress toward human betterment. As social conditions in many parts of the world have deteriorated over the last decade, nihilism, cynicism and despair make no contribution whatsoever to reversing the trend. A return to notions of social improvement is urgently needed.
- The process of social development is interventionist. Briefly, organized efforts are needed to bring about improvement in social welfare. It should be noted too that human beings are not swept along by tides of events, but they are able to influence their own future in the context of wider social, economic and political forces. The process of social development is directed by human beings who implement specific plans and strategies to foster social development goals.
- Various strategies. These strategies seek either directly or indirectly to link social interventions with economic development efforts. They are supported by different beliefs or ideologies about how social development goals can best be attained.
- Social development is concerned with the population as a whole and it is inclusive or universalistic in scope. It includes the adoption of a macro-focus, which directs attention to communities, regions and societies. Social development is concerned with those who are neglected by economic growth (such as Blacks in South Africa) or excluded from development (such as impoverished rural ethnic minorities and women), its concern for these groups takes place within a wider universalistic context of interventions that promote the welfare of

all. Another aspect of social development's universalism is its spatial focus. Within the context of its universalism, social development seeks to promote social welfare within specific spatial settings such as rural communities.

- The last characteristic of social development is promotion of social welfare. The term is used in this study in its broadest meaning to connote a condition of social well-being which occurs when social problems are managed properly, social needs are met and social opportunities are created. Midgley 1995:26 perceives South Africa as failing to manage its social problems (such as crime, poverty, discrimination against women), and he asserts that South Africa does not meet basic human needs (such as shelter, food, etc.) and it is failing to create job opportunities. He therefore concludes that South Africa cannot be taken as a social welfare state.

In the light of the above discussion concerning social development, crime should be viewed as a priority number one that can destabilise the social development in this country.

3.2.2 Economic development

It has been mentioned already that social development transcends the residual and institutional approaches, which have dominated social welfare thinking in the past, therefore social development goes hand in hand with economic development. Social development according to Midgley (1995:23) cannot take place without economic development. It is meaningless unless it is accompanied by improvements in social welfare

for the population as a whole.

The concept of economic development cannot be discussed in isolation from social welfare. It is therefore the policy-makers' responsibility to integrate social and economic policies and programmes in order to promote people's welfare.

The legacy of the past, the current economic crisis, and political and social changes have generated great social costs, which have had to be borne by individuals, family disorganisation, domestic violence, mental health problems, rising crime, illegal drugs, substance abuse and an illicit arms trade which contributes to growing societal and other manifestations of violence are a threat to the security of individuals, families and communities (Draft White Paper 1996:61).

Chapter two of Welfare Draft White Paper (1996:7) states clearly that economic development has to be accompanied by the equitable allocation and distribution of resources if it is to support social development. Social development and economic development are therefore interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

Chapter two of Welfare Draft White Paper (1995:16) lists issues which can be addressed by economic development

- equitable allocation of funds between provinces to address all disparities
- allocation of resources to address rural development needs
- structural efficiency in the welfare delivery system
- re-allocation of resources to identify social priorities, and to achieve a

better balance in the financing of programmes to meet the wide range of needs

- phasing in the financing of social welfare programmes which will be sustainable and based on approved business plans and performance audits;
- mobilisation of development sponsorship for social welfare.

Lastly, economic activities, through which individuals express their initiative and creativity and which enhance the wealth of communities, are a fundamental basis for social progress. In relation to crime, economic development may not be sustainable if crime is not prevented.

In relation to crime, people's lives are affected by the political and economic systems within which they have to function, and this makes them vulnerable to any changes that may take place. Classical example is the events in Eastern Europe, where the system of central control (i.e. state control, socialism) was abandoned in favour of a free market system (capitalism).

In contrast to capitalist expectations, the economy in those countries did not grow, but shrank instead. This understandably made people very vulnerable. What were the reasons for this economic deterioration?

According to Naudé (1997:219) prices could no longer be kept artificially low by central state planning and control and enormous subsidies. Badly managed industries could no longer survive simply because there was no competition. With the advent of free enterprise, inefficient industries were not longer viable because of the prize of raw materials, wage demands, and

the sudden appearance of domestic and foreign competition. Suddenly, millions of people were unemployed, poverty reared its head and people found themselves in the midst of a crisis.

The above conditions may give rise to crime, since unemployed people have more time and motive to commit offences. At the same time economic inequality creates a feeling of relative deprivation which may serve a motivation to commit crime.

This discussion on economic development makes aware that the government must play a significant role toward sustainable development. If the government can manage its resources satisfactorily, its social problems such as crime and create job opportunities for its people, there will be sustainable economic development.

3.2.3 Community development

Before discussing community development in detail, it is important to define the concept community in which the development is taking place.

Cloete *et al.* (1995:3) define this term in various ways, namely:

- a group of people who live in a confined geographical area, for example a specific town or even a neighbourhood within that town;
- a group of people that share the same basic interests, for example a group of businessmen or the parents of children in a specific school;
- a group of people who can be defined in terms of their needs, for example the receivers of a disability grant or a group of single parents.

The specific group of people that are implicated in human development are known as the target group. Any of the above-mentioned groupings can get involved with development and can become target groups. The concept community thus gets divided into smaller groupings. In most circumstances the emphasis is thus placed on a specific target group rather than a total geographical community. Community development should therefore empower the members of the community, poorest marginalised groups should be involved with the aim of enabling them to develop their potential and to give them opportunity of becoming involved in the life of their community. Nobody, even the government, leadership should decide for other what their problems and needs are, and impose social services without consultation with them.

Community development may be defined as organised efforts to improve the conditions of community life, primarily through the enlistment of self-help and co-operative effort from the villagers, but with technical assistance from government or voluntary organisations (Dunham 1962:246).

Community development can also be defined to connote the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to the national progress. This complex of processes is, therefore, made up of two essential elements: the participation of the people themselves in effort to improve their living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative, and the provision

of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make those more effective. It is expressed in programmes designed to achieve a wide variety of specific improvement (United Nations, 1963 in Cloete, Groenewald & Van Wyk 1995:7).

The researcher is of the opinion that community development as a process must deal with individuals or groups who have been passive recipients for some decades, to now be active recipients of social services. It must present a practical realistic, non-controversial and cost-effective approach in the field of peace, education, specifically relevant for geographically, identifiable, selected poor communities (Poplin 1972:9). The community development must strive to help individuals and groups to find common objectives toward which their energies can be directed, and it must promote solidarity which must be referred to as mutual understanding of some joint activities which relate to the needs for a group security/survival or related to production of material good and social services.

According to Francis and Henderson (1992:2) community development is about getting things done (example, building a day-care centre in the area). It is about getting people to work together (example women being engaged in a sewing project) that will promote togetherness. Community development is also about involving and giving disadvantaged people power and responsibility to be able to realise that they have a potential to do something on their own that can boost their confidence and competence through active participation.

In the light of the above discussion about community development, it must be mentioned that crime has a direct impact on community development.

The present study reveals that there are many different types of crimes that occur at Somopho rural area (study area) also see Table 2.1.

3.2.3.1 The basic principles of community development

Swanepoel and De Beer (1996:24-29) list eight basic principles of community development; they further warn that community workers must realise that he/she is working with human beings and their happiness.

3.2.3.1.1 *Principles of abstract human needs*

Any person has basic concrete needs (such as food, water, clothing and shelter) and basic abstract needs (such as self-reliance, happiness and human dignity). Both concrete and abstract are to be met simultaneously, in other words no one should be ignored or bypassed. Example, development projects should address both be concrete and abstract.

3.2.3.1.2 *Principle of learning*

Community development offers an educational context and a learning experience. What must be noted in this principle is that there is no teacher and learner. In this situation there is no teacher other than the circumstances, all people are students (learners) of the situation and are taught by its realities. Briefly, nobody can just go to the people in the community with a certain preconceived plan or programme which means that the agenda must be blank for all those involved to fill in. This principle discourages a top-down approach and promotes a bottom-up approach.

3.2.3.1.3 Principle of participation

Participation is the key to all principles discussed in this heading. Every individual adult, whether relatively poor, poor or the poorest of the poor, has the right to be part of the decision-making mechanism regarding his/her development. Many programmes and projects have failed because there was no active participation from the start or there was no thorough guarding against the elite whose actions might have watered down the participation of the poor to something like co-option.

3.2.3.1.4 Principle of empowerment

People must be helped to gain the ability by bringing them into contact with information systems and training opportunities. If people are empowered, they easily realise that they have a right and ability to develop themselves.

In this regard, previously disadvantaged people (such as Blacks) must be empowered, women particularly from rural areas who were discriminated against in the past, they never took decisions, they were marginalised in all spheres of the community, they never took part in education, health, no access to the land, they were affected by violence at homes, their human rights were violated and so on.

3.2.3.1.5 Principles of ownership

The most important outcome of participation and empowerment is the

establishment of ownership where it really belongs and that is with the community. People in the community must feel that the project belongs to them. It must be stated clearly that the programme or project do not belong to non-governmental organisations or government, it belongs to the people, social workers or community workers are the facilitators or representatives of such institutions or agencies.

3.2.3.1.6 Principle of release

People, particularly in South Africa, are caught up in poverty trap. The main goal of the development is to eradicate poverty. It is not enough to merely bring relief to people who are caught up in poverty trap, this will never free them, rather transform efforts to free them from such trap so that they can gradually improve the situation themselves as free and self-reliant individuals. Development first frees and then improves people's lives. It goes without saying that people at Somopho (study area) are caught up in poverty trap. This is a challenge to the governments and private sectors to free them before they turn to crime fully.

3.2.3.1.7 Principle of adaptiveness

Swanepoel *et al.* (1995:28) argue that the principle of adaptiveness is closely related to the principle of learning. People learn as they go and do. It calls for willingness to learn as one goes along. It also calls for total mind change for the community worker. He/she must include all members of the community for decision-making.

3.2.3.1.8 *Principle of simplicity*

This principle implies that if the learning and participation are curtailed, the humanistic nature of development is in jeopardy (danger). In other words, the big, sophisticated and complex project limits the scope for learning and participation. Adaptiveness is much more difficult to attain with complex and sophisticated projects. It is clear that most of the other principles are in jeopardy if this principle is not adhered to.

In the light of the above discussion, it should be recalled that there is nothing that can happen if the rate of crime in the community is still high.

3.2.3.2 *Community work in relation to community development*

It is important to determine what community development and social work have in common, because both are concerned with enabling people to enjoy a positive and abundant life-style. Both profess to have faith in humanity and in the community in which people live, both believe emphatically in people's right to self-determination within the general framework of society and both emphasis self-help.

Lombard (1992:119) contends that the knowledge, understanding and skills of social worker as far as dealing with individuals and groups are concerned, is directly applicable to community development. Community work can be seen as a method most closely related to community development because community organization and community development are similar in many respects. From this it may be deduced

that community work and consequently social work, can certainly make a contribution to community development.

There are also differences that will not be discussed in this study, but the basis of these differences is to be found in the fact that community development is regarded as a broad, comprehensive concept, which demands a multi-disciplinary team approach, while community work (social work) is one of the disciplines contributing to this (Lombard 1992:119).

Lombard (1992:72-75) lists the following principles of community work:

- Respect for human dignity: This principle opposes any authoritative management and defends the autonomy of the community. The uniqueness of human beings is respected.
- Individuality: In many cases individuals who are powerless (such as physically challenged, women, children, elderly's, etc.) are ignored and exploited by those in power.
- Self-determination: People would like to know that they have the ability to make decisions, which affect their lives. Community work puts it clearly that all people have some or other potential to improve their own interests, to speak for themselves, to help as well as be helped and to effect change themselves.
- Self-help: Self-help implies that members of the community accept the responsibility to do something for themselves. The people should help

themselves after they have been helped with social services.

- Community needs: Community workers should not impose any needs to the people. People must raise their own needs.
- Partnership: Those who participate should be given a chance to develop their own abilities. The community and community workers are the partners in the community work process and they must trust each other (community people and community workers).
- Change: Community work implies change. Strategies for change can include negotiation, canvassing, social protest and the use of mass media.
- Development of local leaders: Community must identify the leaders of the groups whose involvement in community activities will encourage the involvement in community activities will encourage the involvement and participation of members of the group. Community work therefore also includes the development of leadership and human potential.
- Involvement and participation: People should be involved in whatever is done in community and participate fully in the upliftment of their own lives.
- Last principles: Justice: People should struggle against the injustice. Human rights of the people should not be violated.

In light of the above discussion concerning the principles of community

work, there is little success if the rate of crime is still high in this country.

3.3 FACTORS THAT HINDER SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

There are a number of factors that can hinder or hamper the socio-economic development in any country or community. The researcher has decided to mention a few since this is a mini-thesis.

3.3.1 Social disorganisation

Social disorganisation originated in the process of social change and relates to the fact that people live in society characterised by heterogeneity, a variety of sub-cultures and various values conflict.

There are standards of expected behaviour (social norms) in every society which guide people in their roles within such society. When social change takes place, society's norms cannot function effectively. Once traditional guidelines are no longer appropriate to new social conditions, or when the *group unity is diminished as a result of ineffective institutional patterns of behaviour*, social disorganisation occurs. Indications of social disorganisation include delinquency, prostitution, gambling, drug abuse, high alcohol consumption, violence and family disintegration. Delinquency flourishes because social controls such as disapproval on the side of public opinion and parental control are not strong enough to prevent the development of deviant norms and values. Nobody can expect viable community development under the above mention conditions.

In addition to the above condition, Naudé (1997:207) maintains that the social set-up of a residential area has significant influence on the incidence of crime in such area. Densely populated areas with the signs of urban perpetuate conditions that weaken people's ties with their primary groups as well as with the community. The absence of community integration also leads to alienation and feelings of anonymity. For these reasons, there is greater tolerance of deviant behaviour. Disorganisation in the community promotes the presence of culture of crime, at the same time limiting residents' involvement in a conventional lifestyle and economic development. Accordingly, squatter camps (informal settlements) and rural areas where residents' basic needs, such as clothing, food and health care, are not met (called resource deprivation) will also display a high incidence of crime.

3.3.2 Crime

Where there is high rate of crime there is no normal life. The writer considers crime as a social problem that affects the lives of people, lowers the dignity of people, it affects people psychologically, physically, emotionally, economically, socially. Where the levels of crime are high community development is likely to be affected.

3.3.2.1 Poverty and crime

Poverty according to the researcher may play a role in the causation crime, in spite of the fact that there are millions of poor people who never resort to crime. Poverty is a universal factor in susceptibility and increases the

probability of crime. Where there is poverty, there is crime and there is no development.

The study by Cawker and Whiteford (1993) points out that poverty may play a certain role in the causation of crime, and they regard poverty as “contributing to crime and encouraging some people to turn to crime in an attempt to satisfy their (and their dependents) needs for basic items such as food, clothing and shelter.”

3.3.2.2 Crime and unemployment

Higher levels of unemployment are associated with higher levels of arrests for crimes. Canter and Land in Young (1993:14) also point out the negative correlation and between crime and employment between both men and women.

Britt (1994:100) mentions two main views concerning the relationship between unemployment and crime, namely the motivation perspective and the opportunity perspective.

- Motivation perspective
- According to this view, there is likely to be a positive relationship between poor economic conditions (unemployment) and crime. There are two possible sources of motivation. Firstly motivation for crime may arise from frustration because people are unable to stay employed and cannot maintain or improve their standard of living. One may therefore expect that more people will become frustrated as economic conditions deteriorate. The effect of increased frustration in the population will be

an increased level of crime (Britt 1994:100). The second source of motivation is the result of the rational choice process, here individuals weigh the benefits and costs of crime against the legal expectations (together with the disadvantages that may be involved). This means that unemployed people have little to lose in any case should they be caught and imprisoned. Many young people are unemployed and have a need for recreation, and that crime then becomes an attractive option. Under those conditions, there is no development.

- Opportunity perspective
- According to this perspective crime results from the availability of potential offenders and suitable victims. In contrast the motivation perspective, the explanation in this case is that as unemployment increases more people are staying at home, and the opportunity to burglaries and similar offences should therefore decrease. Unemployed parents would also be home to supervise their children, which should again reduce the opportunities for crime. The converse is equally valid. If young people are unemployed and away from the direct supervision of their parents, they may have more opportunities for crime (Britt 1994:101).

Hale and Sabbagh (1991:400) point out that it sometimes does not suit their politician to admit that crime is related to unemployment. Two of the major social problems facing government in the 1990's are unemployment and crime (South Africa is no exception). The conservative government in Britain prefers to deny any relationship between these two problems, since this may interfere with their priority to reduce inflation at the expense of creating employment, in spite of the fact that the select committee on

unemployment in House of Lords may made the following statement way back in 1982: "... we believe unemployment to be among the causes of ill-health, motility, crime and civil disorder."

In the view of the debate on the relationship between unemployment and crime, Meyers and Simms (1988:190) point out that there are still some incongruities in respect of the reciprocal influence of these issues and that the relationship between the two is not always obvious or simple. They are undoubtedly related, but the nature of the relationship varies from one type of crime to the next. Where there are conditions related to crime and unemployment, there is no likelihood of development.

3.3.3 Ineffectiveness of criminal justice

Criminal justice has three interrelated departments (that is police, justice and correctional services). If these three departments are not effective and efficient enough, will crime always go up and affect any social services in the community.

If the police are corrupt and accept bribery from criminals, crime goes up and affect any community development. The present study reveals that the community of Somopho (study area) is not satisfied with the performance of South African Police Service, 51 (51%) disagree and 31 (31%) strongly disagree that the community of Somopho is satisfied with the performance of the police. The community must trust the police and in turn the development will be viable.

3.4 CONCLUSION

The chapter has attempted to highlight the theoretical framework of socio-economic development in relation to crime. People must be made aware of their potential in the community which leads to participatory development. Women especially in rural areas, should be empowered, trained, have an access to the resources, should participate in decision-making. Women are capable of doing wonders if they are given a chance, they are only people who can alleviate poverty in any country but instead they are discriminated against in workplaces, they are expected to do unpaid homework.

It can be mentioned that social development and economic development should go hand in hand. The community workers should be trained to withhold their attitude toward the communities and respect their values, norms and so on. In relation to crime there will be no sustainable development if there is high rate of crime. Chapter four deals with research methodology applied in this study.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

If the aim of the research is to produce scientific knowledge, then the researcher must master the methods and techniques of social research. Once the research problem has been identified, the particular research tool must be decided upon to provide the data required. But every research tool or procedure is intricately embedded in commitments to worldviews held by the researcher. The technique or method used is effective only if it has a philosophical justification, i.e. research methods cannot be divorced from theory as they operate within a given set of assumptions about the nature of the world (Hughes 1980:12-14).

4.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology deals with the philosophy of the research process. This philosophy, according to Bailey (1987:33), includes firstly, the assumptions and values that serve as a rationale for the research; and secondly the standards the researcher uses for interpreting data and reading conclusions.

As the subject of epistemology, methodology is the science of finding out, which also constitutes the set of procedures used in the research process to

prevent errors of observation, interpretation, false generalisation, dependency on authority and inappropriate use of evidence (Futrell & Roberson 1988:85).

4.3 RESEARCH METHODS

Research is based on the assumption that all behaviour and events are orderly and have discoverable causes. In order to discover the facts influencing the impact of crime on socio-economic development, a formal intensive and systematic application of research methods is a prerequisite. Criminological research authorities have varying views about methods that can be used in criminological research. Futrell and Roberson (1988:91) identify historical, descriptive, analytical and experimental methods. Fitzgerald and Cox (1987:44-46) emphasize descriptive and explanatory methods. Van der Walt, Cronje and Smit (1985:167) identify three methods open for criminological research, namely the method of case analysis, the method of mass observation and the analytical method.

4.3.1 Method of case analysis

The case analysis method in research is used when the researcher regards a phenomenon, like juvenile delinquency, as an individual-human phenomenon. In social science, generally, a “case” need not be individual-human being. A community may be taken as a case, whereupon a comprehensive description of its peculiar components may be studied with the aim of learning about its history, religious, political and racial make-up (Babbie 1990:32-33). Thus a case study could involve an individual, a single institute, community or social group.

The case analysis method in research wishes to demonstrate the structural or functional factors responsible for the existence of a social phenomenon, determinate its relation to other factors; gain new knowledge and test the validity of existing hypotheses. Case studies can also be used to produce typologies which define a social phenomenon.

4.3.2 The method of mass observation

Otherwise known as the statistical method, the method of mass observation is used when the researcher regards a social phenomenon as a mass phenomenon. According to Futrell *et al.* (1988:151), within criminological research, the value of statistics lies in the following:

- Firstly, on the description and trends of crime.
- Secondly, it enables the researcher to undertake comparative studies.
- Thirdly, through crime, provide legislators with facts for policy formulations and provide a basis through which the courts, police and correctional institutions can upgrade their services.

The method of mass observation is also particularistic and involves designing research, describing collected data and making decisions upon collected data (Futrell *et al.* 1988:151).

4.3.3 The analytical method

The analytical method is used when the researcher sees social phenomenon

as a combination of individual-human and social factors. Under the analytical method the case analysis and statistical (mass observation) methods are synthesised and lose their status as methods and become techniques of the analytical method (Van der Walt *et al.* 1985:174-175). Whilst the method of mass observation is used to explain and apply the findings, in the analytical method inferences about a population are made from the analyzed samples (Futrell *et al.* 1988:105).

Leedy (1985:173) says that in the analytical method, quantitative data is analysed by means of statistical tool for the purpose of probing so that researchers may infer certain meanings which lie hidden within the data. Further, in the analytical method, the researcher is concerned with problems of estimation and the testing of statistically based hypotheses.

In the analytical method statistics have the following functions, namely to

- determination of the centre of the data being measured
- determining the diversity of data
- determining how closely distantly certain characteristics of the data are related
- determining the degree to which facts may have occurred by mere chance or if there is a probability of it being influenced by some other force (Futrell *et al.* 1988).

Van der Westhuizen (1982) in Van Velzen (1998:66) identifies four general functions of the analytical methods.

- (i) Goal-achievement function. The analytical method is goal-directed

and through relevant techniques it provides for descriptive and explanatory investigations.

- (ii) Adaptive function. Through the use of the analytical method the researcher can lay down a meaningful relationship between a fact and a theory.
- (iii) Integrative function. The analytical method is non-particularistic in nature. It enables the researcher to be neutral and enables him to study crime phenomenon on both group and individual-human level.
- (iv) Pattern-maintenance. The analytical method respects recognised methodological principles and yet leaves room for change, refinement and innovation.

Thus, Van Velzen (1998:66) maintains that, in research, the social phenomenon to be studied must be recognised as an individual-human social phenomenon where factors such as age, sex, socio-economic status, living conditions and perceptions of crime must be investigated. The social phenomenon must be regarded as a mass phenomenon which, through using statistical methods, can be described, measured and explained. The combination of the above implies that the social phenomenon can be described, explained, predicted and therefore controlled. It is in the analytical method that descriptive and inferential statistics will be used.

4.4 RESEARCH STRATEGY

The research strategy is basically the steps that are followed by any

research in his/her attempt to describe, measure, explain, predict and control social phenomenon (Van Velzen 1998:66).

4.4.1 Identification of the research problem

The identification of the topic of research, impact of crime on development was influenced by the following factors:

- the attempt to resolve key problems associated with the impact of crime on development
- values and beliefs of the researcher
- attempts to explain impact of crime and its effects on society
- availability of existing data
- availability of finance for the project.

4.4.2 The literature review

The literature review included the reading of documented material which is found in libraries or elsewhere. The documents included reports, articles, periodicals, books, diaries, biographies, autobiographies and unpublished material (Futrell & Roberson 1988:17 and Van der Walt *et al.* 1985:212-214).

According to Leedy (1985:69), reviewing literature has the following purposes:

- Literature of similar investigations helps to show have identical situations were handled.

- Through literature, methods and techniques of handling problematic situations are revealed.
- Through literature review sources of data, their advantages and disadvantages, are revealed.
- It introduces the researcher to significant research personalities in the field of study.
- Through literature survey the study may be seen in historical and associational perspective; and in relation to earlier and more primitive attacks to the problem.
- Documents provide the researcher with new ideas and approaches.
- it assists the researcher to evaluate his/her efforts by comparing them to related efforts of others.

The documented material utilised in this study is listed in alphabetical order in the bibliographical section of this mini-thesis.

4.4.3 Conceptualisation of the research problem

According to Van Velzen (1998:68), any research problem is conveyed through the use of set of concepts. These concepts are converted into variables. Scientific explanations and predictions involve relating the dependent variables to the independent variables, that is, an attempt is made to establish a covariation.

The variable that a researcher wishes to explain is the dependent variable. In this research study, it is the impact of crime on development. The variable(s) expected to produce change in the dependent variable is referred to as an independent variable. The independent variables include age, gender, race, and so on.

Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1992:61) opine that a hypothesis becomes a tentative answer to a research problem which is expressed in the form of a relation between independent and dependent variables. A hypothesis is proposed by a researcher and then it is tested. If it is not supported, then another is proposed. If it is supported, it becomes incorporated into the scientific body of knowledge (Van Velzen 1998:68). The hypotheses formulated for this study were presented in chapter one as part of the introduction.

Once the research problem has been identified and conceptualised, the decision must then be taken on what techniques to use to collect the necessary data for the testing of the hypotheses.

4.5 RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

The research techniques used in the present study included the development of a questionnaire, sampling and the statistical techniques used for the analysis and interpretation of data.

4.5.1 Survey method

Although the survey method includes mailed questionnaires, personal

interviews and telephonic interviews. For the purpose of this study, it was decided to hand deliver the questionnaires to respondents who can write and read by means of field workers and collect them in a similar way.

4.5.1.1 The questionnaire

As mentioned earlier, the collection of data is adhered to two types of methods, the self-administered questionnaire and person-to-person interviews (semi-structured interview questionnaires).

The researcher is of the opinion that, a well-constructed and pretested questionnaire allows for greater uniformity of response. It also allows for frankness and honesty, it is inexpensive, wide ranging, self-administering and can be made anonymously.

Person-to-person survey (fact-to-fact survey) is built around a core of structured questions from which the interviewer can probe the respondents to answer freely (Magi 1994:107). For the purpose of the present study, the conducted interviews among those who are illiterate. The researcher chose this survey because it is useful in that it explores problem areas within each question, it is flexible and adaptable, it permits in-depth, free responses, and allows for respondent's body-language and change of voice to be read.

In the development of the questionnaire, use was made of close-ended questions for the following reasons:

- respondents have minimal writing to do which makes it easier to fill in the questionnaire

- answers are easier to code and to analyse
- answers obtained make comparisons between respondents easier
- the meaning of close-ended questions is clearer which minimised the chance of respondents not answering questions.

The questionnaire was developed in order to obtain information about the following:

- Demographic characteristics of respondents (including sex, age, race, etc.).
- Types of crimes (including violent crime, i.e. murder, rape, assault, etc. and property crime i.e. theft, robbery (bag snatching), burglary, vandalism, etc.).
- Times when crimes are normally committed (i.e. early morning, daytime, night-time, etc.).
- Frequency of crimes (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, etc.).
- Assessment of impact of crime (i.e. respondents were asked to answer by means of 1 = very serious, 2 = serious, 3 = uncertain, 4 = less serious and 5 = not serious at all).
- Political inclination (to measure this, respondents were asked to indicate their answers, 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = undecided, 4 = disagree and 5 = strongly disagree).
- Political affiliation (to measure the political affiliation of Inkosi whether he has positive impact on development and this applied to supreme headman, tribal police and messenger).
- Corruption has retarded development in the area (this was measured by means of Likert-type scale, i.e. 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = undecided, 4 = disagree and 5 = strongly disagree).

- Existence of Community Policing Forums (CPI's), (i.e. 1 = yes and 2 = no).
- Performance of South African Police with regard to crime prevention (this was measured by means of Likert-type scale, i.e. 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = undecided, 4 = disagree and 5 = strongly disagree).
- Developmental infrastructure (i.e. water supply, electricity, roads, projects, etc.).
- Poor development can be ascribed to political affiliation (political affiliation of Inkosi, headman, tribal policeman, messenger).
- Poor development can be ascribed to the inefficiency of SAPS towards crime prevention (this was measured by means of Likert-type scale, i.e. 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = undecided, 4 = disagree and 5 = strongly disagree).
- The respondents were asked to give suggestions on reducing criminal activities (this was the only open-ended question).

4.5.2 Sampling procedures

In the selection of a sampling technique, the researcher ensures that he/she will be able to make confident generalisations (Van Velzen 1998:80). Sampling techniques are divided into probability and non-probability sampling.

Probability sampling allows the researcher to specify the probability that a unit in the total population will be included in the sample. Probability sampling rests on the assumption that human populations are heterogeneous with variations such as age, gender, socio-economic status, etc. The selection of a sample by chance can lead to conscious and

unconscious bias. The sample chosen should be limited to those characteristics that are relevant to the substantive interests of the study (Babbie 1990:70-71).

On the other hand non-probability sampling techniques are employed when precise representativeness is not necessary and also in situations in which sampling would be expensive. Non-probability sampling is non-random and is useful in pilot surveys. It is less expensive and can be carried out on a spur-of-the-moment basis (Bailey 1987:92).

4.5.2.1 Spatial delimitation of the study

As it mentioned earlier, the method of research to be adopted in this investigation involves the delimitation of the study area, the demarcation of the sample and sampling size, and the techniques for collecting and analysing data.

The study is conceptually delimited to the impact of crime on development. This study must reveal this impact. The study is spatially delimited to six rural wards; namely, Macekane, Sitezi, Sihuzu, Ntabinamasi, Ezithombothini and Makhwela which form Somopho Tribal Authority under leadership of Inkosi Mthembu. The district is Nseleni which is now known as Lower Umfolozi.

The general location of the study area is in KwaZulu-Natal. Somopho Tribal Authority is $\pm$ 10km North-West of Empangeni town which is 167km North of Durban. In order that the sample should be considered representative of all communities of these six mentioned wards, a stratified-

random sample is extracted covering the following components or variables: gender, age, race, marital status, level of education and economic status as well as housing conditions. Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into homogeneous groups and each group containing respondents with similar characteristics.

Miller and Whitehead (1996:117) maintain that if the researcher is aware that a particular characteristic is rare in the population of interest, stratified sampling is a technique for ensuring adequate representation of individuals with that particular characteristic. This statement is supported by Fitzgerald and Cox (1998:75), that to draw a sample of this type, we divide our population into categories or strata, ensuring that each population element falls into one and only one of the population categories or strata. The researcher has chosen this sample because he is being supported by Fitzgerald and Cox (1987:75) that simple random samples could then be selected from each of the subpopulation and adjusted so that the proportion of elements is equal to the proportion of the whole population contained within that stratum.

4.5.2.2 *Sample size*

The total population of Nseleni district under which the study area is, is estimated to be about one million people. General accepted sample estimation is computed around a ratio of 1:250 for the sample versus the population (Isaacs & Michael 1983). Considering the estimated population of one million people, and using 1:250 ratio, a sample of 4 000 respondents is the ideal number. A useful technique for estimating a randomly selected from a given population, can be worked out from the following formula:

$$S = \frac{X^2(NP)(1-P)...14.1}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$$

- Where:
- S = The required sampling size.
 - N = The given population size.
 - P = The population proportion assumed to be 0.5.
This magnitude yields the maximum possible sample size required.
 - d = The degree of accuracy as reflected by the amount of errors to be tolerated with changes in sample proportion. P about population proportion p [the value of $d = 1.96SP$].
 - X^2 = Table value of chi-square for one degree of freedom relative to the desired level of confidence, which is 3.84 for the 0.95 confidence.

However, in the view of the financial and logistical constraints the sample is reduced to 100 which is the ideal number for Somopho Tribal Authority as a study area. It should be noted that this is a mini-thesis.

4.5.3 Statistical techniques

In the interpretation of the data, statistics are used for descriptive purposes, i.e. percentages, means, standard deviation and correlation coefficients, and make it possible to reduce data to manageable proportions. Descriptive statistics are useful when interrelationships between more than two variables are needed. The second purpose of statistics is to enable the researcher to infer properties of a population on the basis of sample results.

i.e. inferential statistics (Van Velzen 1998:85).

4.5.3.1 Frequency distribution

The first task, after the data has been coded, is to construct frequency distributions to examine the pattern of responses to each of the independent and dependent variables under investigation. Frequency distributions contain the number of responses or raw scores (indicated as N) and their percentages (indicated as %). Percentages (%) are given to the nearest decimal and totals equal exactly 100.00 to present data on impact of crime in a tabular form. The frequency distributions of responses to the scales of impact of crime on development are presented in Chapter 4.

4.5.4 Data analysis

Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) programme available at Umlazi campus was used to analyse the data. The Corel Quattro Pro and the Harvard Graphics Spreadsheet were to be used to construct the graphs, tables and other statistical data presentation diagrams.

4.6 CONCLUSION

The present study adopted the analytical method (excluding the use of inferential statistics) as its research methodology. Research methods, that is, method of case analysis, mass observation method and analytical method were discussed in detail. Research strategy which is basically the steps that are followed by any researcher in his/her attempt to describe, measure, explain, predict and control social phenomenon were also

highlighted in conjunction with identification of research problem, literature review and conceptualisation of the research problem.

Research techniques which included the development of a closed-ended questionnaire, sampling and the statistical techniques used for the analysis and interpretation of data. Lastly, sampling procedures were discussed in detail as well as sample size with a clear worked-out formula.

CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

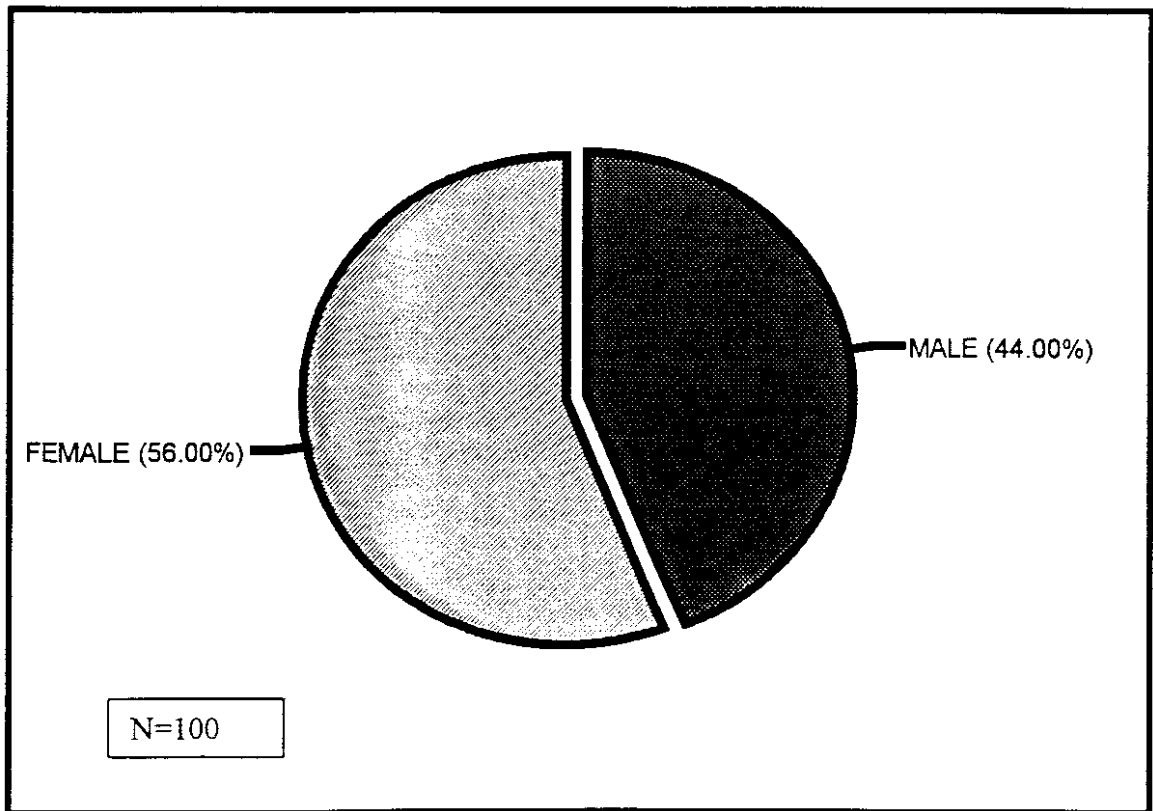
5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data collected at Somopho. The scope of this chapter covers the demographic characteristics of the respondents i.e sex, age, marital status, educational level, occupational status, income and type of housing, type of crime i.e violent and property crimes and assessment of crime on socio-economic development. The demographic characteristics of the respondents as mentioned earlier are now analyzed. The demographic characteristics have been crossed with other variables.

5.2 GENDER AND AGE

The number of the respondents that were surveyed at Somopho Tribal Authority (study area) is portrayed in Figure 5.1.

FIGURE 5.1: GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS



The respondents have been categorized according to gender and age. The sample consisted of 100 respondents of whom 44 were male and 56 were females. Figure 5.1 shows that females outnumber males, the reason being that females were readily available at home when the study was conducted whilst males were supposedly engaged on outdoor activities away from home. The other reason for the higher number of females could be that females were prepared to respond to questions.

TABLE 5.1: AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

AGE-GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	FREQ	PERCENT	FREQ	PERCENT	
15 – 20yrs	8	8	17	17	25
25 – 34yrs	8	8	17	17	25
35 – 44yrs	15	15	9	9	24
45 – 54yrs	3	3	3	3	6
55 – 65yrs & above	10	10	10	10	20
TOTAL	44	44	56	56	100

According to Table 5.1 female respondents in the age groups 15 – 20 and 25 – 34 years outnumber their male counterparts by nine percent respectively. It is also noted that in age group 35 – 44 there were more males 15 (15%) than females 9 (9%). This sudden increase in male number could be due to the fact that most of the males are self-employed or unemployed and therefore were found at home.

5.3 AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Marital status of the respondents as shown in Table 5.2 indicates that 25 (25%) of the age-group 15 – 20 were unmarried or never married, the reason could be their age and were still attending school.

TABLE 5.2: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

AGE- GROUP	MARITAL STATUS							
	MARRIED		WIDOWED		NEVER MARRIED		TOTAL	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
15 – 20yrs	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	25
25 – 34yrs	4	4	0	0	21	21	25	25
35 – 44yrs	11	11	0	0	13	13	24	24
45 – 54yrs	4	4	0	0	2	2	6	6
55 – 65yrs +	13	13	4	4	3	3	20	20
TOTAL	32	32	4	4	64	64	100	100

Between the age group 25 –34 about 21 (21%) were married and the total number of married respondents across the age groups was 32 (32%) as opposed to 60 (60%) who were unmarried.

TABLE 5.3: SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

SEX	MARITAL STATUS			
	MARRIED	WIDOWED	NEVER MARRIED	TOTAL
Male	18	2	24	44
Female	14	2	40	56
TOTAL	32	4	64	100

It is also interesting to note that more females were unmarried or never married 40 (40%) than male 24 (24%) were unmarried, (Table 5.3). Also more males were married 18 (18%) than female 14 (14%). One reason for this distribution could be; sample bias, which consisted of more 15 (15%) adult males (see Table 5.1), in the age group 35 – 44 years than females 9 (9%).

5.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

Education plays an important role in any development. Figure 5.2 portrays the educational level of the respondents.

FIGURE 5.2: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

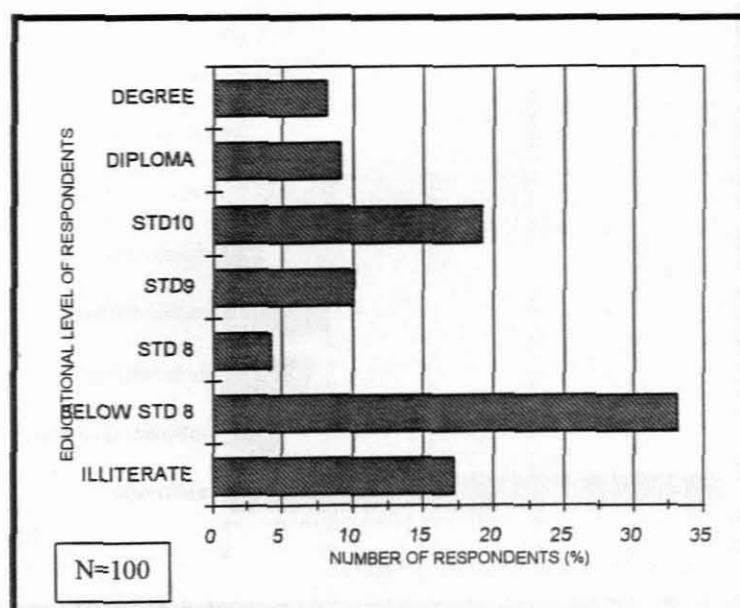
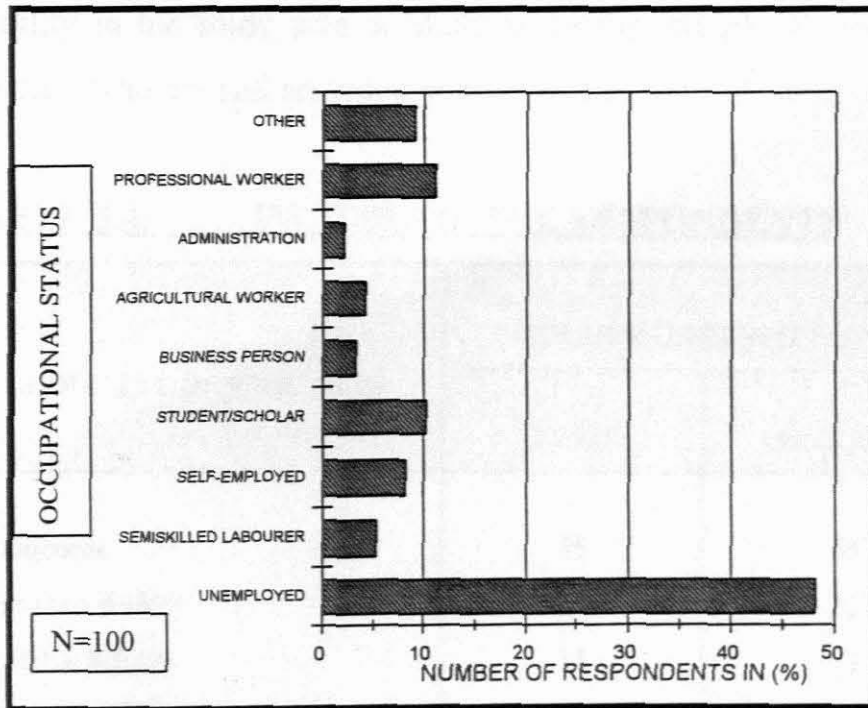


Figure 5.2 shows that respondents below standard 8 are leading with 33 (33%) followed by standard ten 19 (19%). Many of the respondents had no formal education in this area. There are several reasons for this, it could be financial problems or lack educational facilities. Although respondents with standard ten come second in number, it is still an indisputable fact that there are many young people who are unemployed because of lack of skills. The few 14 (14%) of the learned respondents could be regarded as role models for young people and admired by other older members of the community. The presence of the learned could be seen therefore as positive to development. There is a chance that they may resort to crime of which could have impact on development.

FIGURE 5.3: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS



5.5 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Figure 5.3 shows that 48 (48%) of the respondents are unemployed. According to Britt (1994:94) data show a definite relation between unemployment and crime. Higher levels of unemployment are associated with higher levels of arrests for crimes. Also Young (1993:414) points out the negative correlation between crime and employment among both men and women. This is a great threat to community development. If people have no or little work to occupy them they sometimes turn to illegal activities such as car-hijacking, stealing, and other socially unacceptable behaviour. The study reveals that among the respondents surveyed there were no service workers, such as social workers and nurses. Figure 5.3 also reveals that there are eleven respondents who are professionals such as,

doctors, teachers and lawyers, it is also assumed that most of the professionals sampled are local teachers. The fact that there is some certain stability in the study area is likely to be the impact of professionals like teachers who are still regarded as role models in rural areas.

TABLE 5.4: INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

MONTHLY INCOME (in R)	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	
	FREQ	PERCENT
No income	55	55
Less than R1000	22	22
R1001 – R3000	11	11
R3001- R5000	6	6
R5001 – R7000	4	4
R7000+	2	2
TOTAL	100	100

5.6 INCOME

Table 5.4 reflects that 55 (55%) respondents have no income, followed by the respondents who earn less than R1000 per month 22 (22%). This absence of income is an indication of poor or no development in the study area, which could possibly lead to criminal activities being particularly high. There are 11 (11%) respondents who earn between R1001 and R3000. It is not surprising to note that out of 100 respondents there are only 2 (2%) who earn R7000 and above because the study area is in rural areas.

Rural areas in South Africa are predominantly occupied by poor black communities.

TABLE 5.5: WARDS/ RESIDENTIAL PLACES

WARDS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	
	FREQ	PERCENT
Macekane	11	11
Sitezi	16	16
Sihuzu	13	13
Ntabinamasi	13	13
Makhwela	33	33
Ezithombothini	14	14
TOTAL	100	100

5.7 WARDS/RESIDENTIAL PLACES OF RESPONDENTS

Table 5.5 portrays wards or residential places of respondents. It also indicates the number of respondent from each ward. On close inspection Table 5.5 shows that the majority 33 (33%) of the respondents come from Makhwela ward. The reason for this big sample size from a single ward is that this ward has the highest density population than the other five wards. Another possible reason could be that respondents found in this area were more willing to respond to the questions and prepared to cooperate. Other wards like, Macekane, Sitezi, Sihuzu, Ntabinamasi, and Ezithombothini yielded smaller samples, 11, 16, 13, 13 and 14 percent respectively. The

targeted samples from each ward were 20 (20%) respondents, but because of poor cooperation on the part of respondents the samples turned out to be lower than expected. The other factor may be that the wards have low population densities.

TABLE 5.6: TYPE OF HOUSING

HOUSE TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	
	FREQ	PERCENT
Rondavel	28	28
Shack	14	14
Brick house	56	56
Tent	0	0
other	2	2
TOTAL	100	100

5.8 TYPE OF HOUSING

About 56 (56)% of the respondents indicated that they have brick houses followed by 28 (28%) who owned rondavels. Brick houses are usually more expensive than rondavels and shacks, yet more than 50 (50%) percent of the respondents in the study could afford to erect them. The presence of rondavels and shacks 14 (14%) is an indication that the study area is a rural place and people are still traditional or cannot afford to build brick houses as already evidenced by their lack of income.

5.9 VIOLENT CRIMES IN DIFFERENT WARDS

TABLE 5.7: WARDS AND VIOLENT CRIME

WARDS	VIOLENT CRIME									
	MURDER		ROBBERY		RAPE		ASSAULT		ABDUCTION	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Macekane	0	0	10	10	1	1	3	3	1	1
Sitezi	1	1	16	16	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sihuzu	3	3	12	12	1	1	5	5	1	1
Ntabinamasi	2	2	8	8	1	1	6	6	1	1
Makhwela	2	2	29	29	2	2	19	19	1	1
Ezithombothini	6	6	14	14	0	0	7	7	0	0
TOTAL	14	14	89	89	5	5	41	41	4	4

Table 5.7 shows the occurrence of violent crimes in different wards as advocated by the respondents. The researcher crosstabulated these variables to establish which wards experience high crime levels, especially violent crimes. The violent crimes are regarded as murder, robbery, rape, assault and abduction. The respondents were asked to indicate more than one violent crime which were committed in their area.

The study reveals that Ezithombeni ward has experienced the highest 6 (6%) murder cases as witnessed by the respondents. Other wards have experienced minimal murder cases and Macekane respondents claimed that they had not experienced any murder incidents worth mentioning. The truth is that murder, no matter how isolated cases reported are, is not acceptable and could have negative impact on development.

Robbery is another violent crime reported by the majority of the respondents 89 (89%). This substantial figure is shocking to potential developers and investors. Robbery included car-hijacking, bag snatching, armed robbery and attempted robbery. Table 5.7 shows that Makhwela ward is leading with 29 (29%). As it has been mentioned earlier, Makhwela ward has more people than the other wards and that could be the reason for the highest number of robbery reports. It is clear that this type of crime is high in five out of six areas. It means that in many parts of the study area people are unemployed, frustrated and are resorting to crime.

Rape is another violent crime included in the questionnaire, but report on rape cases seems to be minimal. This practice of silence on matters of sexual abuse is not only witnessed in this study but, as commonly known rape is a worldwide problem. Therefore, the researcher cannot suggest or conclude that because only two cases were reported by the respondents on rape then there are no rape cases in the study area. But to the contrary the opposite could be the real situation.

Assault included sexual assault and grievous bodily harm. Empangeni police statistics in Table 2.1 show that 32 (64%) of the reported cases were from the Somopho study area. Makhwela is the most populated ward leading with 19 (19%).

Only Sitezi and Ezithombeni wards, that did not report on experience of abduction crime. Otherwise the rest has experienced some form of abduction, about one percent confirmed this crime experience. This type of crime is also not acceptable in terms of community development in the study area.

TABLE 5.8:TIMES WHEN VIOLENT CRIMES ARE COMMITTED

TIMES	VIOLENT CRIME									
	MURDER		ROBBERY		RAPE		ASSAULT		ABDUCTION	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Early morning	0	0	8	8	1	1	3	3	2	2
Daytime	1	1	22	22	1	1	10	10	0	0
Late afternoon	3	3	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	2
Early evening	1	1	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Late night	9	9	51	51	3	3	24	24	0	0
TOTAL	14	14	89	89	5	5	41	41	4	4

5.10 TIMES WHEN VIOLENT CRIMES ARE COMMITTED

Table 5.8 shows the times when violent crimes are committed. According to the respondents 9 (9%) murder is committed at late night, late afternoon 3 (3%) and one percent during daytime and early evening. On the other hand robbery is reported to be committed in most cases night 51 (51%), 22 (22%) during daytime, 8 (8%) in the early mornings, and 4 (4%) during late afternoon. These figures are threatening when considering that this type of crime occurs during daytime as well as night-time. It paints a negative picture for development prospects.

Abduction is committed either early morning or late afternoon. This information can help women that are abducted to be cautious during these times. The abductors do not want to be seen during daytime, they abduct

late afternoon and early morning. Table 5.8 shows that only four percent of the respondents reported abduction experienced at Somopho area.

5.11 PROPERTY CRIMES AND TIME OF THE DAY

TABLE 5.9: PROPERTY CRIMES AND TIME OF THE DAY

PROPERTY CRIMES	EARLY MORNING	DAYTIME	LATE AFTERNOON	EARLY AFTERNOON	LATE NIGHT	TOTAL
Theft	9	22	4	5	59	98
Housebreaking	9	21	4	2	47	84
MI to property	3	4	2	2	17	28
Arson	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vehicle broken into	5	20	3	4	41	73
Vehicle theft	6	22	4	4	44	80
Theft out of M/vehicle	6	19	3	4	42	74
Vandalism	7	17	4	4	46	78
Corruption	17	15	3	3	45	73
Other (livestock theft)	8	22	1	3	47	81

Table 5.9 shows property crimes and times when crimes are usually committed. About 90 (90%) of the respondents reported that theft occurs in different times at Somopho. About 59 (59%) of the respondents indicated that this crime occurs during the night followed by 22 (22%) reporting that theft occurs during the daytime. It seems as if some households are left without any occupants during the day. It is likely that during this time of the day some residents are at work and some at school. It is at this time that thieves get the opportunity to steal. Also, about 84 (84%) of the respondents indicated that housebreaking (burglary) occurs in different times of which about 44 (44%) claim that it occurs in the night whilst 21 percent say it occurs during the daytime.

One would expect housebreaking to mainly occur during the day when no one is at home. It is an unbelievable fact that up to 44 (44%) of the respondents report housebreaking as occurring at night unless occupants come back home late at night.

Malicious injury to property (including cattle maiming) has been reported by about 28 (28%) of the respondents. This type of criminal activity does not seem to be dominant in the study area as 17 (17%) and 4 (4%) of the respondents indicated that it occurs during the night and day respectively. Other figures, such as 3 (3%) and 2 (2%) appear to be less significant.

Arson does not seem to be a problem in the study area. Nearly all the respondents did not indicate existence of such crime. Serious other crime reported by the respondents is vehicle broken into, about 73 (73%)

respondents reported the problem which is said to be common during the night 41 (41%). And some 20 (20%) during daytime. It appears that it is risky for vehicle owners to leave their cars unattended to either during the night or day. Such criminal activities repel development, for example tourists visiting the area would have to be warned about such crimes. This is likely to kill the tourism industry in the area as well as in the entire region.

About 80 (80%) of the respondents indicated that vehicle theft does take place as well in different time of the day. A sizeable number 44 (44%), of the respondents claim that this crime takes place during the night and some 22 (22%) think it occurs during daytime. It has been alluded in the preceding chapters that some parts of the study area have been declared as “no go areas”. This notion is now being supported by the findings of this analysis. Some 74 (74%) of the respondents indicated that theft out of motor vehicle does occur during different times of the day, of which 42 (42%) of the respondents claim that it occurs during the night and about 19 (19%) during daytime. Reasons could be same as those mentioned earlier.

Vandalism is also reported by 78 (78%) of the respondents in the study area as well as other theft cases such as live stock 81 (81%). These figure are threatening in terms of development opportunities.

5.12 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON DEVELOPMENT

The assessment of impact of crime on development was measured by means of likert type scale (i.e. strongly agree , agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree). For the purpose of data analysis, the researcher decided to abridge this scale into three categories namely agree undecided and disagree. The reseacher further grouped together all positive statements (1 – 8) and negative statements on development (9 – 16) (see Table 5.11).

About 75 (75%) of the respondents disagreed with the notion that commission of crime in their areas is ascribed to political inclination, instead 51 (51%) agree that the political affiliation of their headmen has positive impact on development.

On the other hand the respondents seemed reluctant to associate the Inkosi with political parties as 34 (34%) remain undecided as well as 47 (47%) viewed policemen and messengers as apolitical. It is pleasing to learn that about 99 (99%) of the respondents realize the importance and need for development. In their assessment, the respondents do not recognize the role played by the community development committee in promoting development in the study area as 52 (52%) remains undecided and 31 (31%) simply disagree with the statement.

**TABLE 5.10: STATEMENTS ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF
CRIME ON DEVELOPMENT**

NO.	STATEMENTS	AGREE	UNDE	DISAG
1	The commission of crime in your area can be ascribed to political inclination	12	13	75
2	The political affiliation of <i>Inkosi</i> of your area has positive impact on development	20	34	45
3	The political affiliation of <i>Induna</i> headman of your area has positive impact on development	51	23	25
4	The political affiliation of tribal policeman of your area has positive impact on development	28	47	25
5	The political affiliation of messenger of your area has positive impact on development	18	58	24
6	It is necessary to have a community development in your area	99	0	1
7	Development can be ascribed to efficiency of community development committee	17	52	31
8	The community is satisfied with the performance of the South African Police services (SAPS) with regard to crime prevention	12	7	81
9	Corruption has retarded development in your area	64	24	12
10	Corruption has made development non-existent in your area	28	32	40
11	Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of Inkosi	47	27	26
12	Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of headman	16	37	47
13	Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of tribal policeman	10	48	42
14	Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of tribal messenger	10	60	30
15	Poor development in your area can be ascribed to inefficiency of South African Police Services towards crime prevention	47	25	28
16	The commission of crime in your area can be ascribed to corrupt members of community development committee	24	41	35

Also, the respondents registered their dissatisfaction 88 (88%) with the service provided by the local South African Police (SAPS) in fighting crime in the study area. Respondents regard this failure of the police force as detrimental to development. About 64 (64%) of the respondent believe that corruption has retarded development in their area whereas 40 (40%) deny that corruption has made development non-existent in their area. These figures may seem opposing or revealing divergent views, but in fact the other respondents 40 (40%) object to the complete eradication of development as suggested by the statement. The assertion may be true that some development projects implemented in the place might have been hampered by misuse of finances by some officials.

Respondents 47 (47%) dismissed the assertion that poor development in their area can be ascribed to political affiliation of headman, tribal policemen 42 (42%) and actually failed to make a connection between political affiliation crime and development as 60 (60%) remain undecided about the role of tribal messengers in politics, crime and development. The association could be poor because of the low profile of tribal messengers as compared to the *Inkosi* or the *Induna*

5.13 INFRASTRUCTURE AS INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Table 5.11 shows the availability or unavailability of infrastructure in study area. The Table displays 15 indicators and x denotes the availability of infrastructure and o denotes unavailability of the listed infrastructure. What is observable in this table is that these areas have below average indicators. It means that the study area is not developed. All the wards have no

irrigation system, no clinics, no sanitation system, no creches, no community halls, no shopping centre, and no community safety centre

TABLE 5.11: INFRASTRUCTURE FOUND IN WARDS

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	MACEKANE	SITEZI	SIHUZU	NTABINAMASI	MAKHWELA	EZITHOMBOTINI
Water supply	X	O	X	X	X	X
Electricity	X	X	X	X	X	X
Telecommunication	X	X	X	O	X	X
Schools	X	X	X	X	X	X
Irrigation scheme	O	O	O	O	O	O
Roads	O	O	X	X	X	X
Clinic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Transport	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project	O	X	O	O	O	O
Sanitation system	O	O	O	O	O	O
Crèches	O	O	O	O	O	O
Community hall (youth recreation centre)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Shopping centre	O	O	O	O	O	O
Community safety centre (rape crisis centre)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Other	O	O	X	O	X	O
TOTAL NUMBER OF INDICATORS	4	5	7	5	7	6

Where x = availability of infrastructure and

O= infrastructure not available

Without the infrastructure there is no development. Some facilities like community halls would be used as recreational centres and thus occupy the youth and keep them away from socially unacceptable activities.

5.14 CONCLUSION

In concluding this chapter, it is important to mention that the researcher has attempted to examine all variables. This chapter presented the analysis and interpretation of data collected in the study area. The analysis covered the demographic characteristics of the respondents i.e sex, age, marital status, educational level, occupational status, income and type of housing, type of crime i.e violent and property crimes and assessment of crime on socio-economic development.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a more comprehensive picture of the findings, conclusions and recommendations based on what has been discussed in the preceding chapters. Hypotheses formulated in chapter one are assessed according to data contained in the chapter five.

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF HYPOTHESES AND FINDINGS

Due to the fact that this investigation did not apply any kind of inferential statistics such as, Pearson's correlation coefficient or Spearman rank order correlation coefficient), but instead only relied on row scores, crosstabulations and percentages, hypotheses formulated in chapter one are therefore more descriptively assessed.

The first hypothesis states that: *High unemployment level is related to high crime level.* According to Britt (1994:94) data show a definite relation between unemployment and crime. Higher levels of unemployment are associated with higher levels of arrests for crimes. Also Young (1993:414)

points out the negative correlation between crime and employment among both men and women. Figure 5.3 reflects that forty-eight percent of the respondents were unemployed and Table 5.3 also indicates that fifty-five percent of the respondents have no income. This socio-economic condition is frustrating to the community members of these areas. Frustrated people are sometimes demotivated to seek work and they find themselves unable to improve their standard of living as a result their economic conditions deteriorate. The effect of the increased frustration will be an increase in crime.

The second hypothesis state that; *Somopho has high levels of crime and is poorly developed*. Table 5.6 reflects that robbery and assault is reported by eighty nine percent and forty-four percent of the respondents respectively, this is an indication of high crime levels in my study area. Other than the high violent crimes, property crimes are also predominant. Table 5.8 shows property crimes, where theft (98%), housebreaking (84%), vehicle theft (80%), vandalism (78%) and livestock (81%) are considered to be predominant by the respondents. The high number of respondents complaining about the same crime substantiates the hypothesis that there is high crime in the study area.

Furthermore the study reveals that there is poor development in Somopho. About 15 indicators of development were compiled and presented to the respondents to indicate whether the infrastructure is available in their areas or not. Throughout the entire study area the total number of indicators is below average. In Table 5.10, Macekane scores four out of fifteen points (types of infrastructure found), Sitezi and Ntabinamasi have five out of fifteen, Sihuzu

and Makhwela score seven (the most developed wards according to our indicators) and Ezithombothini scores six. All six wards have no clinics, indicating poor health care, no sanitation system, indicating poor health conditions, no creches, no community halls, no shopping centres, and no community safety centres or a police station. Only basic infrastructure is available in some wards. Based on the presented evidence, the researcher has to conclude that there is a relationship between crime and development, i.e. high crime levels would negatively impact on development.

The third hypothesis states that; *Political affiliation of the traditional leadership has impact on community development*. Traditional leaders still play an important role in organising and deciding on events and action within the community. Within a single community one may find a ruling party and an opposing political group. Sometimes opposing groups may reach agreement for the sake of development in the community. In other instances, animosity may lead to violence, which could hinder development. It is clear that a political environment poses one of the most difficult challenges facing leaders and community development workers. It is also known that development is a political process. It is about power to access resources to satisfy needs. Evidence in Table 5.9 does not support the formulated hypothesis. The positive statements 2 to 5 show no correlation, as well as negative statements 11 to 14 show no correlation. According to the figures in Table 5.9 there is no consensus or conclusive evidence that there is relation between political affiliation of traditional leadership and community development.

6.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study has made some serious observations and revealed, among others, that in Somopho area, a large percentage of the community has no monthly income because of the high unemployment level. The main problem is the high percentage of respondents without formal education. Illiterate people have difficulty in finding employment and if they do, they only get low pay jobs. This situation is associated with high crime levels recorded at Somopho. Robbery and assault are the order of the day. It has been established that many of the crimes are committed either during the day or at night.

The high levels of crime are associated with poor development found in the area. All six wards were found to lack clinics, sanitation systems, creches, community halls, shopping centres, and community safety centres or a police station. The infrastructure found were however, not evaluated if they were in good condition, accessible, not over or underutilised and useable. One ward, Makhwela was found to be densely populated and experienced more social-economic problems than the rest of the wards investigated.

6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study indicate that violent and property crimes pose a threat to the people of Somopho. The most important aspect of the recommendations is on ways to reduce high levels of crime in order to boost development. The recommendations of this study are put forward as follows:

Police – community relations: Improve the image of the police. This study reveals that the community is not satisfied with the performance of the police. During apartheid era the police could not serve all communities effectively, particularly the blacks. In KwaZulu-Natal, the KwaZulu Police (ZP) and erstwhile South African Police have amalgamated to form South African Police Services (SAPS). The image of both has been tarnished by media report of police bias and police involvement in political violence. This image needs to be rectified before the public can trust the police.

Increased foot patrol. Visibility of the police is deterrent to criminal activity. Somopho area needs to be patrolled day and night. However acknowledgment must be made of the serious manpower and resources shortage faced by the police force.

The establishment of the community policing forums:- Community policing forums entail voluntary involvement on the part of the community in policing activity, and the creation of a community officer (CPO) who acts as a direct link between the police and the community. CPOs not only serve to combat crime but also solve the particular problems experienced in the community. Community policing is based on mutual trust between the police and the community and its major aim is to build a sense of community amongst residents. At Somopho area, the majority of respondents have indicated that there is no community policing forums (CPFs). Without this forum there will be no relations between the police and the community. Community policing addresses social and physical disorder and community decay.

Community safety centre:- The respondents were asked to suggest ways to combat criminal activities at Somopho. A community safety centre was suggested. A community safety centre must include; a satellite police station manned by police that will patrol the area (visible policing).

Rape crisis centre:- rape victims will be seen before rape evidence is destroyed. This centre will be manned by a female police social worker for counseling and obtaining statement from the victims.

Clinic:- where victims of crime will receive treatment before being referred to a far away hospital.

Welfare offices:- where pensioners may be served, instead of travelling to town where they could be robbed on the way.

Community hall:- this hall can be used by local people for training projects such as sewing, indoor recreation and other community meetings. Young people will find a place and shelter to keep them busy and therefore stay away from troubles. The provision of community halls, welfare centres, clinics and other recommended facilities will improve the living standard of the people within my study area. The provision of these facilities will create job opportunities for many local people. As soon as the majority of the people is employed, it is the opinion of the researcher, that crime levels will decrease. The reduction in crime will lead to more development opportunities, as more investors and developers will be attracted into the region.

Policing versus politicization of tribal authorities is line of argument not directly pursued by this study. It appears that there is a need to raise issues concerning political power and enforcement of law by police officers in order to make a relevant policy that will help address crime in tribal areas.

6.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The eminent limitation of this study was the lack of literature combining crime and development. It was therefore difficult for the researcher to relate to available studies conducted in this field. Another limitation was the lack of skill required by my fieldworkers to translate the contents of the questionnaire to those respondents who could not read or/and write. This limitation threatened the validity of my research instrument and the entire data collection process. The researcher was, however, able to control for validity by excluding those questionnaires, which were considered inappropriate. This elimination of questionnaires had impact on the sample size.

6.6 CONCLUSION

This study sought to investigate the impact of crime on socio-economic development at Somopho area. The impacts have been discussed in detail in chapter five and summarised in chapter six. To conclude this study as well as the chapter the researcher would like to point out that it has been difficult to link unemployment, crime and development because of the shortage of research into these sub-field.

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APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE

**“IMPACT OF CRIME ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN SOMOPHO”**

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Question 1: Your sex

Male	1
Female	2

Question 2: Your present age (last birthday)

15 - 20	1
25 - 34	2
35 - 44	3
45 - 54	4
55 - 64 +	5

Question 3: Your marital status

Married	1
Widowed	2
Divorced	3
Separated	4
Never Married (Single)	5

Question 4: Your race

Asian	1
Black	2
Coloured	3
White	4

Question 5: Highest educational qualification

Illiterate	1
Below standard 8	2
Standard 8	3
Standard 9	4
Standard 10ed (Single)	5
Diploma	6
Degree	7

Question 6: Your occupational status

Unemployed	1
Semi-skilled/skilled labourer	2
Self-employed	3
Student or scholar	4
Businessman - sales worker	5
Agricultural worker	6
Service worker (nurse, social worker)	7
Technical worker	8
Administration	9
Armed forces	10
Professional worker (doctor, teacher, lawyer, etc.)	11
Craftsman	12
Worker in transport	13
Other (Specify)	14

Question 7: Income per month

Less than R1 000.00	1
R1 001.00 - R3 000.00	2
R3 001.00 - R5 000.00	3
R5 001.00 - R7 000.00	4
R7 001.00 -	5
None	6

Question 8: Name the ward in which you stay

Macekane	1
Sitezi	2
Sihuzu	3
Ntabinamasi	4
Makhwela	5
Ezithombothini	6

Question 9: Indicate your type of housing

Rondavel (thatched house)	1
Shack	2
Brick house	3
Tent	4
Other (Specify)	5

Question 10: Indicate types of crimes that have been committed in your area

1 Violent crimes (crimes against person)

Murder	1
Robbery (including hijacking, bag snatching, armed robbery, attempted robbery)	2
Rape	3
Assault (including sexual assault, grievous bodily harm)	4
Abduction	5

1 Property crimes

Theft	1
Housebreaking (burglary)	2
Property damage (including cattle maiming)	3
Arson	4
Vehicle broken into	5
Vehicle theft	6

Theft out of motor	7
Vandalism	8
Corruption	9
Other forms of theft (including live stock)	10

Question 11: Indicate time when crime(s) you ticked above are normally committed.

Early morning (11h00 - 07h59)	1
Day time (08h00 - 15h59)	2
Late afternoon (16h00 - 17h59)	3
Early evening (18h00 - 21h59)	4
Late night (22h00 - 24h00)	5

Question 12: Indicate the frequency of crime(s) you ticked above.

Daily	1
Weekly	2
Monthly	3
Once a month	4
Once a year	5

Question 13: How do you assess the impact of the crime(s) you have indicated?

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 14: The commission of crimes in your area can be ascribed to political inclination.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 15: The political affiliation of Inkosi of your area has a positive impact on development.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 16: The political affiliation of supreme headman (Ndunankulu) in your area has positive impact on development.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question17: The political affiliation of tribal policemen in your area has positive impact on development.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question18: The political affiliation of tribal messenger in your area has positive impact on development.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question19: Corruption has retarded development in your area.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question20: Corruption has made development non-existent in your area.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question21: Is there any Community Policing Forum (C.P.F.) In your area?

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question22: As a member of Community Policing Forum (C.P.F.) I would gladly assist the police in crime prevention.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
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1	2	3	4	5
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Question23: The community is satisfied with the performance of South African Police Services (SAPS) with regard to crime prevention.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question24: Is there any developmental infrastructure in your area?

Yes	1
No	2

Question 25: If yes, please indicate with an '☐' in an appropriate box below. You can tick more than one.

Water supply	1
Electricity	2
Telecommunication	3
Schools	4
Irrigation scheme	5
Roads	6
Clinic	7
Transport	8
Projects	9
Sanitation system	10
Creches	11
Community hall (including youth recreation centre)	12
Shopping centre	13
Community safety centre (including rape crises centre)	14
Other (Specify)	15

Question 26: Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of Inkosi.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
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1	2	3	4	5
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Question 27: Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of supreme headman (Ndunankulu).

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 28: Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of tribal policemen.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 28: Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of tribal policemen.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 29: Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of tribal messenger.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 30: Poor development in your area can be ascribed to political affiliation of the inefficiency of the South African Police Service (SAPS) towards crime prevention.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 31: It is necessary to have a community development committee in your area.

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 32: Development can be ascribed to efficiency of Community Development Committee (C.D.C.)

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 33: Commission of crime(s) in your area can be ascribed to the corrupt members of Community Development Committee (C.D.C.).

Very Serious	Serious	Uncertain	Less Serious	Not serious at all
1	2	3	4	5

Question 34: Your suggestion on reducing criminal activities:

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