

Implication of Community Engagement in the Decision-Making Process in South African Local Municipal

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Abstract: The study investigates the implication of community engagement in the decision-making processes in South African local municipality governance system. The main concern of having a community participation in decision making has been receiving serious consideration across Africa and South Africa especially, from both civil society and government. Debatably governments in several parts of the world today have initiated different or rather a diverse look at the requisite for public participation in decision-making processes in local municipalities. This study focused on the challenges and the extent to which a community can be involved in the decision making practices in a Local Municipality leadership structure, while trying to access socio-economic and political development. Findings in this study revealed that in most Local Municipality community; participation in decision-making has not been effectively been. Using participatory theory there is a clear understanding of the relevance of putting the community members into consideration in decision making at local municipality.

Keywords: community engagement; decision-making; local municipality; integrated development plan; effective leadership

1. Introduction

An inclusive grassroots development would require a receptive government and citizens who are empowered to participate in governance. It is imperative to state that the engagement of community members in administration inclines to the genuine needs of the communities in the most fitting way. Participation by the citizens would additionally create an educated and mindful citizenry with a feeling of responsibility

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for advancements and tasks. By implication, public participation engenders the involvement as well as creation of partnerships with stakeholders (JRF, 1994). It empowers communities and local partners to characterize their objectives, needs and related needs in a municipal area. The participation of community with community based administration has become topical issues in current approach with emphasis on leadership forms; with reference to those managing natural assets.

Communities supposedly; managing and executing common asset administration programs however needed responsibility for those projects. The inadequacy of the community members in managing community projects may likely threaten response from the communities. The people are dependably at the less than desirable end when it relates to privileges in the employment process (Chirenje, Giliba & Musamba, 2013). Group cooperation appeared to be viable when the local citizens are included not as co-working clients but rather as common asset supervisors or managers.

All things considered, in the course of recent decades the expression “community cooperation or participation” has expanded its use in scholarly writing, now found in archives and global conference papers as a key component to accomplish supportable advancement of community participation in governance in African nations.

According to Shackleton et al. (2002) the issue of community cooperation is currently a set up rule when one considers issues managing basic leadership to accomplish economic advancement. Various laws have made it mandatory for districts or municipalities to counsel or keep the community informed. In some cases legislators and authorities can consider this to be something they are compelled to do as opposed to something that will profit them. Some are likewise frightened of confronting the community group since report-back or discussion gatherings can undoubtedly progress toward becoming a forum to challenge issues of non-conveyance.

Debatably, it is somewhat difficult to confront a hall brimming or full with irate individuals who had been denied participation in governance. As indicated by The Hague Academy (2016), the viability of local majority rules system (democracy) needs the blend of delegate and participatory vote based system. As councillors (as the case in South Africa) settle on definitive choices, inhabitants ought to be counselled however much as could reasonably be expected. Councillors receive mandates from communities when they were chosen to serve on the council. Nevertheless, communities are persistently experiencing change, they are faced with

everyday issues, and the nature and the reason for issues additionally change over a period of time.

Therefore, councillors must be in contact with these progressions or changes and the necessities of inhabitants. Also, councillors need to keep occupants educated about choices made by the council during meetings. To make vote based system significant, communities must be in contact with activity by their local council. Democracy is more than just voting in favour of a councillor at regular intervals, it is the representation of the people's mandate. The laws establishing local government guarantee that groups or communities take an interest in the local governance through different strategies, including ward councils, discussion gatherings, calls for open remark on issues and partner gatherings (Commins, 2007). This will serve as a reinforcement and extension of majority rule system in democracy.

The idea of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was first brought into South African civil law when the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act 203 of 1993) was changed by the Local Government Transition Amendment Act, 1996 (Act 97 of 1996), which required metropolitan or district committees to have an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) thus allowing area boards to develop and execute an Integrated Development Planning for a local gathering or council. Within the content of section 10(3) of Local Government Transition Amendment Act, 1996 (Act 97 of 1996), a metropolitan chamber should; considering the advancement needs and needs as controlled by district local councils: (a) develop and actualize a metropolitan Integrated Development Plan fusing district land utilize planning, transport arranging, framework arranging and the advancement of coordinated financial improvement; and (b) co-ordinate and screen nearby Integrated Development Plans.

To Craythorne (2006, pp. 313-314) a district is required to develop a culture of district administration that gives room to a formal delegate government with the arrangement of inclusivity in the administration, and for this reason, needs to energize and make conditions for the local group or community to take part in the administration of their community, including the readiness, usage and survey of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the foundation, execution and audit of and execution of administration framework; the checking and survey of its execution, including the results and effect of such execution; financial planning; and key choices that are identified with the arrangement of city administrations.

According to Human Sciences Research Council (2005, pp. 10-17) community's participation in basic leadership procedures ought to be comprehended within the setting and theory of majority rule of democracy and the general examination of democracy.

The primary target of this study is to look at the connection between and the cooperation of the community in basic leadership forms in Local Municipality administration; to investigate ways and methods for setting up the participation of communities and other different partners as well as advance the advantages of community inclusion in the basic leadership process in Local Municipality.

2. Methods

Majorly, there are two major techniques that can be used to collect and analyse research data, which are the qualitative and the quantitative methods. According to Neergaard & Ulhøi (2007), qualitative research focuses on how individuals or groups understand and view the world and then constructs meanings out of their experiences. Hence the adoptions of a qualitative research approach in this work. In this work data were collected from secondary sources predominantly journal article, reports from government and non-governmental organizations, book and others source. By implication, the researchers basically used documentary analysis method which allows researchers to study, and make sense of written materials or documents, which may be available either in the public or private domain (Mogalakwe, 2006).

3. Literature Review (Theoretical Explanation)

Local government is regarded as the level of government nearest to the general populace; hence the need to guarantee that citizens offer contribution to the choices that a local gatherings or communities makes. Along these lines, districts ought to include community member in decision making with the aim of having a common concern, for example housing, health, education, migration of communities, Local Economic Development (LED), water administration and wellbeing and security to enhance the manner of service delivery to them. Most Local Municipality isn't an exemption in such manner.

To guarantee that the communities where Local Municipality are located benefit from the region, it is of necessity that they participate in basic leadership process. Basic leadership with decision-making is one of the substance and obligation of a director or a manager (municipal manager in this case). While arranging, sorting out, driving, controlling and organizing are the fundamental elements of administration, each of these includes choices - choices as to which programme to execute, what objectives to utilize, etc. In practical, for every vital choice, the result of the choice depends on the choices the director (municipal manager) picks as well as on external occasions that are not under the chief's control (Du Toit, Van Der Waldt, Bayat & Cheminai, 1998, p. 207).

According to Van Til (2000, p. 206), participatory procedures give a structure to city engagement that is authorized through common society performing artists. Common society alludes to the free association of society that gives a premise to people and authoritative agents to take an interest out in the open issues and to address issues and worries in the general population field (Van Til, 2000, p. 206).

As indicated by South African Municipal archive for example, section 4 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) advises the region to build up a culture of community cooperation through the foundation of instruments procedures and strategies for community support. Area 4(1) of the Promotion of Administrative Justice (Act 3 of 2000) takes into account citizens to request explanations behind any choice taken by government which influences them. The Act guarantees that nationals have a privilege to managerial choices that are legitimate, sensible and procedurally reasonable.

Where residents are disappointed with the reasons given, the Act enables individuals to claim against the choice or request a survey of the managerial activity by a court or, where proper, a free and unbiased council (Public Service Induction Course Manual, 2010, p. 51). Nyalunga (2006, p. 15) argued that the key agent of participation is through a dynamic common society.

The cooperation and the full participation of the general public in local governance at a municipal level in Africa ought to be viewed as a continuous procedure instead of an occurrence. It is a procedure that neither happens ordinarily nor overnight; it requires strategic key and pragmatic inter-mediations, and continue undertakings. The contribution of the common or civil society is seen as basic for law based solidification. Nyalunga (2006, p. 15), contends that interest and participation by

civil society remains an imperative to keep an eye on government, which guarantees accountability to nationals.

In South Africa for instance, the post 1994 administrative systems gave a space to the proliferation or expansion of community based associations and made a stage for public interest and the participation in local administration through realistic bodies that exist in the communities, for example, political gatherings or parties, socio-cultural gatherings, civil discussions, business, youth association, women's associations and non-legislative associations in the community. Community basic leadership through decision-making has some essential convictions and qualities which are as follows: All community has qualities; each community has issues and concerns. The people within every community can tackle their own issues and accomplish their own objectives. They must include and participate at each phase of the procedure by every one of those influenced, and communities need to recognize their own needs, set needs, get ready for the future and assume liability for their own future (Ross, 1995, p. 2).

According to Knight (2007, p. 354), the Local Government Act 2002 presented another basic leadership system (decision-making) for all choices made by neighbourhood authorities. The administration is striking for its endeavour to a great extent classify existing custom-based law basic leadership standards and the selection of a solid long haul arranging report: from customary submission forms, to instruments, for example, open referenda, centre gatherings, and so forth. This difference in culture carries with it more prominent disappointment from the community when it gets a handle on close of choices. An inability to counsel may likewise exhibit another and more straightforward mechanism to assault a choice of the neighbourhood authority.

“Community participation” as a term most frequently transpires with reference to the fields of improvement and housing. The participation of a community being developed is often comprehended to mean the inclusion of individuals to a more noteworthy or lesser degree, in associations in indirect or specifically concerned with the decision-making, and execution of advancement (Roodt, 1996, p. 312). Nonetheless, community participation includes the community role and partners in the arrangement making and usage procedures of a district. These incorporate community in different exercises, for example, arrangement planning, budget planning, recognizable proof, execution and checking of projects and methodology

definition. The benefits of effective community involvement are that individuals comprehend local government and the requirements under its capacities.

Community support is the place individuals settle on all choices themselves, every one of the general population influenced take part in the basic leadership and there are no delegates who can choose on their behalf (Mfenguza, 2007, pp. 22-23). The participation of the community in local government decision-making process gives few key motivations to its need. To start with, it's been contended that it gives an equivalent chance to impact the basic leadership process, also, in view of prominent sovereignty; it guarantees that the legislature is delicate to the necessities of the general population; thirdly, it balances the feeling of frailty in poor people (Monyemangene, 1997, p. 29).

Group support and participation in the district government is imperative in a multi-dimensional and incorporated advancement designs. This falls in accordance with the goal of guaranteeing that groups claim the procedure of improvement, and individuals are empowered to make an important commitment to the advancement of their own lives (Gaventa & Valderama, 1999, p. 5). Community cooperation and participation will turn out to be a learning procedure if only the general population truly partake. Interest does not imply that individuals ought to be brought into a project when the physical work is required. By that stage individuals should as of now been included for quite a while. There is no specific phase for individuals to start to take part than from the very start of the undertaking (Swanepoel, 1992, p. 3).

People in general administration have submitted themselves to being more responsive, responsible and straightforward in actualizing government arrangement. In general however, public support is constrained to types of conference, for the most part around needs, instead of any genuine strengthening in political basic leadership or usage and overviews record low levels of participation. Regardless of this, given a background marked by inert organization, types of cooperation could fill in as a mind all level of the state's usage of choices and administrations. Given a political framework which is unequivocally overwhelmed by a solitary gathering, such support could work to accomplish more noteworthy responsibility than that of the formal political procedures (Hicks, 2006, p. 3).

This infers going a little past simply counselling with the groups or communities as a guide to consultation. In such manner, area 16 of the South African Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) obliges regions to build up a culture of municipal administration that supplements formal agent government

with an arrangement of participatory administration, and must, for this reason, energize, and make conditions for, the local community to take part in the issues of the district, incorporating into (i) coordinated advancement planning, (ii) the execution administration framework; (iii) execution, (iv) the financial plan (v) and vital choices identifying with administrations. On the off chance that those were vivaciously utilized, this could prompt exceptionally connected with communities, for example, it became obvious in Porto Allegre argument and similar circumstances where democratic government and planning are closely checked (Hicks, 2006, p. 4).

Notwithstanding requiring that local gatherings counsel communities on key city processes, the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) sets up ward boards of trustees. Comprising of ten individuals and led by the ward councillor, ward boards of trustees are proposed to go about as the fundamental methods for correspondence between the committee and local groups. Notably, as with the national and commonplace circles, enactment settles and it is obvious that basic leadership powers rest with board alone and that community interest around key chamber forms or through ward advisory groups truly implies public counsel to help the deliberation of municipal committees (Hicks, 2006, p. 4).

4. Participation of Modernisation Theory

Participation of modernisation theory is the move from the global, as partial, top-down techniques that overwhelmed early development activities to more locally touchy procedures (Story, 1999). There are contrasting assessments with regards to the starting points of participation hypothesis. Midgley et al (1986) proposed that the chronicled forerunners of public interest or participation include: the heritage of Western belief system, the impact of community advancement and the commitment of social work and community radicalism. Buchy, Ross et al (2000) recommended that writing on participation and or participatory procedures stems extensively from two noteworthy territories: political sciences and development hypothesis.

Lane (1995) added to this view, recommending that participation is vigorously impacted by speculations of advancement and is hence exceptionally changed and complex because of various hypothetical positions. The strength of the best down ways to deal with advancement was to a great extent an after effect of modernization hypothesis which was predominant in the 1960s (Lane, 1995). Modernization hypothesis deduces that for developing nations to develop they require monetary

development along the way effectively travel by western nations (Peet & Hartwick, 1999). Community advancement is presently considered in a few nations to have colonialist hints and has turned out to be defamed. Kelly (2001) gave a decent account of the transformative patterns in interest from the 1960s however does not distinguish the impact of the community or public advancement. The intensity about participation proceeded in the mid-1990s. Cooperation ended up plainly synonymous with “great” or “feasible” in the advancement field.

5. Participatory Role of Community in Democratic Society

Participation role in a democratic society by the citizen requires attention. Democracy, signifies “the general population” and *kratein*, signify “administering power”, it was initially alluded to the kind of government in which the ability to lead lived in the general population (Rejai, 1991, p. 150). The remarkable qualities of Athenian majority rule government, otherwise called participatory popular government or democracy, were open control of open choices and most extreme public cooperation in settling on the choices and in holding public office.

Another characteristic of the old city states is its homogeneity and in this way obliged far reaching direct mainstream cooperation in everyday government, something great close unimaginable in today’s developing, heterogeneous and complex communities Laqueur (1973, p. 139) expressed that majority rule government (democracy) obtained from the Greek words for individuals and power. Initially it alluded to one side of the subjects of the previous Greek city states to take an interest specifically in the demonstration of government. Today, in the Western world, this term is generally held for political frameworks that recognize certain fundamental presumptions.

It affirms that subject cooperation is an end in itself and that it should be advanced and urged with a specific end goal to protect vote based system or democratic process. It is especially vital, as it will turn out to be clear underneath, that the fundamental qualities of vote based system ought to be actualised in local government establishments. The centrality of subject cooperation with the presence of democracy can unmistakably be seen when the antiquated idea of democracy is considered. This will influence it to clear that; subject cooperation, while it might appear to be non-existent in numerous social orders, is not a new phenomenon (Bekker, 1996, p. 52).

Ranney (1971, p. 72) came up with the fact that a few pundits on democratic hypothesis don't concur with anything not as much as most extreme direct well known cooperation in administrative exercises, as they consider this to be the main methods for achieving the ethical objective of majority rules system, which is close to home self-improvement. The likes of Dye (1975, p. 20), for example observed in any case, remarked that the last desire, in particular maximum direct participation in administrative exercises, is, for different reasons, not generally attainable as not all residents take an interest in legislative exercises consistently with square with enthusiasm, duty and impact.

Ordinarily just a couple of individuals from any foundation are effectively engaged with the working of that specific establishment. This dynamic and persuasive minority of people constitutes a tip top, and they satisfy the fundamental precepts of majority rule government by indirect interest for the benefit of the majority, to be specific delegate vote based system, instead of participatory popular government. The elites are not hostile to masses. In actuality, they are the agents of the majority, and the welfare of the majority is their obligation (Craythorne, 1990, p. 70). Cloete (1993, p. 7) contended that representative based system is connected in many states to acquire the majority rule.

The typical course of action is to separate the state into geographic supporters as constituencies -otherwise called discretionary areas or divisions, and to consider at least one delegates to be chosen by the electorate for every voting demographic. Nonetheless, an arrangement of corresponding portrayal could likewise apply for the decision of delegates. The delegates will then fill in as individuals from the sovereign governing body, or even subordinate assemblies for locales or regions to talk and vote for the benefit of the nationals. As indicated by this model, the electorate or individuals from the general population choose their representatives, who pass laws in the council and direct their implementation by the official branch of government.

The cooperation of the individuals from people in general is restricted basically to election time (Human Science Research Council, 2005, pp. 20-21). Genuine majority rule government or democracy requires states of free open deliberation, free decision and free basic leadership through decision-making by people. It is further portrayed by representativeness and responsibility, people must be viably spoken to by pioneers or leaders of their decision in the associations of government, and these must be responsible.

The representatives should be responsible to their voters, and the official must be responsible to the assembly. For that to be viable there ought to be a prepared plausibility of supplanting the legislature by an alternate one. That suggests a multi-party framework combined with general mystery ticket decisions. Customary decisions are the absolute most essential trial of vote based system in the public eye (Bekker, 1996, p. 14).

Furthermore, at the local level of government the accompanying examination of majority rules system will be used: the type of rule in which the general population practice political power, either by being policy influencing specialist -to coordinate democracy), or through their decision of those making strategy for their sake - delegate, or through their decision of those making arrangement for their benefit - democratic representation. The accompanying components must be an integral part of any genuine democracy: For the most part, democracy is characterized by reference to the procedural and substantive standards which seem important to its operation.

Political office-bearers therefore should act in light of a legitimate concern for the general population. Government ought to work through the administering of law. Political office-bearers ought to be responsible to and removable by the general populace, either [through the ballots] specifically or through their delegates. There must be equivalent chance to hone majority rules system: all eligible nationals ought to have the capacity to vote, and the vote of each citizen should check similarly. In the event that arrangement differences show up, they ought to be settled by the standard of majority rule choice (Bekker, 1996, p. 15).

6. Participation in Local Governance: Benefits

Notwithstanding the continued resistance to community support and participation in local governance, there have dependably been the individuals who have effectively dedicated themselves to setting up expanded interest and participate on the basis of the law which emphasise the right of each national in a democratic system. A portion of the contentions featuring the upsides of community support and participation in local government decision-making are as follows:

A. Reduction of Psychological Suffering and Apathy

The participation of a community through its local citizens is totally important in any effort to beat a feeling of feebleness among residents, the contribution in public interest in participation exercises diminishes mental enduring or minimizes psychological suffering and defeats the unresponsiveness of ordinary people in the community, and ought to be the central explanation behind asking local citizens to cooperate and therefore participate in local government decision-making process.

It expands the citizen's feeling of viability, that is, the conviction with respect to the people that he/she has the capacity and required leadership skill to impact government in its arranging and basic leadership through decision-making (Bekker, 1996, pp. 75-76). Resident cooperation as a confirmed action can add to the upgrade of the Aristotelian idea of a political individual who must be satisfied as a human by partaking in the activities of the country.

B. Positive Application of Citizen Powers

The support and participation of communities can fill in as methods for changing over reliance into freedom - that is, changing over the poor from detached consumers of the administrations of others into makers of those administrations. By curbing resident involvement and participation, government authorities may deny themselves, and their capacity to render administrations, of an immense wellspring of labour or manpower, mastery and dissemination of information for the fulfilment of citizens and local objectives, and in addition denying local citizens of the chance to develop. As they require the neighbourhood authorities to convey administrations to them, the viable conveyance of these administrations might be improved by the association of the subjects in resident service delivery (Bekker, 1996, pp. 75-76).

C. Willingness to Sustain Deprivation

Community participation may impact resident conduct decidedly and give a procedure where adversaries might be co-selected into and emphatically adding to programs which customarily have been packed with struggle. This may incorporate the widening of the power base of the administration advisory group framework at the local government level, and the arrangement of coordinated local authority, with the main segregating factor being closeness as opposed to ethnicity (Bekker, 1996, p. 76). That is, the probability of subjects accommodating themselves to shortage and hardship is higher when residents have a say in how the limited sources are connected Spiegel (1968, p. 221).

D. Information Dissemination

The successful and effective conveyance of precise information is fundamental for local community or citizen's cooperation, regardless of whether it is government-supported or initiative of the community to start information sharing. It is likewise fundamental for ideal objective accomplishment and relationship-building (Bekker, 1996, p. 76).

7. Inadequacies of Participation in Local Governance

a. The Concept of Decision-Making in Basic Leadership

The process of choosing between alternative courses of action is regarded as decision-making in a basic leadership process, while basic leadership is primarily the process of taking decision in governance. It is a process whereby the sequence of steps ends in choosing a specific game-plan (Du Toit, Van Der Waldt, Bayat & Cheminais, 1998, p. 207). Decision-Making as a term in a basic leadership process is used to depict the demonstration of looking for information, deciphering that information or data and, in view of such observations, touching base at a conclusion in connection to key issues (Simon & Thompson, 1998, pp. 7-2). It is an incremental procedure that does not really occur at a single point in time.

The basic leadership process whose primary responsibility is in decision-making is a strategy utilized by supervisors to arrange, organize and sort information. Basic leadership is aimed at deciding the reasons for issues and of giving answers for issues. A basic leadership with decision-making is along these lines an essential piece of critical thinking (De Beers, Rossouw, Moolman, Le Roux & Labuschagne, 2001, p. 81). They additionally expressed that, it is a settlement, a fixed aim, used to bring a definitive outcome. It could likewise be known as a determination or a judgment to expedite an indisputable outcome. A basic leadership is the demonstration of choosing or settling a debate or question by giving a judgment or conclusion arrived at or given.

b. The Nature of Decision Making Process

At the point when a director is faced with an issue it is expected that such issue be measured in an orderly manner and in order of importance. By implication, he needs to settle on various choices. The chief who does not have the essential information and understanding to deal with the confronting issues can undoubtedly settle on

erroneous choices. The human mind is the main cerebrum in the realm of living creatures that can include, duplicate, subtract and partition. By utilizing his ability for estimation the being can defend his condition and utilize rationale to decipher considerations and activities.

According to Botes, (1994, pp. 74-75), he can recognize what is legitimately good and bad, and also what is optimistically great or terrible. Man can characterize his own esteems and inclinations inside the system of what is correct or wrong and great or awful. Keeping in mind the end goal to be persuaded what is correct or wrong, or great or terrible, an individual needs to decide. The nature and substance of basic leadership with decision-making fluctuates, and the distinctive kinds of choices can be characterized as follows: Impulsive decision, Intuitive decision, Efficient Resolution. If there is sufficient time to assess every one of the causes, encompassing occasions and outcomes of an issue, deliberate choices are generally discerning, admirably thoroughly considered and legitimate (Botes, 1994, pp. 75-76).

c. Engaging Community in Decision-Making

Choices are critical on the grounds that they can impact the very presence of an association. It is true that choices are usually made by workers, administrators, managers and top management. Certain choices function admirably and result in an association's working better, while others just make more serious issues and by and large it, ought to never have been executed. The major issue of basic leadership with decision-making is that it manages things that will just occur later on.

This implies leaders must be able to project to the future and decipher it effectively (De Beer, Rossouw, Moolman, Le Roux & Labuschagne, 2001, p. 80). It is this capacity that makes supervisors (such as municipal manager) so imperative, they are really a standout amongst the most critical assets which associations have on the grounds that much of the time they need to settle on ultimate choices about perspectives which considerably influence the working of the association. Choices are typically related, as such, one choice influences another. Besides, choices depend on the aftereffects of past choices and furthermore influence future choices (De Beer, Rossouw, Moolman, Le Roux & Labuschagne, 2001, p. 80).

d. Achieving Decision-Making in Basic Leadership

There are many kinds of decisions or choices that are made under immensely unique conditions by managers with differing basic leadership styles, which will be examined beneath. It is subsequently for all intents and purposes difficult to plot a

settled arrangement of steps that will dependably prompt the best choices. However certain leadership forms tend to yield preferable outcomes over others. Du Toit, Van Der Waldt, Bayat and Cheminais (1998, pp. 207-208) give the accompanying strides in decision making:

d. 1. Define the issue: Decisions have one thing in common and which is, that we do typically never possess all the important certainties on which to assess them altogether. As indicated by DuBrin, Ireland and Williams (1989, p. 105), manager's increment or increases their familiarity with issues by concentrating on two factors: an unmistakable comprehension of measures or desires, and an early cautioning framework to trigger when principles or desires have not been met.

d. 2. Analyze the actualities: When perceptions recommend that an issue exists, compelling leaders start to question and test as opposed to make a hasty judgment. They may ask when the issue was first recognized and what changes in nature were related with it.

d. 3. Think about choices: Effective basic leadership requires a few other options to browse. The presence of some decision is an essential to successful basic leadership with regards to community participation in decision-making. In such manner, Bell and Schleifer (1995, p. 18) clarify the significance of characterizing the choice procedure. A procedure is a game-plan or an arrangement of choices restrictive on every single conceivable occasion. Therefore, in this way, people in general administrator as chief (mayor/chairman) must determine which alternative would be utilized at each choice hub.

d. 4. Imaginative Skill: Imagination is an imperative measure to create better approaches for getting things done, or better approaches for deciphering old issues. They ought to guarantee that everybody concurs on the most proficient method to characterize the issue and that all gathering individuals take an interest to participate.

d. 5. Incorporate the perspectives of others: It is critical to incorporate the perspectives of others. A great number of people have the ability to be rationally fortified by a gathering. The manager of a municipal ought to consider all the conceivable options with a receptive outlook.

d. 6. Assess the outcomes: This is a stage which is frequently ignored by open administrators. The nature of a choice is regularly controlled by how well that choice is executed, observed and balanced. Essential lessons can be learnt which could create the experience of supervisors.

In this manner, the nature of choices of individual municipal manager can be enhanced over some stretch of time (Du Toit, Van Der Waldt, Bayat & Cheminais, 1998, p. 208). The Constitution is the incomparable law governing a state or country; law or lead conflicting with it is invalid, and the commitments forced by it must be satisfied. From section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), the objective of local government is to give popularity based and responsible government to local community groups; to guarantee the arrangement of administrations to communities in a manageable way; to advance social and financial improvement; to advance a sheltered and sound condition of health and support the inclusion of groups and community associations in the issues of local district government.

However, one of the requirement illustrated in the Municipal Finance Management 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA) Section 75 as a method for guaranteeing that the general population thinks about the funds of the district is that the bookkeeping officer of a region must put key budgetary data in the public space by putting it on the region's site.

8. Methods of Participating in Decision-Making Process

Community participation in local government decision-making process gives an instrument or mechanism to democratizing the basic leadership process specifically and public organization process as a rule, to the degree that community support in community affairs undertakings is thought to be a just right in numerous nations including South Africa (Brynard, 1996, p. 41). The survival of an administration depends inter alia, on its authenticity. The legislature mostly gets such authenticity from public help. Public involvement in basic leadership with decision-making process and implementation make positive commitments to government authenticity or legitimacy (Fagence, 1977, p. 340).

In this regards the Human Science Research Council (2005, p. 16) stated that, to guarantee that the necessities and desires of the general population are mulled over in the basic leadership to enable the local citizens participate in decision-making and execution forms, there ought to be consistent communication between political office-bearers and subjects. Debatably, public involvement in basic decision-making is a basic for a law based government; it is key to ensuring a democratic government. In this way, in any vote based nation, public participation in the decision-making

process in basic leadership and usage process is fundamental. Variables that can substantiate this are examined beneath (Gildenhuys, Fox & Wissink, 1991, p. 124).

Most people would believe that public participation is tantamount or commensurate to basic service delivery. The opening up of the core exercises of the state to societal support is a standout amongst the best approaches to enhance responsibility and administration. Open cooperation from the general public is not only bound basically to only issues relating to conveyance as it concerns advancement, policy definition or formulation and it is additionally about keeping up great order at the local government level. Basically, open cooperation and participation is a vital element for good administration and quality administration delivery. Besides, “open cooperation is a protected issue, going past conceding the privilege to vote”. Generally, open cooperation and community participation is a political right afforded to all every citizen including South Africa. Public cooperation is frequently determined by particular financial objectives that look to guarantee a superior life for all, particularly for the individuals who have been verifiably underestimated in South Africa amid the era of successive colonial-cum-apartheid regimes.

The immediate association and assessment of planning, administration and general advancement programs at a local or grassroots level, has turned into an indispensable piece of just practice as of late (Nyalunga, 2006, pp. 1-7). At the period of apartheid in South Africa there was just negligible or insignificant space for important community involvement in basic leadership forms with regards to decision-making. The local government or municipal framework was organized to propel the plan of racial isolation and avoidance. It must be emphasized that “in terms of community cooperation and participation, South African history reflects almost no open door for the involvement of public essentially on the grounds that local government in South Africa had until the mid-1990’s no protected or constitutional shield, as it was seen as a basic augmentation of the State and an element of provincial government” (Nyalunga, 2006, p. 1).

As stated by the Human Sciences Research Council (2005, p. 17), public interest and participation in local governance is the component by which information about provincial conditions, needs, wants, and states of mind or attitudes and desires can be gotten or derived. Disregarding the fact that open interest and participation of the community member is a lawful commitment for South African local authorities, political office-bearers and authorities require information from general society for basic leadership and execution purposes, considering the contribution of individuals

from the general population amid the procedures of basic leadership with decision-making process and implementation is basic since it contributes towards battling autocracy and advance the standards of good administration.

No doubt therefore, community cooperation and participation in local governance can fill in as methods for changing over reliance into autonomy - that is, changing over the poor from the inactive consumers of administrations into the makers of those administrations. The following are the structures or systems or structure of community interest and participation in basic leadership with decision-making in local governance; Participation through Ward Committees, Public hearings, and Public gatherings.

9. Conclusion and Suggestions

The discourse on community interest and participation in the decision-making at the local government or municipal level has come up short since organisations advancing inclusion are misty about the level of cooperation on offer. Constrained meeting, with couple of genuine alternatives, which is displayed as an open door for dynamic involvement or participation is probably going to become delusional.

Compelling cooperation or participation is in all likelihood when the distinguishing interests engaged with a venture are happy with the level at which they are included. Experienced professionals, engaged with building up the guide, underscored the time allotment essential for effective support and participation forms. Quite a bit of this time ought to be spent in arrangement within the organisations advancing activities; previously contact is made with the more extensive community. Procedures from administration, training or education and improvement, operational research, and compromise can be connected to community interest and participation forms or process.

It becomes imperative from that point, for civil administrators or municipal managers to get individuals from the community involve in the decision-making as public participation process, as they are the recipients of city's administrations. By so doing, the metropolitan directors will guarantee that imagined community support and participation, as stated in the Constitution and other different enactment, is clung to. In any case, there are different manners by which a district can counsel with the community individuals. The most normally utilized vehicle for discussion in Africa

especially in the South African for instance is that the regions makes utilization of community agents or representatives from the community.

This system has ended up being suitable as districts become acquainted with the requests and desires of the individuals from general society. Most Municipality in Africa are similarly faced with exceptional difficulties especially those in South Africa nevertheless. The South African White Paper on Local Government, 1998 states that Municipalities around the globe confront the test of overseeing practical and environmentally sustainable urban and provincial frameworks.

Suggestions

The following need to be applied in order to enhance community participation in basic leadership with regards to decision making in African local municipal governance through the inclusion of community members.

a. The Local Municipality needs to counsel the natives to discover what their necessities are and what the district means to do and the level of administrations to be conveyed or delivered. Discussion will help the region to settle on proper choices in view of the genuine needs of the group to give what is extremely needed by the community. This will likewise help the region to organize the needs of the community.

b. There are few reasons why community involvement and participation is vital. One of the basic reasons is that community support and participation in basic leadership gives an equivalent chance to impact the basic leadership in decision-making process and it guarantees that the legislature is delicate to the requirements of the group. The Local Municipality must energize and make conditions for the group to take an interest in the undertakings of the district.

c. For a Local Municipality to enhance correspondence, the city authorities must guarantee that the data is circulated to the ward councillors, Community Development Workers, conventional pioneers and through the group delegates.

d. There ought to be a notice board to glue notices or announce municipal gatherings or meetings, projects of the municipal and the district ought to compose letters to be conveyed to the ward councillors and local traditional leaders to illuminate the community about the next gatherings and projects of the region, for instance the utilization of local or neighbourhood radio stations and daily papers to distribute civil

projects and their drives for availability and sharing of information to the community members.

e. Municipal IDP and budget or spending committee meetings must be distributed at least three weeks before meeting, so as to enable the group enough time to get ready for the meeting. The meetings are held in an available scene and at a helpful time that is appropriate for both the civil authorities and group individuals, and this must be guaranteed by the Local Municipality council.

f. It will be strong for the Local Municipality to have both English and local dialect reports in order to suit and best accommodate individuals from the community who can't read in English. The Municipal records must not exclusively be accessible within the district; these archives must be influenced available and accessible to ward councillors who ought to thus impart the substance to the local community.

g. The Local Municipality must guarantee that individuals from the general population submit; their complaints to the office of the customer service department. Ensures that all complaints must be dealt with as classified consistently and furthermore guarantee that objections are attended to timeously and the complainant must be informed about their complaints.

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