

**RAMIFICATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT 13 OF 2004 INTENTIONS, ON
SOCIAL RELIEF PROGRAMME BASED ON CHILD SUPPORT GRANT AT HA-
MUTSHA AREA IN VHEMBE DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

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DECLARATION

I **Mugivhi M.P**, hereby affirm that this mini dissertation for the Degree of Masters in Public Management in faculty of Management, Commerce and Law Submitted to O.R. Tambo Institute of Governance and Policy Studies at the University of Venda has never been submitted before for any degree at this or a different university. It is original work in terms of design and execution, and entirely reference material contained within has been accordingly acknowledged.

Signature: 

Date: 03 February 2023

DEDICATION

I dedicate this mini-dissertation to my children Otshidzwa Ankonisaho Khedzi, Thanzi Khedzi and my mother Thivhulawi Sarah Mugivhi. They gave me unrestricted support, audacity and most importantly believed in me despite the life challenges I encountered. I thank God for blessing me with them in my life, their audacity and care made me reach my objectives, therefore have completed because of them. I pray that God bless them more. My father Nthatheni Eric Mugivhi, may his soul remain resting in peace.

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ABSTRACT

The child-support grant is one of the social assistance programmes, aimed at alleviating poverty. It is guided by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) Act 09 of 2004 and Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004. Social assistance programmes have created dependency on government and the supporting legislatures have a gap in terms of ensuring that people do not become fully dependant on hand-outs from the government. The aim of this research was to gain an understanding of the ramifications of the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 on the Social Assistance Programmes, based on the child-support grant, at Ha-Mutsha area in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. The purpose of the study was to recommend solutions to discourage dependability on social assistance programmes. This study implemented a quantitative approach, as it offers high level of statistics and high level of consistency by descriptive cross-sectional survey. Data was composed by a questionnaire consisting of four sections; namely, demographic information of the respondents, the significance of the child-support grant, the intentions and ramifications of the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 on Social Assistance Programmes, based on the child-support grant and solutions against the dependency syndrome on Social Assistance programmes. Three major questions were asked; namely, what is the intention and significance of the child-support grant? What are the ramifications of the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004, on Social Assistance Programmes, based on the child-support grant? What are the strategies to prevent or discourage the dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance programme? The population of the study were both males and females aged 16-59 years who were beneficiaries of the social assistance programme, as well as between 9-17 years, who were recipients of the grant. Structured questionnaires were used for data collection, checked and scrutinised using the Statistical Package of Social Sciences version 27. Descriptive statistics, which comprise of the following was used to scrutinise the data: standard deviation, mean and frequencies. Chi-square test was used to group the variables in order to check the relationship. Data was obtainable through graphs and tables. The findings of the study will be useful in government departments, more especially Department of Social Development and community members for adequate interventions.

Key Words: Child Support Grant (CSG), Social Assistance Programme (SAP), Poverty Alleviation, Social Assistance Act, Dependency Syndrome, Ramification.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

South African government found many ways to lessen poverty, such as the Social Assistance Programmes, Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP), and Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The study focused on the ramification of Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004 on social assistance programmes based on the delivery of child support grant in the Hamutsha area of Vhembe district in Limpopo province. De Paoli, Mills, and Gronningsteaer (2012) defined child maintenance allowance as the amount paid by the government to parents who cannot support their children. They also stated that failure to support children can be due to either lack of employment or poverty. Child support grant is considered one of the leading origin of teenage pregnancies in Southern Africa. The grant is paid until the child is 18 years old. It has been noted that there are gaps in social assistance policy in terms of controlling the increasing number of grants that are paid monthly without the recipients or parents working for the payment.

According to Nhiribidi (2017), apartheid ended in 1994, and the South African government made many changes, especially in the civil service. The democratic government introduced measures to help poor or previously disadvantaged South Africans. Department of Social Development was given a task to eliminate societal inequalities and ensuring that the poor meet basic needs. Social Welfare Insurance Scheme was later transferred to South African Social Security Agency to fight poverty with social grants. Therefore, responsibility for the administration of the social assistance policy was also transferred to ensure proper monitoring and implementation of the social assistance policy (Nhiribidi, 2017).

Social assistance refers to government programmes affording a least income funding to households and individuals living in poverty (Section 1 of the Social Assistance Act No. 13 of 2004). One of the foremost means by which societies address the undesirable significances of socioeconomic difficulty is over the provision of social assistance. These programmes support in the form of cash handovers or through a diversity of services (e.g. scholarships, food packages and school uniforms). Therefore, theory foresees that social assistance programmes are significant incomes of guarding the health of socio-economically underprivileged people and justifying the level of socio-economic wellbeing injustices (Shahidi, Ramraj, and Siddiqi, 2019).

The study has addressed the unwelcome circumstances that have resulted from the social assistance programme, which emphasises mainly on the giving way of child support. The study has presented the relevance and motivation behind it. After collection of data and analysis, recommendations have been made to solve the problem.

1.2 Background of the study

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 states that everyone has the right to access social security, including adequate social assistance, if he or she is unable to support himself or herself and his or her dependents (Chapter 2: Bill of Rights, Section 27(1)(C), and that the Government should partake suitable legislations and extra actions on available resources, to accomplish a progressive understanding on each of these rights as stated in Chapter 2: Bill of Rights, Section 27(2). Therefore, social assistance programmes is exactly what the government wanted to achieve as a means to poverty reduction, but lacks the long-term goal of addressing the dependency syndrome.

South African government wants to ensure that all people receive social assistance, especially considering that black South Africans were previously disadvantaged by the apartheid government. According to Chebele (2010), the new democratic government has formulated policies that disadvantage the poor and previously marginalised South Africans. He went on to say that a number of government agencies were tasked with implementing policies that would improve the living standards of ordinary people.

According to Sambo (2019), unemployment is the number one cause of poverty. He further states that unemployment rate in South Africa has a foremost influence on extreme poverty in the country. The rising unemployment rate in South Africa contributes to high levels of poverty, resulting in 13.1 million (68.2%) people living on child support as household income, according to Statistics South Africa (2020). Lack of education or knowledge on how to develop or create an income has resulted in a gap within the social assistance as a programme and its interventions to address the high dependency rate. Number of those exiting the programme is less than the number registered for the programme according to Stats S.A. (2020).

Social Assistance Programme has been developed over the years as a means to fight poverty. Social Assistance Act no. 13 of 2004 has the following objectives:

- to regulate the provision of social assistance to individuals.
- to provide a mechanism for granting such assistance.

- to provide for the establishment of a social assistance supervisory authority; and
- to regulate related matters.

The Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004 contains very good goals to address or alleviate poverty, but lacks a mechanism or long-term goal to address the dependency syndrome, which would be a solution to encourage fellow South Africans to stand on their own two feet or survive without the administration and provision of child support. Manuel (2012), in his report on the National Development Plan 2030, noted that social assistance programmes has served its purpose, but dependency has not been addressed. Communities, especially in rural areas, have misinterpreted the goal of the programme due to absence of information and understanding of the goal and objective of the Act. He further noted that this has led beneficiaries to believe that it is a permanent source of income. Social assistance is important for poor people and to prevent people from being poor or living in poverty, but dependence on the government hinders progress in life. Instead of progressing with the help of the government, people become permanently dependent and abuse the support they receive from the government (Manuel, 2012).

Shepherd, Wadugodapitiya, and Evans (2011), stated that social assistance programme contains long-term financial obligations based on taxes, and as the number of beneficiaries of the programme increases, this also affects taxpayers, as the programme is considered a priority in South Africa. Taxpayers' money is used to fund the social assistance programme, which leads to a dependence on handouts and is therefore perceived as inadequate by beneficiaries (Shepherd et al., 2011). The Social Assistance Act is a well-developed policy, but it lacks the implementation of the long-term goal of poverty alleviation with the aim of developing fellow South Africans. Instead of eradicating poverty, there are increasing numbers of people in rural areas who believe that the government has the right to take care of them permanently. Governments decided on that social assistance should involve continuing fiscal obligations based on tariffs and are alarmed on not being able to meet the costs in future. Supporters have not made satisfactory financial obligations. The arguably more difficult obstacle to progress is political reluctance. If states are to provide income tax revenues for social assistance, there must be broad funding among all taxpaying and tax-distributing participants (Shepherd et al., 2011).

Shepherd et al. (2011) established that grant management based on annual government targets has also led to corruption and improper administration. The distribution of emergency

social assistance packages no longer serves the primary purpose described above, which is to provide relief to families in the event of a disaster. This also leads to the problem of simply distributing social assistance without a proper assessment or long-term plan to best help the family in question become self-sufficient. In the Ha-Mutsha area, there is a lack of proper assessment as a community council member refers his community members to SASSA to collect food parcels without a social worker checking to see if they are eligible for food parcels. Ha-Mutsha community members believe that they are eligible for the food parcels, and when they go to SASSA, they are not checked by SASSA staff, but the food parcels are simply distributed to the individuals because they were referred to them by the ward council. If the government no longer provides social assistance, how are people supposed to feed their families? Community projects are no longer used as one of the means to eliminate poverty. The government has shifted its focus to providing people with an alternative means of support through the implementation of community projects.

Hanekom (1987) and Toleikene and Meskyte (2014:86), cited by Tebele (2016), argued on public policy being influenced by the policy of political parties, or what CDE Research (1999:7) calls symbolic political appeal, and consequently has a link to political ideology. Peet (2002) explained that the ANC after coming to rule in 1994, acquired the left lateral of political range. The ANC also implemented the basic needs focused programme for Reconstruction and Development. After two years, the ANC moved to the right neoliberal side of the political range. It was obvious that the ANC implemented the Growth, Employment and Redistribution Policy (GEAR). Therefore, the political thought of the ruling party has an impact on policies that are articulated.

Mthetwa (2014) indicated that “South Africa is a self-governing country and furthermore a developing country. South Africa moved from the apartheid government to democratic government, several procedures had to be restructure and some drafted to reflect South Africans democratic order (Mthetwa, 2014). Cloete (2011) also stated that “policies must reproduce the founding provisions of the new South African Constitution of 1996”. This meant that most procedures had to be amended to emphasise on the country’s deprived, undeveloped and the indigenous societies.

Fleming (2008) emphasised that child support grant is the government's primary anti-poverty programme, focusing on children who are deprived and the unemployed youth. South Africa government has high rate of unemployment within the country and poverty, which is why the government intervenes in a variety of ways, including the Child Support Grant. He further

indicated that unemployment has an influence on the economic and social costs for individuals and households, as well as for society as a whole.

Moreover, Larsson and Nybom (2006) in their State of the Nation report (2005) pointed out that unemployment and the incapability to make a regular income are closely related to why people end up in poverty and why they are incapable of lifting themselves out of poverty, especially in developing countries that do not provide a social safety net. This link between poverty and the inability to earn a regular income through employment leads to the conclusion that if poverty is to be addressed, employment and job creation should be encouraged. Today marks more than a decade after the end of apartheid and the reopening of the economy but unemployment rates and the number of people living in poverty remain extremely high.

Rearrangement of the social security system, according to the South African Constitution (1996), makes equivalence before the law a fundamental human right. It also creates access to social security and assistance as a fundamental human right. This fundamental human right is ruled by Section 27 (1) (c) of the Constitution's Bill of Rights, which states: 27 (1) everyone has the right to social security, including adequate social assistance, if they are unable to provide for themselves and their dependents.

1.3 Problem statement

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 indicates that everyone is entitled to access social security including satisfactory social support, if they are incapable to provide for themselves and those who depend on them (Chapter 2: Bill of Rights, Section 27(1) (C). However, young couples/adolescents no longer see it as a problem if a person is unemployed at a younger age, as there is alternative support from the Social Development department, as the umbrella organisation of SASSA (South African Social Security Agency), in the form of grants and emergency social support (distribution of food parcels and school uniforms). This has resulted in high unemployment in the Ha Mutsha area, which in turn results in a high crime rate because the government does not provide monthly hand-outs as promised. For an example there are many single parents in the area, as most of them have children out of wedlock, believing that the more children they have is the more allowances one will receive. The attitude therefore affects the education of the children because the standard of living is too high, and yet they cannot meet their basic needs. The other example to support the problem statement is that dependability on the alternative support has resulted in most teenagers in this area dropping out of school because they had to stop schooling in-order to look after their children and this has also resulted in most families in the Hamutsha area who

come from poor backgrounds remaining poor from generation to generation.

The constitution also indicates that, within its accessible resources, the state must take suitable legislative and other measures to attain the progressive awareness of each of these rights (chapter 2): Section 27 of the Bill of Rights (2). Legislation has been enacted to carry out the social assistance program (e.g., Social Assistance Act. No. 13 of 2004). However, the problem with implementation of relevant laws is that the implementation process is not measured against the stated goals. This is due to the lack of well-trained or educated staff to do the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the programme. Another gap in the Act is that it has never addressed the issue of dependency and how to deal with it. The above factors contribute to the implementation of the study and thus lead to the problem being addressed in this study. In order to address the identified problem, the objectives have been listed below.

1.4 Aim of study

The purpose of this research was to study the ramification of Social Assistance Act of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Ha-Mutsha area in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province in-order to recommend solutions to dependability on social assistance programme.

1.5 Objectives of the study

The following objectives were formulated to achieve the aim of this study:

- To discuss the significance of child support grant.
- To examine the ramification of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant.
- To determine the solution of the dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance programme.

1.6 Research Questions

Research question flow from the research problem and are indeed a further refinement of research problem. The following research questions were developed for the study:

- What is the significance of child support grant?
- What are the ramifications of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant?
- What is the solution of the dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance programme?

1.7 Definition of Terms

Social assistance is referred to as a social grant that comprises social distress relief. According to the International Labour Organization (2010), social assistance is a set of public measures provided by society to its associates to protect them from economic and social suffering caused by the absenteeism or important reduction of income from work as a result of numerous contingencies (International Labour Organisation, 2010). In addition, Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 defined Social Assistance as a means of social grant including social relief of distress. In this study, Social assistance is referred to child support grant that is being provided by the South African government to its people.

Child support grant: According to Chibayambuya (2020), in Health-E News, child support grant refers to an established amount of money given to parents by the South African government. It is also defined by Kathrine (2010) as a grant aimed at lowering income households to assist parents with the costs of the basic needs of their child. For the purpose of the study, child support grant refers to a payment provided by government to parents or guardians who have difficulties in sustaining their children. Child Support Grant is a social grant that was implemented on April 1, 1998. It is one of the state's poverty reduction programs aimed at the poorest of the poor.

Ramification: is a complicated or unwelcome consequence of an action or event (Subramaniam, 2014). It can also be defined as a subdivision of a complex structure or process, as well as the action or state of being ramified (Oxford Dictionary, 2015). The term "ramification" in this study refers to the unfavourable effects of the Social Assistance Act No. 13 of 2004 on the social assistance program based on child support grant.

Social Assistance Act: According to Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 the definition is outlined in terms of the act's aim which is to provide for the rendering of social assistance to people who are classified as the poor and unemployed without gender discrimination, to provide for the mechanism of rendering such assistance, to provide for the formation of an inspectorate for social assistance and to provide for matters connected therewith. For the purpose of this study, social assistance Act is a legislative framework in social assistance programme or protection in South Africa.

Dependency: Guvamombe (2019) defined dependency as an approach and belief that a group cannot solve its own problems without help. In addition Barret and Maxwell (2010) defined dependency as a tendency for recipients of regular social transfers to become

permanently dependent on these give-aways and lose any incentive to improve their circumstances using their own initiative and resources. It is a weakness that is worsened by charity. In this study dependency is refers to any unemployed and poor person who only depends on government's give-aways for survival.

Government: is defined as a territorial based body that enables authoritative decisions (for which it has constitutional or legislative authority) that are binding on residents and businesses within its boundaries (Feiock, 2007). Enders, Troolin and Robb (2022) defined government as a steering mechanism for a given society. Government formulates policies that keeps the public in the right direction. For the purpose of this study government is referred to the Social Development department as the South African Social Security agency operates under it.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The study evaluated the impact of the Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004 on child support. Therefore, the study also identified the dependency syndrome of social assistance programmes for families in Hamutsha area. It also aims to determine if there are strategies that the government can put in place to avoid permanent dependency on the government. To this end, the following topics are covered by this literature review: the theoretic context that directs the study, the historical overview of the social assistance programme, and the dependency of families in the Hamutsha area. According to the literature done, the study has been conducted before however the focus was on child support grant only and this study also focused on the ramification of the Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004 intentions, which has generated government reliance. The similarities lies on the dependency syndrome or reliance on government on a long term or permanent basis.

2.2 Historical Overview

According to Strydom (2006), prior to 1652, people in South Africa who were unable to maintain themselves due to age, injury, or illness relied on the help of their families and communities. The arrival of the Dutch in 1652 did not really modify the image, but the Dutch Reformed Church supported settlers and unemployed sailors who were incapable to care for themselves. By the end of the 18th century, the church was the primary supplier for destitute settlers. The plight and challenges of the poor were simply not a priority for the British government during the occupation of the Cape. In accordance with the British Welfare Act, the government focused on avoiding poverty rather than supporting those in need. While the Boer republics took responsibility for the welfare of the people, a properly administered welfare system was never established. In the mid-19th century, large-scale urbanisation occurred as a result of the discovery of gold and diamonds, and most workers became totally reliant on their earnings. It was not until the early 20th century that employers began to provision their employees.

According to De Paoli, Mills, and Gronningsteaer (2012), South Africa has one of the largest non-contributory social security systems in the world. However, the European and British social security systems have had an impact on the South African social security system. South Africa, like the majority of Sub-Saharan African countries, was colonized for many decades. It

was a Dutch colony from the 17th to the 18th centuries. The colonizers despised the way Africans did things, judged the African people and their customs, and thought their traditional social organization was inferior (Patel, 2005 and Khosa 2017). He goes on to say that the colonizers were only concerned with economic activities, not the impact they might have on what they considered native inhabitants. As a result, citizens were expected to adapt to new technologies, production methods, and social structures. Sibanda (2012) indicated that South Africa inherited a fragmented social security system. Its main objective was to safeguard whites from unforeseen events either through social insurance or social assistance. Provision for the elderly was introduced in 1928 with the Old Age Pensions Act. It provided subsidies for coloureds and whites. The elimination of Africans was justified by the dispute that rural kinship provided security in old age. In 1947, the maximum pension for whites was five times that for Africans. Coloured and Indian pensioners received only half as much as whites. Support for children evolved in a similar fashion.

According to Patel (2005), as cited by Khosa (2017), South Africa had social cohesion prior to colonialism, with people's necessities met over socialism and common aid. Public members were worried about the well-being of others and worked hard to meet those needs in a consistent manner. Colonial society shattered these traditional forms of social care. The colonizers' welfare policies were misrepresented and discriminatory in nature. White people were considered as the elite group. The services provided were anti-white and discriminatory toward other ethnic groups, primarily black people.

South Africa is a developing country which incorporated some fundamentals of British social security system to address past injustices, particularly racial discrimination suffered by the majority of South Africans during apartheid (Patel, 2005), as cited by Khosa (2017). According to Barrientos and De Jong (2006), South Africa has made significant improvement in developing a broad social security system, especially since the end of apartheid in 1994. South Africa currently has an equitably developed social security system. Section 27 of the South African Constitution of 1996 states that everyone is entitled to social security if they are unable to provide for themselves and their dependents. Furthermore, Patel (2016) stated that the welfare system was adopted and applied in accordance with the Reconstruction and Development Program and a new welfare development policy outlined in the Social Welfare White Paper (Republic of South Africa, 1997). There were two key programs identified: first, social services for particular target groups such as children, young people, women and families, older people, people with disabilities and people with chronic diseases, particularly those diseased and affected by HIV and AIDS. Social security, which included welfare, private

savings, and social insurance was the second major program” as per Social Welfare White Paper RSA, 1997.

Mashala (2016) defines social grants or social assistance as non-contributory cash transfer schemes aimed at the poor or vulnerable. It would have been wiser to compare the past of the South African child grant system to that of other African countries. Yet, as Nhiribidi (2010 and 2017) points out, African governments prefer the development approach to rehabilitation for a variation of details, including absence of resources. Africans choose a development-oriented strategy over a corrective approach since African governments are frequently under pressure from the population owing to a lack of employment, low living conditions, and official corruption. As a result, the developmental method, as opposed to the healing approach, is motivated by the desire to alter people's lives.

South Africa obtained freedom in 1994 after more than 300 years of colonialism and apartheid, according to Patel (2005). The newly elected democratic administration inherited a racially divided country in which more than half of the black people were categorised as impoverished. Poverty was most prevalent in rural regions (60%) and among women and children, with women running more than half of all homes. Malnutrition is connected with high rates of child poverty: 38% of children in the poorest quintile and 27% in the second poorest quintile are undeveloped (Patel, 2016).

The newly elected Democratic government, led by former President Nelson Mandela, enacted the Reconstruction and Development Program in 1995, with the goal of democratizing the state and society, fostering economic development after years of economic loss and debt, and healing old divides (Patel, 2016). Cloete (2011) further noted that prior to 1994, social security was based on racial principles, catering to the white minority while excluding black South Africans. All these differences were eradicated in 1994, by the passage of Welfare Act, when South Africa took its first constitutionally voted government. The Republic of South Africa's Constitution of 1996 stipulated that all people have appropriate social security, including governmental social assistance, in the event that individuals or the population were unable to fend for themselves.

The Restoration and Development Program also included provisions for meeting people's fundamental needs and developing human resources. The welfare system was rebuilt in accordance with the Reconstruction and Development Program, and a new welfare development policy, as outlined in the White Paper of 1997, was established and

implemented. Two core initiatives were identified: social welfare services for specific target groups such as children, youth, women and families, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, those suffering from chronic diseases, and those infected with and afflicted by HIV and AIDS. Social security, which encompassed aid, private savings, and social insurance, was the second major initiative (Patel, 2016).

According to Cloete (2011) the ANC signed various international, regional, and national human rights and social security treaties in 1994. The Republic of South Africa's 1996 constitution (Section 27(1)) has particular provisions promoting and recognizing human rights such as social and economic rights, water, health, housing, and social security. This featured a social program for persons who couldn't support for themselves or their families. Prior to 1994, Social Security was based on racial considerations, allowing white South Africans but barring black South Africans. All of these disparities were eradicated in 1994, with the passage of the Welfare Act, when South Africa had its first democratically elected government. The Republic of South Africa's Constitution of 1996 mandated that all people have appropriate social security.

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South African Social Security Agency, which was established by legislation to oversee and provide social payments, today provides social assistance. Before, provincial governments supplied social security. It was established as a national government function in 2005 to solve some of the issues in service delivery, particularly late approvals and payments, likely scam and exploitation of the system, and to decrease grant delivery costs. This was a good thing since it prepared the way for a more professional service system.

2.3. Establishment of South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) was integrated on 01 April 2006 and has a responsibility to manage, administer and disbursement of social assistance grants. The establishment was the result of a recommendation by the Committee of Inquiry into a Comprehensive Social Security Scheme for South Africa (Taylor Committee). We can remark SASSA as the conclusion outcome of the effort of all the diverse boards and directives. On commencement, the initial emphasis was on developed and establishment of the main management in terms of subsidy. SASSA's plan, obligation, lawful context, diverse kinds of grants and suitability criteria were discussed in detail in the next chapter.

2.4 Significance of child support grant

According to Grinspun (2016), caregivers report using child support grant to pay for preschool costs or to negotiate deferred payment of the grant. This can allow child support grant (CSG) recipients easier access to early childhood development (ECD) services than children not receiving the grant. Despite lower participation rates among children living in rural and informal urban areas, those who received the CSG were one and a half times more likely to attend an ECD or Grade R than those who did not receive the grant. Grinspun (2016) went on to mention that in fact CSG was so effective that its benefits were mainly focused on the poorest in South Africa, it is children living in extreme poverty who have benefited the most. The proportion of children living in food poverty halved between 2003 and 2014.

Economic theory implies that social financial benefits can reduce labour force participation by decreasing the opportunity cost of being jobless; however, evidence from South Africa shows the opposite. Samson, MacQuene, and Van Niekerk (2006) concur that welfare beneficiaries had greater job search success rates than non-recipients. They contend that those living in homes receiving social benefits have raised their labour force participation and employment rate quicker than people living in non-receiving households. This leads to the conclusion that social assistance gives users with the resources and economic security they need to invest in obtaining work, while also enhancing their prospects of finding work.

Another study suggests that young mothers seem to benefit the most. Among a sample of African caregivers aged 20-45, mothers who became CSG recipients by age 20 had higher labour force participation (9%), lower unemployment (14%), and were more likely to be employed (15%). Young women in the lower half of the income distribution are more affected by subsidies than better-off women. The sum of this evidence appears to refute allegations that the CSG discourages beneficiaries from seeking employment” (Grinspun, 2016).

Furthermore, Mashala (2016) discovered that CSG cash grants that directly lower poverty rates and gaps in the form of child grants also address some of the causal roots of poverty, thereby not only providing security (enabling people to take risks / providing a minimum income), but also generating positive momentum by mitigating and reducing risks over time. Child benefits serve to elevate living standards by permitting all recipients to engage in commercial activities and invest in physical, social, and human capital (for example, nutrition education and health) to protect future income streams. Cash transfers, in addition to funding consumption, allow impoverished households to make additional consumption choices, engage in productive economic activities, and invest in the household's future production.

Streak (2004) claims that studies has repeatedly demonstrated a correlation between social grants and healthy child development. There is an adverse relationship between low social and economic circumstances in childhood and later life success. Income improvements through social assistance have been demonstrated to be a key impact in children's educational attainment for single moms with children. According to CSG research, this stipend is frequently the sole source of income for the child's primary carer, and it is mostly spent on food and clothes rather than necessities. Despite its modest size, the CSG is regarded suitable for meeting various purposes. You might, for example, buy clothes for the youngster or assist with grocery shopping.

2.5 Ramification of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004

Social Assistance program has created a dependency on government and that undermines people's ability and inspiration to lift themselves out of poverty. Free social grants and S.R.D. (Social Relief of Distress) packages keep people from working. As a result, the government has not taken a broader view in regulating S.A.A (Social Assistance Act) because the incentive given does not encourage people to save/invest in business development in the near future to support themselves. It also discourages them from participating in the world of work.

Potts (2011) classifies South African social welfare policies and services into two broad groups. The first category of social assistance includes monetary transfers, social relief, and developmental advantages to persons in times of unemployment, sickness, childbirth, childrearing, widowhood, disability, and old age. The second category is designed to reflect the country's commitment to human and social rights by providing persons with special needs with protective support and development programs. The strategy was developed with the

understanding that public and financial development are interrelated and equally supporting practices; financial development is required for Social Development, just as Social Development is required for financial success.

According to Barrientos and DeJong (2006), South Africa, like other nations in the area, is seeing a significant increase in the number of orphans, street children, and child-headed families, in many cases as a direct result of the spread of HIV and AIDS. The CSG acknowledges children's rights and is thus focused towards underprivileged children regardless of their family status. Yet, in actuality, an adult must apply for and receive the money. As a result, there is considerable fear that the lack of an adult will prevent these vulnerable populations from receiving aid. There is also fear that the grant amount will not cover basic childcare expenditures (Ministry of Social Development, 2011).

Regardless of measures to grasp as sundry poor children as possible, Nkosi (2009) points out that there are still children who cannot fully benefit from social assistance benefits due to certain conditions in legislation that define when a kid can benefit from such allowances. She goes on to say that indigenous African childcare structures are not adequately recognized in the legal system, and as a result, the children who live in these indigenous structures are unable to receive the full range of social assistance services mandated by law.

The poor coverage rate of these programs is one of the primary causes for the social security system's inability to offer appropriate social protection. Just around 43% of individuals who are eligible get the funds for which they are qualified. The acceptance rate for the state old-age pension is around 85 percent. Unfortunately, the CSG has a relatively low recruitment rate of roughly 20%, which has a severe impact on the efficacy of the social security system. The poor acceptance rate is due in part to system breakdowns (Nkosi, 2009).

Means testing has been a key impediment to the establishment of the social security system since 1994. SASSA has discovered inconsistent elucidations of the means test, disheartenment attempts to attain consistent delivery standards. In general, administrative procedures connected with means testing are viewed as a key impediment to boosting impoverished households' utilization of social programs. This is especially true in impoverished rural regions, where the poor have limited access to formal identifying credentials required for social services. It has also been claimed that means testing favours households with a large number of dependents (Samson et al. 2006).

Lund (2011) notes that the Department of Social Development has embraced an evidence-based approach to policy reform and introduced the conditional privilege to CSG. She argues that this is the first effort in South Africa to make non-contributory social assistance payments provisional. If adopted, it may open the door to future attempts to change requirements for other benefits, such as for elders and people with disabilities.

2.6 The dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance Programme

According to Potts (2011), the issue of dependency on government resources is not exclusive to South Africa and is discovered through two primary discourses. The first discourse disputed that welfare cause dependency on the state, which is recognised as the dependency syndrome. The second discourse disputed that welfare produces benefits the poor who would not have access to their needs. The first discourse explains that there are considerable segments in the population whose socioeconomic positions are determined by their own behavioural shortcomings, in particular, that they have little or no loyalty to the labour market. As a result, it is argued that paid employment is not appreciated, and folks are satisfied to get their income from governmental transfers, which are redistributions of wealth to pay social welfare programs. Additionally, social security encourages apathy and dependency among the poor, and therefore welfare contributes to the maintenance rather than alleviation of poverty.

A welfare system is one that discourages people from looking for work. Those who get benefits from the welfare system are undeserved and do so by choice rather than need (Potts, 2011). Moreover, Grinspun (2016) noted that CSG not only benefits children directly, but it also has a favorable influence on caregivers and families, assisting with job search financing and increasing labor market engagement. The CSG increases household income and lowers poverty among grantee families.

Furthermore, Shepherd et al (2011), in their study findings mentioned that Social Assistance supports the development of Black society communities. As much as government had a goal to progress in poverty alleviation. There is an obstacle which is dependency on the programme. Most of South African citizens, especially in rural areas have become permanently dependant on hand-outs.

A common dispute against social assistance generally outlined by the elite and some middle class circles, is that it breeds dependency among beneficiaries, undermining people's independence and motivation to climb out of poverty through their own efforts. Some

economists argue that recipients of free social transfers are discouraged from working. Challengers of social assistance claim that beneficiaries will lose the incentive to save, accumulate assets, invest in diversification and business development and to participate in the labour force. It is therefore assumed that social assistance encourage laziness and a permanent dependency. There is also an assumption that if poor people are given social assistance particularly cash transfers, they waste it on alcohol or spend it in other fruitless ways, as opposed to using it beneficially (Shepherd et al, 2011).

Several critics of social assistance programs say that they encourage individuals to be dependant. According to Daguerre (2008), conservatives have contended that rising spending on social services has increased reliance on government assistance. There are claims that assistance programs have lowered people' incentives to develop the human capital required to avoid poverty and may even have resulted in poor parenting decisions. According to Noble and Ntshongwana (2008), opponents advocate for a "hand up" rather than a "hand out"; they believe that social handouts are anti-development and anti-home-grown poverty solutions.

However, Grinspun (2016) argued that some of the evidence seem to challenge allegations that the CSG discourages beneficiaries from seeking employment. Though small in appraisal with other grants, the CSG may provide enough cash to help meet the basic needs for job hunters. Without the grant to fund travelling costs or the costs of sending a child to a crèche or school, women would find it much more difficult to enter in the labour force.

This statement was also supported by the findings from Chronic Poverty Research by Shepherd et al (2011) that stated that empirical research shows that social assistance supports savings, human capital development, investment, and enterprise; improves labour-market participation and reduces dependence on adverse contractual employment arrangements and far from flocking out informal systems of maintenance, it can help improve social networks and support informal protection.

Grinspun (2016) stated that proof from the global South finds that social assistance is inexpensive, that recipients make choices to improve their circumstances and that social assistance reduces dependency in the long-term. In other words, social assistance is a significant response to long term poverty. Children overall tend to be the main beneficiaries of social grants, not just children benefitting. In addition, Williams (2007) believes that grants enable poor households and carers to participate in fruitful economic movement.

According to Shepherd et al (2011) Social assistance is of importance in-order to counter the insecurity and vulnerability experienced by extreme poor people. Evidence shows social assistance programme prevent people from sliding into poverty, supports human development, helps people to access opportunities to exit poverty and interrupts the generalisation transmission of poverty. An obstacle to progress on social assistance involves arguments around the dependency syndrome concerns about recipients becoming forever dependent on 'hand-outs' and losing the thought to improve their circumstances as a result of it. There is an assumption that poor people who are given social assistance waste it on negative purchases like alcohol as opposed to using it usefully. Concerns around the propensity for social assistance to induce 'dependency' in Southern countries are largely based on evidence rather than empirical realities.

Moreover, Williams (2007), in his findings indicated that most beneficiaries of CSG participate in the labour force and also benefit from the grant. He further stated that, it is however not clear why receiving a CSG should increase the recipient's willingness to accept a job. It might be expected that the grant will drop labour participation if the grant yields positive effects by increasing job search and employment. This could be because the CSG may give the beneficiary some income steadiness to meet subsistence needs, enabling them to hold a job. In addition, (Williams 2007) believes that grants enable poor households and carers to participate in productive economic activity.

According to Tseke (2012), Child Support Grant is one of the most contentious issues in the South African social assistance-dependency debate, despite documented evidence of the necessity and good impact of CSG in poverty reduction. This stipend has been criticized for encouraging reliance and being a factor in teen pregnancy. Nevertheless, studies by Makiwane (2010) and Kubheka (2013) revealed no link between teenage pregnancy and social grants; rather, Makiwane discovered that teenage pregnancy has decreased over time despite the CSG.

In terms of primary caregivers who rely on the grant, Van der Berg, Siebrits, and Lekezwa (2010) contend that there is a lack of employment among primary caregivers, the majority of whom are women with children receiving CSG, and many of those who do work are either underpaid or working on a temporary basis.

Tseke (2012) contends in her study that dependence on the state is not uniform and differs between various projects in South Africa. She studied the three biggest social give-aways in

South Africa, namely the Child Support Grant (CSG), the Disability Grant, and the State Old Age Pension, to determine which one encouraged reliance on the state. According to her research, both the disability grant and the state old age pension create dependence syndrome by discouraging recipients from seeking job and taking responsibility for their own well-being, and as a result, every month they anticipate their pay checks from the government. Potts, on the other hand, feels that the CSG, in contrast, supports many children by purchasing school clothes and addressing their daily requirements. Conservatives, on the other hand, claim that the CSG perpetuates poverty through generations.

2.7. The Solution of the Dependability on the Social Assistance Programme

Regulatory framework/ legislations have to be developed for a good course, which is to reduce dependency in the long-term. Education, health, assets and work opportunities are important in the process of eradicating poverty, social assistance is crucial to enable the poor to access the mentioned opportunities, but the government has to educate people in order to have the knowledge/motivation to climb up the ladder/ change their poor circumstances with the assistance from government. Due to lack of active participation by SASSA in the above-mentioned policy-making processes, there have been numerous challenges in the implementation experienced by regions as highlighted in their annual reports of 2010/11 (Makhetha, 2015).

The White Paper on Social Welfare 1997 (Department of Welfare) enclosed the policy framework for rearrangement of social welfare in the country. The method that government used was based on the idea of developmental social welfare. Schedule 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 lists welfare services as a functional area of coexisting national and provincial legislative competence. It emphasised that social development is not in a position to function without economic development and that economic development is meaningless unless it is supplemented by improvements in social welfare.

According to Haarmann, (2001) the South African Government pursued not only to rearrange the standing welfare system in an equitable and non-racial way, but also to also drastically define the roles and responsibilities of social development. Post-apartheid South Africa committed itself to use social assistance programme as a poverty alleviation programme, linking social and economic development strategies and allocating a role to the state to bring change and well-being in society as a whole. The policy, according to Patel (2016), identifies the State as playing a key role in development. Social and financial development are linked

and recognises that financial progress must be accompanied by the transfer of growth advantages to the least advantaged, stressing equitable growth and development.

Vaal University of Technology (2008) as cited by Tseke (2011) cited that South Africa has a mandate for high-skilled and educated workers but does not have the appropriately skilled and educated labour force to fill the country's needs, which indicates a need for tertiary education and technical training. While fighting for the funding of tertiary education and vocational training will stretch the country's budget in the same way as the Basic Income Grant is projected to, the long-term implications of funded education and vocational training are justifiable in comparison to the negligible implications.

Subsidized education and vocational training are an investment in the future economic and social health of the country, rather than an unsustainable hand-out that will have insignificant effects on recipients in comparison to the significant monetary burden on the South African government. Subsidized education and vocational training are investments in South African citizens that will result in economic growth, decreased unemployment and a diminishing need for social assistance; the great returns associated with this investment validate the sizeable initial outlays required by the government (Vaal University of Technology, 2008 as cited by Tseke, 2011)

2.8 Legislative Framework

According to Mukundi (2010), regardless of South Africa having one of the greatest open-minded constitutions in the world, the realization of socioeconomic privilege is still a pipe dream for the bulk of the country's people. He went on to say that widespread poverty and unemployment pose enormous hurdles to families' ability to maintain their children. Discriminations in schooling, well-being upkeep and basic infrastructure have historically led to inadequate service delivery to children, exacerbating the helplessness of children from low-income households.

2.8.1 The Constitution of South Africa, 1996

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 indicates that everyone has the right to have access to social security, including if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance (Chapter 2: Bill of Rights, sec.27(1)(C)) and it also states that the state must adopt reasonable legislative and other steps, within its available resources, to ensure the progressive realization of each of these rights (Chapter 2: Bill of Rights, sec.27(1)(C)) (2).

2.8.2 The White Paper on Social Welfare 1997

South African government has initiated challenging economic and governmental change. Although noble fiscal plans and well operating workforce are essential for development and employment establishment, they are inadequate on their own. To enjoy the outcome, South Africa must invest on its citizen or build human capital, which is important for raising production and lifting people out of poverty. Globally, the most successful method for enhancing economic and social well-being includes three components: labour-absorbing growth, fair investments in education, health care, and social assistance for the poor and vulnerable populations (The White Paper on Social Welfare 1997).

2.8.3 Children's Act 38 of 2005

According to Section 7 of the modified Children's Act 38 of 2005, anytime an individual does something that affects or against children's rights, the case must be treated or worked on in the best interests of the child. It simply implies that social assistance, establishment of services and basic necessities such as water and sanitation, health, housing, food and etc., as well as the interests of children, should always be taken into account.

2.8.4 South African Social Security Agency Act No. 09 of 2004 (SASSAA)

The South African Social Security Agency established the following objectives as stated on section 3:

- To eventually operate as the single agent responsible for ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of social assistance, security, and agency activities.
- To act as an agent for the administration and payment of social funds in the future.
- To provide services connected to such payments, such as management, administration, and payment of social assistance, security, and agency activities.

Section 4 of the SASSA Act specifies the following functions:

- The Agency is responsible for administering social assistance in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Social Assistance Act of 2004, as well as performing any functions entrusted to it by that Act.
- The Agency must collect, collate, maintain and administer such information as is necessary for the payment of social security, as well as for the central reconciliation and management of payment of transfer funds, in a national data base of all applicants for and beneficiaries of social assistance.

- Establish a compliance and fraud mechanism to ensure that the integrity of the social security system is maintained and
- Render any service in accordance with an agreement or a provision of any applicable law as contemplated in subsection (4) of the Act.

The Act on section 4 (3) (a) therefore is aimed at:

- The effective, efficient, and cost-effective utilization of funds intended for payment to social security recipients.
- The promotion and preservation of the human dignity of social security applicants and recipients.
- The safeguarding of confidential information maintained by the Agency, save as provided for in section 16; honest, unbiased, fair, and equitable service delivery; procedures to control community engagement and consultation; and financial consequences for noncompliance with the agreement's requirements.

2.8.5 Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004

The Act outlined persons eligible for child support grant as follows in section 6:

- A primary care giver is eligible for a child support grant if a the children in respect of whom the application for the grant is made are his or her own children: Provided that if the children in respect of whom the application for the grant is made are not his or her biological or legally adopted children, he or she shall be entitled to such grant in respect of a maximum of six children.
- He or she meets the requirements of the financial criteria set out in Annexure 5 of the Act.
- He or she is not formally or informally employed to take care of the child.
- The child concerned is not resident in an institution funded by the State.
- He or she or any other person is not already in receipt of a social grant in respect of that child.
- He or she is a South African citizen or a permanent resident.

2.9 International trends in Social Security Programme

(a)Central and Eastern Europe

According to Bradshaw and Holmes, (2013) child support grant in Europe was introduced as the benefit to reduce poverty but the costs are extremely high and increasing each year at an alarming rate. An example was made with a case study showing an increase from 25 billion in 2008 to 29 billion in 2013 and the costs were projected to be over 35 billion or 3 percent of

the growth development plan by 2020. Child support grant also faces several criticisms in Europe, whereby there is a popular belief that the pay-out is spent on alcohol, drugs and gambling which is mutual in South Africa. From the European case study the researcher learned that child benefits are also costly in other countries as Bradshaw and Holmes, (2013) indicated that child benefit call attention to huge long term social and economic costs from government which is considered to be a failing move since monitoring and evaluation of the investing goals has not been considered.

(b)The United States of America

In the USA, children are individuals under the age of 18 years which is the same in South Africa. Child services in USA encourages the total welfare of children and embrace protecting and caring services, supplementary services and substitute services. Protecting and caring services offer help to families at home, supplementary services are distributed outside the home and are delivered to relief the needs of the child that are not presence in the home, and substitute services interchange the family responsibilities by providing a home maintenance, usually in foster care or residential or group home facility (Segal, 2018). South Africa has the same structure in care for children known as the Child protection unit which deals with the welfare of children through the Department of Social Development.

(c)Australia

In Australia financial assistance in a form of family payments is delivered exclusively by the Commonwealth Government, while children's services and family support services are subsidised and delivered by all three levels of government which are the Commonwealth, State and Territory , and Local governments. The Commonwealth Childcare Programme (CP), which is managed by the Department of Family and Community Services offers funding for the popular child care services in Australia. The Commonwealth Government provides most of the funding for the CP, State and Territory governments also subsidise some funding to the programme under joint arrangements with the Commonwealth (AIHW,2020). The similarity between South Africa and Australia is that assistance to support children is given in a form of pay-out but the management differs in terms of administration which in S.A it is done by one agency which is the South African Social Security, while Australia has entrusted three levels of government as mentioned above.

2.10 Conclusion

South Africa is dealing with a poverty crisis that impacts many homes and government is doing everything possible to assist or eliminate poverty. The literature addressed thus far demonstrates the cracks that still exist amongst policy and policy enactment. The impact of the Child Support Grant on disadvantaged persons in South Africa has been explored by several authors. The South African government is legally required to give social security and child assistance. Social aid helps poor individuals to achieve their fundamental subsistence needs, hence the government must address social issues appropriately. The next chapter examines research design and study design, study setting or area of investigation, study population and sampling, measurement instrument, instrument pre-test, validity and reliability, data collecting strategy, data analysis, and ethical issues.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The study design, environment, population, sample, and data collecting tool used in the study are discussed in this chapter. This section also discusses measures to assure the dependability of the study findings, the data gathering process, data analysis, and research ethics. The acquired data was compared to the literature to see whether there were any links between the literature and the participants' perspectives.

3.2 Study Design

Cross-sectional descriptive quantitative design was adopted. An assessment was used to study the implications of the Social Assistance Act, which is based on child support grants as a social assistance program that has generated government reliance. Cross-sectional descriptive design, according to Van Rensburg (2013), is used by researchers to gather data from demarcated populace in order to define its present state or state at one point in time. This study employed a cross-sectional design because data were obtained from participants at a single moment in time and it was cost-effective.

3.3 Study Setting

The research was conducted in the Ha-Mutsha area. Ha-Mutsha Area is a rural location, 46 kilometers north of Elim and 19 kilometers south of Thohoyandou, according to South Africa Venues (1999-2021). Thovhele Mugivhi leads the Ha-Mutsha Area in Ward 27 of Makhado Local Municipality, located in the Vhembe District Municipality in Limpopo Province, South Africa. The Venda people live in the region. Thondoni, Muungamunwe, Tshitandani, Tshirangadzi, and Tshidzivhani are the five (05) sub villages in the area. There are 3102, 2202, 745, 1021, and 400 households in these settlements, correspondingly. According to Tribal office figures, the total number of homes is projected to be 7470. Thondoni village has the sole primary health care clinic in the region. There are also four bars and seven schools.

According Thovhele Mugivhi, farming is the utmost communal work for supporting the families although numerous depend on social grants, such as the Child Support Grant, Old age and Foster Care Grant. Most of aged people sell homebrewed beer (mahafhe) as a source of income.

The level of education within the area is labelled as deprived since there are a lot school drop-outs, crime rate is high, high level of unemployment and absence of leisure services. However, there are some villages within the area where education level is good.

3.4. Study population and Sampling

Because it is often impractical to examine the whole population, this study was undertaken on samples. Findings made from samples are meant to be generalized to the population and in certain cases for future use. The results of the sample represents the entire population.

3.4.1 Population

Population is defined by Hewstone, Stroebe, and Jonas (2015) as the total group of persons or items of interest to the researcher". Moreover, De Vos, Strydom, Fouché, and Delpont (2013) well-defined population as a group of people, topics, events, components, or things who share or fulfil the same criteria for inclusion in the research. The research population included both gender participants aged 16 to 50 who were recipients of a social assistance program. Participants were greeted in the headman's meeting place of their respective sub-villages.

3.4.2 Sampling

Beneficiaries were chosen using simple random selection in this study. The Simple random sampling is a method of probability sampling in which every member of the target population has an equal opportunity of being chosen (Akinsola, 2005).

The researcher used beneficiaries list (actual recipients-children and care givers) obtained from Ha-Mutsha South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). The beneficiary list consisted of children and care givers who are the residents of Ha-Mutsha. Considering the number of beneficiaries, time and budget constraints, only 25 beneficiaries and 25 caregivers were selected in all five sub-villages. It simply means that only ten (10) participants were selected from each sub village. The researcher agreed with the participants on how to meet with them, when and where. The actual recipients were between the ages of 10-17 years old.

3.5 Data Collection Instrument

The researcher used a self-administered questionnaire data collection since it allows participants to remain anonymous and for that reason they were advised not write their particulars or personal information on the questionnaire. By offering anonymity, questionnaires permit respondents to be honest. Questionnaire was alienated into four units:

Section A: Respondent Demographic Information, Section B: Importance of Child Support Grant, Section C: Impact of Social Assistance Act No. 13 of 2004 Intentions on Social Assistance Program Based on Child Support Grant, and Section D: Solution of Dependability on the Social Assistance Program.

The questionnaire included closed ended questions and gave participants an option of answering yes or no. The questionnaire was written in English and was based on numerous literature studies, however it will be translated into Tshivenda by the researcher.

3.6 Pre-Test

The pre-test was done with the help of a volunteer on social assistance beneficiaries in Tsianda village, which is a neighbouring village to Ha-mutsha Area, since they share several characteristics such as being rural and having Social Assistance Beneficiaries. At least one sampled recipient was chosen at random. The pre-test was designed to improve several features of the questionnaire and make it more intelligible to participants.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

By creating a tool, the researcher confirmed its validity and reliability. According to Polit and Beck (2012), validity is a phrase that describes a size that appropriately signifies the topic it is designed to assess. The dependability or consistency of a variable's measure is characterized as reliability (Neuman, 2011).

3.7.1 Validity

The content validity of this study verified its validity. According to Van Rensburg (2013), "content validity is the degree to which a study confirms the existence of a cause-effect relationship". The contented validity of the questionnaire was evaluated by skilled finding, as the tool was examined by the study's supervisors to assess the suitability of the substance of the questions and to identify the items that desired to be altered in order to accomplish the study's intentions. Face validity was achieved by organizing a sequence questions in accordance with the study goals.

3.7.2 Reliability

The instrument's correlation coefficient was assessed utilizing the test-re-test technique of consistency testing. The tool was managed to one subject in order to assess the questionnaire's accuracy and consistency, as well as to see if it delivers consistent findings over time. The purpose of administering the test twice is to prevent participants from

remembering the responses they provided at first. To demonstrate the instrument's dependability, the correlation coefficient should be near to one. If the correlation coefficient is less than 0.5, the instrument has been adjusted since there is no link between the instrument and what it is supposed to measure.

3.8 Plan for data collection

Data was obtained by delivering surveys to participants, who were each given the opportunity to reply privately and independently in English or the language of the participants' choice, which was Tshivenda. Nonetheless, the researcher was there to clarify and aid individuals who were illiterate in completing the surveys. All social assistance recipients who were chosen to participate received questionnaires. Those who volunteered to take part in the study were handed questionnaires. Through supplying surveys and collecting them after completion, the researcher achieved a high response rate. The participants were also given an envelope in which to place the surveys before dropping them in a box for the researcher to retrieve.

3.9 Plan for data management and analysis (Data Analysis)

Completed surveys were meticulously verified to verify that each question was correctly completed and that there was no gap when a participant submitted them. In addition, the surveys were numbered and labeled for convenience of use. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 27 was used to enter, verify, clean, and analyze data from structured questionnaires. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, and frequencies were employed. In the instance of any link, the chi-square test was employed to categorize variables. Graphs and tables were used to show the data.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Ethics in research, according to Monette, Sullivan, and Dejong (2011), are principles which control permissible actions amongst the researcher and the subjects. According to Duploy (2009), ethics is the study of norms of behavior and value, and how those effect both the researcher and the research subject in research.

3.10.1 Permission to conduct research.

The study proposal was presented to the Higher Degree Committee of the School of Management Sciences at the University of Venda for recommendation to the University Research and Ethics Council for ethical approval. To reassure the Chief Thovhele Mugivhi or Mugivhi royal council and the headmen that the study is known at the university as

specified on the request to conduct the study inside their village, the Ethical Certificate Clearance was presented.

3.10.2 Informed consent

All members were well-versed that involvement in the study is entirely voluntary and that no incentives will be provided. Members were also well-versed that they had the option to withdraw at any time or decline to answer any questions that made them uncomfortable.

3.10.3 Confidentiality

Individual identities of participants will not be connected to the information they supply, and their names will not be disclosed (LoBiondo-Wood & Harber 2014). The information acquired from the participants will be kept strictly secret. The tool was designed in such a way that no names or other forms of identification show on the instrument or any paper containing data. The researcher additionally ensured that the information submitted by participants was secure and only accessible to the researcher and the supervisor.

3.10.4 No harm to participants

There must be no bodily or psychological injury to participants as a result of their participation in the research (Nicholas, Rautenbanch & Maistry, 2010). Furthermore, according to Akinsola (2015), freedom from harm suggests that the researcher should safeguard study participants from any type of pain or injury, whether physical, psychological, or emotional. By not misrepresenting or lying to the study participants, the researcher safeguarded them from any sort of injury such as shame, physical suffering, or embarrassment. The researcher also kept the participants' details private in order to minimize embarrassment and keep them comfortable during the study.

3.10.5 Voluntary participation

According to Neuman (2011), the ethical principle of voluntary participation states that participants should not engage in research except if they have clearly and voluntarily chosen to do so. The researcher did not bribe or promise anything in exchange for the subjects' participation in the study. The researcher also informed the participants that their participation was entirely voluntary and that they may opt out at any moment if they no longer wanted to be a part of the study.

3.11 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Research constraints are issues or impediments that may be encountered during the investigation. Participants had the right to reject participation in the study if they were not reimbursed. Some recipients may refuse to participate because they know the researcher and believe she will not keep their information secret, or she may be judgmental. Others may hesitate to participate since the researcher is from the same region as them, and they may believe that their cooperation would assist the researcher succeed in her studies.

3.12 Plan for dissemination and implementation of results

The study's findings will be published in international and national publications. The findings will also be made available to the university's library and presented at international conferences.

3.13 Delimitation of the study

The researcher limited the scope due to the following reasons:

- It is not possible for the researcher to cover all child support grant beneficiaries at Hamutsha village.
- The study was conducted with only twenty participants.
- For the reason of financial limitations the study was only limited to child support grant and exclude foster care, grant in aid, care dependency, war veteran, disability and old age grant and other programme within social assistance which are EPWP, Reconstruction and Development Programme.

3.14 Conclusion

The following topics were covered in this study: research design, study design, study setting or area of study, study population, sampling, measuring instrument, pre-test of the instrument, validity and reliability, data collecting strategy, data analysis, and ethical issues. The next chapter summarizes the study's findings and interpretation of the results based on the data that was analyzed. The frequency distribution of the demographic variables was determined using descriptive statistical methods. The data were statistically displayed in graphs, tables, and pie charts, with frequencies (f) and percentages (%) indicated. The conclusions of the study are discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter was to express study findings and interpretation based on the data that was evaluated. It consists of four questionnaire sections: demographic information about respondents, the significance of child support grants, the ramifications of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 intentions on the Social Assistance Program based on child support grants and solution of dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance Programme. The statistics were offered in the form of frequencies and percentages.

4.2 Demographic Information

Table 4.1 Demographic information of the participants (N=25)

Variables	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Villages N =25		
Muongamunwe	05	20%
Tshitandani	05	20%
Tshirangadzi	05	20%
Tshidzivhani	05	20%
Thondoni	05	20%
Gender N =25	25	100%
Male	06	24%
Female	19	76%
Age N =25		
16-25	01	4%
26-30	02	8%

31-35	04	16%
36-40	05	20%
40-50	13	52%
Marital status N =255		
Married	04	16%
Single	21	84%
Divorced	0	0%
Widowed	0	0%
Educational Level N =25		
Primary	1	4%
Secondary	16	64%
Tertiary	8	32%
Places to receive grant		
Thohoyandou	19	76%
Tshakhuma	3	12%
Sibasa	0	0%
Levubu	0	0%
Other	3	12%
Do you incur transport expenses?		
Yes	25	100%
No	0	0

Child still going to School?		
Yes	25	100%
No	0	0

4.3 Significance of Child Support Grant

This aim is where we learn how important the child support grant is in people's lives. Additionally, we discovered how life was before and after CSG.

4.3.1 Child support grant amount.

Caregivers were asked how much child support grant they received for each kid. Table 4.2 displays various percentages of respondents' responses on the amount of child support award per kid. According to the data, the majority of participants (98%) stated that the child support grant is R460. Yet, just 2% of those polled said that a child support stipend is R400. That simply implies that, despite the fact that caregivers have been receiving the child support grant for many years, some still do not know how much the grant is for each child. As a result, they are readily robbed.

Table 4.2 Child Support Grant per child (N=25)

Amount	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
R460	23	92%
R400	2	8%

4.3.2 Indicate the number of children that you are the receiving grant for.

Figure 4.1 illustrates the number of children the caregiver receives the grant for. Many of the participants (36%) are receiving for two (2) children, followed by some (24%) who received for three (3) children. The lowest participants (8%) mentioned that they received for one (1) child. This shows that although CSG is not much, however, many people still prefer to register all their children to receive child support grant as means of income. It further shows how much most people rely on CSG for survival and also due to a high number of unemployment people see CSG as the only source of income for survival.

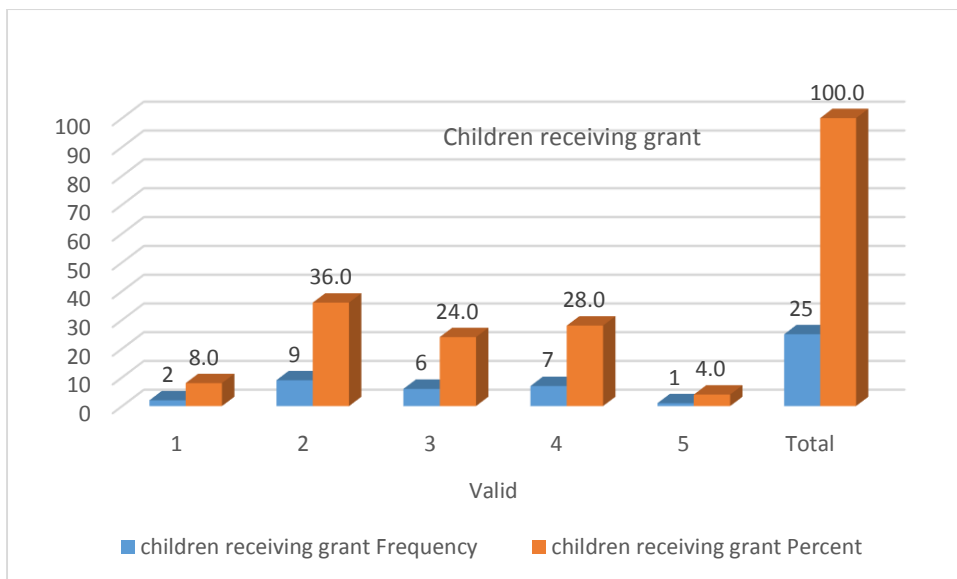


Figure 4.1 Children receiving child support grant (N=25)

4.3.3 Indicate the years that you have been receiving the child support grant.

Respondents were asked how long they had received child support payments. The pie chart below depicts the age at which individuals began receiving child support payments. The data revealed that over half (64%) of the participants had been receiving the child support grant for more than five (5) years, with 16% getting the award for three (3) years (3). The outcomes of the study also indicated that none of the subjects (0%) received for 2 and 1 years.

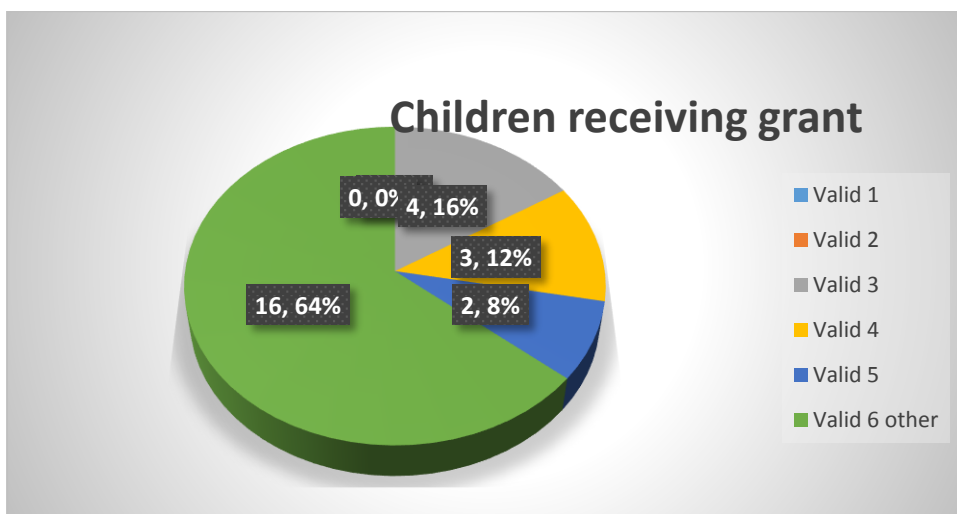


Figure 4.2 Number of years you have been receiving the grant (N=25)

4.3.4 Before and after you started receiving the child support grant.

4.3.4.1 Before receiving the child support grant

Before receiving the child support grant

a) Access to food for the whole family

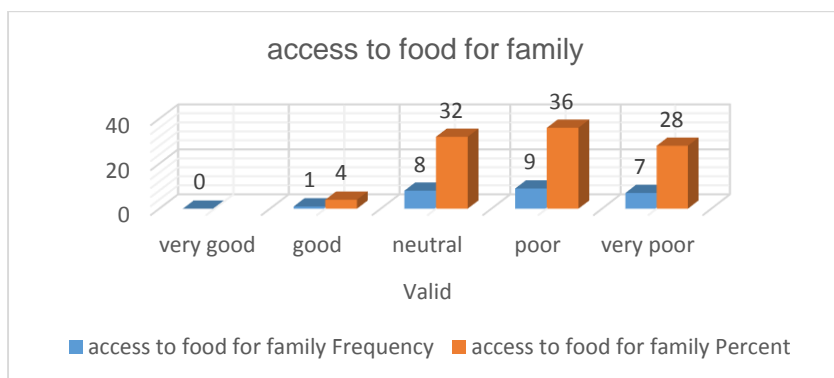


Figure 4.3: Access to food for the whole family

Participants were asked if they were able to access food for the whole. The graph above shows how the caregiver accessed food for the whole family. The findings showed that majority of participants' access to food was poor, followed by 32% whose access to food was neutral. The study findings further revealed that 28% of participants' access to food was very poor, whilst very few 4% the access to food was good. This means that Child Support Grant plays a very crucial role in uplifting the lives of the people. Prior the introduction of child support grant the standard of living of many people was very low in such a way that they could not buy food for and the whole family.

b) Access to food for self

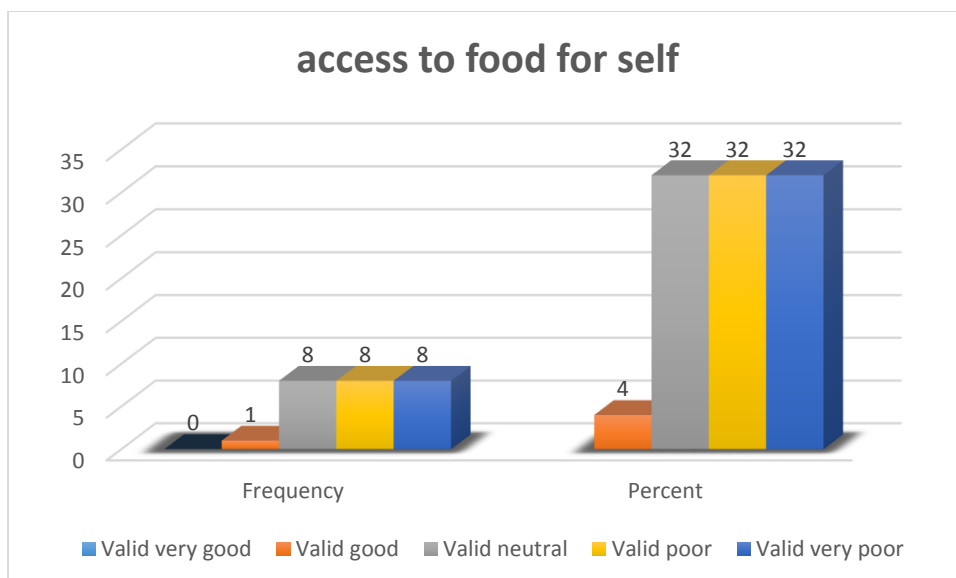


Figure 4.4: Access to food for self

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access food for themselves. Figure 4.4 shows how the caregiver accessed food for themselves. The findings showed that majority

of participants' (64%) access to food for themselves prior grant was poor, followed by 32% whose access to food was neutral. The study findings further revealed that 4% of participants' access to food was good, whilst none (0%) mentioned access to food was very good. It simply means that life without grant was so difficult and most people were unable to afford the basic needs such as food. It further explains that most people went to sleep with empty stomach.

c) Access to clothing

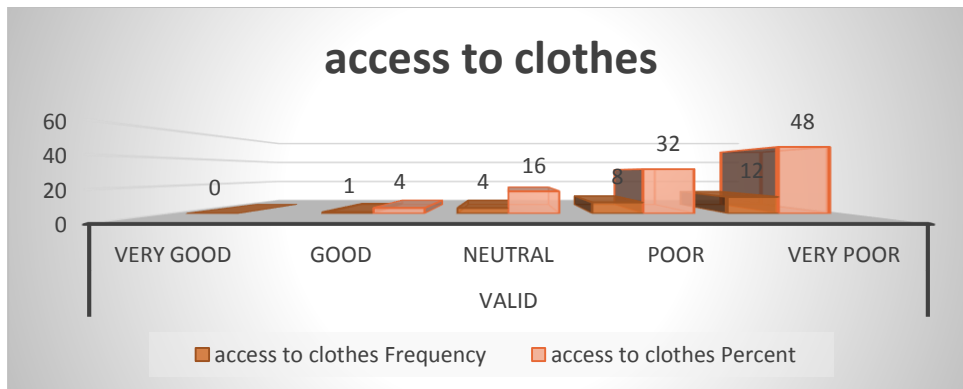


Figure 4.5: Access to clothes for self

Respondents were asked if they were able to access for clothing. The graph above shows how the caregiver had access to clothes. The results presented that nearly half of participants' (48%) access to clothes prior grant was very poor, followed by 32% whose access to clothes was poor. However, 16% of participants' access to clothes was neutral. The study findings further revealed that 4% of participants' access to clothes was good, whilst none (0%) mentioned access to food was very good. As Marslow (Hierarchy of needs) has mentioned that human being strive to meet the physiological needs (house, food, and clothing) and failure to do that life becomes so difficult. Life prior receiving CSG was tough and affording to buy clothes was not as easy as it is after the grant.

d) Access to shoes

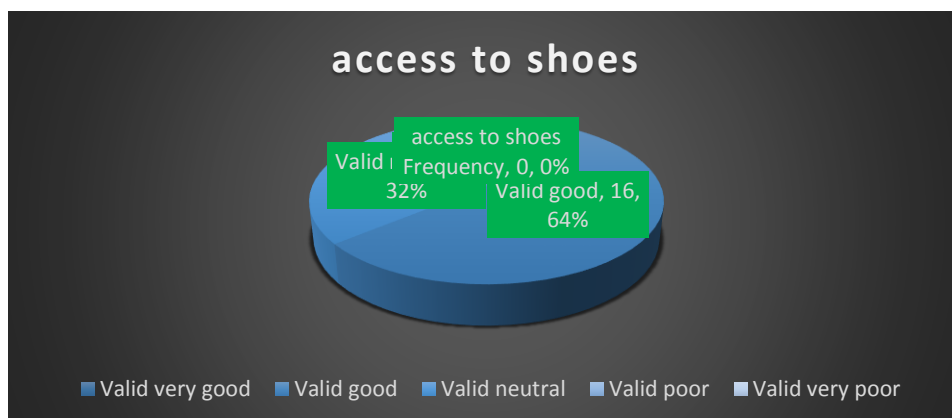


Figure 4.6: Access to shoes

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access to shoes for themselves. Figure 4.7 shows how the caregivers accessed shoes for themselves. The findings in a pie chart showed that majority of participants' (56%) accessibility to buy shoes for themselves prior grant was very poor, followed by 36% whose access to shoes was poor. The study findings further revealed that at least 8% of participants' access to shoes was neutral. However, the study further revealed that no participant (0%) mentioned access to clothes was good and very good.

e) Access to perfumes

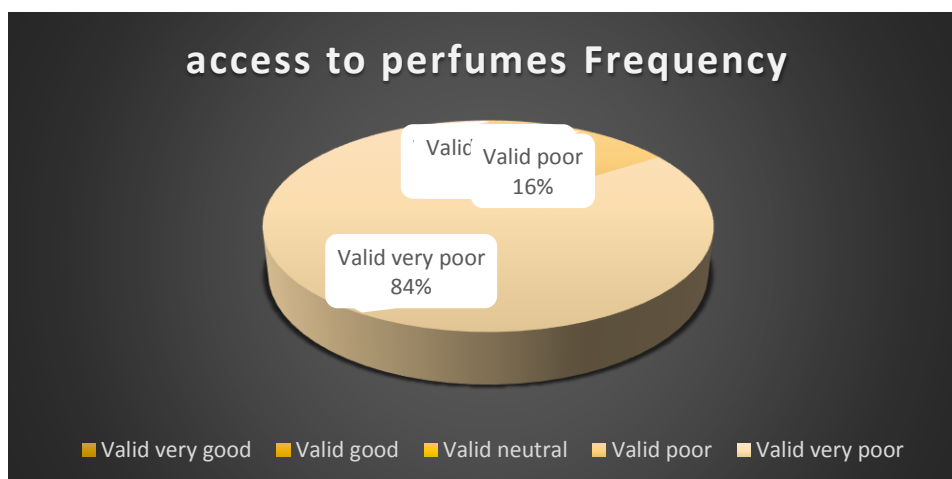


Figure 4.7: Access to perfumes

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access to perfumes for themselves. Figure 4.8 shows how the caregivers accessed perfumes for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (84%) accessibility to buy perfumes for themselves prior grant was very poor, followed by 16% whose access to perfumes was poor. The study findings further

revealed that none participant (0%) mentioned access to perfumes was neutral, good and very good.

f) Access to hairdresser

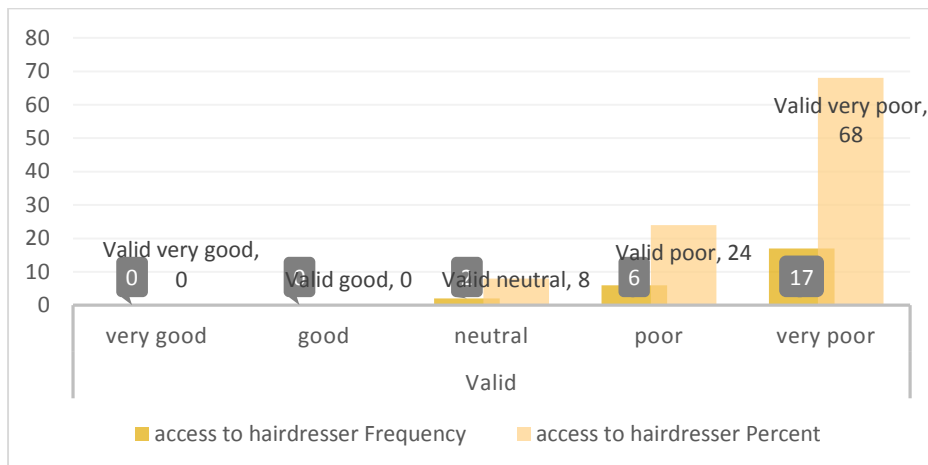


Figure 4.8: Access to hairdresser

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access hairdresser. The graph above shows how the caregivers accessed the hairdressers for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (68%) access to hairdresser was very poor, followed by 24% whose access to hairdresser was poor. The study findings further revealed that 8% of participants' access to hairdresser was neutral, whilst no participant (0%) access to hairdresser was good and very good prior the child support grant.

g) Access to cell phone

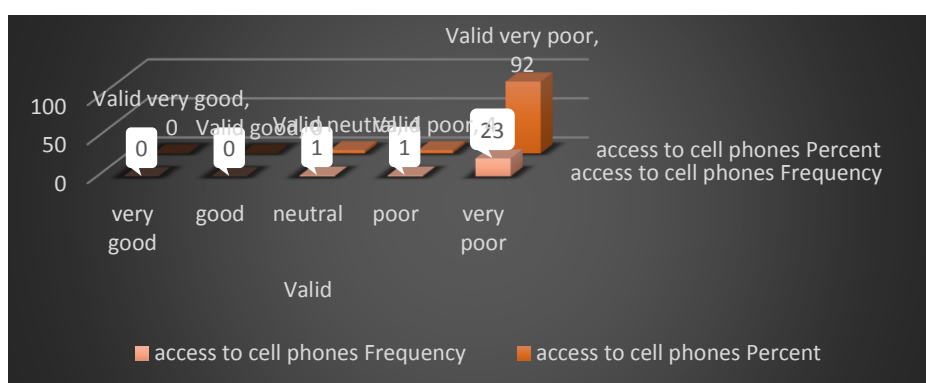


Figure 4.9: Access to cell phone

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access cell phone. The graph above shows how the caregivers accessed cell phone for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (92%) access to cell phone was very poor, followed by 4% whose

access to cell phone was poor and neutral respectively. The study findings further revealed no participant's (0%) access to cell phone was good and very good prior the child support grant.

h) Access to children's school uniform

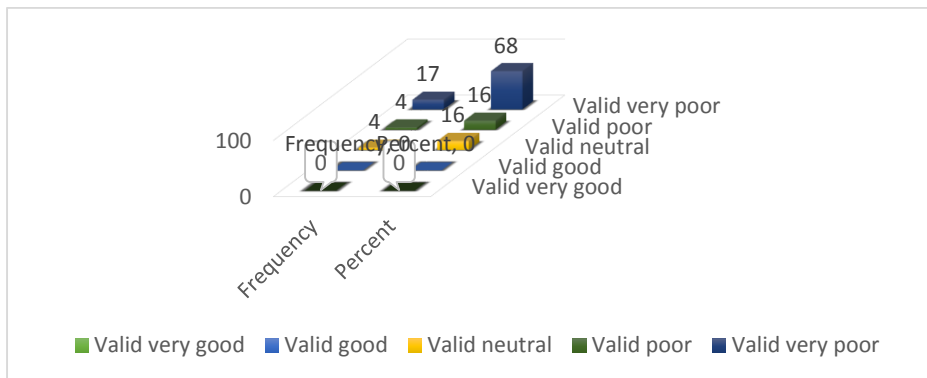


Figure 4.10: Access to school uniform

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access child (ren) school uniform. The graph above shows how the caregivers accessed child (ren) school uniform. The findings showed that majority of participants' (68%) access to child (ren) school uniform was very poor, followed by 16% whose access to child (ren) school uniform was poor and neutral respectively. The study findings further revealed no participant's (0%) access to cell phone was good and very good prior the child support grant.

i) Access to pay Crèche fees

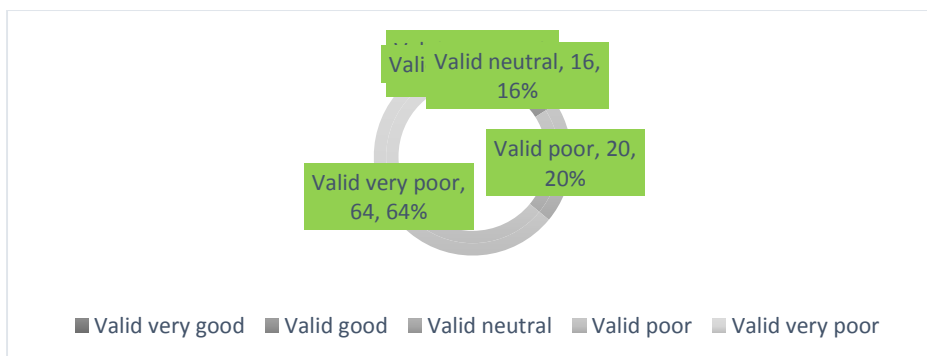


Figure 4.11: Access to pay crèche fees.

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access child (ren) crèche fees. The graph above shows how the caregivers accessed child (ren) crèche fees. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) access to child (ren) crèche fees was very poor, followed by 20% whose access to child (ren) crèche fees was poor and 16% of participants' access to

crèche fees was neutral. The study findings further revealed no participant's (0%) access to crèche fees was good and very good prior the child support grant.

4.3.4.1 After receiving the child support grant

a) Access to food for family

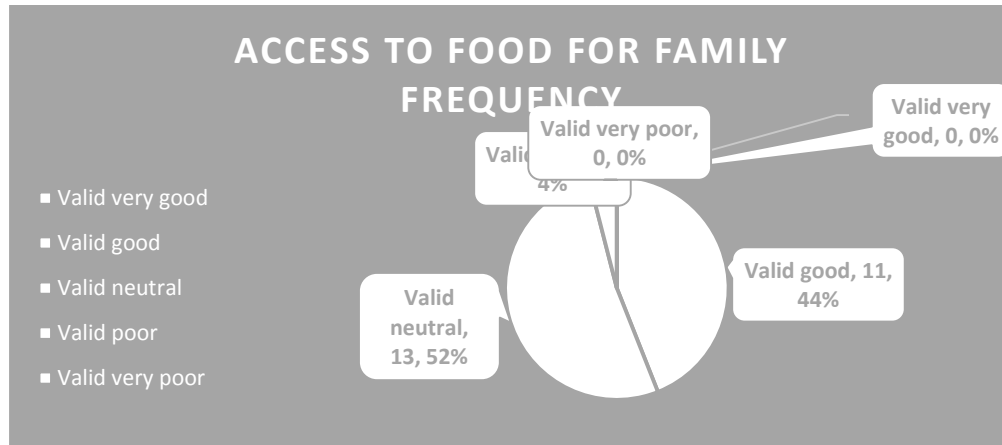


Figure 4.12: Access to food for family

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access food for the whole. The pie chart above shows how the caregiver accessed food for the whole family. The findings showed that majority of participants (52%) access to food was neutral, followed by 44% whose access to food was good after receiving the child support grant. The study findings further revealed that 4% of participants' access to food for the family was poor, whilst no participants (0%) access to food was very good.

b) Access to food for self

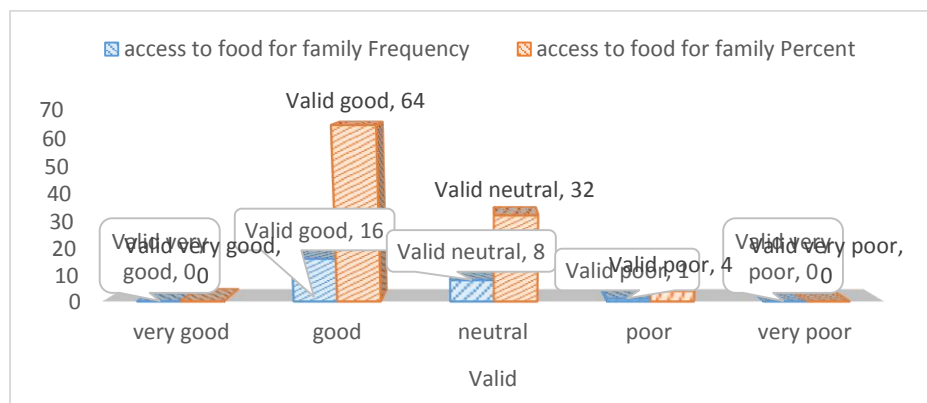


Figure 4.13: Access to food for self

Respondents were questioned if they were able to access food for themselves. Figure 4.13 shows how the caregiver accessed food for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) access to food for themselves after the grant was good, followed by 32% whose access to food was neutral. The study findings further revealed that 4% of participants' access to food was poor, whilst none (0%) mentioned access to food was very poor.

c) Access to clothing

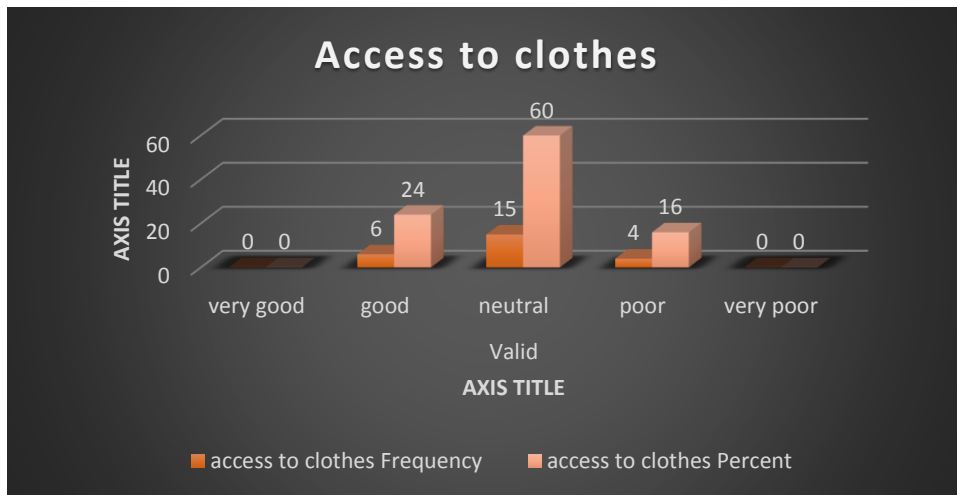


Figure 4.14: Access to clothes for self

Respondents were asked if they were able to access for clothing. Figure 4.14 above shows how the caregivers had access to clothes. The findings showed that majority of participants' (60%) access to clothes after the child support grant was neutral as compared to before the grant, followed by 24% whose access to clothes was good. However, 16% of participants' access to clothes was poor. The study findings further revealed that none (0%) mentioned access to food was very good and very poor.

d) Access to shoes



Figure 4.15: Access to shoes

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to shoes for themselves. Figure 4.15 shows how the caregivers accessed shoes for themselves. The findings in a pie chart showed that majority of participants' (60%) accessibility to buy shoes for themselves after the grant was neutral, followed by 16% whose access to shoes was poor. However, the study further revealed that none participant (0%) mentioned access to clothes was good and very good.

e) Access to perfumes

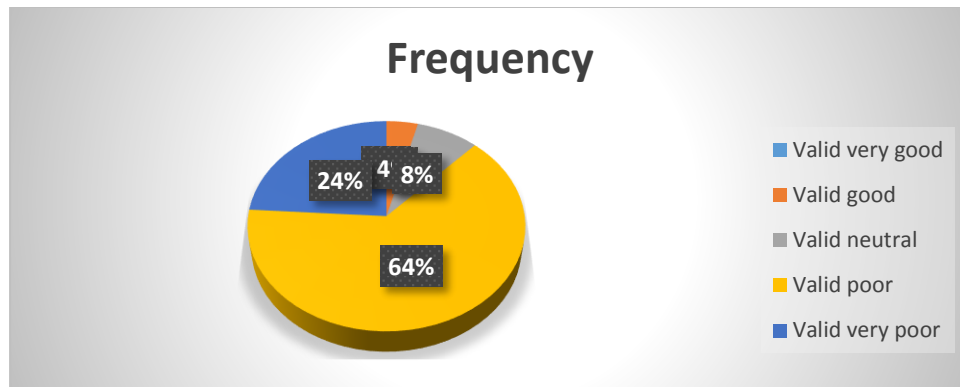


Figure 4.16: Access to perfumes

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to perfumes for themselves. Figure 4.16 shows how the caregivers accessed perfumes for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) accessibility to buy perfumes for themselves after the grant was poor, followed by 24% whose access to perfumes was very poor. The study findings further revealed that at least 8% participant (0%) mentioned that access to perfumes was good, whilst 8% was neutral.

f) Access to hairdresser

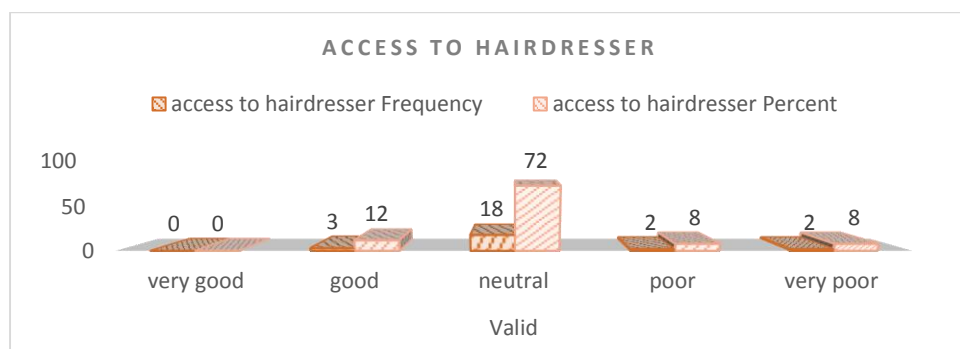


Figure 4.17: Access to hairdresser

Respondents were asked if they were able to access hairdresser. Figure 4.17 above shows how the caregivers accessed the hairdressers for themselves. The findings showed that

majority of participants' (72%) access to hairdresser was very poor, followed by 12% whose access to hairdresser was noble. The study outcomes further revealed that 8% of participants' access to hairdresser was poor and very poor respectively, whilst none participant (0%) access to hairdresser was good and very good after the child support grant.

g) Access to cell phone

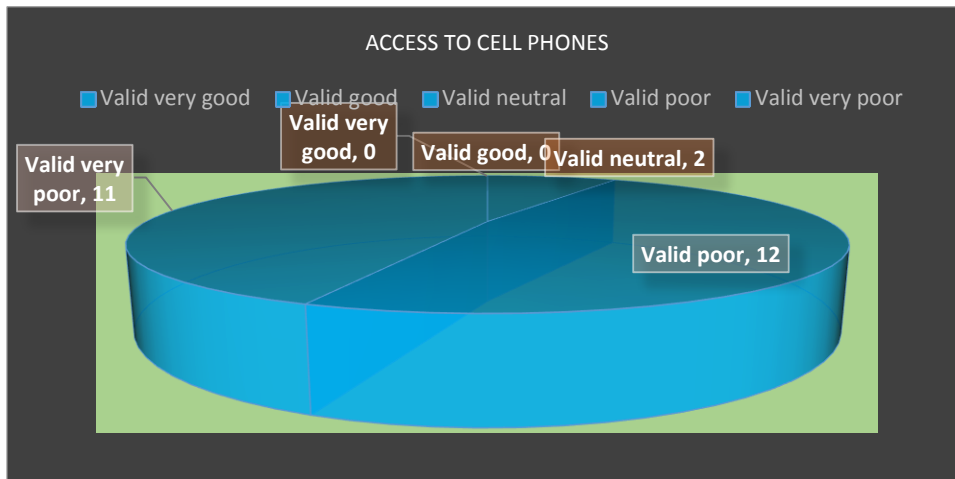


Figure 4.18: Access to cell phone

Respondents were asked if they were able to access cell phone. Figure 4.18 above shows how the caregivers accessed cell phone for themselves. The outcomes showed that almost half of participants' (48% (12)) access to cell phone was poor, followed by 44% (11) whose access to cell phone was very poor. However, the study findings further revealed that 8% had a neutral, whilst no participant's (0%) had good and very good access after the child support grant.

h) Access to children's school uniform

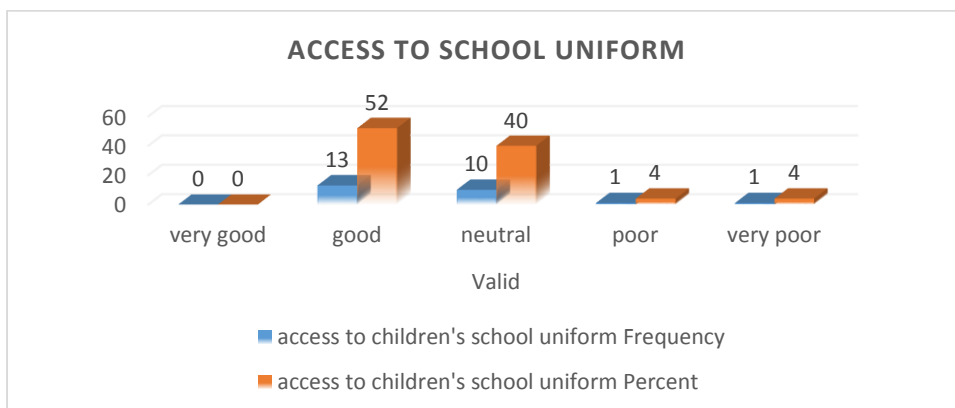


Figure 4.19: Access to school uniform

Respondents were asked if they were able to access child (ren) school uniform. The graph above shows how the caregivers accessed child (ren) school uniform. The findings showed that majority of participants' (52%) access to child (ren) school uniform was very good, followed by 40% whose access to child (ren) school uniform was neutral. The study findings further revealed that at least 4% had poor and very poor access to children school uniform respectively, whilst none participant's (0%) access to cell phone was very good after the child support grant.

i) Access to pay Crèche fees

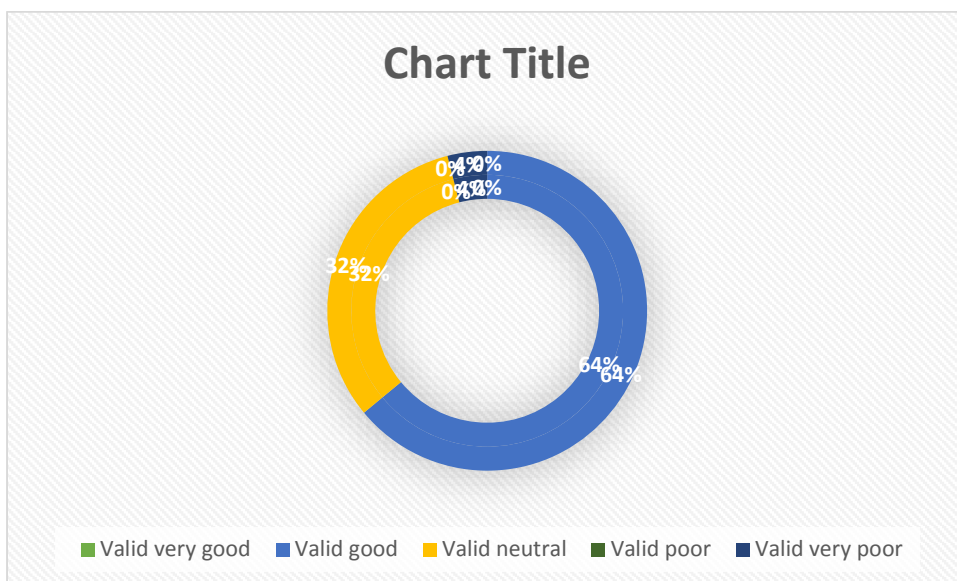


Figure 4.20: Access to pay crèche fees

Respondents were asked if they were able to access child (ren) crèche fees. The pie chart above shows how the caregivers accessed child (ren) crèche fees. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) access to child (ren) crèche fees was good, followed by 32% whose access to child (ren) crèche fees was neutral and 4% of participants' access to crèche fees was very poor. The study findings further revealed no participant's (0%) access to crèche fees was very good after the child support grant.

RAMIFICATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT

4.4.1 Legislature of children

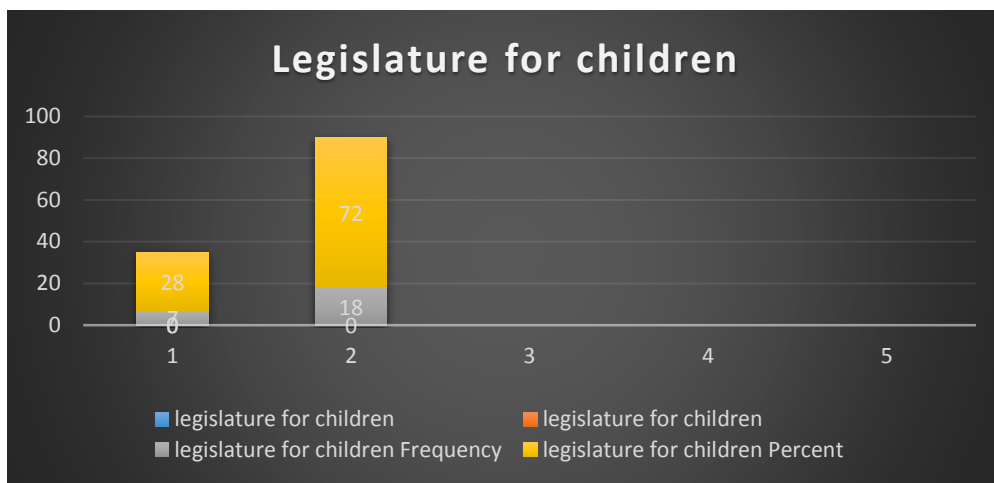


Figure 4.21: Legislature relating to children.

Respondents were asked if they were aware of the legislatures relating to children. The findings showed that majority of participants' (72%) are unaware of the legislatures relating to children, hence 28% were aware of the legislatures.

4.4.2 Child Support Grant application process

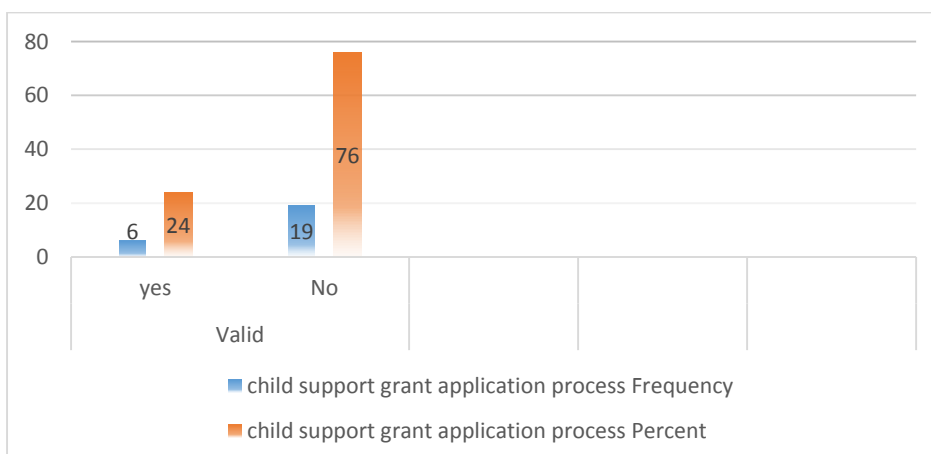


Figure 4.22: Are you happy child Support Grant application process?

Respondents were asked if they were happy with the process of child support grant application. The graph above shows what caregivers mentioned regarding child support grant application process. The findings showed that majority of participants' (76%) are not happy at all with the application process of child support grant.

Why are you not happy with child Support Grant application process?

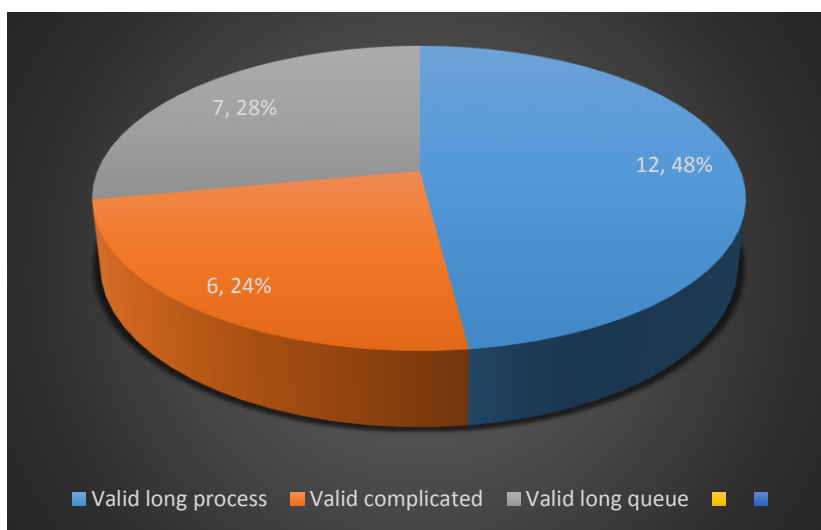


Figure 4.23: Why are you not happy with child Support Grant application process?

Respondents were asked if they were happy with the process of child support grant application on figure 4.22 and majority of participants mentioned that they were not happy. However, in figure 4.23, participants were asked to mention the reasons why they are not happy with application process. The pie chart above shows the reasons why caregivers were not happy with the application process. The findings showed that majority of participants' (48%) were not happy with SASSA's long process, followed by 28% who said SASSA's application process is complicated, while at least only 24% said the process is complicated.

4.4.3 Have you ever been denied to register your child?

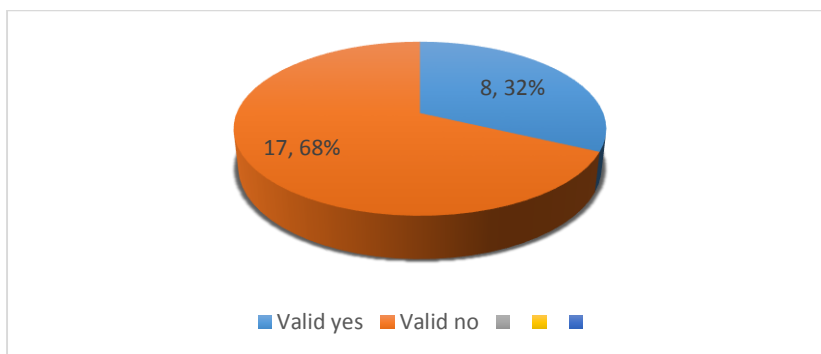


Figure 4.24: Have you ever been denied registering your child?

Respondents were asked if they have ever been denied to register a child at SASSA. The pie chart above shows if caregivers have ever been denied to register a child (ren). The findings showed that majority of participants' (68%) were never denied registering a child, however, 32% said they were denied to register their children.

Have you ever been denied registering your child? Why?

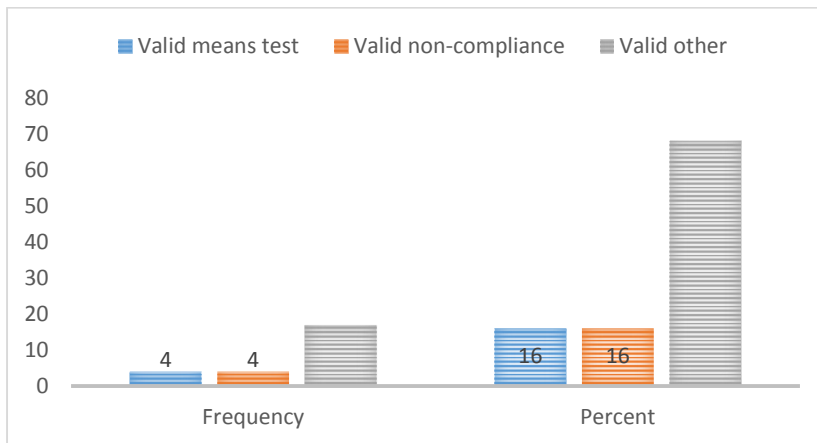


Figure 4.25: Have you ever been denied registering your child? Why?

Respondents were asked if they ever been denied registering their children at SASSA on figure 4.24 and majority (68%) of participants were never denied to register their children. However, 32% of participants mentioned they has ever been denied to register their children. Therefore, in figure 4.25, participants were asked to mention the reasons for their denials to register their children. The graph above shows the reasons why caregivers were denied registering their children. The findings showed that majority of participants' (68%) were denied registering their children due to variety of reasons (i.e. children were not around, could not capture their thumbs) hence some participants (32%) mentioned means test an non-compliance as their reasons for the denials of registration.

4.4.4 Is there a need to amend Social Assistance Act?

Respondents were asked if they think there is need to amend Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004. Figure 4.26 below shows if caregivers think there is a need to ament the above-mentioned act. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) feel there is a need to amend the Social Assistance Act and 36% think there is no need for the amendment of the act.

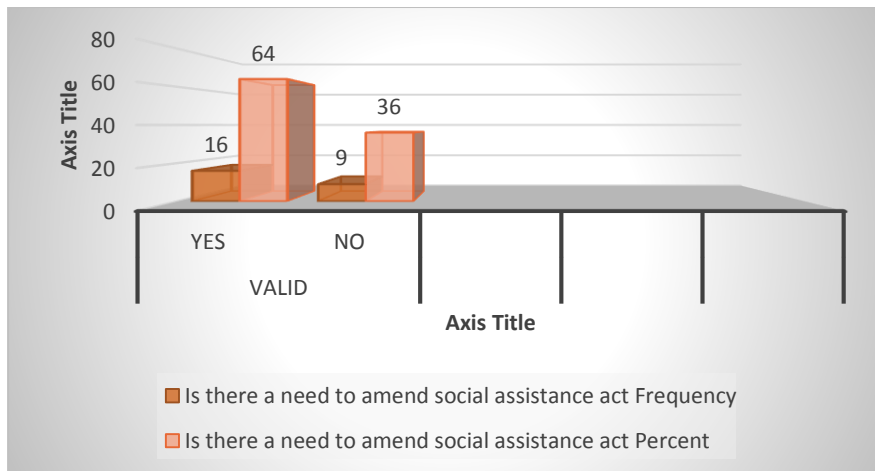


Figure 4.26: Is there a need to amend Social Assistance Act?

4.4.5 Do you think Child Support Grant should be Permanent?

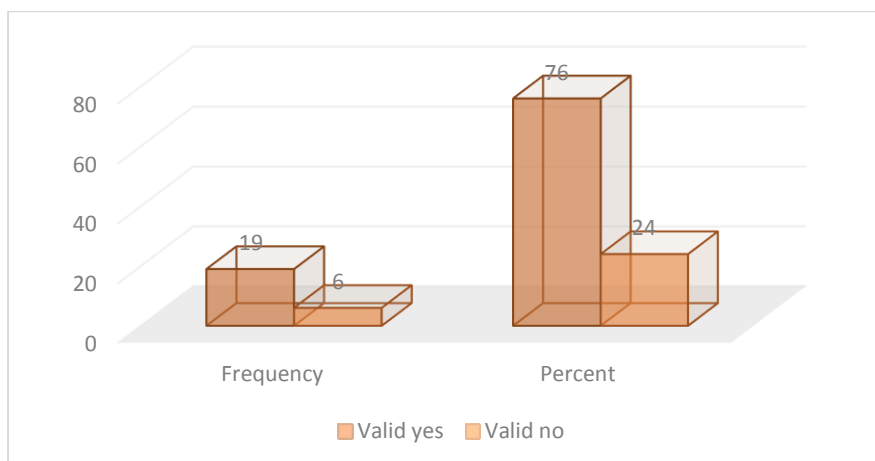


Figure 4.27: Child Support Grant should be Permanent?

Respondents were asked whether they thought the Child Support Grant should be made permanent. Figure 4.27 depicts whether caregivers believe Child Support Grant should be permanent or not. The data revealed that the majority of participants (64%) believe child support grants should be permanent, while 24% believe they are unnecessary.

4.5 SOLUTION OF THE DEPENDABILITY

4.5.1 Employment status

Respondents were questioned about their current job situation. The graph below depicts carers' job status. According to the data, the majority of participants (60%) are jobless, with the remaining 20% working for themselves. According to the survey findings, at least 16% were still in school, while 4% were working.

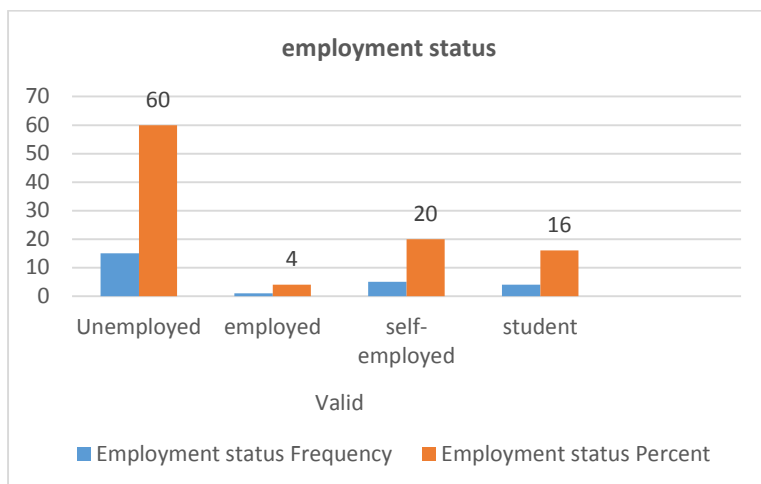


Figure 4.28: Employment status

4.5.2 Have you ever worked before?

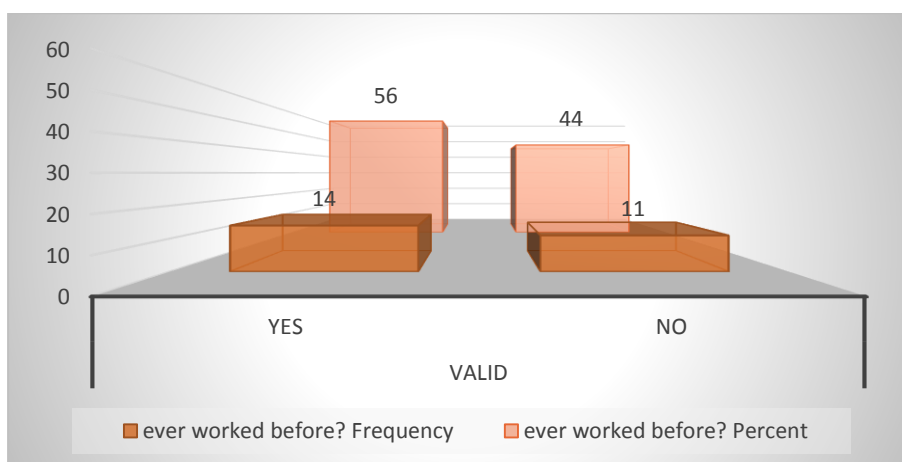


Figure 4.29: Have you ever worked before?

Respondents were asked about their employment status on figure 4.28 and majority of caregivers were unemployed, however, in figure 4.29 they were asked if they have ever worked before. The graph above shows if the caregivers ever worked before or not. The findings showed that majority of participants' (56%) never worked before and at least 44% worked before.

4.5.3 Do you do job hunting or apply for post?

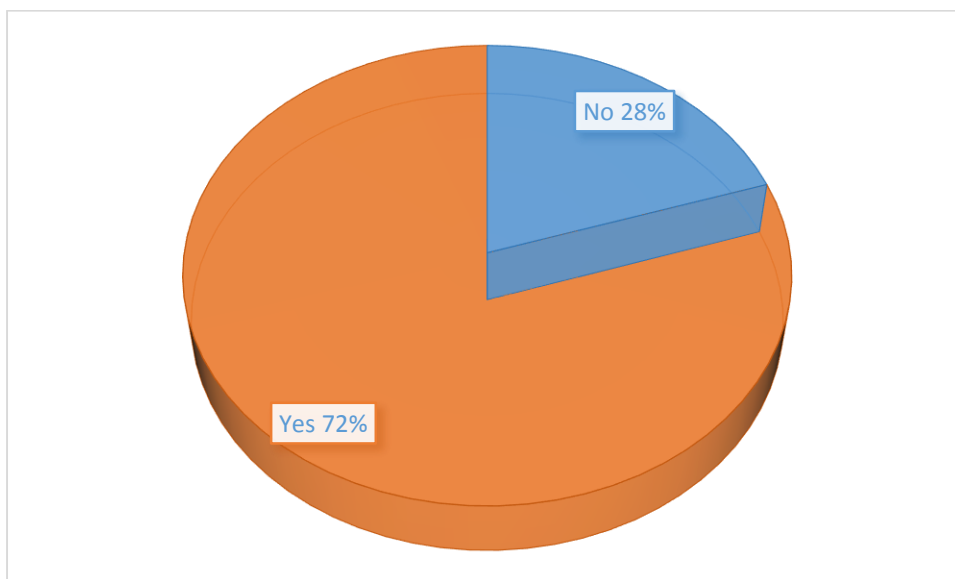


Figure 4.30: Do you do job hunting or apply for post?

Respondents were asked in figure 4.29 if they have ever worked before. However, in figure 4.30, since majority of caregivers never worked before, they were asked if they do job hunting or apply for posts. The pie chart above shows if caregivers are doing job hunting or apply for posts or not. The findings showed that majority of participants' (72%) hunting for jobs, whilst less majority (28%) are not looking for jobs at all.

4.5.4 Do you have other means of income?

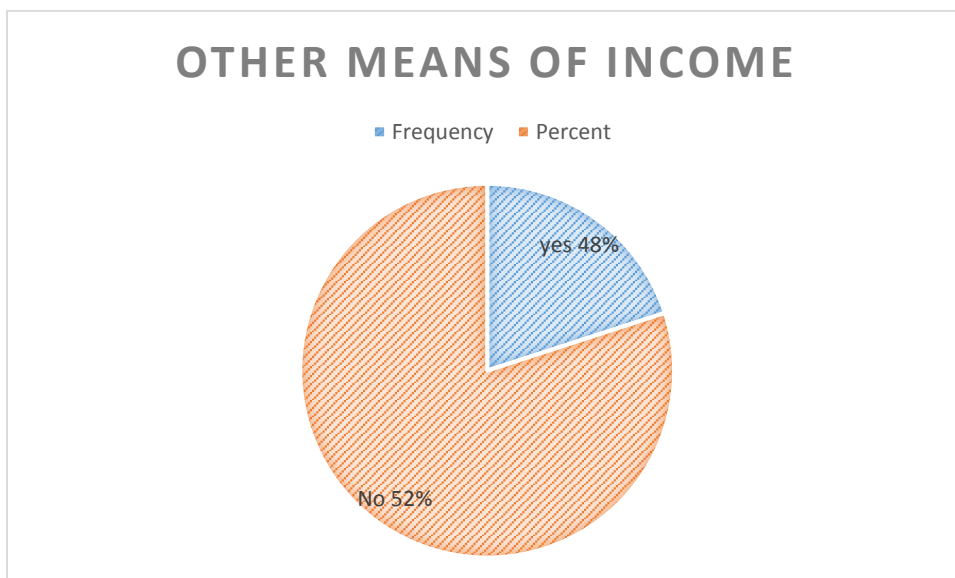


Figure 4.31: Do you have other means of income?

The findings in figure 4.28 the majority of caregivers were unemployed, yet in figure 4.29 Majority of participants never worked before. In figure 4.31 caregivers were asked if they do have other means of income. The pie chart above shows if caregivers have other source of

income or not. The findings showed that almost half of majority (48%) do have other sources of income and the majority of participants' (52%) do not have other sources of income.

4.5.5 If government stops the grant, how will you take care of your child (ren)?

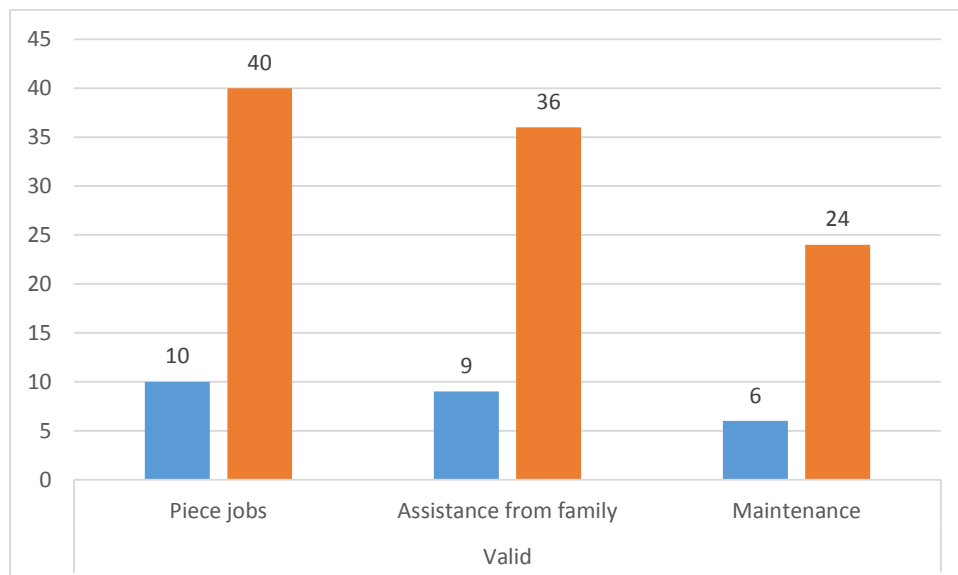


Figure 4.32: If government stops the grant, how will you take care of your child (ren)?

Respondents were asked in figure 4.32 how will they take care of their children if the government stops the grant. The graph above shows how care givers will take care of their children if the government stops the grant. The findings showed that majority of participants (40%) will perform piece jobs, followed by 30% of caregivers who will get an assistance from family members to maintain their children, whilst less majority (24%) will take care of their children with maintenance money.

4.6 Demographic Information

Table 4.3 Demographic information of the participants (N=25)

Variables	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Villages N =25		
Muongamunwe	05	20%
Tshitandani	05	20%
Tshirangadzi	05	20%

Tshidzivhani	05	20%
Thondoni	05	20%
Gender N =25		
	25	100%
Male	06	24%
Female	19	76%
Age N =25		
5-8	03	12%
9-13	11	44%
14-17	11	44%
Educational Level N =25		
Primary	11	44%
Secondary	14	56%
Places to receive grant		
Thohoyandou	19	76%
Tshakhuma	3	12%
Sibasa	0	0%
Levubu	0	0%
Other	3	12%
Do you incur transport expenses?		
Yes	25	100%

No	0	0
Child still going to School?		
Yes	25	100%
No	0	0

4.7 Significance of Child Support Grant

4.7.1 What is the amount of the child support grant?

Recipients were asked how much child support grant they received per kid. Table 4.2 displays various percentages of respondents' responses on the amount of child support award per kid. According to the data, the majority of participants (92%) stated that the child support grant is R460. Yet, just 8% of those polled said that a child support stipend is R400.

Table 4.4 Child Support Grant per child (N=25)

Amount	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
R460	15	60%
R400	10	40%

4.7.2 How long have you been getting child support?

Respondents were asked how long they had received child support payments. The pie chart below depicts the years in which members received the child support award. According to the data, the majority of participants (96%) have been receiving the child support grant for more than five (5) years, while 4% have been receiving the grant for less than five (5) years (5). The survey findings also indicated that none of the participants (0%) had received the award for more than four years.

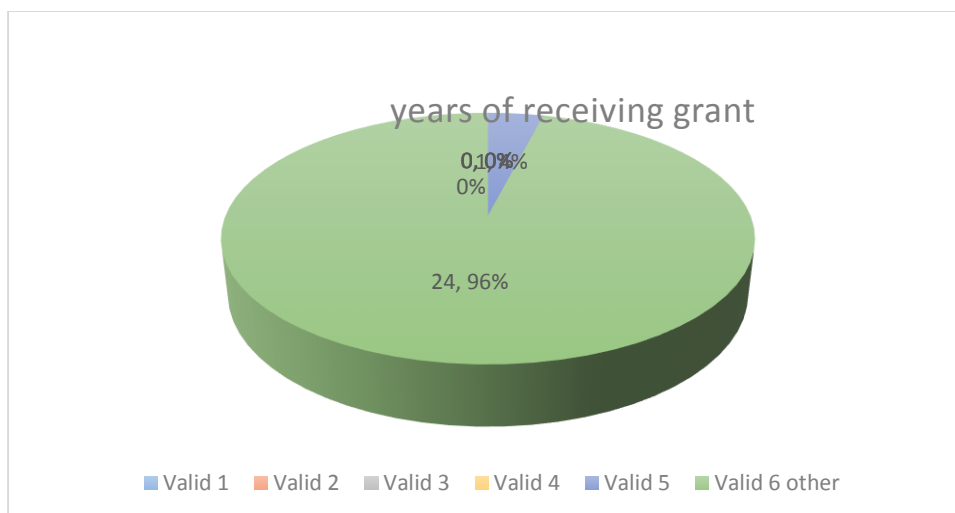


Figure 4.33 Number of years you have been receiving the grant (N=25)

Table 4.5 is the grant being utilized in your best interest?

Options	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Yes	15	60%
No	10	40%

According to the data in Table 4.5, the majority of participants (60%) feel that the grant is being used in their best interests. According to the data, at least 40% of the participants believe the funding is not being used in their best interests.

4.7.3 Do you think Child Support Grant is enough to meet your basic needs?

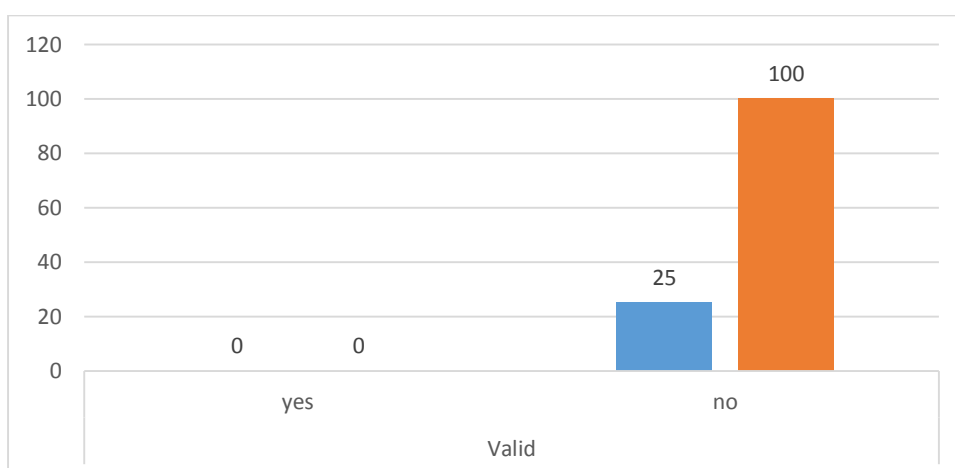


Figure 4.34 Child Support Grant enough for basic needs?

Respondents were asked in figure 4.34 if the Child Support Grant is enough to meet their basic needs. The graph above shows if participants believe that CSG is enough to meet their basic needs or not. The findings showed that almost every participants (100%) thought the grant is not enough to meet their basic needs.

4.7.4 Before and after you began receiving child support payments

4.7.1.1 Before receiving the child support grant

Before receiving the child support grant

a) Access to food for the whole family

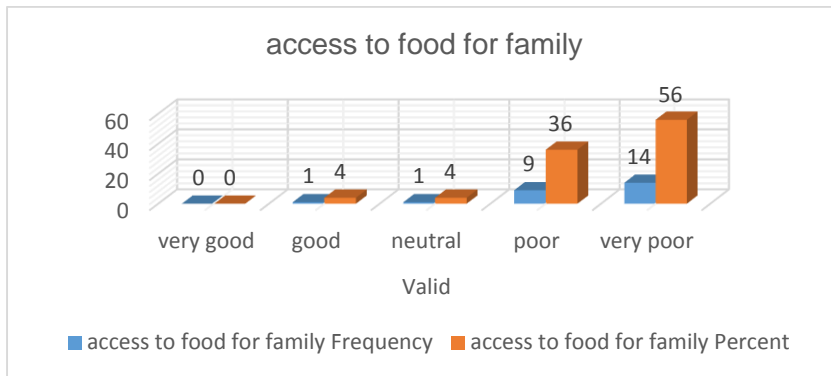


Figure 4.35: Access to food for the whole family

Respondents were asked if they were able to access food for the whole. The graph above shows how the recipients accessed food for the whole family. The findings showed that majority of participants' (56%) access to food was very poor, followed by 36% whose access to food was poor. The study findings further revealed that 1% of participants' access to food was good and neutral respectively.

b) Access to food for self

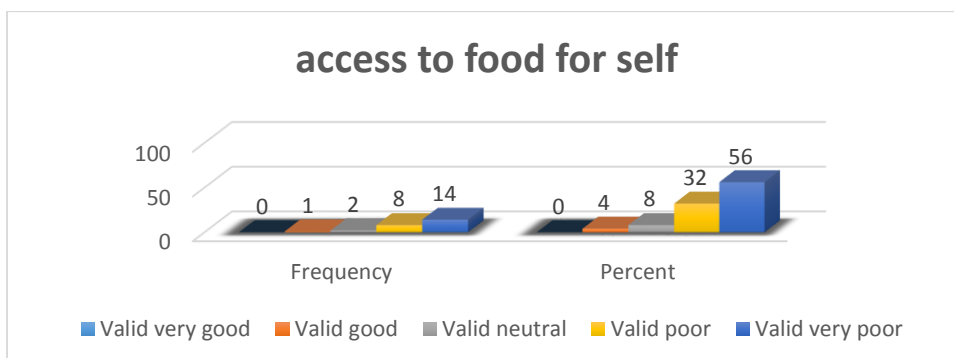


Figure 4.36: Access to food for self

Respondents were asked if they were able to access food for themselves. Figure 4.36 shows how the recipient accessed food for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (56%) access to food for themselves prior grant was very poor, followed by 32% whose access to food was poor. The study findings further revealed that 8% of participants' access to food was neutral, whilst none (4%) mentioned access to food was good.

c) Access to clothing

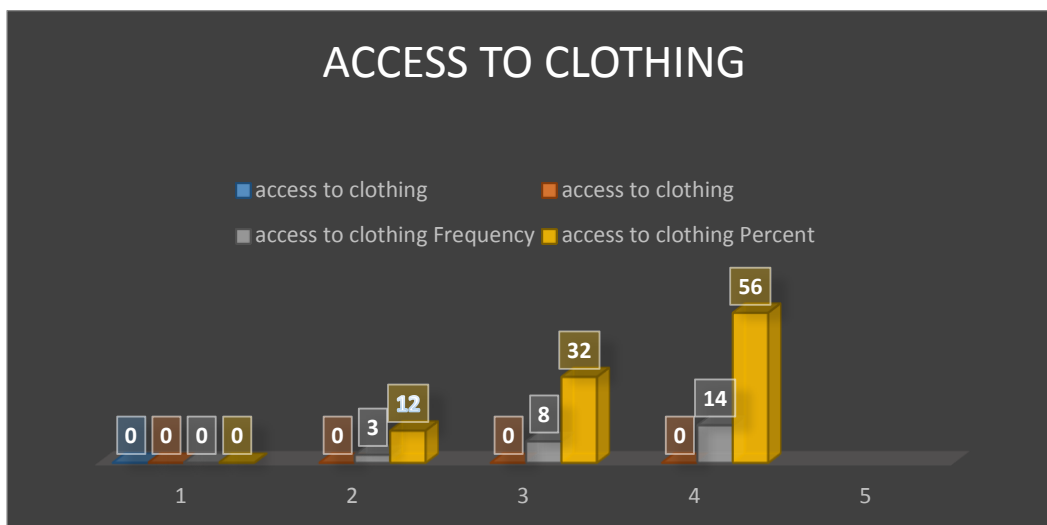


Figure 4.37: Access to clothes for self

Respondents were asked if they were able to access for clothing. The graph above shows how recipients had access to clothes. The findings showed that majority of participants' (56%) access to clothes prior grant was very poor, followed by 32% whose access to clothes was poor. However, 12% of participants' access to clothes was neutral. The study findings further revealed that 0% of participants' access to clothes was good.

d) Access to shoes

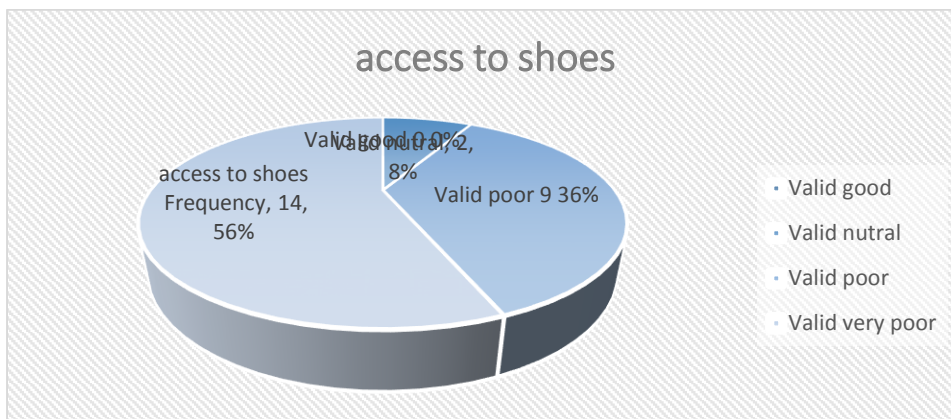


Figure 4.38: Access to shoes

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to shoes for themselves. Figure 4.38 shows how recipients accessed shoes for themselves. The findings in a pie chart showed that majority of participants' (56%) accessibility to buy shoes for themselves prior grant was very poor, followed by 36% whose access to shoes was poor. The study findings further revealed

that at least 8% of participants' access to shoes was neutral. However, the study further revealed that none participant (0%) mentioned access to clothes was good and very good.

e) Access to perfumes

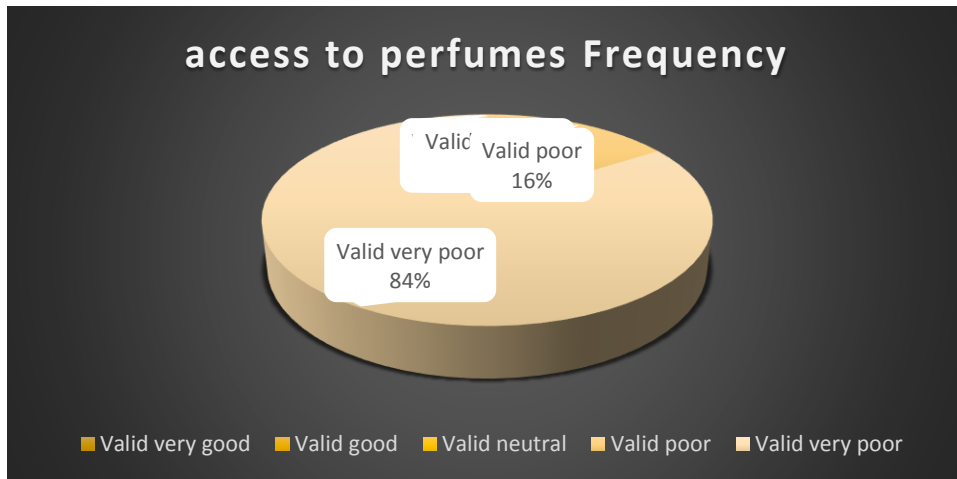


Figure 4.39: Access to perfumes

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to perfumes for themselves. Figure 4.39 shows how the recipient accessed perfumes for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (84%) accessibility to buy perfumes for themselves prior grant was very poor, followed by 16% whose access to perfumes was poor. The study findings further revealed that none participant (0%) mentioned access to perfumes was neutral, good and very good.

f) Access to hairdresser

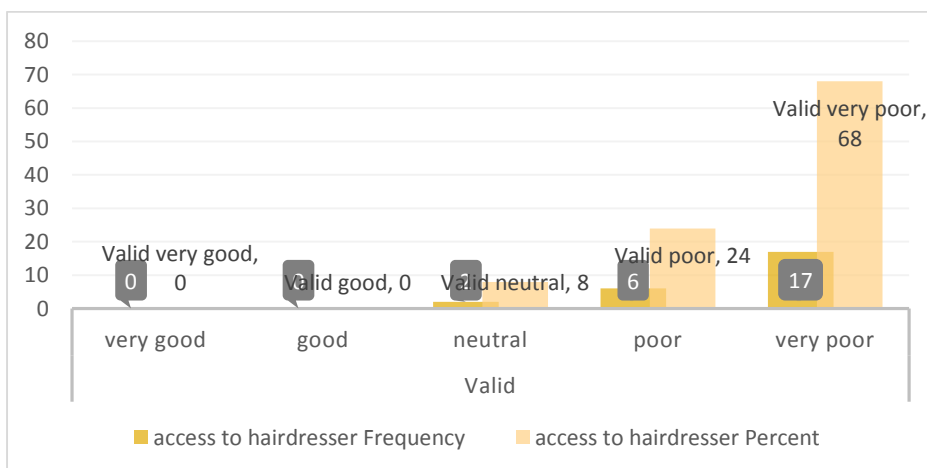


Figure 4.40: Access to hairdresser

Respondents were asked if they were able to access hairdresser. The graph above shows how recipients accessed the hairdressers for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (68%) access to hairdresser was very poor, followed by 24% whose access to

hairdresser was poor. The study findings further revealed that 8% of participants' access to hairdresser was neutral, whilst none participant (0%) access to hairdresser was good and very good prior the child support grant.

g) Access to cell phone

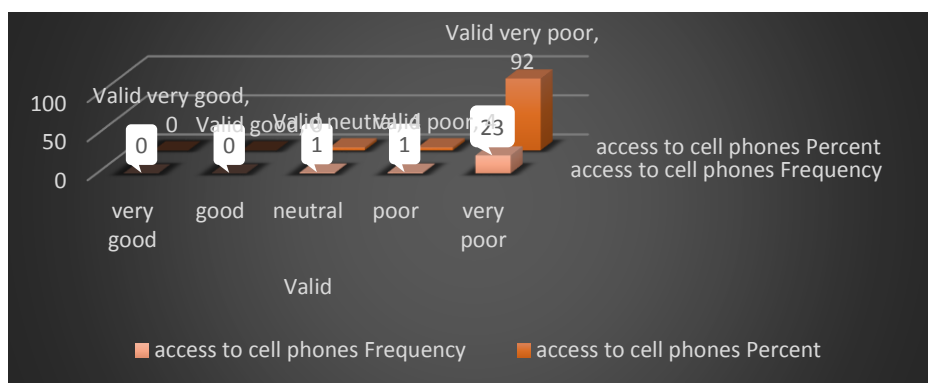


Figure 4.41: Access to cell phone

Respondents were asked if they were able to access cell phone. The graph above shows how the recipients accessed cell phone for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (92%) access to cell phone was very poor, followed by 4% whose access to cell phone was poor and neutral respectively. The study findings further revealed none participant's (0%) access to cell phone was good and very good prior the child support grant.

h) Access to school uniform

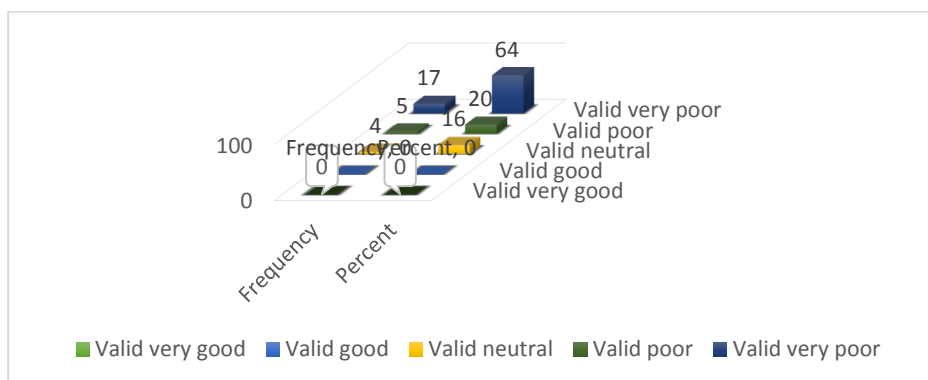


Figure 4.42: Access to school uniform

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to school uniform. The graph above shows how the recipients accessed school uniform. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) access to school uniform was very poor, followed by 20% whose access

to school uniform was poor and neutral respectively. The study findings further revealed 16% participant's (16%) access to school uniform was neutral prior the child support grant.

i) Access to pay Crèche fees

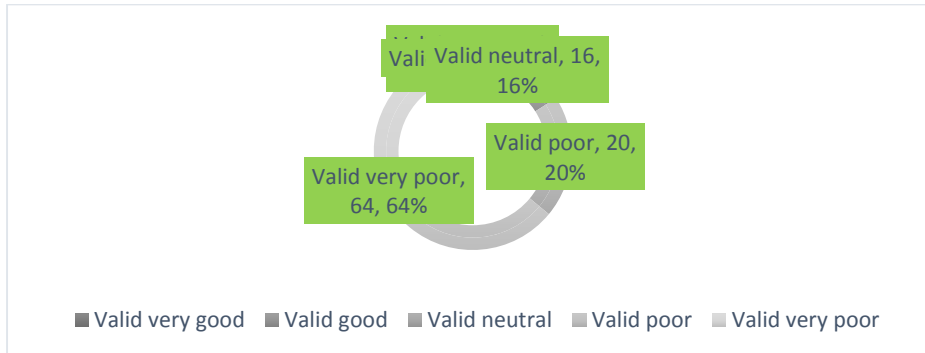


Figure 4.43: Access to pay crèche fees

Respondents were asked if they were able to access crèche fees. The graph above shows how the recipients accessed crèche fees. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) mentioned that their caregivers' access to crèche fees was very poor, followed by 20% whose access crèche fees was poor and 16% of participants' access to crèche fees was neutral. The study findings further revealed none participant's (0%) access to crèche fees was good and very good prior the child support grant.

4.7.1.2 After receiving the child support grant

a) Access to food for family

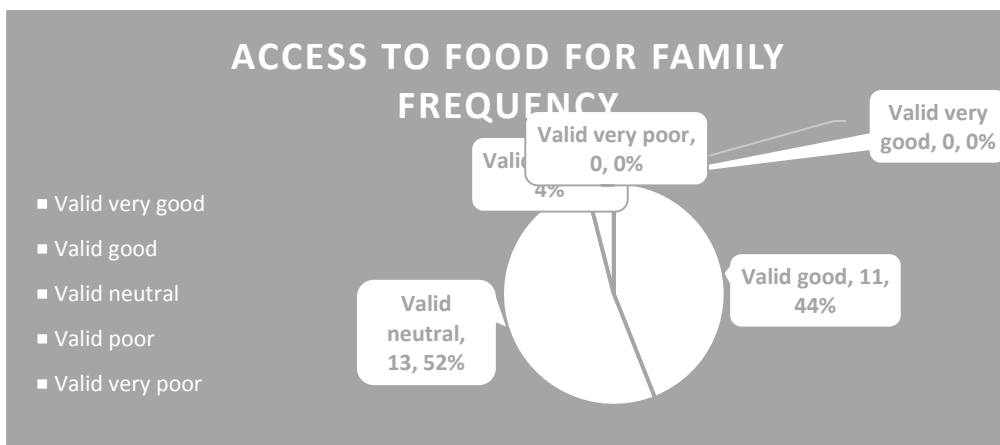


Figure 4.44: Access to food for family

Respondents were asked if they were able to access food for the whole family. The pie chart above shows how recipients accessed food for the whole family. The findings showed that majority of participants (52%) mentioned that their caregiver's access to food was neutral, followed by 44% whose access to food was good after receiving the child support grant. The

study findings further revealed that 4% of participants' access to food for the family was poor, whilst none participants (0%) access to food was very good. This simply means that despite people's opinion that the grant is not sufficient to cater all basic needs, most people are able to put food on the table for their family members as compared to prior receiving grant. The grant has improved and stabilised most of people's lives.

b) Access to food for self

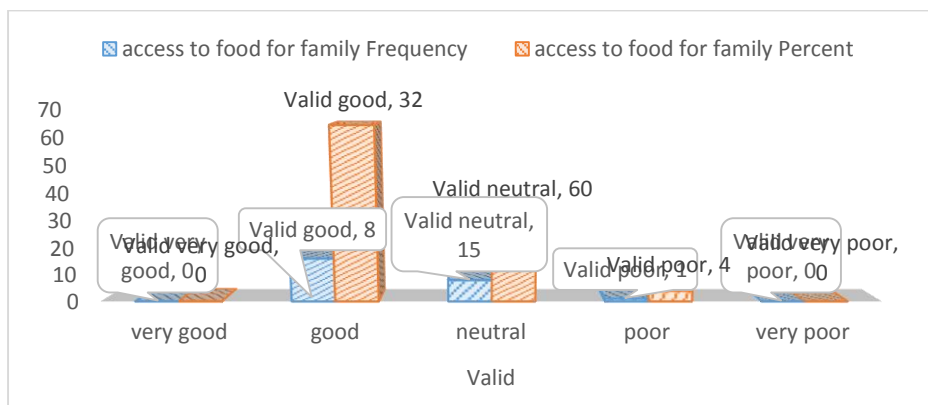


Figure 4.45: Access to food for self

Respondents were asked if they could get food for themselves. Figure 4.45 depicts how beneficiaries got food for themselves. According to the data, the majority of participants' (60%) access to food following the award was neutral, while 32% had good access to food. The survey findings also found that 4% of individuals had limited access to food, while none (0%) had very limited access to food.

c) Access to clothing

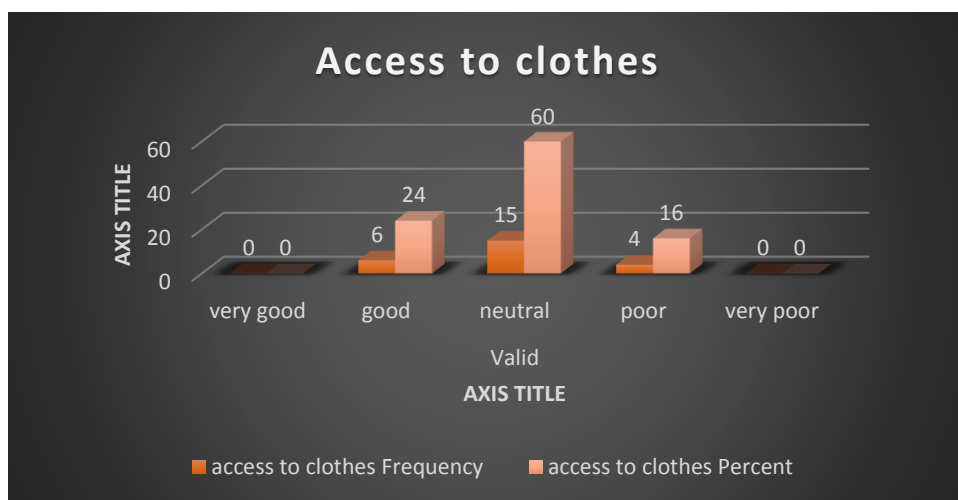


Figure 4.46: Access to clothes for self

Respondents were asked if they were able to access for clothing. Figure 4.46 above shows how the recipients had access to clothes. The findings showed that majority of participants' (60%) access to clothes after the child support grant was neutral as compared to before the grant, followed by 24% whose access to clothes was good. However, 16% of participants' access to clothes was poor. The study findings further revealed that none (0%) mentioned access to food was very good and very poor.

d) Access to shoes

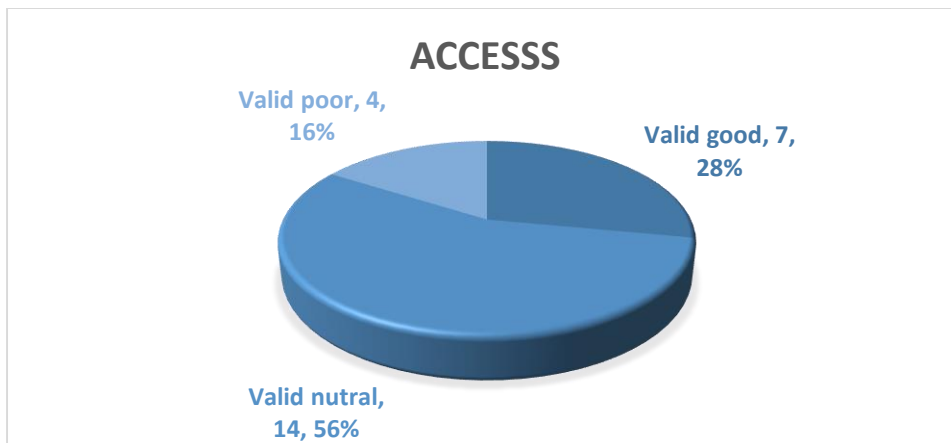


Figure 4.47: Access to shoes

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to shoes for themselves. Figure 4.47 shows how the recipients accessed shoes for themselves. The findings in a pie chart showed that majority of participants' (56%) accessibility to buy shoes for themselves after the grant was neutral, followed by 28% whose access to shoes was good. However, 16% of participants' access to shoes was poor. The study further revealed that none participant (0%) mentioned access to clothes was very good or very poor.

e) Access to perfumes

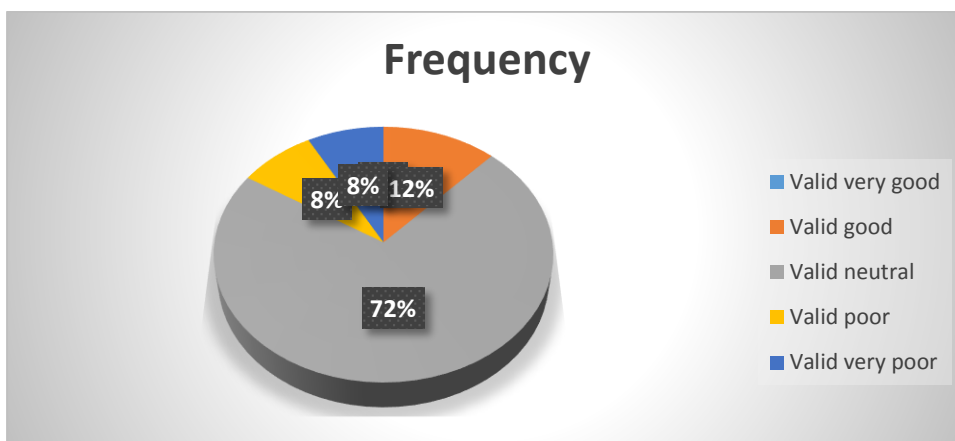


Figure 4.48: Access to perfumes

Respondents were asked if they were able to access to perfumes for themselves. Figure 4.48 shows how the caregivers accessed perfumes for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (72%) accessibility to buy perfumes for themselves after the grant was neutral, followed by 12% whose access to perfumes was good. The study findings further revealed that at least 8% participant mentioned that access to perfumes was poor and very poor respectively.

f) Access to hairdresser

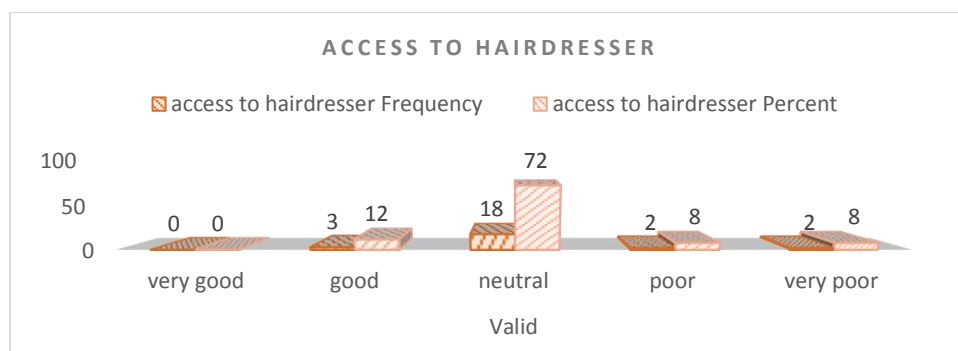


Figure 4.49: Access to hairdresser

Respondents were asked if they were able to access hairdresser. Figure 4.49 above shows how the recipients accessed the hairdressers for themselves. The findings showed that majority of participants' (72%) mentioned that the accessibility their caregivers to take them to hairdresser after receiving the grant was neutral compared to before the grant, followed by 12% whose access to hairdresser was good. The study findings further revealed that 8% of participants' access to hairdresser was poor and very poor respectively, whilst nonparticipant participants' access to hairdresser was poor and very poor respectively after the child support grant.

g) Access to cell phone

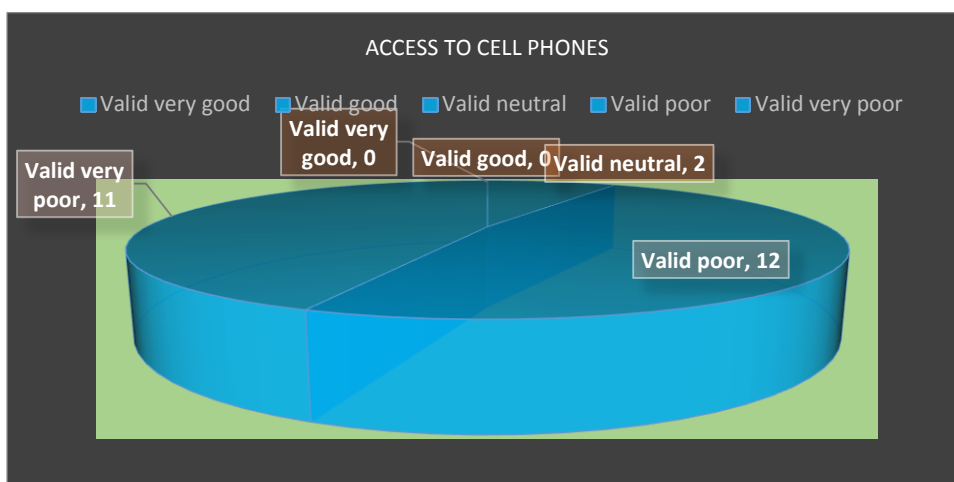


Figure 4.50: Access to cell phone

Respondents were asked if they were able to access cell phone. Figure 4.50 above shows how the caregivers accessed cell phone for the recipients. The findings showed that almost half of participants' (48% (12)) mentioned that their caregivers' accessibility to buy them cell phone was poor even after receiving the child support grant, followed by 44% (11) whose access to cell phone was very poor. However, the study findings further revealed that 8% had a neutral accessibility, whilst none participant's (0%) had good and very good access after the child support grant.

h) Access to children's school uniform

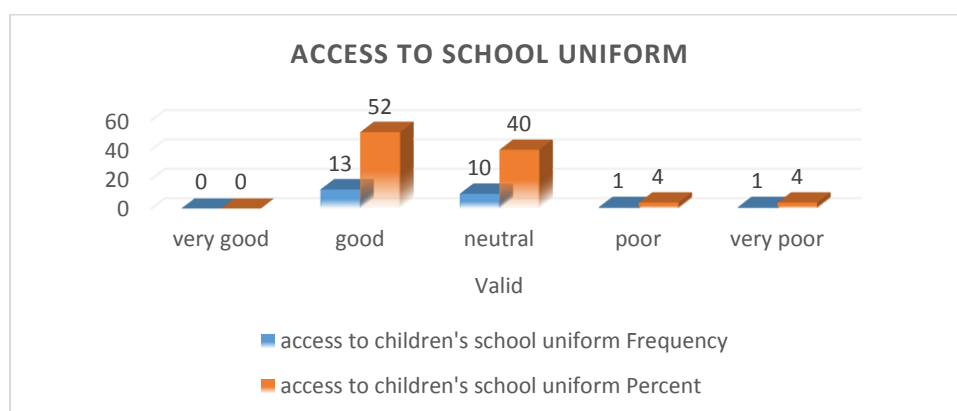


Figure 4.51: Access to school uniform

Respondents were asked if their caregivers were able to access school uniform. The graph above shows how the caregivers accessed child (ren) school uniform. The findings showed that majority of participants' (52%) mentioned that, their caregivers' accessibility to school

uniform after receiving the child support grant was good, followed by 40% whose access to child (ren) school uniform was neutral. The study findings further revealed that at least 4% had poor and very poor access to children school uniform respectively, whilst none participant's (0%) access to school uniform was very good after the child support grant.

i) Access to pay Crèche fees

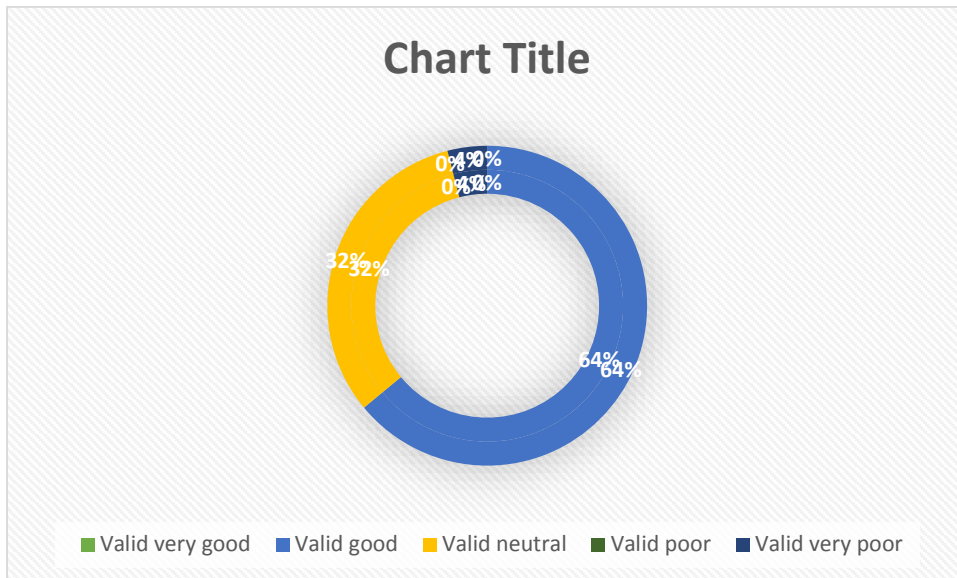


Figure 4.52: Access to pay crèche fees

Respondents were asked if their caregivers were able to access child (ren) crèche fees. The pie chart above shows how the caregivers accessed child (ren) crèche fees. The findings showed that majority of participants' (64%) mentioned that their caregivers' accessibility to pay their siblings crèche fees was good, followed by 32% whose access to child (ren) crèche fees was neutral and 4% of participants' access to crèche fees was very poor. The study findings further revealed none participant's (0%) access to crèche fees was very good after the child support grant.

4.8 RAMIFICATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT

4.8.1 Legislature of children

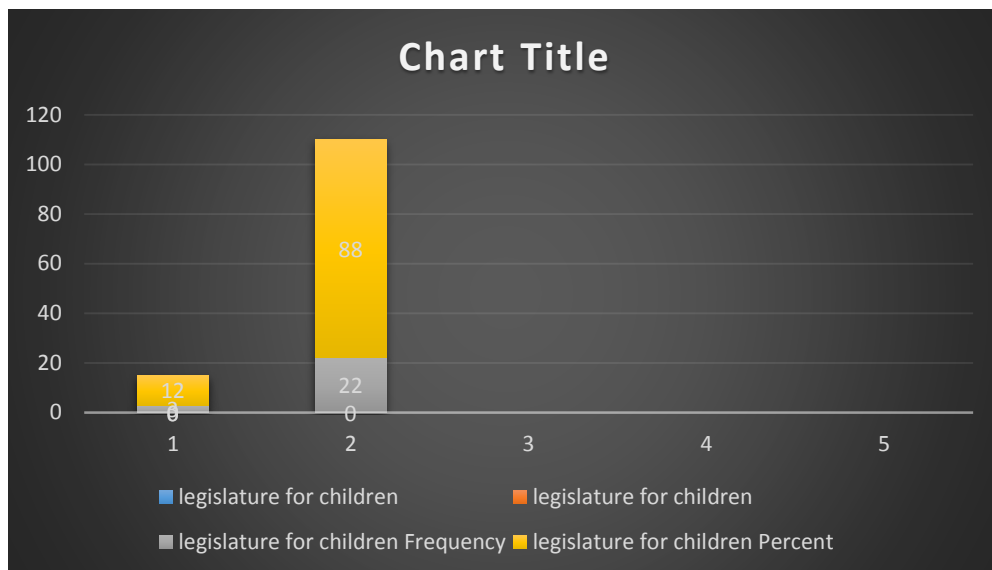


Figure 4.53: Legislature relating to children.

Respondents were asked if they were aware of the legislatures relating to children. The findings showed that majority of participants' (88%) are unaware of the legislatures relating to children, hence 12% were aware of the legislatures.

4.8.2 Child Support Grant application process

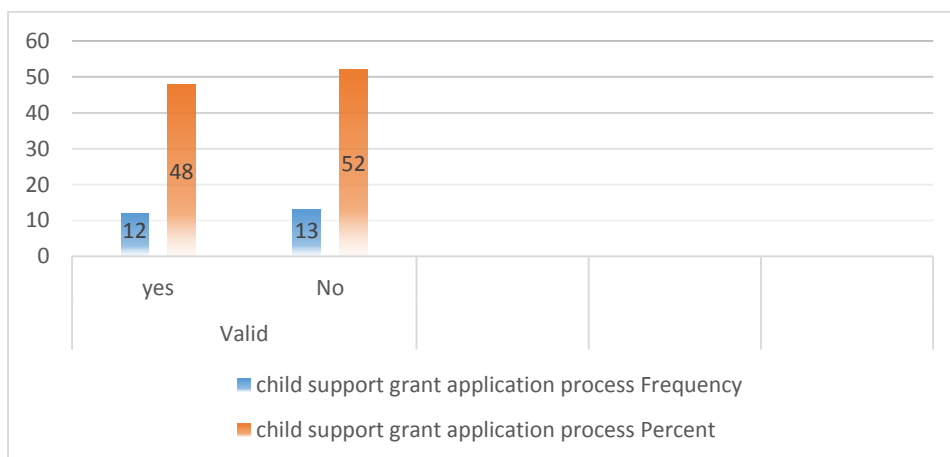


Figure 4.54: Are you happy child Support Grant application process?

Respondents were asked if they were happy with the process of child support grant application. The graph above shows what recipients mentioned regarding child support grant application process. The findings showed that majority of participants' (52%) are not happy at

all with the application process of child support grant, whilst 48% of participants are happy with the application process.

4.8.3 Why are you not happy with child Support Grant application process?

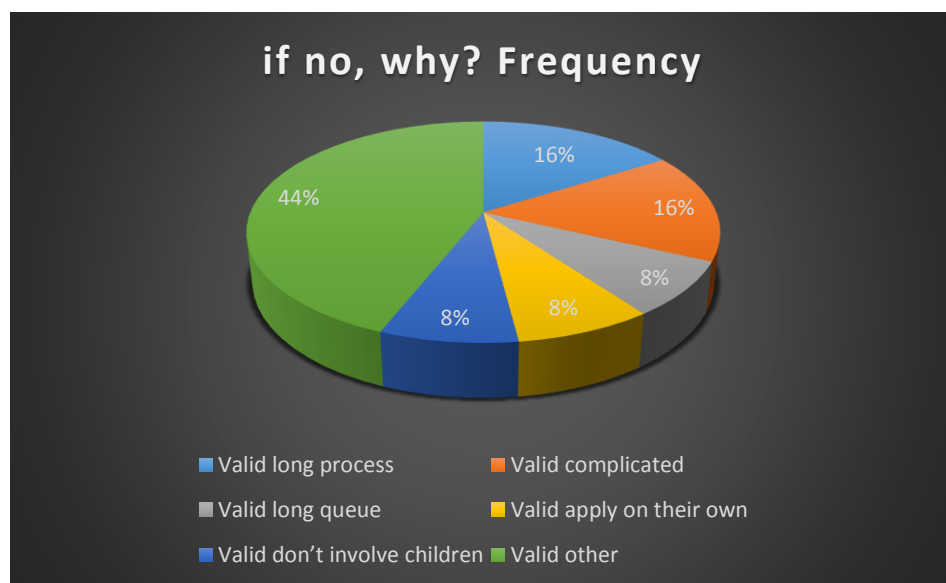


Figure 4.55: Why are you not happy with child Support Grant application process?

Respondents were asked if they were happy with the process of child support grant application on figure 4.54 and majority of participants mentioned that they were not happy. However, in figure 4.55, participants were asked to mention the reasons why they are not happy with application process. The pie chart above shows the reasons why recipients were not happy with the application process. The findings showed that majority of participants' (44%) were not happy with the application process and they said they have their own reasons except the ones on the questionnaire, followed by 16% who said SASSA's application process is complicated and has long queues. The study further revealed that at least 8% said the process is long, do not involve children and children cannot apply on their own.

4.8.4 have you ever been denied to register your child?

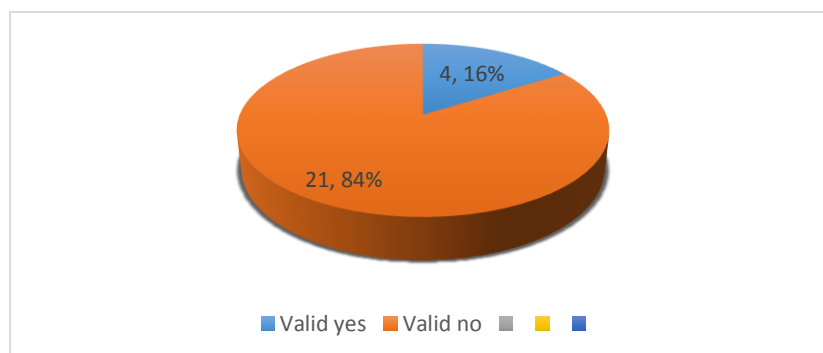


Figure 4.56: Have you ever been denied to register your child?

Respondents were asked if they have ever been denied to register a child at SASSA. The pie chart above shows if recipients' caregivers were ever been denied to register a child (ren). The findings showed that majority of participants' (84%) were never denied to register a child (ren), however, 16% said they were denied to register their children.

4.8.5 Have you ever been denied to register your child? Why?

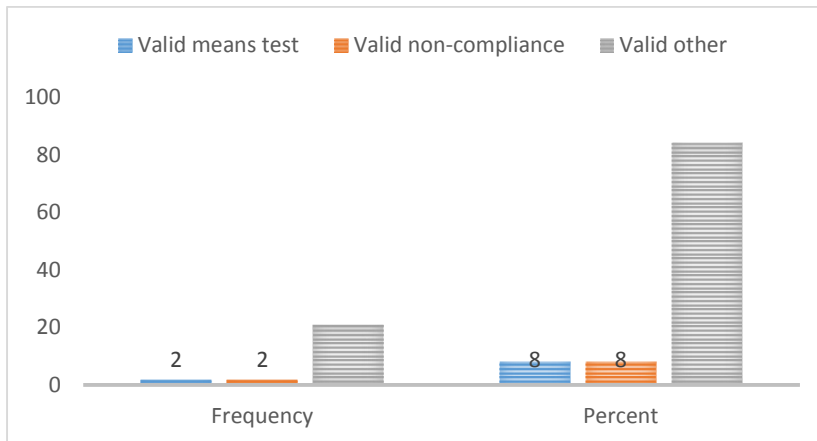


Figure 4.57: Have you ever been denied to register your child? Why?

Respondents were asked if they ever been denied to register their children at SASSA on figure 4.56 and majority (84%) of participants were never denied to register their children. However, 16% of participants mentioned they were ever been denied to register their children. Therefore, in figure 4.57, participants were asked to mention the reasons for their denials to register their children. The graph above shows the reasons why caregivers were denied to register their children. The findings showed that majority of participants' (84%) were denied to register their children due to variety of reasons (i.e. children were not around, could not capture their thumbs) hence some participants (16%) mentioned means test and non-compliance as their reasons for the denials of registration.

4.8.6 Is there a need to amend Social Assistance Act?

Respondents were asked if they think there is need to amend Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004. Figure 4.58 below shows if recipients think there is a need to amend the above mentioned act. The findings showed that majority of participants' (60%) feel there is a need to amend the Social Assistance Act and 40% think there is no need for the amendment of the act.

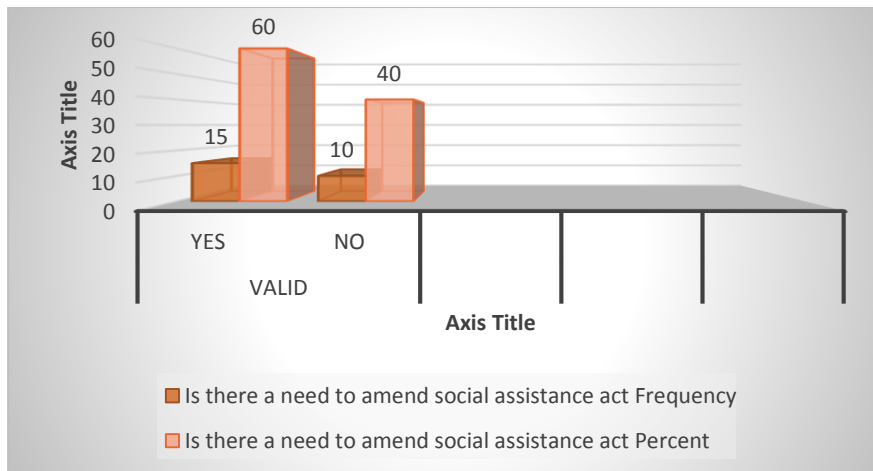


Figure 4.58: Is there a need to amend Social Assistance Act?

4.8.7 Do you think Child Support Grant should be Permanent?

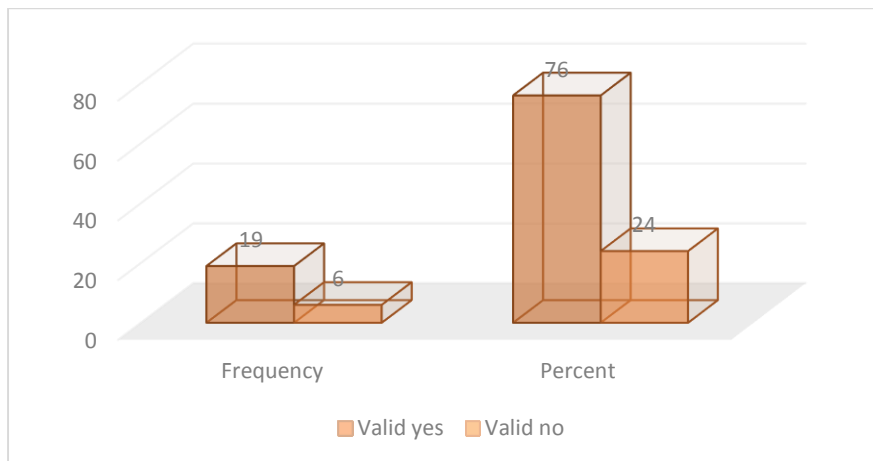


Figure 4.59: Should Child Support grant be Permanent?

Respondents were asked whether they thought the Child Support Grant should be made permanent. Figure 4.59 illustrates whether or not recipients believe Child Support Grant should be permanent. The data revealed that the majority of participants (76%) believe child support grants should be permanent, while 24% believe they are unnecessary.

4.9 SOLUTION OF THE DEPENDABILITY

4.9.1 Do you have other means of income?

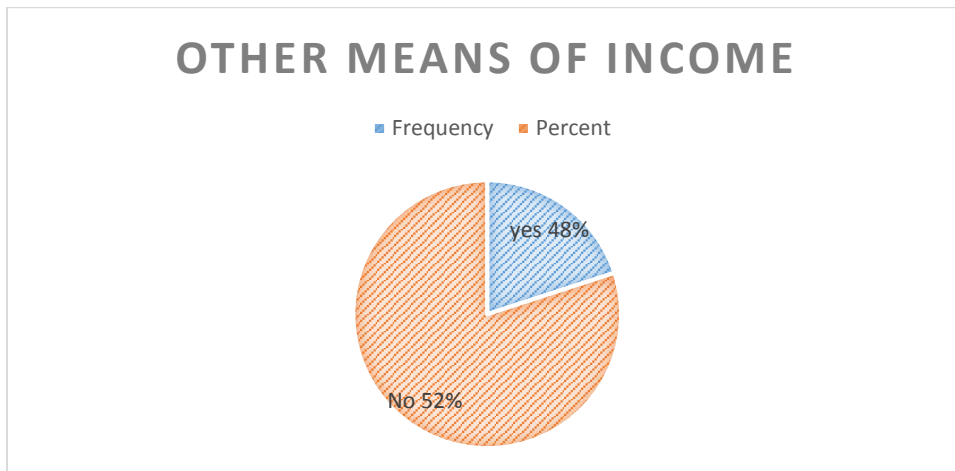


Figure 4.60: Do you other means of income?

In figure 4.60 recipients were asked if they do have other means of income. The pie chart above shows if recipients have other source of income or not. The findings showed that majority of participants (68%) do have other sources of income and 32% of participants do not have other sources of income.

4.9.2 If government stops the grant, how will you take care of your child (ren)?

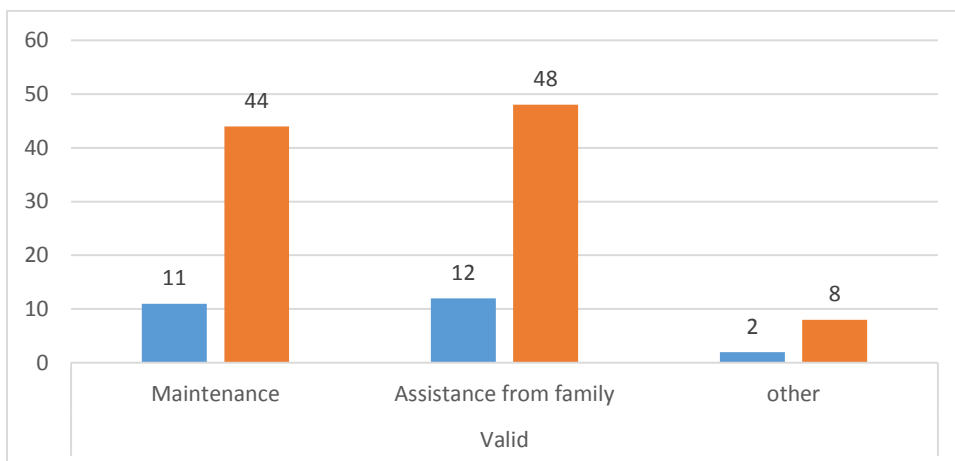


Figure 4.61: If government stops the grant, how will you take care of yourself?

Respondents were asked in figure 4.61 how will they take care of themselves if the government stops the grant. The graph above shows how care givers will take care of their children if the government stops the grant. The findings showed that majority of participants (48%) will be assisted by their family members, followed by 44% of recipients who will maintain themselves with maintenance money, whilst, less majority (8%) said their caregivers will make a plan.

4.10 Conclusion

The chapter offered the study's findings and analysis of the conclusions grounded on the statistics that was analysed. The frequency distribution of the demographic variables was determined using descriptive statistical methods. The data were statistically displayed in graphs, tables, and pie charts, with frequencies (f) and percentages (%) indicated. The conclusions of the study are discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter 5 outlines the study's outcomes. The major goal of the study was to get a better knowledge of the implications of the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004, which is based on child support grants, in the Ha-Mutsha region of Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. Preceding chapter detailed the study's findings. The fifth chapter discusses the study's findings in reference to the literature.

5.2 Overview of the study

The major goal of the study was to obtain an understanding of the implications of the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 on the Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant in the Ha-Mutsha region of Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. The following were the sub-objectives:

- To discuss the significance of child support grant.
- To scrutinize the ramification of Social Assistance Act no: 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant.
- To determine the solution of dependency syndrome on Social Assistance programme.

5.3 The significance of child support grant

According to Mashala (2016), while CSG directly reduces poverty (lower poverty headcounts and poverty gaps), cash grants in the form of child grants also address some of the underlying causes of poverty, not only providing a safety net (allowing people to cope with risk / providing a minimum income level), but also generating positive dynamics by allowing risks to be mitigated and reduced over time. The study's findings agreed with Mashala's (2016) literature on the effect of Child Support Grant beneficiaries' livelihood: A Case Study of Moletjie Moshate Village, Limpopo Province, because the study found that the majority of participants' (36%) access to food was poor prior to receiving child support grant.

Streak (2004) claims that research has repeatedly demonstrated a link between social hand-outs and healthy early development. There is an adverse association between low, social, and economic circumstances in childhood and later life success. Increasing income through social grants for single moms with children has proven to be an essential element in the child's scholastic achievement. According to studies on the CSG, this award is frequently the sole source of income for the child's primary carer, and it is mostly spent for food and clothes rather

than needs. The study found that the majority of participants' (52%) access to food was neutral, with 44% having good access to food after receiving the child assistance payment. The survey findings also found that 4% of individuals had inadequate access to food for their families, while none (0%) had extremely good access to food.

According to the findings, the majority of participants' (52%) access to food was neutral, while 44% had good access to food after receiving the child support payment. The survey findings also found that 4% of individuals had inadequate access to food for their families, while none (0%) had extremely good access to food. The survey findings also found that after receiving the child support grant, the majority of participants' (60%) access to clothes was neutral compared to before the award, with 24% having good access to clothes. Nonetheless, 16% of individuals had limited access to clothing. The survey findings also found that none (0%) described having very good or very poor access to clothing. Mashala discovered this information (2016) monetary awards enable impoverished households to make diverse consumption options, participate in productive economic activities, and invest in the future productivity of the home and household members, in addition to paying consumption. Even though the CSG is so small, it is thought to be useful in meeting some needs. For example, one could buy clothes for a child or assist with grocery shopping. The child grant helps in improving living standards by enabling all beneficiaries to participate in economic activities and investing in physical, social, and human capital (i.e. education, health and nutrition) to ensure future income streams (Mashala, 2016).

According to Grinspun (2016), caregivers report using the Child Support Grant to pay preschool expenses or to negotiate deferred payment against the grant. This may enable CSG beneficiaries to more easily access early childhood development (ECD) services than children not receiving the grant. The study findings concurred with the literature because majority of participants (64%) mentioned that they have access to pay their children's siblings as compared to before receiving the grant. The majority of caregivers' (64%) accessibility before child support grant was very poor. The study findings further revealed none participant's (0%) access to crèche fees was good and very good prior the child support grant.

5.4 Ramification of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant.

Despite measures to reach as many poor children as possible, Nkosi (2009) reports that certain children are still unable to benefit sufficiently from social assistance grants due to particular qualifiers in legislation that define whether a kid may benefit from such awards. This

was supported by the survey data, which revealed that while the majority of participants (84%) were never rejected registration of their children on CSG, some (16%) were denied registration. “She goes on to say that African indigenous child-care structures are not completely recognized in the legal system, and as a result, children who live in these indigenous structures are unable to fully benefit from social assistance benefits as stated by statute”.

The low percentage of participation in these programs is one of the key factors of the social security system's incapacity to provide appropriate social protection. Just around 43% of eligible persons are successful in collecting the funds for which they are eligible. The State Old Age Pension has a reasonably high take-up rate of around 85%. The CSG, on the other hand, has a relatively low take-up rate of around 20%, which has a detrimental impact on the efficacy of the social security system. The poor take-up rate is due in part to system failure (Nkosi, 2009).

According to the study findings, the majority of individuals (16%) were rejected registration for CSG. The study findings also suggested that means-testing was one of the grounds for denial. According to Samson et al. (2006), the means-test has been a major impediment to the implementation of the social security system since 1994. SASSA has discovered conflicting interpretations of the means-test, hindering attempts to achieve uniform delivery standards. The administrative procedures connected with the means-test are often seen as the primary impediment to wider uptake of social assistance by low-income households. This is especially true in the poorest rural regions, where the poor have the least access to formal identifying credentials required for social hand-outs. It has also been claimed that the means-test discriminated against families with many dependents (Samson et al. 2006). The poll findings also found that the majority of participants (60%) believe there is a need to alter the Social Assistance Act, while 40% believe there is no need to amend the act. This might make CSG available to any child and force policymakers to reconsider the means-test in order to accommodate any youngster who qualifies for CSG.

According to Lund (2011), the Department of Social Development has taken an evidence-based approach to policy change by establishing conditional entitlement to the CSG. She claims that this is South Africa's first effort to impose conditionality on any non-contributory social assistance programs. This was corroborated by the study findings, which revealed that, although being refused owing to a means test, some participants cited noncompliance as the cause for their registration denials.

5.5 Solution of the dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance programme.

According to Ivyn Sambo (2019), unemployment is the number one leader of poverty. He further states that high unemployment in South Africa has a huge impact on the extreme poverty within the country. Increasing unemployment rate in South Africa contributes to high level of poverty, which resulted to 13.1 million (68.2%) people surviving through child support grant as the household income as recorded by Statistics South Africa (2020). This was supported by the survey data, which found that the majority of participants (66%) were jobless, while some were still in school. Statistics South Africa (2020) further argued that lack of education or knowledge on how to develop or create an income has resulted in ramification of social assistance programme and its policies having a gap to address the high rate of dependency. The study findings further revealed that almost more than half of participants (56%) never worked before and that 28% are not looking for jobs.

The Social Assistance Programme has served its purpose, but dependency has not been dealt with (National development Plan 2030). Our communities especially in rural areas have misinterpreted the goal of the programme, due to lack of information and understanding of the aim and objective of the Act. It resulted in beneficiaries believing that it is a permanent means of income. The study findings concurred with the literature where it revealed that majority of participants (64%) believed that Child Support Grant Social Assistance must be made permanent. However, it was mentioned on National Development Plan 2030 that is important on poor people as well as on preventing people from being poor, but there is an obstacle to progress in life due to dependency on government. Instead of people developing themselves with the assistance from government, people are becoming permanently dependant and misusing the assistance they receive from government.

The study findings further revealed that, majority of participants' (52%) do not have other sources of income and Larsson and Nybom (2006) as stated on State of the Nation (2005) argued that, unemployment and the inability to earn a regular income is closely related to why people end up in poverty and also why they are unable to move out of poverty, especially in developing countries which fail to provide a social safety net. Literature from National Development Plan 2030 further argued that people are not developing themselves with the assistance from government and that are becoming permanently dependant and misusing the assistance they receive from government. This was also confirmed in the study because the study findings further revealed that majority of participants mentioned that if the government stops the grant they will start looking for piece jobs. This simply emphasises that the provision

of CSG indeed create dependency on people because people will only start looking for jobs if the grant stops.

5.6 Conclusion

The argument of the outcomes was outlined from the objectives of the study. The study also presented that child support grant is doing well in alleviating poverty in many household since unemployment is high. Therefore, CSG on the other side is doing harm by creating dependency. It was revealed that most people depends on CSG for survival and they do not hunt for jobs. In addition, people want CSG to be permanent and if the government stops it, they will start looking for jobs. The next chapter discusses summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter consist of the summary, conclusions, and suggestions established on the study findings' objectives, with support from a literature review. Suggestions are also provided to policymakers and other stakeholders to alter and reinforce the existing Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004.

6.2 Summary of the study

The study's goal was to acquire more knowledge on the implications of the Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004, which is based on child support grants, in the Ha-Mutsha region of Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. To gather data, a self-administered questionnaire was designed in accordance with the study goals. The data was collected utilizing Micro Soft Excel software and then imported into Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 27 for analysis. The study evaluated past studies in order to identify the academic gap that the current study attempted to fill.

6.2.1 The significance of child support grant

The initial goal was to emphasize the importance of child support grants. The Child Support Grant is extremely important, with 60% of carers getting it for more than two children and for more than five years. Several caregivers were able to get basic necessities such as food, clothes, and crèche costs.

6.2.2 Ramification of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant.

The second goal of the study was to look at the impact of Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004 intentions on the Social Assistance Program based on child support grant. The majority of caregivers (88%) are unaware of the Social Assistance Act and are also dissatisfied with the child support grant application procedure since some have been rejected registration of their children for CSG for a number of reasons such as means test and non-compliance. According to the survey findings, 60% of carers feel that the Social Assistance Act should be amended and that child support grants should be made permanent.

6.2.3 Solution of the dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance programme.

The third goal was to find a remedy to the reliance syndrome on the Social Assistance program. The study's findings found that there is a link between unemployment and reliance on child support grants since a lack of work forced carers to rely on CSG for survival. The survey results also found that the majority of carers (68%), had additional sources of income such as maintenance money.

6.3 Limitations of the study

The study contains various limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results. For starters, the results cannot be applied to the entire Makhado Municipality. Second, the key constraints in this research were time and finance, as the researcher was unable to cover all CSG recipients who live in sub-villages inside the Hamutsha Area. Due to inadequate budget, the researcher was forced to sample only eight (sub-villages) for the study. Notwithstanding the limitations indicated, this study emphasizes the need for more research into the nature of social grants, with a particular focus on reducing reliance on social grants (CSG and Social Relief Grant) and attitudes about social grants.

6.4 Conclusions

According to the study's findings, there is a substantial link between being jobless and relying on child support grants. The majority of carers are unaware with the Social Assistance Act and feel that it should be revised because some features, such as the means test, should be updated, as well as the application procedure simplified. To prevent long lines, the application must also be submitted online. To eliminate reliance on child support grants, the South African government must devise another way to alleviate poverty. Effective and long-term programs should be launched to promote self-empowerment and employment for carers in order for them to be self-sufficient.

6.5 Recommendations of the study

- Based on the foregoing summary and results, the following suggestions were made about the intentions of the Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004, on the Social Assistance Program based on child support grant:
- There is a need for monitoring and assessment when determining the relevance of Child Support Grant since the grant is not utilized for the targeted kid but for the recipient's requirements.
- The research has indicated that unemployment is a key factor for grant reliance. At the very least, the government and other ministries should provide jobs and encourage

individuals to start their own businesses. Yet, capital should be made available and accessible to all young entrepreneurs in order for them to continue operating their firms. Department of Social Development should supervise the utilisation of child support grant since it is used for gambling and other unnecessary things.

- The Department of Education should come up with a new syllabus which teaches children necessary labour skills (i.e. electrical, carpentry) at a younger age as preparation for being independent.
- The research found that majority of people are receiving grants for more than three children. Department of Social Development in collaboration with Department of Health should raise awareness on the importance of family planning since there is a belief that the more children a person has, the more the grant he/she will get, hence forgetting that the grant is not sufficient to cater all child's basic needs.
- Effective and long-term programs should be launched to promote self-empowerment and employment for carers in order for them to be self-sufficient.

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APPENDIX A

Questionnaires: Caregiver (Parent)

Section A: Demographic Information

Name of village

- a) Thondoni () b) Muungamunwe () c) Tshitandani ()
d) Tshirangadzi () e) Tshidzivhani ()

Child grant beneficiary's (caregiver) gender

- a) Female () b) Male ()

Child grant beneficiary's age

- a) 18-25 () b) 26-30 () c) 36-40 () d) 41-50 ()
e) 50-60 ()

Child grant beneficiary's marital status

- a) Single () b) Married () c) Divorced () d) Widow ()

Care giver's level of education

- a) Primary () b) Secondary () c) Tertiary ()

Where do you collect the grant (name the place)?

- a) Thohoyandou () b) Tshakhuma () c) Sibasa () d) Levubu ()
e) Other: specify.....

Do you incur transport expenses to collect the grant? Put a cross.

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Is your child (ren) still going to school?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Section B: Significance of Child Support Grant

How much is the child support grant for each child?.....

Number of children you receive grant for. Put a cross

- a) 1 () b) 2 () c) 3 () d) 4 () e) 5 () f) More than 5 ()

How long have you been receiving child support grant?

- a) 1 () b) 2 () c) 3 () d) 4 () e) 5 () f) More than 5 ()

How do you rate the following attributes before and after you started receiving the child grant?

Before project

After project

Attribute	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
Access to food for the whole family											
Access to food for myself											
Ability to buy my clothes											
Ability to buy my shoes											
Ability to buy my perfume											
Ability to pay for my hairdresser											
Ability to buy cell phone											

Ability to buy children's school uniform											
Ability to pay for your child(ren) crèche fees											

Key: 1 = very good, 2 = good, 3 = neutral, 4 = poor, 5 = very poor

Section C: Ramification of Social Assistance Act

Are you aware of legislatures relating to children?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Are you happy with the child support grant's application process?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

If no, why?

- a) Long process () b) Complicate () c) Other.....

Have you ever been denied to register your child for CSG?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

If yes, why?.....

Do you think there is a need to amend the Social Assistance Act?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Do you think Child Support Grant should be Permanent?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Section D: Solution of the dependability

Employment status

- a) Unemployed () b) Employed () c) Self-employed () d) Student ()

e) Other: Specify.....

If Unemployed/not self-employed, have you ever worked before?

a) Yes () b) No ()

Do you do job hunting or apply for post?

a) Yes () b) No ()

Do you have other means of income?

a) Yes () b) No ()

If government stops the grant, how will you take care of your child (ren)?

a) Maintenance () b) Piece Jobs () c) Assistance from family d) Other:
specify.....

Questionnaires: Recipient (Child)

Section A: Demographic Information

Name of village

- a) Thondoni () b) Muungamunwe () c) Tshitandani ()
d) Tshirangadzi () e) Tshidzivhani ()

Child grant recipient's (child concerned) gender

- a) Female () b) Male ()

Child grant recipient's age

- a) 5-8 () b) 9-13 () c) 14-17 ()

Child grant recipient's level of education

- a) Primary () b) Secondary () c) Tertiary ()

Where does your mother collect the grant (name the place)?

- a) Thohoyandou () b) Tshakhuma () c) Sibasa () d) Levubu ()

e) Other: specify.....

Does your mother incur transport expenses to collect the grant? Put a cross.

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Are you still going to school?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Section B: Significance of Child Support Grant

How much is the child support grant?.....

Is the grant being utilised in your best interest?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

How long have you been receiving child support grant? a) 1 () b) 2 () c) 3 () d) 4 () e) 5 () f) More than 5 ()

Do you think CSG is enough to meet your basic needs?

a) Yes () b) No ()

How do you rate the following attributes before and after you started receiving the child grant?

Before project

After project

Attribute	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
Access to food for the whole family											
Access to food for myself											
Ability to buy me clothes											
Ability to buy me shoes											
Ability to buy me perfume											
Ability to pay for my hairdresser											
Ability to buy me cell phone											
Ability to buy me school uniform											

Ability to pay for my siblings' crèche fees											
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Key: 1 = very good, 2 = good, 3 = neutral, 4 = poor, 5 = very poor

Section C: Ramification of Social Assistance Act

Are you aware of legislatures relating to children?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Are you happy with the child support grant's application process?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

If no, why?

1. Long process () 2. Complicated () 3. Other.....

Have you ever been denied to register for CSG?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

If yes, why?

- a) Long process () b) Complicate () c) Other.....

Do you think there is a need to amend the Social Assistance Act?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Do you think Child Support Grant should be Permanent?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

Section D: Solution of the dependability

Do you have other means of support?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

If yes specify.....

If government stops the grant, how will you take care of your needs?

a) Maintenance () b) Piece Jobs () c) Assistance from family d) other:
specify.....

APPENDIX B

RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

UNIVEN Informed Consent

LETTER OF INFORMATION

Title of the Research Study: Ramification of Social Assistance Act no:13 of 2004 intentions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Hamutsha area in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province.

Principal Investigator/s/ researcher: Mugivhi M.P, Bachelor of Arts in Social Work

Co-Investigator/s/supervisor/s: Prof Nkuna N

Dr Kone L.R

Brief Introduction and Purpose of the Study: In South Africa, the government came up with many ways to reduce poverty such as Social Assistance Programme, Expanded Public Works Programs (EPWP), and Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). This study focused on the ramification of Social Assistance Act no.13 of 2004 intentions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Hamutsha area in Vhembe district, Limpopo province. Child support grant is the sum financed by government to parents who cannot afford to support their children. Failure to support children can either be due to lack of employment or poverty. Child support grant is noted as one the contributory causes of teenage pregnancy in South Africa. The grant is paid until the child reaches the age of 18 years. The researcher has observed the gaps in social assistance policies in terms of controlling the increasing number of grants to be paid out on a monthly basis without beneficiaries or parents working for the payment.

Outline of the Procedures: A quantitative approach using descriptive cross-sectional survey through self-administered questionnaire will be applied in data collection. Simple random sampling will be used to select the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries list (actual recipients-children and care givers) obtained from Ha-

Mutsha South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). The survey population will be comprised of both male and female aged 18-50 years for caregivers and 05-17 years for children. Only 25 children and 25 care givers will be selected in all five sub-villages. Structured questionnaires were used for data collection, checked and scrutinised using the Statistical Package of Social Sciences version 27. Descriptive statistics, which comprise of the following was used to scrutinise the data: standard deviation, mean and frequencies. Chi-square test was used to group the variables in order to check the relationship. Data was obtainable through graphs and tables.

Risks or Discomforts to the Participant: Participants will not experience any risk for participating in the study.

Benefits: There will be no direct benefit benefits (i.e., monetary, food parcels or any hand-outs) to any participants.

Reason/s why the Participant May Be Withdrawn from the Study: Members were also well-versed that they had the option to withdraw at any time or decline to answer any questions that made them uncomfortable.

Remuneration: Participants will not receive any remuneration or monetary.

Costs of the Study: Participating in the study is free and participants are not expected to cover any costs towards the study.

Confidentiality: The information acquired from the participants will be kept strictly secret. The tool was designed in such a way that no names or other forms of identification show on the instrument or any paper containing data. The researcher additionally ensured that the information submitted by participants was secure and only accessible to the researcher and the supervisor.

Research-related Injury: The researcher will be held accountable should there be a research-related injury or adverse reaction.

Persons to Contact in the Event of Any Problems or Queries:

(Supervisor Prof. Nkuna N on 0818001756) Please contact the researcher Mugivhi on (079 364 0547/ 082 787 1309.). University Research Ethics Committee Secretariat on 015 962 9058 / Vanecia.Khoza@univen.ac.za

Complaints can be reported to the University Research Ethics Committee Secretariat on 015 962 9058 / Vanecia.Khoza@univen.ac.za or Whistle blowing Ethics Hotline Tollfree Telephone number: 0800212755 Email.univenhotline@tipoffs.com

General:

“Potential participants must be assured that participation is voluntary and the approximate number of participants to be included should be disclosed. A copy of the information letter should be issued to participants. The information letter and consent form must be translated and provided in the primary spoken language of the research population”.

CONSENT

Statement of Agreement to Participate in the Research Study:

- “I hereby confirm that I have been informed by the researcher, (name of researcher), about the nature, conduct, benefits and risks of this study - Research Ethics Clearance Number: __,
- I have also received, read and understood the above written information (*Participant Letter of Information*) regarding the study.
- I am aware that the results of the study, including personal details regarding my sex, age, date of birth, initials and diagnosis will be anonymously processed into a study report.
- In view of the requirements of research, I agree that the data collected during this study can be processed in a computerized system by the researcher.
- I may, at any stage, without prejudice, withdraw my consent and participation in the study.
- I have had sufficient opportunity to ask questions and (of my own free will) declare myself prepared to participate in the study.
- I understand that significant new findings developed during the course of this research which may relate to my participation will be made available to me”.

Full Name of Participant	Date	Time	Signature
--------------------------	------	------	-----------

I,	
.....			

(Name of researcher) herewith confirm that the above participant has been fully

Informed about the nature, conduct and risks of the above study.

Full Name of Researcher

.....
Signature.....

Date.....

Full Name of Witness (If applicable)

.....
Signature.....

Date

Full Name of Legal Guardian (If applicable)

.....
Signature.....

Date.....

Please note the following:

Research details must be provided in a clear, simple and culturally appropriate manner and prospective participants should be helped to arrive at an informed decision by use of appropriate language (grade 10 level- use Flesch Reading Ease Scores on Microsoft Word), selecting of a non-threatening environment for interaction and the availability of peer counselling (Department of Health, 2004)

If the potential participant is unable to read/illiterate, then a right thumb print is required and an impartial witness, who is literate and knows the participant e.g. parent, sibling, friend, pastor, etc. should verify in writing, duly signed that informed verbal consent was obtained (Department of Health, 2004).

If anyone makes a mistake completing this document e.g. a wrong date or spelling mistake, a new document has to be completed. The incomplete original document has to be kept in the participant's file and not thrown away, and copies thereof must be issued to the participant.

APPENDIX C

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE STUDY

Mugivhi M.P
P.O BOX 3532
Lwamondo
0985
21 June 2022

The Chief Thovhele Mugivhi
Mugivhi Traditional Council
Makhado Municipality
South Africa

Dear Sir

Re: Request for permission to conduct a Research project in Thondoni, Muungamunwe, Tshitandani, Tshirangadzi, and Tshidzivhani sub-villages on the ramification of Social Assistance Act no 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Ha-Mutsha area.

I am a full-time Master of Public Management at the University of Venda. My main research supervisor is Prof. Nkuna N. The research is titled “**The ramification of Social Assistance Act no:13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Ha-Mutsha area in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province**” and the objectives are as follows:

- To discuss the significance of child support grant.
- To examine the ramification of Social Assistance Act no: 13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant.
- To determine the solution of the dependency syndrome on the Social Assistance programme.

I hereby ask for a permission to conduct research in the abovementioned sub-villages. Questionnaire will be used for data collection and the information gathered will be treated with uttermost confidentiality. A summary of results will be made available to the community.

Your written permission will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Mugivhi Munyadziwa Porcia

Student no; 19023409

Signature:

Date:

Contact details for clarity purposes: mugivhimunyadziwa@gmail.com

: 079 364 0547

APPENDIX D: Permission to conduct research

MUGIVHI TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

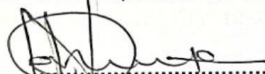
P.O. BOX 3532
LWAMONDO
0985

REF: CH11/07/08,
ENQ: Mactalo T.
CELL: 076 1550917.

01 July 2021

To Whom It May Concern

1. This letter serves to confirm that **Mugivhi-Khedzi Munyadziwa Porcia** of ID. **870503 0616 086** is hereby granted permission to conduct research on ramification of Social Assistance Act no:13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Ha-Mutsha area in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province in-order to recommend solutions to dependability on social assistance programme.
2. Mrs Mugivhi-Khedzi M.P is therefore permitted to visit villges within the jurisdiction of Ha-Mutsha Traditional Council to collect or gather information which in turn will help traditional institution to realize the ramification of social Assistance programme.
3. Your co-operation with the above-named will be highly appreciated



.....
SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER



Appendix E: Ethical clearance

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT, COMMERCE & LAW

RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

ETHICS APPROVAL CERTIFICATE: CATEGORY ONE

NAME OF RESEARCHER/INVESTIGATOR: MUGIVHI-KHEDZI MUNYADZIWA PORCIA

STAFF/STUDENT#: 19023409

PROJECT TITLE: RAMIFICATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT NO:13 OF 2004 INTENTIONS, ON SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME BASED ON CHILD SUPPORT GRANT AT HA-MUTSHA AREA IN VHEMBE DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE NO: FMCL/22/ORT/04

SUPERVISORS/ CO-RESEARCHERS/ CO-INVESTIGATORS

NAME	INSTITUTION & DEPARTMENT	ROLE
PPROF N NKUNA	OR TAMBO INSTITUTE	MAIN SUPERVISOR
DR KONE	OR TAMBO INSTITUTE	CO-SUPERVISOR
<u>MUGIVHI-KHEDZI MUNYADZIWA PORCIA</u>	OR TAMBO INSTITUTE	INVESTIGATOR-STUDENT

TYPE OF RESEARCH PROJECT: *Honours Project/Masters Research/Doctorate Research*

Risk: No risk to humans, animals, or the environment (Category One: straightforward research without ethical concerns)

Approval Period: NOV 2022 – OCT 2023

The Faculty Research Ethics Committee (FREC) of the Faculty of Management, Commerce & Law (FMCL) hereby approves your project as indicated above.

General Conditions

While this ethics approval is subject to all declarations, undertakings and agreements incorporated and signed in the application form, please note the following:

- The project leader (principal investigator) must report in the prescribed format to the REC;
 - Annually (or as otherwise requested) on the progress of the project, and upon completion of the project
 - Within 48hrs in case of any adverse event (or any matter that interrupts sound ethical principles) during the project.
 - Annually, research projects may be randomly selected for auditing.
- The approval applies strictly to the protocol as stipulated in the application form. Should a change to the protocol be deemed necessary during the project, the project leader must apply for approval of these changes before their implementation. Should there be a deviation from the study protocol, without the necessary approval for the change, the ethics approval is automatically forfeited?
- The date of approval indicates the earliest date that the project may begin. Should the project have to continue after the expiry date; a new application must be made, and a new approval received before or on the expiry date.
- In the interest of ethical responsibility, the FREC retains the right to:
 - Request access to any information or data at any time during the course or after completion of the project,
 - To ask further questions; Seek additional information; Require further a modification or monitor the conduct of your research or the informed consent process.
 - withdraw or postpone approval if:
 - Any unethical principles or practices of the project are revealed or suspected.
 - It becomes apparent that relevant information was withheld from the REC or that information has been false or misrepresented.
 - The required annual report and reporting of adverse events was not done timely and accurately,
 - New institutional rules, national legislation or international conventions deem it necessary

ISSUED BY FMCL RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE on the 25th of OCTOBER 2022

FREC CHAIRPERSON: Prof A Kadyamatimba
(Title, Initial, Surname)

(Signature)

FMCL EXEC. DEAN: Prof M Kanyane
(Title, Initial, Surname)

(Signature)



University of Venda
PRIVATE BAG X0200, TROMPSBURG, 0950
LIMPOPO PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA
TELEPHONE (015) 962 8708/7

"A quality driven financially sustainable, Comprehensive University"

APPENDIX F: Proof reading letter
SCHOOL OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

9 March 2023

Faculty of Management, Commerce and Law
Department of Public Management
University of Venda

Dear sir/madam

This letter serves to confirm that I have proof-read Ms MP Mugivhi's mini-dissertation, titled. "Ramification of Social Assistance Act no:13 of 2004 intensions, on Social Assistance Programme based on child support grant at Ha-Mutsha area in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province".

The proof-reading entailed editing some parts of it, where I felt it would make the document more understandable; for example, to avoid wordiness, redundancy; sub-dividing long sentences into shorter ones, for clarity; rephrasing sentences, etc. However, I have not tampered with the content of the mini-dissertation, except where I found that this constituted repetition or made the content confusing.

The mini-dissertation is presently ready for examination.

Thank you for your time.



Sincerely

V.T. Bvuma
083 423 9227

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA

PRIVATE BAG X5050, THOHOYANDOU, 0950 LIMPOPO
PROVINCE SOUTH AFRICA
TELEPHONE (015) 962 8172 FAX (015) 962 8416
E-mail: Vincent.Bvuma@univen.ac.za "A quality driven,
financial sustainable, rural-based comprehensive University"

APPENDIX G: Turnitin results

Ramification of Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 Intentions on Social Assistance Programme based on Child Support Grant

ORIGINALITY REPORT

18%

SIMILARITY INDEX

16%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

9%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	ulspace.ul.ac.za Internet Source	2%
2	www.univen.ac.za Internet Source	1%
3	dspace.nwu.ac.za Internet Source	1%
4	scholar.sun.ac.za Internet Source	1%
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9	vital.seals.ac.za:8080 Internet Source	1%